

The passenger pigeon. Vol. 73, No. 3 Fall 2011

Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Fall 2011

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The *Passenger* **PIGEON**



Vol 73, No. 3 • FALL 2011

Journal of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology



EDITORS

Bettie R. and Neil A. Harriman
5188 Bittersweet Lane
Oshkosh, WI 54901
920. 233. 1973
bettie@new.rr.com
harriman@uwosh.edu

BIRD REPORTS COORDINATOR

Joe Schaufenbuel
5676 Regent Street
Stevens Point, WI 54481
715. 345. 2788
schaufenbuel@charter.net

ASSISTANT EDITOR (Art)

Dennis Malueg
N6987 State Road 49
Fremont, WI 54940
920. 867. 2521
littleo@execpc.com

FIELD NOTE COMPILER (Spring)

Andrea Szymczak
822 Lemira Avenue
Waukesha, WI 53188
262. 370. 8403
harrierhawk1@hotmail.com

FIELD NOTE COMPILER (Summer)

Randy Hoffman
305 Fifth Street
Waunakee, WI 53597
608. 849. 4502
ecurlew@hotmail.com

FIELD NOTE COMPILER (Autumn)

Robert C. Domagalski
PO Box 396
St. Nazianz, WI 54232
920. 881. 4002
rkd2@new.rr.com

FIELD NOTE COMPILER (Winter)

Kay L. Kavanagh
712 Lakeview Lane
Niagara, WI 54151-9021
715. 589. 2299
kkav@uplogon.com

The Passenger Pigeon (ISSN 0031-2703) is published quarterly (Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter) by The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, 2022 Sherryl Lane, Waukesha, WI 53188. Periodicals Postage Paid at Hartland, WI and at additional mailing offices, including Lawrence, KS 66044. Subscription rates are \$25 domestic; \$30 foreign. Back issues may be obtained for \$8 each. "POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *The Passenger Pigeon*, Jesse Peterson, 7680 Payvery Trail, Middleton, WI 53562."

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Send all manuscripts and related correspondence to the Editors. Information for "Seasonal Field Notes" should be sent to the Bird Reports Coordinator (see inside back cover). Art work and questions about the art should be sent to the Assistant Editor for art (see left column). Manuscripts that deal with Wisconsin birds, ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and WSO activities are considered for publication. For detailed submission guidelines, see pages 131–132 of the Summer 2007 issue (Vol. 69, No. 2) or contact the Editors. As a general guide to style, use issues after Vol. 60, No. 1, 1998.

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Front Cover: Long-tailed Jaeger at Wisconsin Point, Douglas County, 15 October 2010 by Peder Svngen.

WSO's Honey Creek Property

One of the real gems of WSO is our Honey Creek property, which is located about 16 miles west of Prairie du Sac in the “driftless area” of Wisconsin—a beautiful region of rugged bluffs and sheltered valleys. According to our history, the Honey Creek property had its inception during a June 1956 field trip, and the first land purchase was made in 1960. Additional parcels were added during the 1960s and 70s, making the current total of WSO holdings 263.75 acres.

(Together with adjacent lands acquired or with easements by The Nature Conservancy, the total protected area includes nearly 800 acres. In 1971, a portion of this land was designated a State Natural Area, which currently encompasses 637 acres.)

Our Honey Creek land includes a wide variety of landforms and plant communities, ranging from sandstone outcrops and hemlock cliffs, to alder bog, sedge meadow, and dry goat prairie—and of course, the pretty little stream that provides the property's name. (I should mention that during times of heavy rain, Honey Creek can sometimes become a raging torrent!)

The special nature of this property was verified through numerous plant and bird surveys over the years. More than 500 species of native plants have been identified on the site, including various ferns and orchids, as well as the endangered bog bluegrass. Over 80 species of breeding birds have been identified here, including Pileated Woodpecker, Scarlet Tanager, Blue-winged Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, Whip-poor-will, and the state-threatened Acadian Flycatcher. Numerous other species have been recorded as migrants.

For many years, the land has been utilized for bird-banding—particularly during the annual Honey Creek Birdathon-Bandathon. Typically held during a weekend in mid-May, this event is currently chaired by Carl Schwartz and serves as an important fundraiser for WSO. Anyone is welcome to come and participate, and perhaps participate in the traditional “walk to the waterfall.” I would also encourage everyone to consider sending a donation.

One of the special enhancements to the Honey Creek property is the Cox Nature Center, a building that is always open for use by WSO members. It contains a variety of reference books, posters, and local maps. The adjacent lawn, water pump, outdoor privy, and campfire pit can be utilized by members for rustic camping. To reach the nature center, follow Alder Drive to the south from Skyview Road.

There is a walking trail that extends northward into the Honey Creek valley from Skyview Road. The trailhead can be reached by going about 250 yards west from the start of Alder Drive. This spring, new sections of boardwalk are being installed to help hikers to cross wet sections near the creek. Efforts are also underway to control areas of invasive garlic mustard, to help protect the native plant life that flourishes here.

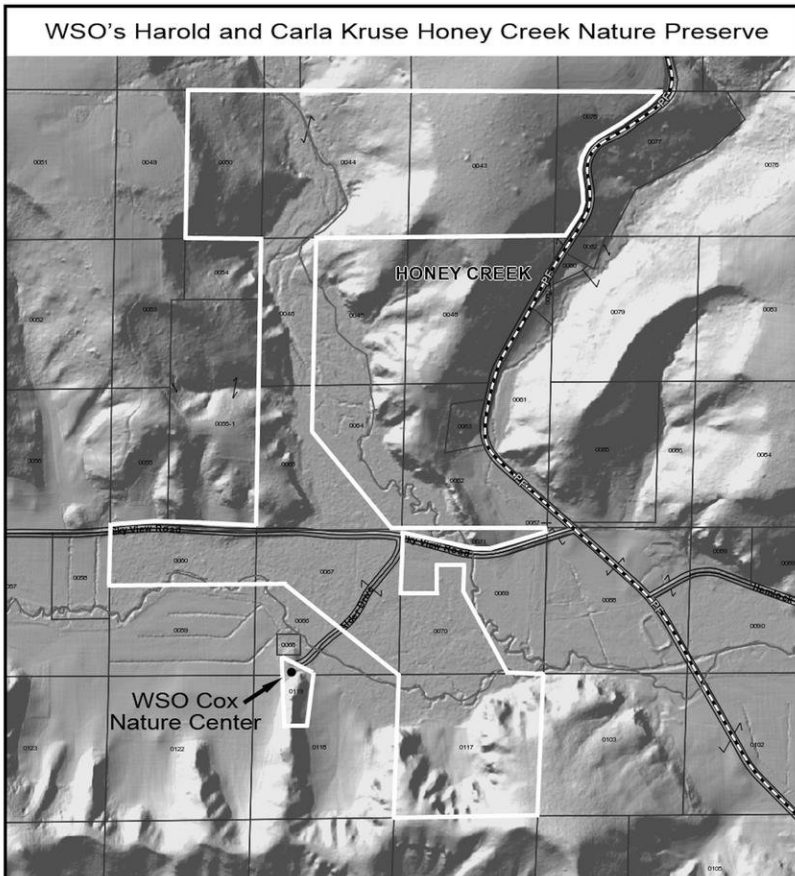
At the April 2010 meeting the board voted to rename this special area “WSO’s Harold and Carla Kruse Honey Creek Nature Preserve,” in order to honor the memory of this couple, who were instrumental in the land acquisitions, as well as enthusiastic long-time supporters.

To reach the Honey Creek property (located in Sauk County), follow County Hwy. PF west about 13.9 miles from Hwy. 12 near Prairie du Sac until you get to Skyview Road—which is about 2.1 miles past the Hwy. C intersection. Turn left on Skyview Road and go west about 0.3 miles to Alder Drive. Turn left on Alder and proceed another 0.3 miles to reach the Cox Nature Center.

If you have never visited our Honey Creek property, or perhaps have not been there recently, I would definitely recommend that you take the time to check it out—either on your own, or perhaps during the annual WSO Birdathon/Bandathon in May.



President





American Goldfinch by Michael Huebschen



Bald Eagle photographed by Mark Paul Bishop, M.D. of Dodgeville, Wisconsin. A special thank you to Stan Hampton for the photo opportunity.

Fall Raptor Migration Count at Eagle Valley Nature Preserve in Southwest Wisconsin, 2010

Brett A. Mandernack

*Eagle Valley Nature Preserve
8411 Duncan Road
Glen Haven, Wisconsin 53810
608. 794. 2373*

Ryan T. Schmitz

*Eagle Valley Nature Preserve
8411 Duncan Road
Glen Haven, Wisconsin 53810*

Kelly J. McKay

*BioEco Research and Monitoring Center
420 1st Avenue North, P.O. Box 452
Hampton, Illinois 61256*

The fall 2010 raptor migration count at Eagle Valley Nature Preserve, along the bluffs of the Mississippi River in southwest Wisconsin (Fig. 1), tallied the lowest count total since full-time counts began here in 1994. Spectacularly comfortable fall weather (by human standards) resulted in an unusually high number of placid days which might have expanded the migration corridor, laterally and vertically, resulting in a greater proportion of raptors passing out of our view. The inactive weather also resulted in fewer major waves of migration typically seen following periods of cool, wet weather.

While our methodology remained

largely the same as previous full-time counts performed in 1994–1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002 (see Mandernack & McKay [1997] for a more detailed account of our objectives, study site, and methodology), there was one principal exception. In 2010 we trimmed one week from both the start and end of the count, shortening the standardized count by 14 days to 64 days. This was necessary due to scheduling conflicts, as well as logistical and economic reasons. Therefore, the standardized count began 5 September and ended 7 November. This also contributed to our lower count totals.

Non-standardized counts have always followed the standardized counts

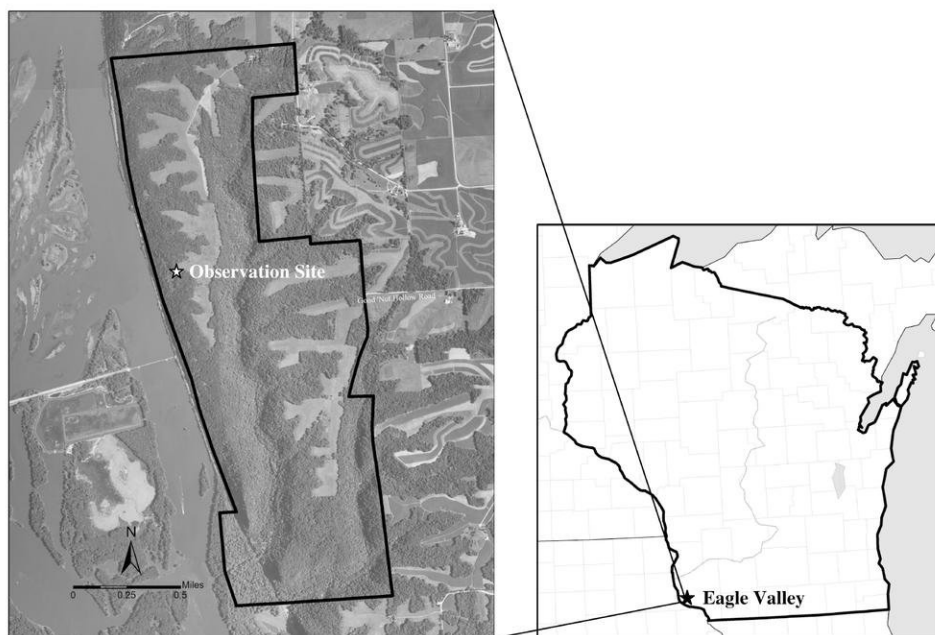


Figure 1. Eagle Valley Nature Preserve study site, Grant County, Wisconsin.

and have, in some years, extended into the first few days of January. These count days were opportunistic and often (but not always) conducted when conditions appeared favorable for late-season migration; that is, the passage of a cold front, west to north winds, and temperatures near or below freezing. Our late-season observations since 1987 have witnessed a strong correlation of increased Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) migration concurrent with these conditions which lead to freezing waterways north of this site. In years past, Bald Eagles comprised 72 to 93% of the late-season migrants. In 2010 early and heavy snowfall prohibited access to the overlook starting the second week of December, further reducing our hours of observation and, correspondingly, our count totals.

Total sampling effort in 2010 was 509.57 hours, 14.7% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 597.30 hours (Table 1), largely due to the 14-day shortening of the standardized period. Only two days each in September and October were abbreviated due to rain with no rain-cancelled days. Average number of rain-shortened and cancelled days in past counts was 7.0 and 1.5 days, respectively. Nevertheless, sampling effort during the same 64-day standardized period was statistically similar among years ($F = 0.31$, $df = 6$, $p = 0.93$). As mentioned above, few opportunities existed to perform non-standardized counts in 2010; four days totaling eight hours were sampled.

We graphed seasonal migration timing trends for all raptors and for individual species by adding the num-

Table 1. Eagle Valley Fall Raptor Migration Full Count and 64-day Standardized Count Totals (1994-2010). TV—Turkey Vulture, OS—Osprey, BE—Bald Eagle, GE—Golden Eagle, UE—Unidentified Eagle, NH—Northern Harrier, SS—Sharp-shinned Hawk, CH—Cooper’s Hawk, NG—Northern Goshawk, UA—Unidentified Accipiter, RT—Red-tailed Hawk, BW—Broad-winged Hawk, RS—Red-shouldered Hawk, RL—Rough-legged Hawk, SW—Swainson’s Hawk, UB—Unidentified Buteo, AK—American Kestrel, ML—Merlin, PG—Peregrine Falcon, PR—Prairie Falcon, UF—Unidentified Falcon, UR—Unidentified Raptor.

Year	Count Period	No. of hours	No. of days	Species																						Total raptors	Raptor per hour
				TV	OS	BE	GE	UE	NH	SS	CH	NG	UA	RT	BW	RS	RL	SW	UB	AK	ML	PG	PR	UF	UR		
1994	Full	595.65	93	737	229	2,121	14	1	107	4,579	464	2	285	2,690	2,844	31	18	1	96	54	57	70	0	45	158	14,603	24.52
	64-day	476.30	64	714	199	1,039	6	0	88	4,565	458	2	285	2,169	2,841	27	0	1	86	51	57	70	0	44	150	12,852	26.98
1995	Full	612.05	88	1,297	303	3,864	30	0	111	7,338	572	8	136	6,171	10,107	54	40	0	100	133	73	88	0	60	205	30,690	50.14
	64-day	485.20	62	1,262	259	1,930	17	0	102	7,320	564	8	135	5,737	10,104	51	22	0	95	130	73	87	0	59	202	28,157	58.03
1996	Full	607.95	87	805	326	4,108	36	2	96	3,338	196	4	54	3,248	3,779	49	31	1	56	60	78	149	1	11	130	16,558	27.24
	64-day	479.35	61	785	313	1,487	9	2	87	3,315	194	4	54	2,618	3,779	48	11	1	53	56	78	149	1	10	121	13,175	27.49
1998	Full	577.80	88	1,358	200	2,862	4	0	106	3,462	242	0	37	2,322	5,431	44	18	0	49	28	55	111	0	16	143	16,488	28.54
	64-day	470.55	63	1,318	181	917	1	0	67	3,420	240	0	36	1,854	5,429	42	4	0	43	20	53	110	0	15	130	13,880	29.50
2000	Full	596.80	81	1,444	261	2,888	23	1	101	3,299	269	3	3	3,938	7,297	121	44	0	33	38	51	195	0	4	54	20,067	33.62
	64-day	502.30	62	1,406	226	1,650	17	1	76	3,273	260	2	3	3,222	7,295	90	30	0	32	36	50	193	0	4	49	17,915	35.67
2002	Full	593.55	87	2,965	452	3,327	20	1	84	4,979	265	13	51	2,407	4,079	33	31	0	44	67	94	254	0	11	221	19,398	32.68
	64-day	483.00	63	2,870	433	1,875	11	1	80	4,961	263	9	51	2,081	4,079	29	11	0	42	65	94	254	0	11	212	17,432	36.09
2010	Full	509.57	68	1,495	85	1,519	9	0	51	2,368	292	5	45	1,544	5,277	31	9	1	28	38	26	111	1	2	104	13,041	25.59
	64-day	501.57	64	1,495	85	1,115	7	0	51	2,367	292	5	45	1,515	5,277	28	6	1	28	38	26	111	1	2	104	12,599	25.12
'94-'02	Full	597.30	87	1,434	295	3,195	21	1	101	4,499	335	5	94	3,463	5,590	55	30	0	63	63	68	145	0	25	152	19,634	32.79
Avg.	64-day	482.78	63	1,393	269	1,483	10	1	83	4,476	330	4	94	2,947	5,588	48	13	0	59	60	68	144	0	24	144	17,235	35.63

Table 2. The Five Highest Daily Totals Observed during the Eagle Valley Raptor Migration Study (1994-2010).

Year	1st Highest		2nd Highest		3rd Highest		4th Highest		5th Highest	
	Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total
1994	26-Sep	950	23-Oct	840	19-Oct	814	24-Sep	759	7-Oct	595
1995	21-Sep	2,743	20-Sep	2,385	22-Sep	2,120	1-Oct	1,634	14-Oct	1,326
1996	27-Sep	1,200	1-Oct	1,167	28-Sep	1,108	30-Oct	859	27-Oct	772
1998	21-Sep	2,556	16-Sep	2,218	17-Sep	651	18-Oct	607	7-Oct	585
2000	14-Sep	2,874	15-Sep	1,573	21-Sep	1,457	13-Sep	612	20-Oct	536
2002	6-Oct	1,793	4-Oct	1,676	5-Oct	1,253	22-Sep	1,045	13-Oct	618
2010	24-Sep	2,582	22-Sep	2,035	28-Oct	657	20-Sep	646	23-Sep	437

ber of raptors in three-day intervals. In addition, we determined per-hour rates for total raptors and Bald Eagles. The 2010 season totals and the 64-day standardized data were compared to the previous six count-year average (as summarized at the bottom of Table 1).

In 509.57 hours of observation, of which 501.57 were conducted during the standardized portion, 13,041 raptors of 17 species were tallied (12,599 during the standardized portion; Table 1). Total raptors counted were the lowest of any of the seven full-time counts, falling 33.6% from the previous six count-year average of 19,634. The total of 12,599 raptors during the 64-day standardized period was also a record low and well below the 1994–2002 totals (mean = 17,235). Species tallied in record low numbers during the full count period included the Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), Bald Eagle, Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) (tied with 1994), Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), and Merlin (*Falco columbarius*). No species were observed in record-high numbers. Two unusual encounters included a Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo*

swainsoni) and a Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*).

The 2010 64-day standardized period migration rate was a record low 25.12 raptors per hour (r/h), though the full count rate was the second lowest at 25.59 r/h (1994 was lower at 24.52 r/h; Table 1). The previous six count-year average was 32.79 raptors per hour (35.63 r/h, standardized) resulting in a 21.9% decrease in the 2010 rate (29.5% decrease, standardized).

As in previous years, the five days with the highest migration total occurred during the standardized period. In 2010 those days were 24 September (2,582 raptors), 22 September (2,035), 28 October (657), 20 September (646), and 23 September (437; Table 2). While Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*) comprised the majority of the first and second highest migration days over the seven years, Sharp-shinned Hawks, Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*), and Red-tailed Hawks were also key contributors to the five big days. In the 2010 standardized period, 31 days witnessed greater than 100 raptors (1998 had a low of 29 days; 1995 had a high of 46 days) and 4 days had 500 or more (1995 had a high of 21 days).

Table 3. The Season High Total for the Five Most Abundant Species Observed during the Eagle Valley Raptor Migration Study (1994-2010). BW—Broad-winged Hawk, SS—Sharp-shinned Hawk, RT—Red-tailed Hawk, BE—Bald Eagle, TV—Turkey Vulture.

Year	BW		SS		RT		BE		TV	
	Total	Rank	Total	Rank	Total	Rank	Total	Rank	Total	Rank
1994	2,844	2	4,579	1	2,690	3	2,121	4	737	5
1995	10,107	1	7,338	2	6,171	3	3,864	4	1,297	5
1996	3,779	2	3,338	3	3,248	4	4,108	1	805	5
1998	5,431	1	3,462	2	2,322	4	2,862	3	1,358	5
2000	7,297	1	3,299	3	3,938	2	2,888	4	1,444	5
2002	4,079	2	4,979	1	2,407	5	3,327	3	2,965	4
2010	5,277	1	2,368	2	1,544	3	1,519	4	1,495	5

Despite the meager sampling effort during the non-standardized portion in 2010, two of the four days had greater than 100 raptors. Likewise, days during non-standardized counts in other years often surpassed 100 individuals.

Five species comprised 93.57% of the total count in 2010. They are, in decreasing order, Broad-winged Hawks, Sharp-shinned Hawks, Red-tailed Hawks, Bald Eagles, and Turkey Vultures. The same five species comprised between 88.82–94.02% of the total count in all previous count-years, but the species order differed (Table 3).

Both in 2010 and in previous counts, the seasonal migration timing of all species combined, in terms of total numbers and per-hour rates, peaked in mid-to-late September (Figures 2 and 3). The Broad-winged Hawk contributed greatly to that peak relative to the total number of raptors and rate of migration. Sharp-shinned Hawks and Turkey Vultures were the dominant species in early-October followed by Red-tailed Hawks into the latter half of October. Even with the paucity of non-standardized hours/days sampled beginning in mid-

November and the varying sampling effort from year to year, impressive rates of Bald Eagle migration were often noteworthy.

The relationships between the magnitude of raptor migration and measurable weather phenomena are sometimes obvious, yet at other times less than crisp, clear, and consistent. Of the 26 count days in September, eight tallied over 200 raptors per day and rates of at least 26 raptors per hour, a rate which just exceeds the fall 2010 average. From the first day through 18 September the passage of cold fronts corresponded to increased migration, as expected. After a rain-shortened 21 September, we witnessed our second highest migration count day of 2010 (2,035 raptors, 236.63 r/h) on 22 September, with a vacillating stationary front over the area and predominantly southeast winds. On 24 September, which saw the highest one-day count total (2,582 raptors, 271.79 r/h), a strong cold front swept through the area in the early morning, generating gusty west winds. Most of the better September migration days had winds with a northerly or westerly component.

Five days in October witnessed over

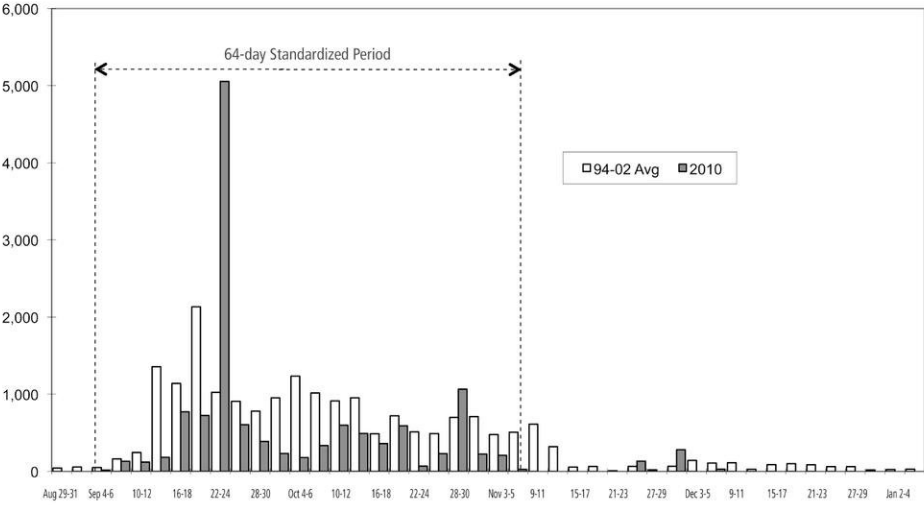


Figure 2. The seasonal migration pattern of all raptors at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 13,041$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 19,634$).

200 raptors per day and rates of at least 26 raptors per hour. On two of these days, 10 and 14 October, no apparent fronts contributed to migration. On 20 October, migration appeared to occur ahead of a cold front, which passed that evening. Al-

though a cold front developed the day before, a strong pressure gradient creating gusty northwest winds might have been a major contributor to a strong migration day on 28 October, which was the highest of the month (657 raptors, 71.03 r/h). 30 October

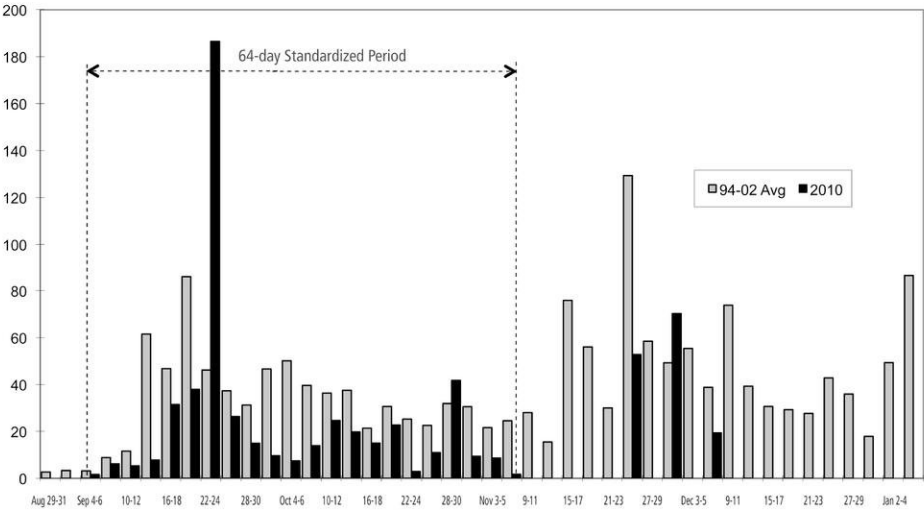


Figure 3. The seasonal migration pattern of all raptors, on a per hour basis, at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 (25.59/hr) compared to the 1994–2002 average (32.79/hr).

also experienced gusty northwest winds during the passage of a weak cold front resulting in good migration. November had little notable weather phenomena to stimulate above-average migration.

INDIVIDUAL SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)—A total of 1,495 Turkey Vultures (11.5% of the total 2010 count) was observed on 58 days between 5 September and 7 November. This species ranked third in number of days observed throughout the study (or, consistency of observations). The full count total was 4.2% higher than the 1994–2002 average of 1,434 (Table 1). Comparing the 64-day standardized periods, the 2010 total was 7.3% higher than the 1994–2002 average of 1,393. The 2010 highest daily count occurred on 12 October when 125 passed overhead (Table 4). This was the apex of the species' peak migration period, nearly a week later than average (Fig. 4). The total count was likely very conservative, since individuals not showing definite southward movement (which is typical of the species) were not recorded.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)—A record low 85 Osprey were recorded on 22 days between 5 September and 10 October. Osprey migration began earlier in the fall than the start of our observations (Fig. 5). The full count total was 71.2% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 295 (Table 1). The 2010 64-day standardized total represents a 68.3% decrease over the 1994–2002 average of 269. The 2010 highest daily count of 20 occurred on 7 September (Table 4), nearly two

weeks earlier than the six-year average peak; however, the second highest daily count of 13 Osprey was recorded on 24 September. The heaviest migration days had winds from the west/northwest to west/southwest with speeds from 11 to 41 mph. Cloud cover was variable and temperatures ranged from 56 to 68°F.

Thirty-nine of the Osprey (45.9% of those tallied) were observed closely enough to determine the presence/absence of the dark streak, or "necklace," on the breast, which might indicate sex (females tend to have the necklace; males typically do not, though this is not always reliable). Of those, 15 clearly showed the "necklace" and 24 did not.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)—The 1,519 Bald Eagles observed in 2010 comprised 11.6% of the total raptor count and was the lowest total in the seven full-time counts. They were observed on 62 of the 68 count days (58 of 64 days, standardized only), from 5 September through 8 December, ranking first in consistency of observation. The full count total was a 52.5% decrease over the 1994–2002 average of 3,195 (Table 1), due in part to fewer non-standardized observations in 2010. The 2010 64-day standardized total of 1,115 was 24.8% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 1,483. Peak days of Bald Eagle migration during the standardized portion occurred on 28 October ($n = 243$; 26.3/hr) and 27 October ($n = 124$; 14.2/hr). However, as observed in previous years, the heaviest eagle migration typically occurs in late November, throughout December, and, depending on regional weather patterns, even into early January (Figures 6–7); as northern waterways freeze, foraging

Table 4. The Highest Daily Total by Species (1994-2010). TV—Turkey Vulture, OS—Osprey, BE—Bald Eagle, GE—Golden Eagle, NH—Northern Harrier, SS—Sharp-shinned Hawk, CH—Cooper's Hawk, NG—Northern Goshawk, RT—Red-tailed Hawk, BW—Broad-winged Hawk, RS—Red-shouldered Hawk, RL—Rough-legged Hawk, SW—Swainson's Hawk, AK—American Kestrel, ML—Merlin, PG—Peregrine Falcon, PR—Prairie Falcon.

		Species																
Year		TV	OS	BE	GE	NH	SS	CH	NG	RT	BW	RS	RL	SW	AK	ML	PG	PR
1994	Total Date	99 7-Oct	22 9-Sep	198 10-Dec	2 19-Oct, 10-Dec, 03-Jan	8 23-Oct	531 19-Oct	43 7-Oct	1 24-Sep, 29-Sep	394 23-Oct	793 26-Sep	6 25-Oct	4 28-Dec	1 9-Sep	5 14-Sep	7 19-Oct	13 22-Sep	
1995	Total Date	314 7-Oct	33 1-Oct	483 11-Nov	6 8-Oct	17 14-Oct	1,201 1-Oct	81 1-Oct	2 27-Sep	767 14-Oct	2,681 21-Sep	10 15-Oct	8 2-Nov		20 01-Oct, 14-Oct	10 1-Oct	27 1-Oct	
1996	Total Date	102 6-Oct	44 28-Sep	354 8-Nov	3 30-Oct, 09-Nov, 10-Nov, 11-Nov, 13-Nov	15 27-Oct, 30-Oct	388 1-Oct	19 2-Oct	2 30-Oct	489 30-Oct	807 27-Sep	13 30-Oct	6 27-Oct	1 28-Sep	9 14-Oct	9 30-Sep, 14-Oct	29 30-Sep	1 12-Oct
1998	Total Date	278 8-Oct	20 20-Sep	697 11-Nov	2 11-Nov	27 11-Nov	329 9-Oct	23 7-Oct		235 18-Oct	2,295 21-Sep	8 14-Oct	3 11-Nov, 07-Dec		5 29-Aug	5 15-Sep, 18-Oct	42 26-Sep	
2000	Total Date	137 16-Sep, 06-Oct	99 20-Sep	302 3-Nov	4 2-Nov	9 27-Oct	325 20-Sep	30 20-Oct	1 26-Sep, 04-Oct, 14-Nov	675 3-Nov	2,762 14-Sep	17 28-Oct, 09-Nov	7 5-Nov		8 20-Sep	6 20-Sep, 18-Oct, 20-Oct	89 20-Sep	
2002	Total Date	605 4-Oct	133 20-Sep	237 10-Nov	2 19-Oct, 01-Nov, 02-Nov, 10-Nov, 19-Nov	7 1-Nov	973 6-Oct	67 6-Oct	2 02-Nov, 06-Nov	223 1-Nov	838 22-Sep	5 01-Nov, 02-Nov	5 10-Nov		7 22-Sep	24 4-Oct	77 20-Sep	
2010	Total Date	125 12-Oct	20 7-Sep	244 1-Dec	2 29-Oct, 25-Nov	10 28-Oct	308 22-Sep	52 24-Sep	2 3-Oct	346 28-Oct	2,129 24-Sep	6 30-Oct	3 28-Oct	1 25-Sep	9 24-Sep	3 23-Sep	25 29-Sep	1 29-Sep

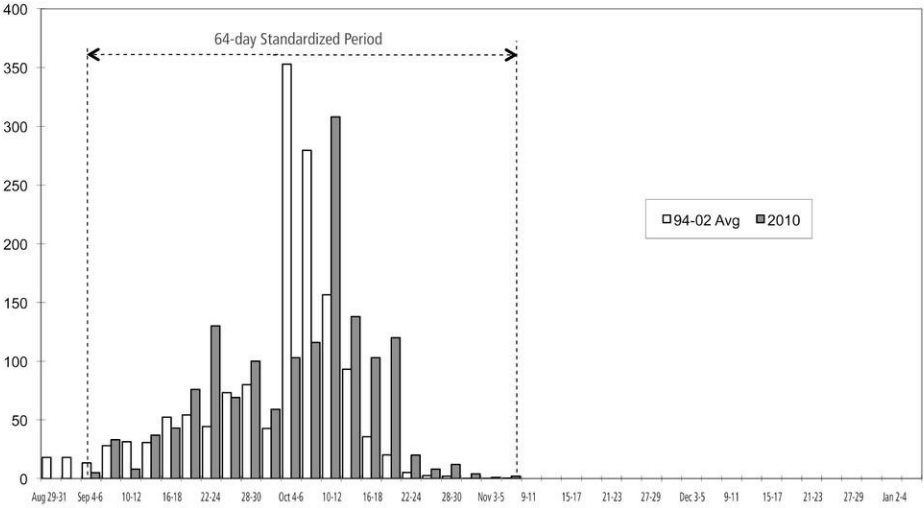


Figure 4. The seasonal migration pattern of the Turkey Vulture at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 1,495$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 1,434$).

areas are reduced, prompting eagles to move south. The peak days of migration during the non-standardized portion occurred on 1 December ($n = 244$; 81.3/hr; Table 4) and 25 November ($n = 123$; 49.2/hr). Bald Eagles were the most dominant migrants dur-

ing the non-standardized period. It is important to recall that these are just samples of the days' migrations, and it is unknown what the rates were prior to or following these samples. Still, 26.6% of all migrating Bald Eagles were observed in the non-standard-

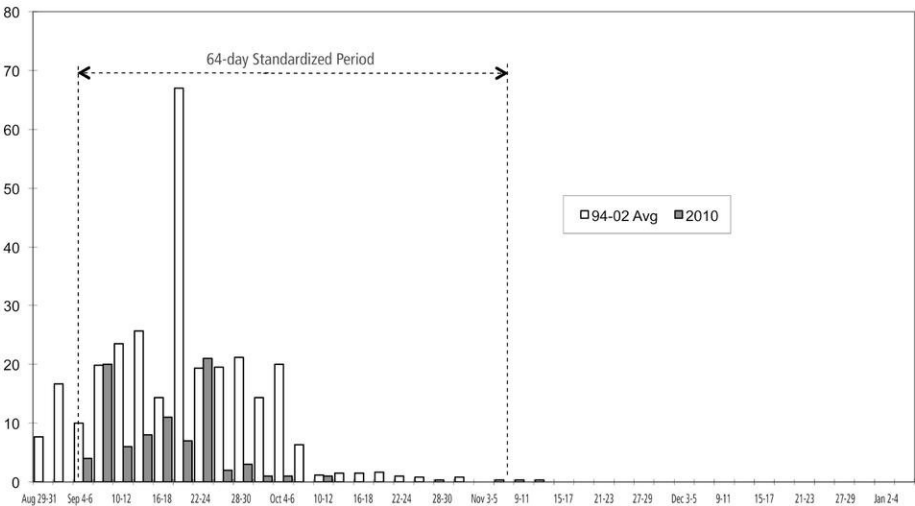


Figure 5. The seasonal migration pattern of the Osprey at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 85$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 295$).

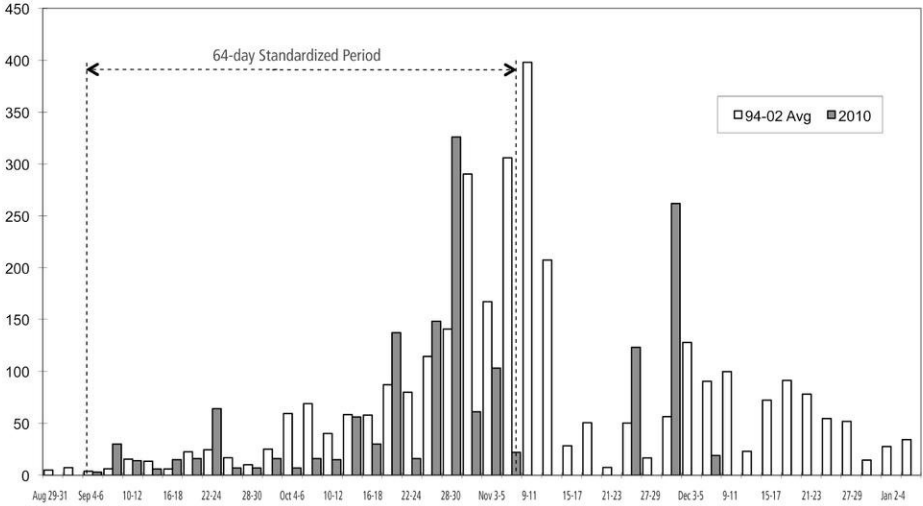


Figure 6. The seasonal migration pattern of the Bald Eagle at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 1,519$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 3,195$).

ized portion of the count, which made up only 1.6% of the total observation hours. We believe it is important to sample the late-season migration whenever possible to afford a glimpse of the magnitude it can reach.

All of the peak eagle migration days

mentioned above were dominated by northwest to west/northwest winds at approximately 9 to 53 mph and temperatures ranging from 18 to 49°F. Cloud cover was variable and precipitation was absent.

Eagle ages were determined on

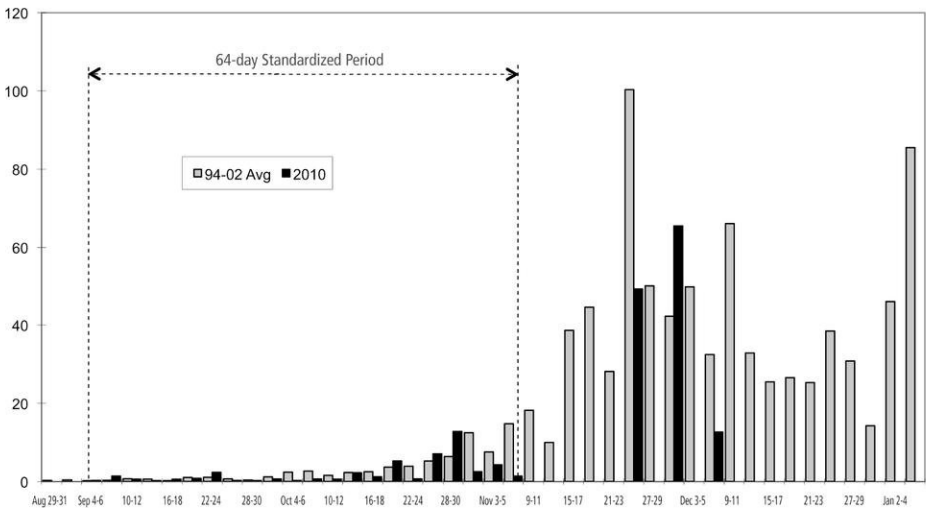


Figure 7. The seasonal migration pattern of the Bald Eagle, on a per hour basis, at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 (2.98/hr) compared to the 1994–2002 average (5.34/hr).

99.6% of those observed. Of those aged, 51.8% were adults, 4.0% were subadults (showing noticeable dark eye-lines, dark edges or tips on an otherwise white tail, and/or mottled underwings), and 44.2% were immatures. During the standardized portion, adults made up 43.9% of the eagles observed, and immatures (including subadults) comprised 56.1%. During the non-standardized portion, adults comprised 40.1% and immatures/subadults the remaining 59.9%, contrary to previous years where adults typically outnumber immatures in the late-season. It is likely that increased late-season sampling would raise the overall proportion of adults tallied.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)—Nine Golden Eagles were observed on seven days between 27 October and 25 November. This was the second lowest full season total and represents a 57.5% decrease from the 1994–2002 average of 21 (Table 1). The 2010 64-day standardized total of seven was 31.1% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 10. The highest daily counts were two on 29 October and 25 November (Table 4). The seasonal peak appeared to be late October to early November (Fig. 8), though extended counts would elucidate their timing more accurately and show it to occur after the standardized period. In fact, the rate of Golden Eagles observed in all standardized counts combined was 0.02 per hour, whereas after 7 November, the rate increased to 0.15 per hour.

Two of the Golden Eagles were adults, one was a subadult (two-four years old), four were immature, and two were un-aged. Though the sample was small it was noted that immatures

were observed migrating earlier than adults and subadults, which was also observed in previous count years.

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)—A total of 51 Northern Harriers was observed on 29 days from 9 September through 5 November (Table 1). The total represents the lowest seasonal sum during the seven year project, a 49.4% decrease from the 1994–2002 average of 101 individuals. The 2010 64-day standardized total was 38.8% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 83. A daily high count of 10 was recorded on 28 October (Table 4), which was the seasonal peak for the species and was similar to the 1994–2002 peak (Fig. 9).

Age/sex data were obtained for 38 of the harriers: adult females—3 (7.9% of those classified), adult males—7 (18.4%), immatures of either sex—10 (26.3%), and “brown” birds (adult females or immatures of either sex)—18 (47.4%).

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)—Sharp-shinned Hawks were the second most abundant species with 2,368 individuals (18.2% of the total count) observed on 57 days from 5 September through 25 November. The total was nearly 1000 individuals less than the previous record low. Sharp-shinned Hawks ranked fourth overall in consistency of observations. Their total was a 47.4% decrease over the 1994–2002 average of 4,499 (Table 1). The 2010 64-day standardized total of 2,367 was 47.1% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 4,476. The peak passage day occurred on 22 September with 308 individuals (Table 4), and 24 September saw the second highest daily count of 264. Those days marked the 2010 seasonal peak for the species, which was approximately

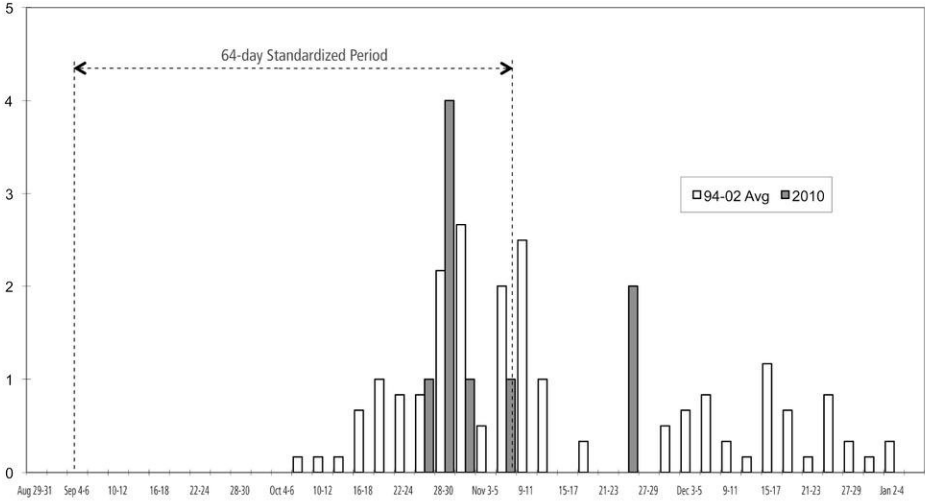


Figure 8. The seasonal migration pattern of the Golden Eagle at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 9$) compared to the 1994-2002 average ($\bar{x} = 21$).

one to two weeks earlier than the 1994–2002 average peak (Fig. 10). In addition, migration was uncharacteristically slow during the first week of October when the 1994–2002 peak occurred. Early October weather was

mild, which might have provided little impetus for migration.

Weather conditions on the peak Sharp-shinned Hawk migration days were characterized by winds that usually contained a southerly element,

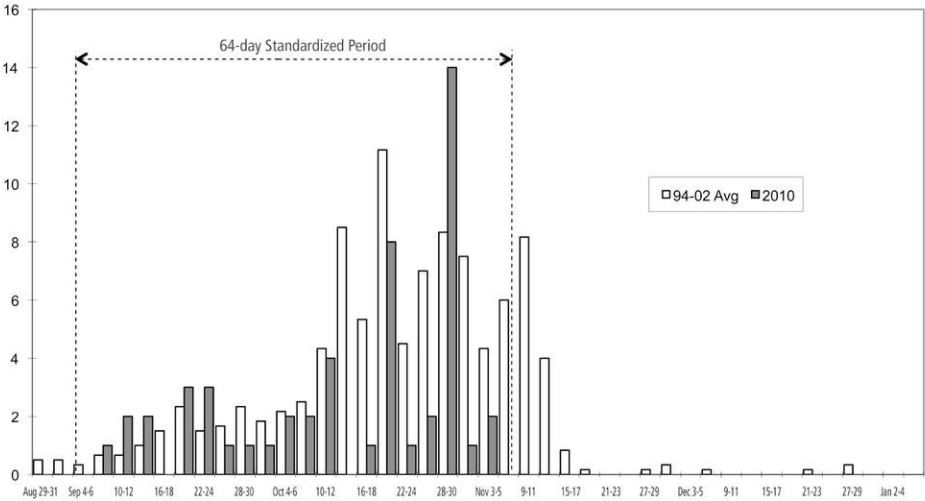


Figure 9. The seasonal migration pattern of the Northern Harrier at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 51$) compared to the 1994-2002 average ($\bar{x} = 101$).

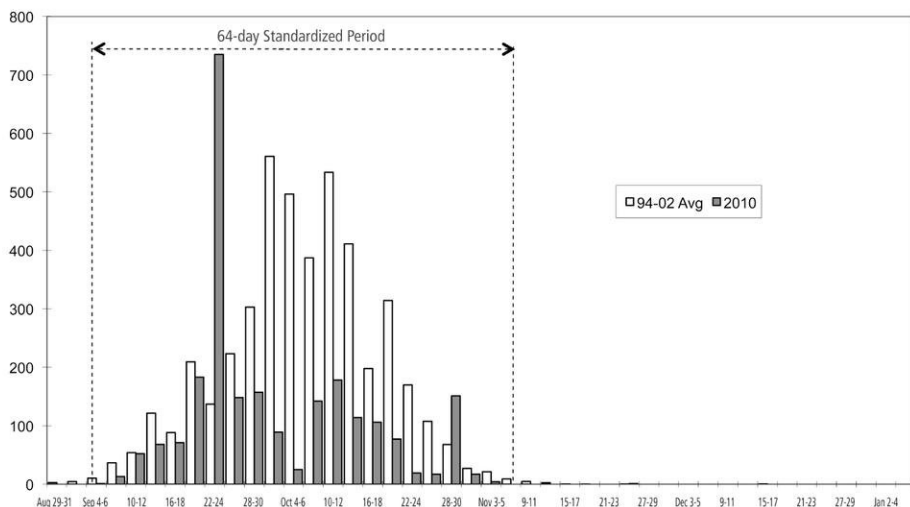


Figure 10. The seasonal migration pattern of the Sharp-shinned Hawk at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 2,368$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 4,499$).

ranging from southeast to west/southwest. Wind speeds were variable from 3 to 28 mph. Temperatures ranged between 54 and 82°F, and cloud cover was variable.

Age/sex classification was made on 998 (42.1%) of the Sharp-shinned Hawks observed. Sex was recorded only when noticeably large (female) or small (male) individuals were clearly observed. The following is the age/sex classification for the 2010 season: adult females—116 (11.6% of those classified), adult males—82 (8.2%), adults of unknown sex—267 (26.8%), immature females—67 (6.7%), immature males—60 (6.0%), immatures of unknown sex—208 (20.8%), females of unknown age—159 (15.9%), and males of unknown age—39 (3.9%).

Of the individuals aged in September, 190 (41.1%) were adults, and 272 (58.9%) were immatures. In October, 274 (81.5%) were identified as adults and 62 (18.5%) as immatures. Mueller

and Berger (1967) noted that immature Sharp-shinned Hawks migrate earlier than adults at Cedar Grove, Wisconsin, and Rosenfield and Evans (1980) observed similar age segregation at Hawk Ridge, near Duluth, Minnesota.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)—A total of 292 Cooper's Hawks (2.2% of the total count) was observed on 50 days from 5 September through 3 November, ranking this species fifth in consistency of observations. This total was a 12.7% decrease over the 1994–2002 average of 335 (Table 1). The 2010 64-day standardized total of 292 was 11.5% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 330. The two days with the highest counts were 24 September when 52 were tallied (Table 4), and 22 September with 26. The 2010 seasonal peak of their migration was approximately two weeks earlier than the average (Fig. 11). Like the Sharp-shinned Hawk, migration was uncharacteristically slow dur-

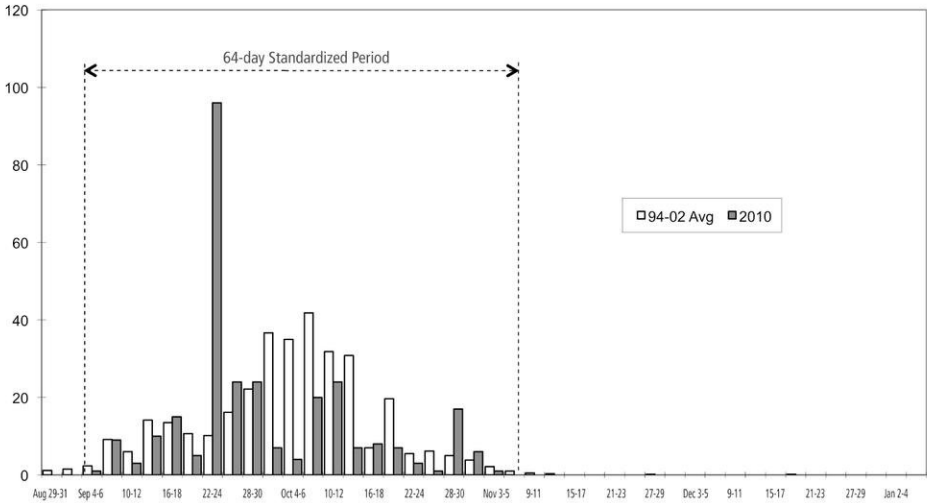


Figure 11. The seasonal migration pattern of the Cooper's Hawk at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 292$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 335$).

ing the first week of October when the 1994–2002 peak occurred.

Age/sex classification was made on 137 (46.9%) of the Cooper's Hawks observed. The following was the classification for the season: adult females—3 (2.2% of those classified), adult males—11 (8.0%), adults of unknown sex—27 (19.7%), immature females—7 (5.1%), immature males—25 (18.2%), immatures of unknown sex—45 (32.8%), females of unknown age—9 (6.6%), and males of unknown age—10 (7.3%).

Of those aged in September, 17 (21.8%) were adults, and 61 (78.2%) were immatures, whereas in October, 24 (61.5%) were adults, and 15 (38.5%) were immatures.

Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)—Five Northern Goshawks were observed on four days from 23 September through 17 October. Two Goshawks were spotted on 3 October (Table 4); one was recorded on the other three days. The mean number

of Goshawks observed from 1994–2002 was five (Table 1).

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)—A record low 1,544 Red-tailed Hawks (11.8% of the total count) were observed on 60 days (57 days, standardized only) from 5 September through 8 December. They ranked second in consistency of observations. This year's total represented a 55.4% decrease over the 1994–2002 average of 3,463 (Table 1). The 2010 64-day standardized total of 1,515 was 48.6% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 2,947. The two highest daily counts occurred on 28 October ($n = 346$; Table 4) and 31 October ($n = 113$). The seasonal peak was concentrated around those dates (Fig. 12), similar to the 1994–2002 average peak. The top three migration days had winds with a northerly element ranging from 2 to 29 mph, temperatures between 33 and 61°F, and variable cloud cover.

Age determinations were made on

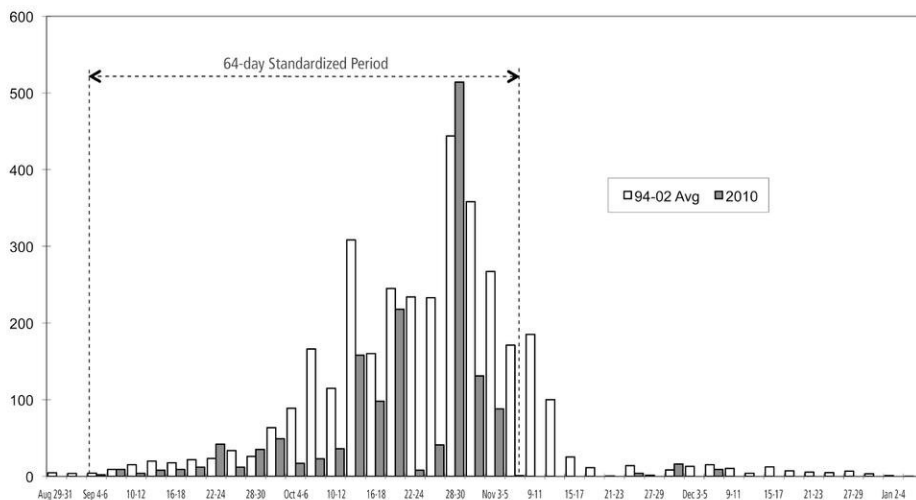


Figure 12. The seasonal migration pattern of the Red-tailed Hawk at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 1,544$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 3,463$).

772 (50.0%) of the Red-tailed Hawks observed. Of those aged, 563 (72.9%) were adults and 209 (27.1%) were immatures. Of those aged in September, October, and November, 61 (61.0%), 450 (77.6%), and 48 (60.0%) were adults, and 39 (39.0%), 130 (22.4%), and 32 (40.0%) were immatures, respectively. In the four days in December, four (33.3%) were adults and eight (66.7%) were immatures. Eight individuals were identified as dark morph, one as a Harlan's, and one as a Western morph.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)—Broad-winged Hawks were the most abundant species of the study, with 5,277 individuals (40.5% of the total count) observed on 28 days from 8 September through 30 October, which was a record late date sighting for this species at Eagle Valley. The 2010 64-day standardized total of 5,277 was 5.6% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 5,588 (Table 1). Ten individuals were observed outside

the 64-day standardized count period in all years combined and these were seen prior to 5 September. The two days with the highest counts were 24 September ($n = 2,129$; Table 4) and 22 September ($n = 1,628$). These days comprised the obvious short, intense seasonal migration peak for the species (Fig. 13). The 2010 peak migration was a few days later than the 1994–2002 average. One dark morph individual was observed.

Weather conditions on the peak days were characterized by winds that usually contained a southerly element, ranging from southeast to west/southwest. Wind speeds were variable from 3 to 28 mph. Temperatures ranged between 54 and 82°F, and cloud cover was variable.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)—A record low 31 Red-shouldered Hawks, tied with 1994, were recorded on 20 days from 8 September through 1 December. This represents a 44.0% decrease over the 1994–2002 average

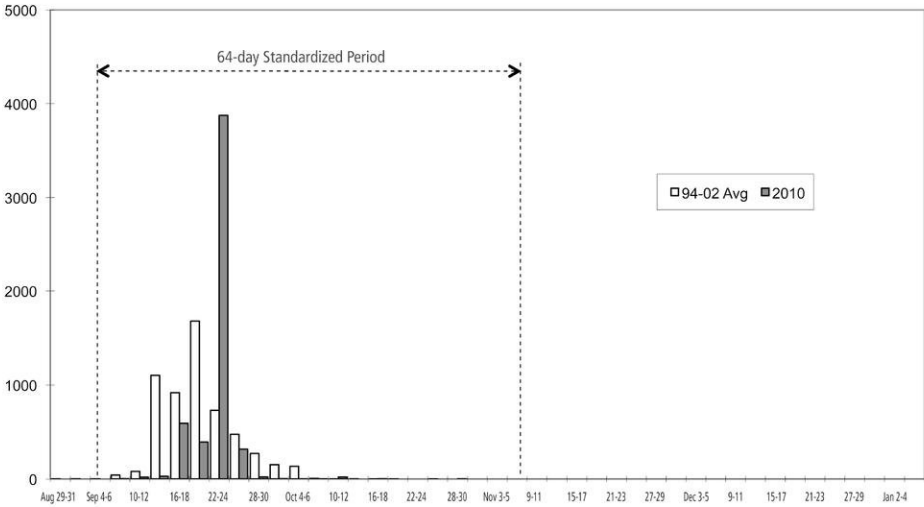


Figure 13. The seasonal migration pattern of the Broad-winged Hawk at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 5,277$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 5,590$).

of 55 (Table 1). The 2010 64-day standardized total of 28 was 41.5% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 48. The highest daily count was six on 30 October (Table 4) marking the sea-

sonal peak, which coincides with the 1994–2002 peak (Fig. 14).

Of the 31 individuals, 30 (96.8%) were aged. Of those, 26 (86.7%) were adults and 4 (13.3%) were immatures.

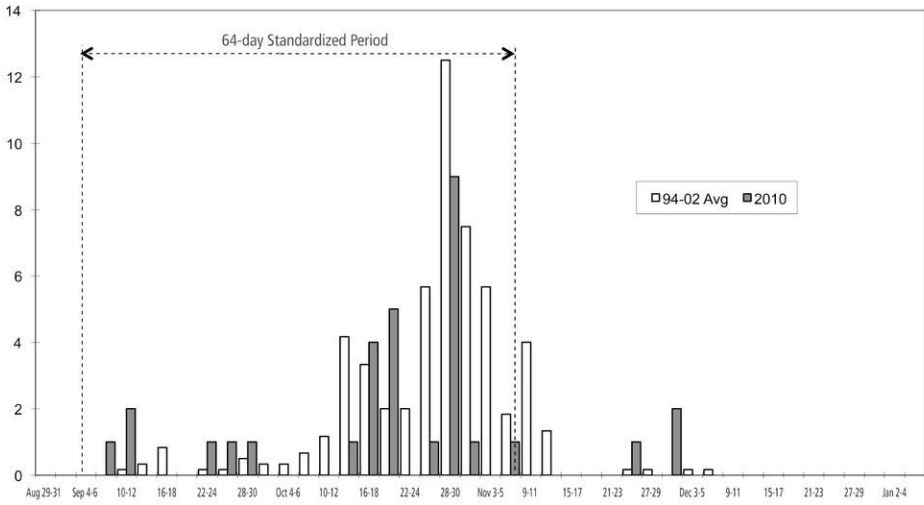


Figure 14. The seasonal migration pattern of the Red-shouldered Hawk at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 31$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 55$).

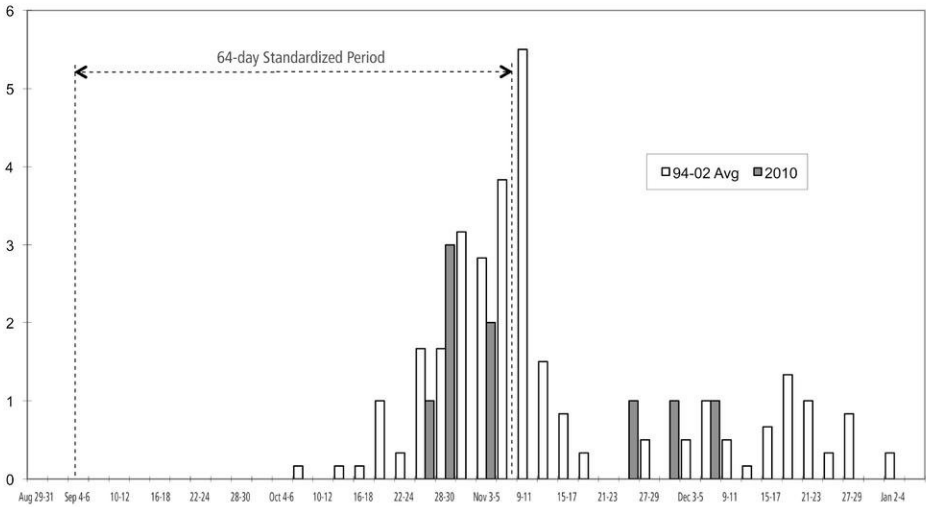


Figure 15. The seasonal migration pattern of the Rough-legged Hawk at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 9$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 30$).

A higher percentage of adults migrated later in the season: September (66.7%), October (90.0%), November and December (100%).

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*)—A record low nine Rough-legged Hawks were observed on 7 days between 27 October and 8 December. This was a 70.3% decrease from the 1994–2002 average of 30 individuals (Table 1). The 2010 64-day standardized total of six was 53.8% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 13. The highest daily count was three on 28 October (Table 4). Because limited non-standardized counts were performed, the actual seasonal peak was probably not observed. We would expect a later or prolonged peak if more non-standardized observations were conducted in late-November and December (Fig. 15). Two individuals were recorded as dark morphs.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)—The 2010 season marked the

third year this species was observed at Eagle Valley. One individual was counted on each of these days: 9 September 1994, 28 September 1996, and 25 September 2010 (Table 4).

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)—A total of 38 American Kestrels was tallied on 23 days from 7 September through 29 October. With a six-year average of 63 individuals, this total represents a 40.0% decrease in 2010 (Table 1.). The 2010 64-day standardized total of 38 was 36.3% lower than the 1994–2002 average of 60. A big day of nine Kestrels was tallied on 24 September (Table 4). The first half of October marked the average seasonal peak for the species; however, few Kestrels were tallied in 2010 during this period (Fig. 16). The 2010 peak occurred between 22 and 24 September when 31.6% ($n = 12$) were counted.

Sex classification was possible for 15 (39.5%) of the Kestrels. Ten

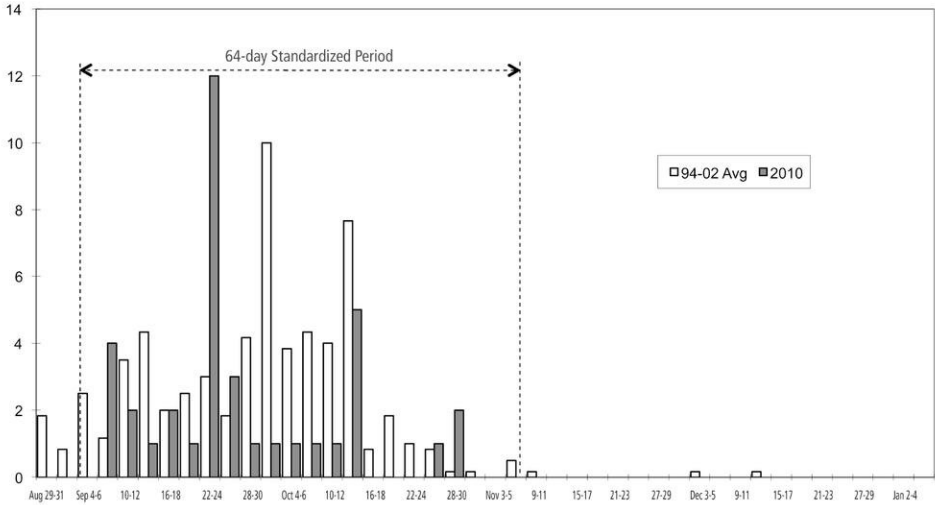


Figure 16. The seasonal migration pattern of the American Kestrel at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 ($N = 38$) compared to the 1994–2002 average ($\bar{x} = 63$).

(66.7% of those sexed) were males and five (33.3%) were females.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)—A record low 26 Merlins were observed on 20 days from 15 September through 30 October. This total represents a 61.8% decrease over the 1994–2002 average of 68 (Table 1). All but three Merlins were identified during the 64-day standardized period over the seven count years; therefore, departure from the average during this period was similar to the full count period. The highest daily count occurred on 23 September when three migrants were observed (Table 4). The third week of September marked the 2010 seasonal peak for Merlins compared to early October for the average peak (Fig. 17).

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)—A total of 111 Peregrine Falcons was observed on 29 days from 7 September through 27 October. The 2010 total was a 23.2% decrease over the 145 average (Table 1). Similar to the

Merlin, only four peregrines were observed outside the 64-day standardized period over the seven count years. Therefore, departure from the average during this period was similar to the full count period. The highest daily count of 25 peregrines occurred on 29 September (Table 4) and 17 were tallied on 24 September. The 2010 seasonal peak occurred from 22–29 September, which was similar to the average peak, recording nearly 57% of the entire season's passage (Fig. 18).

The five heaviest migration days had winds with a southerly element from west/southwest to southeast at 2 to 28 mph. Temperatures ranged from 49 to 84°F, and cloud cover was variable. Light precipitation occurred on two of these days, which in previous years has never appeared to hinder peregrine migration.

Eighty-two of the 111 peregrines (73.9%) were classified to age and/or sex. Of those, 64 (78.0%) were adults

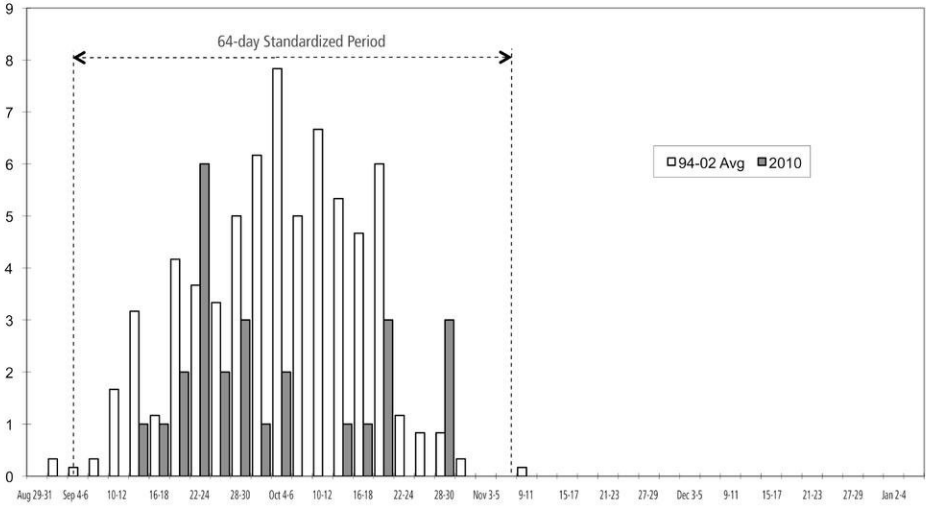


Figure 17. The seasonal migration pattern of the Merlin at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 (N = 26) compared to the 1994–2002 average (\bar{x} = 68).

(three females, two males, and 59 of unknown sex) and 13 (15.9%) were immatures (two females, one male, and 10 of unknown sex). Three males and two females of unknown age were recorded.

Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)—The second Prairie Falcon in seven years of full-time migration counts was observed at Eagle Valley on 29 September (Table 4). The only other record of this species was on 12 Octo-

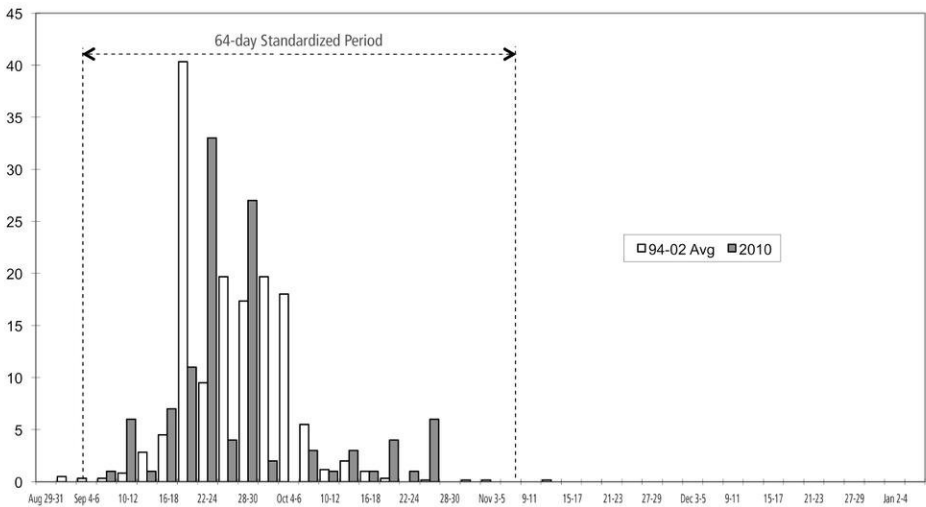


Figure 18. The seasonal migration pattern of the Peregrine Falcon at Eagle Valley observed in 2010 (N = 111) compared to the 1994–2002 average (\bar{x} = 145).

ber 1996. In both encounters, close extended observations were offered and subsequently documented.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge Kohler Company and the Kohler Trust for Preservation for their support in numerous facets of this project. We extend our deep appreciation to the additional keen-eyed and diligent 2010 hawk watching crew of Alex and Libby Stark, Carole Mandernack, Walt Zuurdeeg, Cathleen Monson, and Charles Winterwood.

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- Brett A. Mandernack has been the Manager of Eagle Valley Nature Preserve, a private preserve owned by Kohler Company and the Kohler Trust for Preservation, since 1987 and has undertaken numerous raptor research projects from raptor migration counts to satellite tracking Bald Eagles. He holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Biology, with wildlife emphases, from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.*
- Ryan T. Schmitz is a technician at Eagle Valley Nature Preserve. He earned his Master's of Science in Biology from Fort Hays State University with his thesis Spatial and temporal patterns of Bald Eagle winter habitat use along the Upper Mississippi River corridor. Aside from raptors, Ryan has studied Mountain Plovers, Snowy Plovers, Greater Sage-Grouse, and Prothonotary Warblers.*
- Kelly J. McKay received his Bachelor's and Master's of Science from Western Illinois University in Biology. He owns BioEco Research and Monitoring Center, a private wildlife consulting business. Kelly's primary area of interest is ornithology associated with avian population studies in the Midwest. He is currently conducting wildlife contaminants research in the Eastern U.S.*



Bald Eagle photographed by Mark Paul Bishop, M.D. of Dodgeville, Wisconsin. A special thank you to Stan Hampton for the photo opportunity.



Common Redpoll by Eric Preston

The 2010 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

Robert C. Domagalski

PO Box 396

St. Nazianz, Wisconsin 54232

920. 881. 4002

rcd2@new.rr.com

By the end of November, the northwestern section of the state was covered in snow and many of the inland lakes and slow streams were frozen. Over the weekend of 11–12 December, a heavy snow fell across the entire state. It was fortunate this snow did not come several days later, as it would have put a damper on the early counts. As it was, the entire count period was free of significant new snow, thus allowing the counts to continue unhindered by concerns for safety and mobility. But it was cold. Almost the entire period was marked by counts with low temperatures below zero and by no count getting above freezing for a high. The one exception was the period 30–31 December. Three counts were conducted over those two days. Those three and their high and low were: Armstrong Creek (35–40); Green Lake (37–50); and Oconomowoc (31–42). But there was a price to pay for this brief burst of warmth. The next day, 1 January, was the worst day of the period on which to conduct a count. Temperatures that day dipped back to subzero or single digits. Worse yet the winds were fierce, thus making it nearly impossible to find birds. The unfortunates holding

counts that day were Birchwood, Cooksville, Florence, Hudson, Medford, and Woodland Dunes NW. All these counts produced poor results.

This was the fourth count in succession with cold temperatures and deep snow. As can be expected in such years, water related species were low as were certain raptors along with gulls and blackbirds. It was a year without a northern owl invasion plus a count with weak finch numbers. Also, as might be expected, it was a fantastic time for open field species and numerous permanent resident birds. Record breaking, or near record breaking, were the numbers of Horned Larks, Lapland Longspurs, and Snow Buntings.

There were 142 species found on count days. One must go back to the 138 species of 1996 to find a year with fewer. Among the misses were Snow Goose, Surf Scoter, Barrow's Goldeneye, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Common Loon, Horned Grebe, and Boreal Chickadee. Since 1957, the only other year without a Boreal Chickadee was 1989. Compounding the problem was a lack of unusual birds. Among the better unusuals were Blue-winged Teal, Spruce Grouse, Killdeer, Bona-

parte's Gull, Varied Thrush, and Chipping Sparrow. Although these were nice finds, none was heart stopping. There were four count week species—Greater White-fronted Goose (Madison), Snow Goose (Burlington), Northern Mockingbird (Trempealeau), and Rose-breasted Grosbeak (Kenosha).

LOCATION AND DETAILS OF THE COUNTS

The details of weather and participation for each count are reported in Table 1. There were 107 counts conducted in 2010. This compares to 104 in 2009. This 107 is a record high. The previous record had been 105, set in both 2006 and 2007. All 104 counts from 2009 returned in 2010. In my years as CBC compiler, I do not recall another in which there was a full return from the year before. Thank you compilers for being so faithful! In addition to these faithful, three counts from yesteryear returned. These were Birchwood (returning after a miss in 2009), Lakewood (a long held count that had not been held in 2008 or 2009), and Luck (for which we are fortunate to have had the Polk County Audubon bring this count back to life after a 10-year absence).

Madison again led the state in the number of species with 83. Other counts with 70 or better were Riveredge (76), Milwaukee (75), and Appleton (70). Despite the chilly temperatures, there were 1,518 field participants. The only count with more was 2009 with 1,526. There have now been three years with better than 1,500 field birders. The third such year was 2002 with 1,502. The number

of field party hours (4,637.5) was a record high. The old high was 4,538.75 set in 2006. The number of feeder watchers (673) was also a record high, breaking the old number of 644 set in 2007. This is the fourth consecutive year with better than 600 feeder watchers. Before this time span, the high had been 531 set in 2000.

The location of each count circle is shown in Figure 1. Count names can be matched with count numbers by looking at the alphabetical listing of counts in the first column of Table 1. Data from counts that include areas in other states show only the species and participation for the Wisconsin portion of the count. For details on count compilers and count centers, visit the Appendix.

SUMMARY OF SPECIES

Results from the 2010 counts are reported in Tables 2–9. Tables 2–8 show the more common species, while Table 9 shows the less common species (species seen on 14 or fewer counts). The common species have their counts divided into seven regions, each region having its own table. Table 8 includes the statewide number of individuals found for each common species and compares that total with the average total (adjusted for party hours) over the past 10 years.

Geese and Swans—Because of the snow depth, geese had little interest in staying. Greater White-fronted and Snow Geese were found only during count weeks (not on count days), while the Canada Goose was 79% below its 10-year average. The 41,066 Canada reported were in contrast to

Table 1. Details of the 2010–2011 Christmas Bird Counts.

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind mph.	Temp. °F		Observers		Parties	Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field			
Antigo (35)	12/18	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	8	W	10–15	-3	18	0	5	4	24.00	0.00
Appleton (67)	12/18	Clear	10	SW-W	8–12	8	22	10	29	19	105.00	2.00
Armstrong Creek (16)	12/31	Cloudy-Lt.Rain	6	SW	3–10	35	40	6	10	5	32.50	0.50
Arpin (38)	12/18	Cloudy-PCL	14	W	10–15	8	17	2	11	4	31.75	8.00
Ashland (3)	12/19	Cloudy	6	SW	3–7	13	22	0	6	5	28.50	0.00
Baraboo (99)	12/28	Cloudy-Clear	18	W	5–15	18	26	19	27	12	90.50	6.00
Bayfield (2)	12/28	Clear-PCL	6	SW	1–12	21	32	8	10	4	33.00	0.00
Beloit (95)	12/18	Clear-PCL	5–6	?	5–15	5	17	1	19	11	44.25	1.00
Birchwood (5)	1/1	Cloudy-PCL	12–14	NE	15–20	8	20	6	3	2	9.00	4.00
Black River Falls (30)	12/18	Cloudy	24	?	10–15	8	17	4	7	2	11.50	0.50
Blanchardville (97)	12/14	Clear	6–8	N	1–5	-15	13	0	10	5	35.50	4.00
Bridgeport (105)	12/17	Clear	16–20	NW	0–10	8	18	0	11	7	48.50	1.75
Brodhead (96)	12/16	Cloudy	5	SSW	0–5	15	23	0	8	6	31.25	1.75
Brussels (51)	12/19	PCL-Clear	12	NW	10–15	13	26	7	13	6	36.75	2.00
Burlington (79)	12/14	Clear	2	W	8–12	?	?	0	5	3	28.25	5.00
Cable (7)	12/18	Cloudy	?	?	?	9	17	9	5	5	11.00	0.00
Caroline (46)	12/16	Cloudy-Clear	10–15	?	0–5	-6	26	1	4	4	26.00	1.00
Cassville (106)	1/2	Clear	2–4	SW	5–10	3	16	1	10	7	37.75	0.50
Cedar Grove (59)	12/14	Clear	6	W	10	0	16	0	13	5	33.50	3.00
Chippewa Falls (23)	12/18	Cloudy	16	NW	10	9	16	0	9	7	35.50	0.00
Clam Lake (8)	12/17	Cloudy-PCL	8–12	W	0–10	0	14	2	10	6	45.25	4.75
Clyde (100)	12/28	Cloudy-PCL	12	W	5–10	15	28	0	15	6	48.00	2.00
Columbus (88)	12/16	Cloudy	6–8	NW	0–5	10	19	0	14	7	49.00	1.00
Cooksville (94)	1/1	PCL-Cloudy	0	SW-W	20–25	13	17	0	9	6	27.50	1.50
Durand (22)	12/28	Clear	?	SE	10–15	22	24	0	17	9	41.00	0.00
Ephraim (53)	12/18	Clear-PCL	10	SW-SSW	5–10	13	20	21	16	12	92.00	0.00
Fifield (9)	12/18	Cloudy-PCL	7	NW	3–5	7	17	27	12	5	31.25	0.00
Florence (15)	1/1	Partly Cloudy	6	SW	15–40	7	27	17	10	6	42.50	0.50
Fond du Lac (69)	12/18	Cloudy	10	W	?	8	19	0	5	4	24.50	3.25
Fort Atkinson (93)	12/18	Cloudy	6	SW	10–20	-10	22	21	22	7	35.00	1.50
Fremont (43)	12/16	Partly Cloudy	10	NW	0–7	-10	23	2	8	4	28.00	0.00
Friendship (41)	1/2	Partly Cloudy	3–9	W	6	7	21	0	11	6	37.50	1.50
Gilman (25)	12/26	Cloudy	12–25	N	0–5	15	26	2	14	7	51.50	4.50

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued).

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind mph.	Temp. °F		Observers			Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field	Parties		
Grantsburg (17)	12/18	Cloudy	20	E	10–15	15	17	0	14	8	44.50	2.00
Green Bay (49)	12/18	Cloudy	8	SW	10	8	20	13	24	13	78.00	15.50
Green Lake (82)	12/31	Cloudy-Fog	0–6	S	5–15	37	50	0	15	7	37.25	2.00
Gurney (4)	12/18	Cloudy-Snow	14	W	2–10	11	16	2	12	8	26.50	0.00
Hales Corners (62)	12/18	Cloudy	4–5	W	10–12	12	20	6	21	10	81.00	1.75
Hartford (75)	12/27	Cloudy-Clear	5	W	5–10	12	23	0	16	9	59.75	0.00
Hayward (6)	12/18	Cloudy	?	?	?	9	17	6	4	4	12.00	0.00
Herbster (1)	12/18	Cloudy	6	SW	5–12	14	18	13	7	3	15.50	0.00
Holcombe (24)	12/14	Clear	22	Calm	0	-22	8	0	10	6	38.75	0.00
Horicon Marsh (86)	12/18	Cloudy	12	W	0–5	16	19	0	7	5	24.25	0.75
Hudson (20)	1/1	Cloudy	13	S-W	10–20	-2	9	0	7	4	20.00	0.00
Hustisford (87)	12/15	Partly Cloudy	3–4	?	0–5	-14	16	0	12	8	48.75	1.00
Kenosha (64)	12/21	Cloudy	1–5	SE	10–20	30	32	4	8	6	48.75	1.00
Kettle Moraine (74)	12/26	Cloudy-PCL	8–10	NNE	3–15	12	28	1	7	4	22.50	1.50
Kewaunee (55)	1/2	Partly Cloudy	1	WSW	8–17	10	19	0	12	7	39.00	2.00
Kickapoo Valley (102)	12/19	Clear	16	Calm	0	3	20	1	9	4	21.00	1.00
La Crosse (32)	12/18	Cloudy	8	SW-NW	3–15	5	20	40	34	19	92.50	5.50
La Farge (103)	12/26	Cloudy-PCL	10	NW	0–3	5	20	1	3	1	9.00	0.00
Lake Geneva (80)	1/2	Partly Cloudy	0	W	12–18	9	25	15	22	11	47.25	2.50
Lakewood (33)	12/20	Clear-Cloudy	8	NW-SE	3–10	-3	20	1	6	4	29.25	0.00
Luck (18)	1/2	Clear-PCL	14	S	2–10	-9	13	7	15	7	28.75	2.50
Madison (91)	12/18	Cloudy	5	W	0–14	8	18	3	99	42	229.75	8.75
Manitowish Waters (10)	12/19	Cloudy	10	NE	3–5	15	18	10	12	6	35.00	3.00
Meadow Valley (39)	12/21	Partly Cloudy	10+	WNW	0–5	13	30	0	7	5	34.50	2.00
Medford (26)	1/1	Cloudy	12	W-SW	16–30	5	9	7	11	6	40.25	0.00
Milwaukee (61)	12/18	Cloudy	0–2	W	10	10	18	8	49	18	100.50	2.00
Minocqua (11)	12/18	Cloudy	10	?	5–15	5	15	5	10	4	36.00	3.00
Montello (83)	12/17	Cloudy-Clear	12	NW	10	10	24	6	10	5	34.50	8.50
Mount Horeb (98)	12/26	Cloudy	11	SW	0–5	12	22	9	43	19	96.25	4.75
Nelson (21)	1/3	Partly Cloudy	14	SW-W	0–15	4	18	0	19	7	41.25	0.00
New Franken (50)	12/19	Cloudy-Clear	10	SW	5–10	15	25	67	28	25	45.50	12.00
New Richmond (19)	12/18	Cloudy	15	W	5–12	9	15	0	11	5	27.75	0.00
Norske (45)	12/27	Clear	10–13	SW	0–5	17	21	1	4	4	29.50	1.50
Oconomowoc (76)	12/30	Cloudy-Mist	2–3	SSE	5–15	31	42	4	22	11	65.00	0.00
Oshkosh (68)	12/18	Cloudy-Snow	12	WSW	4–10	12	17	6	14	8	35.00	0.00
Owen (27)	1/2	Clear	24	SW	9–11	-2	3	5	13	7	54.25	1.25
Palmyra (78)	12/26	Cloudy	3–10	N	8–15	21	25	2	22	10	62.50	8.50
Pardeeville (84)	12/15	Clear	10–14	NW	0–5	-16	22	13	16	9	51.00	2.75
Pensaukee (66)	12/22	Partly Cloudy	14	N	0–10	24	29	2	2	2	16.00	0.50
Peshigo (65)	12/18	Clear-Cloudy	8	W	0–16	10	17	0	5	3	24.50	0.00
Phelps (12)	12/18	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	10	W	0–5	8	16	3	6	4	21.00	0.00
Platteville (107)	12/15	Cloudy	6	E	7–15	0	17	0	3	2	15.50	1.25
Plymouth (73)	12/18	Partly Cloudy	10	W	5–10	10	16	4	13	7	28.00	0.00
Poynette (89)	12/26	Cloudy	12–14	N	5–10	19	24	18	18	8	53.75	0.50
Racine (63)	12/18	PCL-Cloudy	0–2	W	7–20	12	23	7	16	9	52.25	2.50
Randolph (85)	12/17	Partly Cloudy	14	W	5–10	11	24	2	13	10	43.75	0.00
Retreat (104)	12/22	Cloudy	16–20	SW	0–10	22	31	1	4	4	26.00	0.00
Rhineland (14)	12/18	Cloudy	2–14	W-SW	5–12	7	15	31	3	3	21.50	8.25
Richland Center (101)	12/18	Partly Cloudy	10	W	5–8	8	20	8	40	20	97.00	6.00
Riveredge (60)	12/18	Cloudy	6–7	NW	8–10	11	17	27	64	23	158.50	17.50
Rosendale (81)	12/19	PCL-Clear	4–8	?	3–7	5	18	0	10	5	33.50	2.50
Sauk City (90)	12/26	Cloudy	6	N	10	17	27	3	34	19	111.25	8.50
Shawano (47)	12/18	Clear	12+	NW-W	0–2	14	32	24	13	7	30.50	1.00
Sheboygan (58)	11/18	Clear	18	SE	5–15	12	23	0	5	3	21.00	2.00
Shiocton (48)	12/17	Cloudy	4–9	SW-W	5–7	9	18	3	16	7	35.25	0.00
Spencer (28)	12/19	Cloudy-PCL	6–16	W	0–5	4	16	3	11	7	58.00	5.00
Stevens Point (37)	12/18	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	14	W	5–15	8	20	2	28	8	57.50	5.00
Stockbridge (70)	12/18	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	10	WSW	8–12	11	13	6	9	5	34.00	2.00
Sturgeon Bay (52)	12/18	PCL-Cloudy	10	W	10–15	10	20	22	23	9	60.50	3.00
Summit Lake (34)	12/21	Cloudy	10	?	3–10	21	28	0	6	3	30.00	4.00
Three Lakes (13)	12/19	Cloudy-Clear	10	W	0–5	13	17	1	5	3	17.00	0.00
Trempealeau (31)	12/19	Clear	17	?	0–5	1	20	9	14	7	37.00	1.50
Washington Island (54)	12/19	Cloudy-Clear	1–6	WSW	0–3	21	25	14	7	4	31.50	2.00
Waterloo (92)	12/14	Clear	6	NW	0–5	0	11	14	15	8	50.50	0.75
Waukesha (77)	12/18	Clear-PCL	2–4	SW-W	0–10	8	18	4	29	9	61.00	6.50
Waupaca (44)	12/14	Clear	8–15	NW	0–10	-6	17	2	6	5	43.00	3.50
Wausau (36)	12/18	Cloudy-PCL	12	NW	5–10	15	22	1	19	7	51.25	1.00
Wautoma (42)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	-8	24	21	6	6	32.25	3.00
Willard (29)	12/23	Cloudy	10–16	N	0–5	21	26	3	12	6	52.25	1.75
Wisconsin Rapids (40)	12/18	Clear	10	WSW	10	9	15	4	10	6	28.00	0.00
Woodland Dunes												
NE (56)	1/2	Clear	?	W	2–10	14	18	2	4	4	14.50	0.00
NW (71)	1/1	Cloudy	?	SW	20–35	12	16	7	8	6	16.50	1.00
SE (57)	12/19	Cloudy	?	NW	5–10	9	19	3	5	5	31.50	1.00
SW (72)	12/18	Partly Cloudy	12–14	W	5–10	14	16	0	3	3	12.25	0.00
Total								673	1,518	794	4,637.50	250.00

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

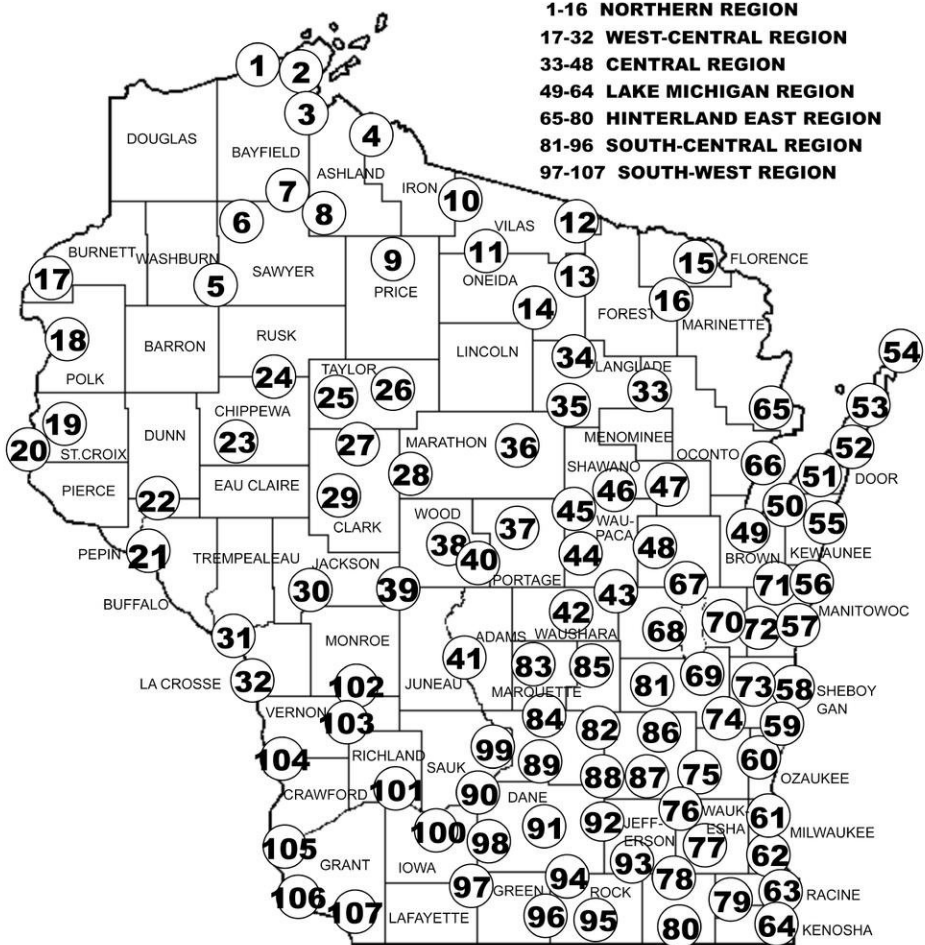


Figure 1. Map showing the 2010 Christmas Bird Count locations. Match the circle numbers to those listed in the first column of Table 1 for Count names.

milder winters when 472,944 were found in 1997 and 475,519 in 2002. Cackling Geese (11 over 4 counts) were found in their lowest numbers since becoming recognized as a species in 2004. By time the counts began most Tundra Swans had already left. All that remained was a remnant of 117 reported over 6 counts. Trumpeter Swans (273 over 14 counts), although found in a record high 14

circles, were well below the 10-year average. This was likely due to the fact that the great majority of Trumpeters come from the Hudson Circle. Hudson was one of those unfortunates to have a count on 1 January, which was the worse day of the period on which to hold a count. A goodly number of Trumpeters was perhaps missed due to the poor conditions. As has now become the norm, the majority of Mute

Swans (78 out of 106) came from counts held in Door County (those counts being Ephraim and Washington Island).

Ducks—Overall, this was a poor year for ducks. Even the diving ducks of Lake Michigan fared poorly. Among the more common divers, the Greater Scaup was 41% below its 10-year average, the Lesser Scaup 75% below, the Bufflehead 39% below, the Hooded Merganser 66% below, and the Common Merganser 46% below. The Long-tailed Duck (31 over 6 counts) had its second lowest numbers since 1951. The only year in this period with lower totals was 2000 (with 12 over 4 counts). The only count to find a Harlequin Duck was Sheboygan. This now marks the fourth consecutive year in which Sheboygan was the only count to find this bird. The Black Scoter did well with 7 birds over 3 counts. In contrast, there were no Surf Scoters and only 2 White-winged over two counts (Hales Corners and Madison). There was one Great Lakes species to make a dramatic departure from the trend of lower numbers. That exception was the Red-breasted Merganser (12,654 over 18 counts). This total was 786% above the 10-year average and was, by a huge margin, a record high. The previous high, set in 1998, was 3,518 over 15 counts. Nearly all these Red-breasted were concentrated in two circles. Those two were Hales Corners (with 6,335) and Racine (with 5,066). Previous to this year, the high count for a single circle had been 3,016 set in 1998 in Oshkosh. Of the dabbling ducks, the most common were the Mallard (14% below the 10-year average) and the American Black Duck (27% below that average). One duck

to do well was the Wood Duck (26 over 16 counts). This was 75% above the 10-year average and the best numbers since 32 over 15 counts in 2001. The only Blue-winged Teal were found in Madison; the one Green-winged Teal was found at Shiocton.

Partridge through Quail—The most common bird in this grouping was the Wild Turkey (16,541 over 103 counts). The number found was 35% above the 10-year average and second only to the 18,825 found in 2007. After not having been found on a count day in 2009 (for the first time since 1945), Northern Bobwhite were spotted on the Pardeeville and Steven Point counts. Even so, things bode poorly for this vanishing species. Outside of 2009, the 6 Bobwhite over 2 counts in 2010 was the worst showing since the 1940s (the exceptions being the years 1979 and 1997 when only 2 individuals were noted). A single Spruce Grouse was found at Clam Lake, while the only circle to find the Greater Prairie-Chicken was Arpin. A major miss in 2010 was the absence of Sharp-tailed Grouse.

Loons through Vultures—This was not a year for loons, as none were found. The Common Loon was a special miss, as it had been on every count going back to 1997. Another miss was the Horned Grebe. The only grebe found was the Pied-billed. The Double-crested Cormorant, the American White Pelican, and the Great Blue Heron were found in numbers that one might expect. Despite the deep snow, Turkey Vultures were again found at New Franken and Palmyra.

Hawks and Eagles—As expected when there is deep snow, there were fewer Northern Harriers and Ameri-

Table 2. Number of each species in northern Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Herb-ster 1	Bay-field 2	Ash-land 3	Gurney 4	Birch-wood 5	Hay-ward 6	Cable 7	Clam Lake 8	Fi-field 9	Manit-owish Waters 10	Minoc-qua 11	Phelps 12	Three Lakes 13	Rhine-lander 14	Flor-ence 15	Arm-strong Creek 16	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	0	CW	0	5	16	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	46
Wood Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mallard	0	19	18	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	50
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	1	81	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	12
Red-breasted Merganser	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Ruffed Grouse	6	2	6	4	1	1	4	9	15	11	1	4	5	10	10	17	106
Wild Turkey	44	9	29	1	8	10	13	0	100	43	19	9	0	69	235	48	637
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	9	16	6	8	4	8	9	1	5	10	12	3	0	9	11	11	122
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Red-tailed Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	7
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	59	300	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361
Rock Pigeon	8	0	123	2	5	8	0	3	91	0	0	25	30	9	89	143	536
Mourning Dove	21	87	97	61	8	29	3	1	145	45	44	2	15	269	259	94	1180
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Horned Owl	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Barred Owl	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	10
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	18
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	0	1	1	20	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	8	2	2	40
Downy Woodpecker	31	21	15	16	22	14	21	12	33	37	19	11	12	39	23	28	354
Hairy Woodpecker	22	9	6	13	22	7	35	12	40	38	22	10	5	33	22	33	329
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pileated Woodpecker	7	9	7	1	6	3	3	6	3	17	6	4	7	22	1	11	113
Northern Shrike	1	5	8	0	1	0	1	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	CW	5	31
Blue Jay	154	171	43	86	94	32	69	40	83	104	22	58	7	58	67	49	1137
American Crow	37	121	92	149	27	105	60	56	283	26	78	80	44	46	128	134	1466
Common Raven	41	51	24	45	10	10	9	58	42	39	21	34	7	14	87	61	553
Horned Lark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-capped Chickadee	238	171	284	277	86	131	141	311	721	490	168	204	171	365	654	760	5172
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-breasted Nuthatch	27	28	18	17	7	11	30	126	53	108	49	61	72	57	47	199	910
White-breasted Nuthatch	20	39	16	16	26	12	25	4	38	64	41	13	8	58	39	43	462
Brown Creeper	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	5	2	0	0	3	0	1	18
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	0	0	CW	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	15
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Robin	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
European Starling	30	272	161	11	3	33	0	0	133	0	0	10	24	22	160	158	1017
Bohemian Waxwing	21	273	22	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	13	0	0	32	48	50	471
Cedar Waxwing	0	30	0	0	CW	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Lapland Longspur	0	0	CW	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Snow Bunting	0	23	341	0	82	15	0	0	25	4	65	0	0	812	96	6	1469
American Tree Sparrow	4	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	18	4	40
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Dark-eyed Junco	0	2	5	1	2	9	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	13	18	3	60
Northern Cardinal	4	1	11	2	2	13	2	0	4	1	CW	0	0	15	6	2	63
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Grosbeak	22	12	10	3	0	0	0	17	16	3	CW	28	0	7	34	14	166
Purple Finch	3	1	0	0	0	7	1	3	5	6	0	0	1	10	8	0	45
House Finch	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	72
Common Redpoll	1	9	193	2	16	12	0	172	15	114	0	0	38	43	2	131	748
Pine Siskin	3	12	1	0	16	3	0	0	17	3	8	12	8	67	36	65	251
American Goldfinch	175	75	106	150	127	89	178	175	463	420	85	54	99	331	667	257	3451
Evening Grosbeak	7	5	8	0	0	0	0	6	21	35	0	28	0	28	47	138	323
House Sparrow	6	5	65	6	13	3	0	0	0	0	3	22	4	34	8	212	381
Total Species	30	37	34	24	32	26	21	30	35	31	23	22	25	39	35	35	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 3. Number of each species in west-central Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Grants- burg 17	Luck 18	New Rich- mond 19	Hud- son 20	Nel- son 21	Durand 22	Chip- pewa Falls 23	Hol- combe 24	Gilman 25	Med- ford 26	Owen 27	Spencer 28	Will- ard 29	Black River Falls 30	Trem- pealeau 31	La Crosse 32	Region Totals
Canada Goose	8	99	1211	558	9	0	442	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	3	2342
Wood Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gadwall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
American Black Duck	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	6
Mallard	54	1	139	511	0	5	112	0	0	241	0	5	1	0	61	150	1280
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Common Goldeneye	0	55	0	377	97	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	535
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Common Merganser	0	0	3	306	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	660
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	120	36	29	1	13	23	13	0	2	0	18	12	8	3	1	0	279
Ruffed Grouse	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	21	7	15	3	7	0	CW	0	65
Wild Turkey	49	161	78	52	148	183	112	61	286	68	337	335	352	42	119	105	2488
Great Blue Heron	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	27	17	11	9	157	24	7	3	5	5	13	14	20	4	67	84	467
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	7
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	2	6	15
Red-tailed Hawk	8	15	15	9	77	39	14	4	8	1	41	63	49	10	10	47	410
Rough-legged Hawk	6	1	3	2	6	13	7	1	8	2	18	17	18	3	7	5	117
American Kestrel	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	3	0	4	3	3	1	1	6	29
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rock Pigeon	302	240	567	19	655	861	429	680	569	72	770	989	653	79	254	1161	8300
Mourning Dove	14	38	64	2	101	76	102	78	170	142	491	265	330	4	109	321	2307
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Great Horned Owl	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	CW	9	25
Barred Owl	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	4	16
Belted Kingfisher	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	12
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	12	27	6	5	45	18	25	6	10	10	20	19	33	9	43	99	387
Downy Woodpecker	29	49	22	13	88	46	59	45	56	43	76	81	86	13	58	193	957
Hairy Woodpecker	10	15	8	7	14	10	19	23	43	25	36	41	33	9	17	89	399
Northern Flicker	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	19
Pileated Woodpecker	2	11	7	6	16	7	4	6	9	3	10	4	5	1	6	24	121
Northern Shrike	5	5	1	1	8	9	3	3	8	2	14	7	6	0	0	3	75
Blue Jay	171	144	95	17	333	206	237	166	168	56	187	144	367	58	149	235	2733
American Crow	172	261	628	329	702	1152	651	375	349	228	312	508	623	197	351	523	7361
Common Raven	35	10	0	0	0	1	2	3	48	7	7	1	5	1	0	0	120
Horned Lark	0	0	17	0	19	80	1	0	0	0	6	16	10	41	4	0	194
Black-capped Chickadee	284	341	162	120	373	373	380	461	766	518	828	509	540	60	161	663	6539
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	11	15	28	6	0	0	0	0	1	6	18	67	152
Red-breasted Nuthatch	13	2	5	0	0	3	3	4	77	17	20	12	5	0	2	3	166
White-breasted Nuthatch	65	79	11	24	67	63	53	39	48	25	83	63	86	19	59	199	983
Brown Creeper	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	19	25
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	4
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	13	38
American Robin	0	1	26	91	38	4	4	0	0	CW	1	1	1	0	94	317	578
European Starling	267	85	240	12	689	1576	320	348	508	64	975	1863	927	0	1127	893	9894
Bohemian Waxwing	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	3	0	0	0	280
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	CW	77	63	10	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	10	64	236
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	15
Snow Bunting	419	6	59	83	0	215	558	571	63	429	328	371	70	27	0	0	3199
American Tree Sparrow	13	10	85	9	126	123	301	67	18	16	50	47	33	14	247	229	1388
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Dark-eyed Junco	30	33	124	36	671	533	435	74	34	32	61	101	159	337	814	900	4374
Northern Cardinal	8	37	51	15	135	73	82	15	9	15	36	24	85	20	125	411	1141
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	74
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Pine Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purple Finch	5	0	24	8	17	0	0	6	0	4	1	6	0	5	24	15	115
House Finch	6	0	23	4	48	36	39	27	0	126	56	73	37	14	22	243	754
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	128	21	6	0	0	0	0	158
Pine Siskin	19	6	0	77	13	2	65	94	40	241	19	4	21	0	15	8	624
American Goldfinch	231	147	57	45	103	113	93	198	518	478	416	153	302	37	71	297	3259
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
House Sparrow	82	113	303	78	739	242	350	340	252	65	1396	403	804	0	252	1525	6944
Total Species	39	35	36	37	41	37	35	32	34	34	38	40	37	27	49	49	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 4. Number of each species in central Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Lake wood 33	Summit Lake 34	Antigo 35	Wausau 36	Stevens Point 37	Arpin 38	Meadow Valley 39	Wisc. Rapids 40	Friendship 41	Wau-toma 42	Fre-mont 43	Wau-paca 44	Norske 45	Car-oline 46	Sha-wano 47	Shi-octon 48	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	0	0	141	2	0	0	8	108	161	159	180	6	2	1511	2	2278
Wood Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	8	1	20
Mallard	0	0	0	419	637	0	0	169	12	193	12	82	5	43	4150	18	5740
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	0	0	0	2	226	0	0	126	16	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	378
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	2	19	1	1	1	4	0	35
Ruffed Grouse	6	1	0	0	0	1	10	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	27
Wild Turkey	79	48	61	293	111	361	66	137	248	218	657	100	373	263	182	362	3559
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	2	2	0	6	11	3	5	5	8	3	9	10	4	6	15	15	104
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	1	0	3	2	CW	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	15
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	CW	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	10
Red-tailed Hawk	1	0	1	21	16	33	2	2	6	20	55	32	10	9	19	34	261
Rough-legged Hawk	0	1	2	1	2	8	0	2	6	4	14	6	3	9	5	6	69
American Kestrel	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	7	4	1	2	3	10	35
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Pigeon	75	18	98	170	388	231	0	57	178	244	900	1427	503	589	382	1102	6362
Mourning Dove	97	40	73	251	518	136	24	153	101	429	1029	184	83	88	443	378	4027
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Great Horned Owl	0	0	0	1	2	CW	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	4	2	17
Barred Owl	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	10
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	CW	2	1	5	2	0	1	1	0	13
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	14
Red-bellied Woodpecker	5	0	0	20	33	11	13	7	16	16	24	7	8	2	16	18	196
Downy Woodpecker	31	9	4	28	75	14	18	19	47	52	80	23	16	6	72	53	547
Hairy Woodpecker	26	6	2	17	54	5	23	17	12	29	26	6	10	3	36	19	291
Northern Flicker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	2	5	4	2	0	2	0	16
Pileated Woodpecker	8	1	2	4	9	3	9	1	4	11	2	6	3	2	9	3	77
Northern Shrike	1	0	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	0	3	0	4	1	27
Blue Jay	35	8	9	81	311	120	252	123	188	359	214	174	100	55	128	110	2267
American Crow	86	116	259	410	475	422	107	126	413	546	524	671	694	461	496	384	6190
Common Raven	17	5	9	8	6	6	25	0	10	1	2	4	9	6	11	8	127
Horned Lark	0	0	1	6	19	38	5	0	0	1	43	79	9	102	17	91	411
Black-capped Chickadee	610	185	74	205	513	135	175	100	323	252	386	228	117	72	226	192	3793
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Red-breasted Nuthatch	144	26	10	29	23	0	12	4	13	19	9	24	6	8	16	3	346
White-breasted Nuthatch	51	13	2	22	67	15	44	25	83	56	96	36	9	6	61	43	629
Brown Creeper	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	CW	3	0	3	1	1	1	1	4	20
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	20	1	34
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	7
American Robin	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	55	13	6	0	0	1	0	83
European Starling	14	112	126	105	762	413	24	1	65	2563	1145	923	471	42	169	1386	8321
Bohemian Waxwing	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	127	4	0	30	0	190
Lapand Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	10	0	1	10	157	221
Snow Bunting	32	39	494	97	366	261	83	85	25	8	192	268	21	86	165	1318	3540
American Tree Sparrow	3	0	6	47	159	198	41	32	193	254	844	664	51	209	124	555	3380
Song Sparrow	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	12	0	23
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	CW	10
Dark-eyed Junco	5	10	15	62	337	105	72	144	379	1094	1534	1167	133	374	225	345	6001
Northern Cardinal	8	1	9	26	65	27	2	56	29	86	158	76	17	28	79	118	785
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pine Grosbeak	24	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Purple Finch	0	1	12	0	1	0	0	CW	13	23	5	6	8	5	7	3	84
House Finch	0	0	0	19	83	0	0	19	0	12	133	15	4	1	65	90	441
Common Redpoll	0	57	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	67
Pine Siskin	54	2	24	143	51	0	1	0	0	14	21	29	17	6	88	4	454
American Goldfinch	67	23	52	223	258	15	18	107	19	145	142	139	126	65	398	249	2046
Evening Grosbeak	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	142
House Sparrow	0	0	30	278	316	84	0	70	20	58	970	121	29	67	13	494	2550
Total Species	33	27	26	42	48	34	28	39	38	53	47	48	41	40	54	38	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 5. Number of each species along Lake Michigan in Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Green	New	Brus-	Stur-	Eph-	Wash-	Ke-	Woodland		She	Cedar	River-	Mil-	Hales	Racine	Keno-	Region
	Bay	Franken	sels	geon	raim	ington	wau-	NE	SE	boygan	Grove	edge	waukee	corners		sha	
	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	Totals
Canada Goose	849	57	1282	381	523	108	1010	64	1146	751	342	3934	1113	473	5710	290	18,033
Wood Duck	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	7
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	9
American Black Duck	258	46	4	33	0	0	6	0	13	0	0	3	7	4	14	5	393
Mallard	3495	1695	75	875	23	28	252	54	446	95	8	1083	826	406	817	712	10,890
Bufflehead	0	0	0	17	72	45	18	CW	6	50	40	69	478	87	172	20	1074
Common Goldeneye	225	0	2	85	199	136	670	139	340	101	735	181	1723	1032	446	325	6339
Hooded Merganser	2	0	0	CW	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	CW	1	7	2	22
Common Merganser	216	0	4	52	166	49	86	7	53	40	0	200	32	626	155	111	1797
Red-breasted Merganser	4	0	1	138	66	8	50	1	53	16	74	4	791	6335	5066	10	12,617
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	15	17	1	0	3	4	1	5	8	20	7	0	0	0	2	84
Ruffed Grouse	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Wild Turkey	278	358	346	203	172	161	176	182	76	43	111	741	43	5	10	0	2905
Great Blue Heron	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	7
Bald Eagle	46	1	4	9	5	5	1	0	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	81
Northern Harrier	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	1	1	0	CW	13
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	8	1	1	0	1	20
Cooper's Hawk	15	12	1	3	2	1	4	4	1	2	3	18	14	11	5	3	99
Red-tailed Hawk	62	52	42	18	3	0	31	21	10	14	23	86	35	20	30	7	454
Rough-legged Hawk	9	7	30	9	0	0	11	8	4	3	7	6	4	2	1	2	103
American Kestrel	5	10	5	CW	0	0	2	4	1	4	9	17	5	2	5	1	70
Ring-billed Gull	80	0	0	CW	32	0	CW	0	0	19	12	109	469	813	7	523	2064
Herring Gull	1570	2	7	175	12	190	285	251	161	151	103	46	2219	917	448	973	7510
Rock Pigeon	365	750	571	211	0	0	384	315	245	705	731	1062	348	112	157	175	6131
Mourning Dove	659	291	166	149	50	89	13	85	189	105	226	710	242	136	220	112	3442
Eastern Screech-Owl	9	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	27	3	3	4	3	59
Great Horned Owl	15	9	5	CW	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	25	6	7	2	3	83
Barred Owl	CW	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	12
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	11
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Red-bellied Woodpecker	51	66	26	33	11	7	7	10	15	3	14	101	29	26	20	7	426
Downy Woodpecker	78	146	46	56	17	10	17	39	28	12	58	245	121	46	34	19	972
Hairy Woodpecker	41	80	24	40	19	12	6	18	5	3	12	81	33	17	5	11	407
Northern Flicker	1	7	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	12	2	2	5	0	34
Pileated Woodpecker	CW	7	6	15	12	5	0	1	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	55
Northern Shrike	4	3	7	8	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	34
Blue Jay	74	138	97	116	41	61	48	52	43	25	35	182	18	36	21	26	1013
American Crow	255	412	893	870	187	72	553	445	195	76	311	1402	237	102	177	63	6250
Common Raven	0	1	5	20	16	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Horned Lark	29	7	35	0	0	0	3	2	102	18	165	965	0	0	171	225	1722
Black-capped Chickadee	279	319	166	326	159	102	153	272	202	67	167	984	423	163	150	119	4051
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	CW	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Red-breasted Nuthatch	16	39	5	31	28	14	3	9	13	4	6	19	2	3	2	1	195
White-breasted Nuthatch	76	131	24	24	21	13	8	32	26	8	20	241	96	47	29	8	804
Brown Creeper	4	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	5	1	1	0	26
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	3	4	2	7	4	4	36
Eastern Bluebird	CW	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	19	3	8	0	40
American Robin	42	1	5	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	48	215	70	5	5	407
European Starling	562	508	546	249	45	49	201	195	508	212	1145	2598	1200	199	888	255	9360
Bohemian Waxwing	16	0	7	104	38	30	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
Cedar Waxwing	190	112	12	71	18	0	0	0	138	312	43	47	361	0	36	21	1361
Lapland Longspur	10	5	0	156	0	0	0	0	30	0	381	88	18	0	1	250	939
Snow Bunting	132	180	168	321	CW	128	18	0	89	8	104	581	7	2	226	233	2197
American Tree Sparrow	175	159	138	82	5	4	9	10	92	30	186	470	152	83	97	45	1737
Song Sparrow	0	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	4	7	0	1	0	CW	29
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	7
White-throated Sparrow	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	19	2	1	CW	35
Dark-eyed Junco	263	309	91	197	41	15	88	253	210	74	490	1363	375	137	165	103	4174
Northern Cardinal	188	184	70	70	38	40	29	81	58	37	109	481	207	98	78	40	1808
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	7
Brown-headed Cowbird	CW	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	CW	18
Pine Grosbeak	0	3	7	30	95	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
Purple Finch	1	55	2	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	7	8	0	122
House Finch	299	190	57	80	5	21	54	36	98	47	14	230	276	174	61	14	1656
Common Redpoll	1	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	CW	31
Pine Siskin	42	27	1	70	32	3	0	25	0	5	15	10	3	0	6	0	239
American Goldfinch	514	496	376	371	118	83	66	97	124	146	162	569	344	206	123	190	3985
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Sparrow	1794	462	295	126	6	15	79	377	290	152	1519	788	819	236	456	362	7776
Total Species	65	56	55	50	46	48	50	41	50	47	50	76	75	67	62	57	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 6. Number of each species in hinterland east Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Pestigo 65	Pen-saukee 66	Apple-ton 67	Osh-kosh 68	Fond-du Lac 69	Stock-bridge 70	Woodland Dunes		Ply-mouth 73	Kettle Moraine 74	Hart-ford 75	Ocono-mowoc 76	Wauk- esha 77	Pal-myra 78	Bur- lington 79	Lake Geneva 80	Region Totals
							NW 71	SW 72									
Canada Goose	7	351	1625	1	42	15	0	0	0	0	557	2215	1214	485	1260	2272	10,044
Wood Duck	0	0	1	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
Gadwall	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	35	0	2	4	48
American Black Duck	0	1	90	23	12	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	0	1	0	2	146
Mallard	5	202	3713	1565	895	0	3	0	19	10	106	871	233	322	656	345	8945
Bufflehead	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	317	316
Common Goldeneye	13	63	2934	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	4	110	3245
Hooded Merganser	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	15
Common Merganser	3	0	1230	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	37	1277
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Ring-necked Pheasant	5	7	2	2	5	4	0	0	19	34	6	2	5	0	2	0	93
Ruffed Grouse	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Wild Turkey	174	38	101	30	58	109	63	32	177	117	249	61	218	211	0	72	1710
Great Blue Heron	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	CW	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	9
Bald Eagle	9	4	68	5	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	2	102
Northern Harrier	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	1	1	1	CW	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	2	13
Cooper's Hawk	3	2	11	12	2	1	1	0	0	3	7	3	7	5	5	3	65
Red-tailed Hawk	17	11	73	30	11	32	13	4	23	23	44	25	29	42	22	34	433
Rough-legged Hawk	11	5	10	5	0	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	12	0	1	61
American Kestrel	1	2	12	3	4	13	0	2	2	5	6	3	0	3	0	5	61
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	1	0	10	7	0	9	37
Herring Gull	0	0	688	16	CW	309	25	0	0	0	2	1	0	58	1	36	1136
Rock Pigeon	449	383	745	352	210	540	96	194	201	449	953	847	81	439	335	233	6507
Mourning Dove	319	162	506	370	92	113	41	85	186	124	315	239	224	391	72	99	3338
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	12	8	3	2	35
Great Horned Owl	0	5	7	1	6	CW	0	1	1	2	CW	0	1	4	3	2	33
Barred Owl	0	CW	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Belted Kingfisher	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	2	6	5	1	29
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Red-bellied Woodpecker	17	5	14	11	5	20	7	3	21	22	29	25	21	42	13	29	284
Downy Woodpecker	22	11	83	39	20	36	15	7	49	35	91	51	36	66	23	50	634
Hairy Woodpecker	14	7	33	8	8	9	6	3	14	14	27	24	21	22	10	14	234
Northern Flicker	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	4	4	0	2	23
Pileated Woodpecker	4	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	CW	0	1	4	0	0	17
Northern Shrike	1	1	1	1	0	1	CW	0	1	0	2	0	2	6	2	1	19
Blue Jay	119	43	51	20	28	33	19	8	79	90	75	113	73	135	62	44	992
American Crow	289	77	592	246	155	132	273	31	337	542	887	406	275	1589	109	742	6682
Common Raven	21	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Horned Lark	42	3	199	158	240	325	40	40	38	77	402	50	0	367	75	33	2089
Black-capped Chickadee	289	57	201	95	81	102	39	21	138	187	544	387	245	277	113	229	3005
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	6	12	18	0	4	48
Red-breasted Nuthatch	13	2	9	2	1	2	2	0	2	8	0	1	4	7	0	CW	53
White-breasted Nuthatch	19	15	52	40	20	18	13	3	32	27	91	57	48	84	30	61	610
Brown Creeper	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	8	5	0	2	27
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	6	3	1	25
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	2	22
American Robin	0	1	29	69	0	0	0	0	CW	1	1	13	32	11	18	12	187
European Starling	595	219	365	672	105	2341	208	32	207	575	2470	878	240	1278	1540	680	12,405
Bohemian Waxwing	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cedar Waxwing	0	CW	200	6	1	15	0	0	25	CW	20	33	10	20	6	8	344
Lapland Longspur	335	66	78	16	2955	319	1	0	2	194	314	0	0	83	180	0	4543
Snow Bunting	510	283	608	147	2854	1533	32	160	144	281	620	127	2	1185	0	0	8486
American Tree Sparrow	90	261	357	313	564	332	53	20	196	146	320	296	179	346	188	212	3873
Song Sparrow	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	7	1	5	24
Swamp Sparrow	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	CW	8
Dark-eyed Junco	225	42	316	174	72	233	149	43	467	276	542	317	237	392	144	421	4050
Northern Cardinal	38	36	153	105	39	91	36	16	112	78	164	226	172	177	80	159	1682
Red-winged Blackbird	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	CW	0	0	0	0	CW	24
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59	17	0	0	1	0	1	79
Pine Grosbeak	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purple Finch	2	12	CW	CW	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	9	2	20	53
House Finch	14	15	223	133	9	24	0	3	85	77	214	88	43	148	37	56	1169
Common Redpoll	0	26	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	29
Pine Siskin	0	4	30	14	3	0	68	CW	CW	5	35	0	9	34	11	23	236
American Goldfinch	386	172	183	118	27	63	139	62	213	76	202	103	108	154	46	215	2267
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Sparrow	97	18	1077	943	205	1106	51	124	228	408	908	446	125	457	274	298	6765
Species Total	39	48	70	59	47	41	32	27	36	39	49	44	53	59	44	60	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 7. Number of each species in south-central Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Rosen- dale 81	Green Lake 82	Mon- tello 83	Pardee- ville 84	Ran- dolph 85	Horicon Marsh 86	Hustis- ford 87	Colum- bus 88	Poy- nette 89	Sauk City 90	Madi- son 91	Water- loo 92	Fort Atkinson 93	Cooks- ville 94	Beloit 95	Brod- head 96	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	182	465	100	0	5	0	21	192	341	3516	9	470	704	1760	508	8273
Wood Duck	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	12
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	51	0	16	96	0	0	170
American Black Duck	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	4	9	0	2	6	6	0	44
Mallard	4	259	179	11	33	1	24	102	144	495	1671	147	252	717	586	3	4628
Bufflehead	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	4
Common Goldeneye	0	360	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	92	27	0	0	16	157	0	653
Hooded Merganser	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24	0	0	0	1	0	33
Common Merganser	0	381	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	578	3	CW	0	1	3	0	990
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	15	10	2	8	23	15	10	8	11	11	3	8	1	2	4	8	139
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wild Turkey	142	55	217	315	200	86	210	188	320	248	184	174	199	44	353	480	3415
Great Blue Heron	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	9
Bald Eagle	3	11	15	7	8	1	1	1	29	155	27	1	4	1	6	4	274
Northern Harrier	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	8
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	2	CW	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	1	0	1	2	19
Cooper's Hawk	3	2	1	2	5	2	4	4	6	13	35	3	8	2	4	3	97
Red-tailed Hawk	49	15	30	64	41	21	79	37	64	86	152	37	25	24	27	55	806
Rough-legged Hawk	3	3	12	10	11	12	11	6	28	37	4	1	0	4	3	5	150
American Kestrel	7	5	1	2	9	6	6	4	4	9	1	0	CW	3	6	6	69
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	97
Herring Gull	0	6	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	10	CW	0	1	97	0	146
Rock Pigeon	502	309	355	343	711	287	564	489	610	698	331	458	140	69	456	319	6641
Mourning Dove	281	158	313	307	274	148	337	485	472	477	972	341	369	47	163	320	5464
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	7	11	0	1	1	1	3	33
Great Horned Owl	3	7	2	2	0	1	4	0	2	12	18	6	CW	CW	1	3	61
Barred Owl	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	7	0	0	2	1	0	21
Belted Kingfisher	0	1	2	1	1	0	CW	0	4	2	6	2	0	5	3	1	28
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Red-bellied Woodpecker	28	28	27	50	31	5	22	34	80	118	196	33	5	13	27	35	732
Downy Woodpecker	49	44	68	81	61	21	81	84	113	170	356	86	71	34	32	46	1397
Hairy Woodpecker	10	17	32	23	16	7	19	18	28	50	98	15	24	9	9	20	395
Northern Flicker	1	4	9	6	1	1	2	1	4	10	10	2	2	1	4	0	58
Pileated Woodpecker	0	6	11	5	0	0	0	0	6	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	48
Northern Shrike	3	1	2	1	5	0	1	0	5	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	27
Blue Jay	83	123	272	358	149	38	121	159	374	800	282	141	84	29	53	103	3169
American Crow	469	283	479	682	999	178	240	409	813	1117	1401	310	189	269	393	189	8420
Common Raven	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Horned Lark	132	83	56	44	190	82	296	315	56	96	26	227	133	40	244	166	2186
Black-capped Chickadee	175	286	234	286	129	56	178	325	387	561	1342	202	213	119	161	106	4760
Tufted Titmouse	0	16	2	33	2	0	0	1	79	67	30	12	3	4	19	19	287
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	12	17	4	0	1	1	1	9	7	24	5	5	1	4	1	93
White-breasted Nuthatch	30	105	81	96	47	18	53	90	102	179	335	69	89	18	35	34	1381
Brown Creeper	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	10	44	1	3	1	4	1	78
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	20	2	0	0	0	0	28
Eastern Bluebird	0	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	54	15	0	0	0	9	0	98
American Robin	1	23	CW	2	1	5	0	0	20	61	178	0	1	0	8	1	301
European Starling	1105	200	792	344	1229	573	1263	1402	1049	1517	2724	1568	378	252	674	1094	16,164
Bohemian Waxwing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cedar Waxwing	0	53	5	1	1	0	0	42	119	40	125	10	0	12	3	0	411
Lapland Longspur	67	15	0	0	175	313	102	65	71	9	0	146	21	0	85	25	1094
Snow Bunting	1288	139	9	49	686	890	209	1005	495	31	1	83	198	0	71	170	5324
American Tree Sparrow	787	158	241	380	785	187	554	722	276	185	623	1506	263	149	334	768	7918
Song Sparrow	2	0	3	CW	7	0	5	16	7	0	13	9	2	8	5	23	100
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	9
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	CW	1	20	CW	0	1	0	0	23
Dark-eyed Junco	408	249	1780	1599	1271	131	684	1269	822	1010	1303	1037	963	204	512	1127	14,369
Northern Cardinal	67	109	83	214	87	45	141	235	271	350	765	145	200	67	144	175	3098
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	22	4	0	0	CW	0	29
Brown-headed Cowbird	7	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	20	4	3	4	0	45
Pine Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purple Finch	0	24	60	22	0	0	0	1	37	13	11	1	3	0	0	0	172
House Finch	111	79	65	85	86	38	80	96	224	250	868	80	71	91	69	23	2316
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	CW	0	0	0	0	2
Pine Siskin	0	1	8	7	0	0	0	0	6	38	109	CW	26	0	11	0	206
American Goldfinch	141	75	233	191	96	101	128	136	266	284	721	120	219	53	110	65	2939
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Sparrow	1517	136	182	587	1072	420	1426	1382	843	1470	2545	921	560	239	418	890	14,608
Total Species	39	60	54	53	42	37	43	42	55	60	83	45	43	44	58	42	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 8. Number of each species in southwestern Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Blanchard- ville 97	Mount Horeb 98	Bara- boo 99	Clyde 100	Rich- land Center 101	Kicka- poo Valley 102	La Farge 103	Re- treat 104	Bridge- port 105	Case- ville 106	Platt- ville 107	Region Totals	Number of Counts	No. of Individ- uals	Percent Change
Canada Goose	0	12	31	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	50	71	41,066	-79%
Wood Duck	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	26	+75%
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	18	239	-70%
American Black Duck	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	40	612	-27%
Mallard	12	44	347	44	7	0	0	57	104	1	98	714	83	32,247	-14%
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	19	1406	-39%
Common Goldeneye	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	41	47	11,181	+1%
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	77	-66%
Common Merganser	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	45	36	4801	-46%
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	12,654	+786%
Ring-necked Pheasant	44	1	3	3	12	7	0	3	10	0	0	83	72	716	-4%
Ruffed Grouse	0	CW	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	41	214	-48%
Wild Turkey	82	472	167	183	428	123	68	133	88	32	51	1827	103	16,541	+35%
Great Blue Heron	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	26	-54%
Bald Eagle	18	12	17	31	35	8	1	69	103	177	21	492	96	1642	+20%
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	18	35	-81%
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	CW	2	0	8	CW	0	3	3	1	0	20	47	95	-12%
Cooper's Hawk	8	5	7	1	5	CW	0	1	10	1	0	38	68	327	+14%
Red-tailed Hawk	74	81	61	36	52	45	2	33	50	47	22	503	91	2869	+3%
Rough-legged Hawk	5	0	22	15	23	8	0	6	20	30	11	140	87	647	+11%
American Kestrel	8	CW	4	7	19	8	0	7	12	18	4	87	73	352	-47%
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2198	-77%
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	9154	-61%
Rock Pigeon	146	562	180	290	932	339	74	452	464	400	40	3879	100	38,356	+4%
Mourning Dove	162	329	355	44	407	74	28	81	224	38	33	1775	107	21,533	-9%
Eastern Screech-Owl	10	10	8	2	0	0	0	5	5	0	4	44	41	175	-9%
Great Horned Owl	32	2	3	2	4	4	0	1	1	2	5	56	65	278	-32%
Barred Owl	3	5	2	5	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	21	44	93	-10%
Belted Kingfisher	3	2	2	6	2	2	0	9	3	2	2	33	51	126	+11%
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	12	1	3	2	1	0	3	5	6	1	36	29	98	+36%
Red-bellied Woodpecker	104	123	98	63	97	20	7	64	125	82	21	804	100	2869	+19%
Downy Woodpecker	91	227	144	69	140	28	4	63	121	57	22	966	107	5827	+7%
Hairy Woodpecker	42	59	62	19	44	11	2	17	33	14	7	310	107	2365	+9%
Northern Flicker	3	0	2	3	4	3	0	2	5	1	1	24	55	174	-28%
Pileated Woodpecker	5	10	15	19	25	1	1	9	18	9	1	113	82	544	+39%
Northern Shrike	0	1	1	5	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	21	80	234	-11%
Blue Jay	291	613	464	335	620	209	51	263	317	228	56	3447	107	14,758	+27%
American Crow	484	907	760	403	1327	240	136	353	595	295	62	5562	107	41,931	+1%
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	894	+4%
Horned Lark	142	25	27	28	58	75	28	182	193	106	31	895	74	7497	+75%
Black-capped Chickadee	289	738	774	295	499	121	3	329	481	337	72	3938	107	31,258	+5%
Tufted Titmouse	17	102	86	20	58	9	2	67	68	43	11	483	51	987	+50%
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	2	13	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	23	94	1786	+2%
White-breasted Nuthatch	179	246	243	105	172	35	4	115	122	74	31	1326	107	6195	+4%
Brown Creeper	2	3	1	12	2	0	0	0	12	6	1	39	59	233	-21%
Golden-crowned Kinglet	8	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	45	157	-22%
Eastern Bluebird	1	21	25	30	33	0	0	15	30	22	24	201	34	406	+10%
American Robin	0	4	26	0	26	CW	0	10	6	30	2	104	59	1665	-66%
European Starling	950	588	911	559	664	411	46	1107	1276	745	68	7325	102	64,486	-33%
Bohemian Waxwing	0	4	5	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	9	21	987	+195%
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	75	6	6	0	0	11	9	3	20	130	54	2707	-57%
Lapland Longspur	132	12	0	7	0	0	0	19	21	10	0	201	48	7016	+217%
Snow Bunting	132	324	31	8	200	153	20	16	45	389	37	1355	93	25,570	+185%
American Tree Sparrow	530	306	181	144	333	195	73	305	140	90	126	2423	97	20,759	+3%
Song Sparrow	14	5	2	2	9	CW	0	10	11	16	12	81	44	264	-20%
Swamp Sparrow	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	17	34	-52%
White-throated Sparrow	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	10	4	24	35	107	-44%
Dark-eyed Junco	1571	1238	753	726	3347	1248	146	1438	1476	959	588	13,490	103	46,518	+15%
Northern Cardinal	352	384	244	139	433	99	16	184	238	157	108	2354	103	10,931	+12%
Red-winged Blackbird	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	19	140	-91%
Brown-headed Cowbird	97	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	106	24	268	-54%
Pine Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	355	-22%
Purple Finch	9	9	60	3	24	CW	0	13	54	14	3	189	68	780	-47%
House Finch	36	205	335	24	153	21	1	110	127	62	6	1080	85	7488	-22%
Common Redpoll	0	0	19	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	31	1060	-53%
Pine Siskin	1	2	30	0	27	0	0	0	5	5	0	70	77	2080	-20%
American Goldfinch	320	519	383	212	712	72	42	228	387	203	64	3142	107	21,089	+4%
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	487	-18%
House Sparrow	1102	790	728	717	1063	276	30	608	1482	1258	359	8413	99	47,437	-7%
Total Species	49	50	59	47	52	35	24	52	55	47	46				

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 9. Species found on 14 or fewer counts.

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Greater White-fronted Goose	0	0	(Madison)
Snow Goose	0	0	(Burlington)
Cackling Goose	4	11	Lake Geneva 4 , Madison 1, Waukesha 4 , Wautoma 2
Mute Swan	9	106	Burlington 16, Ephraim 32, Fort Atkinson 2, Kettle Moraine 2, Madison 4, Racine 1, Riveredge 2, Washington Island 46 , Wisconsin Rapids 1
Trumpeter Swan	14	273	Appleton 1, Cassville 6, Grantsburg 2, Green Bay 2, Hudson 187 , Luck 3, Manitowish Waters 11, Nelson 4, New Richmond 19, Platteville 11, Shawano 13, Stevens Point 7, Washington Island 6, Woodland Dunes SE 1
Tundra Swan	6	117	Ephraim 20, Green Lake 17, Hales Corners 41 , Madison 14, Peshigo 1, (Sturgeon Bay), (Trempealeau), Washington Island 24
American Wigeon	2	2	Lake Geneva 1, Madison 1
Blue-winged Teal	1	4	Madison 4
Northern Shoveler	2	373	(Appleton), (Green Bay), Madison 372 , Oshkosh 1
Northern Pintail	2	2	Milwaukee 1, Washington Island 1
Green-winged Teal	1	1	Shiocton 1
Canvasback	10	107	Fond du Lac 2, Green Lake 1, Lake Geneva 70 , Madison 1, Hales Corners 3, Kenosha 4, (Milwaukee), Palmyra 6, Riveredge 17, (Sturgeon Bay), Trempealeau 2, Waukesha 1
Redhead	11	152	Green Bay 2, Green Lake 11, Hales Corners 2, Kenosha 3, Lake Geneva 80 , Milwaukee 7, Palmyra 5, Riveredge 11, Sauk City 1, Sheboygan 15, Washington Island 15
Ring-necked Duck	6	12	Beloit 1, Fond du Lac 1, Green Lake 6 , Hustisford 1, Madison 2, Oshkosh 1
Greater Scaup	11	7946	Cedar Grove 171, Fond du Lac 2, Green Bay 9, Hales Corners 3106, Kenosha 95, Kewaunee 1, Milwaukee 3627 , Racine 626, Riveredge 300, Sturgeon Bay 5, Washington Island 4
Lesser Scaup	11	109	Appleton 3, Beloit 1, Fond du Lac 1, Green Bay 5, Green Lake 1, Hales Corners 14, Hudson 1, Lake Geneva 20, Milwaukee 60 , Oshkosh 2, Racine 1
Harlequin Duck	1	1	Sheboygan 1
White-winged Scoter	2	2	Hales Corners 1, Madison 1
Black Scoter	3	7	Cedar Grove 2, Milwaukee 2, Racine 3
Long-tailed Duck	6	31	Cedar Grove 5, Hales Corners 1, Kenosha 15 , Kewaunee 4, Milwaukee 2, (Racine), (Washington Island), Woodland Dunes SE 4
Ruddy Duck	13	126	Appleton 12, Burlington 3, Fond du Lac 1, Green Lake 56 , Hales Corners 8, (Kenosha), Lake Geneva 6, Milwaukee 20, Oshkosh 2, Poynette 2, Racine 1, Riveredge 13, Waukesha 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1
Northern Bobwhite	2	6	Pardeeville 4 , (Poynette), Stevens Point 2
Gray Partridge	2	18	Blanchardville 5, Bridgeport 13
Spruce Grouse	1	1	Clam Lake 1
Greater Prairie-Chicken	1	23	Arpin 23
Pied-billed Grebe	2	4	Fond du Lac 1, (Kenosha), Lake Geneva 3
Double-crested Cormorant	4	36	Appleton 10, Fond du Lac 4, Green Bay 21 , Oshkosh 1
American White Pelican	3	12	Appleton 1, Green Bay 9 , Oshkosh 2
Turkey Vulture	2	8	New Franken 3, Palmyra 5
Northern Goshawk	8	11	Armstrong Creek 2 , Arpin 1, Clam Lake 1, Gilman 2 , Green Bay 1, Lakewood 1, Madison 1, (New Franken), Rosendale 2
Red-shouldered Hawk	14	14	(Baraboo), Bridgeport 1, Friendship 1, Green Bay 1, La Crosse 1, Luck 1, Madison 1, New Franken 1, Pensaukee 1, Pardeeville 1, Poynette 1, Randolph 1, Waupaca 1, Wautoma 1, Willard 1
Golden Eagle	10	19	(Baraboo), Bridgeport 3, Friendship 3, Grantsburg 1, (Kickapoo Valley), La Crosse 1, Nelson 4 , New Richmond 1, Norske 1, Retreat 2, Waupaca 1, Willard 2
Merlin	12	15	Appleton 1, Ashland 1, Baraboo 1, Beloit 2 , Florence 1, Madison 2 , Milwaukee 1, (New Richmond), Retreat 1, Stevens Point 2 , Stockbridge 1, Wausau 1, Wisconsin Rapids 1
Peregrine Falcon	9	19	Appleton 3, Green Bay 4, Hales Corners 1, Kenosha 1, Milwaukee 5 , Oshkosh 1, Racine 2, Riveredge 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1
Virginia Rail	3	7	Hartford 1, Palmyra 4 , Poynette 2
American Coot	14	904	Appleton 1, Burlington 15, Fond du Lac 4, Green Lake 1, (Hales Corners), Kenosha 9, Lake Geneva 787 , Madison 34, Milwaukee 7, Oconomowoc 14, Oshkosh 1, Racine 26, Riveredge 2, Washington Island 1, (Waterloo), Waukesha 2
Sandhill Crane	2	6	(Fort Atkinson), Fremont 1, (Lake Geneva), Oconomowoc 5
Killdeer	1	1	Retreat 1, (Sauk City)
Wilson's Snipe	13	27	Baraboo 1, Beloit 6 , Bridgeport 5, Brodhead 2, Fort Atkinson 1, (Hartford), Kickapoo Valley 1, Mount Horeb 1, Palmyra 2, Pardeeville 1, Platteville 1, Retreat 4, Richland Center 1, Riveredge 1, (Sauk City), (Waukesha), (Wautoma)
Bonaparte's Gull	2	5	Kenosha 4 , Riveredge 1
Thayer's Gull	5	7	Bayfield 1, Green Bay 1, Milwaukee 3 , Sauk City 1, Sheboygan 1
Iceland Gull	2	2	Kewaunee 1, Milwaukee 1
Lesser Black-backed Gull	3	5	Hales Corners 2 , Kenosha 2 , Milwaukee 1
Glaucous Gull	12	17	Green Bay 1, Hales Corners 1, Kenosha 1, Kewaunee 1, Milwaukee 1, Oshkosh 1, Racine 1, Riveredge 1, Sheboygan 5 , Stockbridge 2, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1
Great Black-backed Gull	5	10	Green Bay 1, Hales Corners 1, Kenosha 2, Kewaunee 2, Sheboygan 4
Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	(Baraboo), Poynette 1, (Woodland Dunes SW)
Snowy Owl	2	2	Hustisford 1, New Franken 1
Long-eared Owl	6	6	Baraboo 1, Kewaunee 1, Montello 1, New Franken 1, Sturgeon Bay 1, Wautoma 1
Short-eared Owl	4	7	Appleton 1, Hales Corners 2, Rosendale 1, Waterloo 3
Northern Saw-whet Owl	8	12	Baraboo 3 , Green Lake 1, Kewaunee 1, Madison 2, Montello 1, Mount Horeb 2, Pardeeville 1, Wautoma 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	14	22	Beloit 1, Bridgeport 3 , Brodhead 1, Kenosha 1, La Crosse 2, Madison 2, Nelson 1, (Oshkosh), Palmyra 1, Pardeeville 1, Richland Center 1, Riveredge 2, Sauk City 2, Stevens Point 1, Trempealeau 3
Black-backed Woodpecker	5	6	Armstrong Creek 1, Caroline 2 , Clam Lake 1, Fifield 1, Three Lakes 1

(Continued)

Table 9. (*Continued*)

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Gray Jay	7	35	Armstrong Creek 18 , Cable 3, Clam Lake 3, Fifield 3, Manitowish Waters 5, Rhinelander 1, Three Lakes 2
Carolina Wren	13	19	(Beloit), Columbus 1, (Cooksville), Hales Corners 2, La Crosse 4 , Madison 1, (Milwaukee), Montello 1, Pardeeville 1, Platteville 2, Poynette 1, Richland Center 1, Riveredge 1, Sauk City 2, Trempealeau 1, Waterloo 1
Winter Wren	5	9	(Baraboo), Blanchardville 1, Brussels 3 , Clyde 2, Lake Geneva 2, Madison 1, (Palmyra)
Townsend's Solitaire	1	3	Baraboo 3, (Bayfield)
Hermit Thrush	7	15	Appleton 1, Clyde 1, Ephraim 1, Hales Corners 1, Kenosha 1, Madison 4, Milwaukee 6 , (Sturgeon Bay), (Waukesha)
Varied Thrush	1	1	Wautoma 1
Gray Catbird	1	1	Palmyra 1
Northern Mockingbird	0	0	(Trempealeau)
Brown Thrasher	3	3	Baraboo 1, Bayfield 1, Hustisford 1, (Sturgeon Bay)
American Pipit	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	6	18	(Hales Corners), Kenosha 11 , Milwaukee 3, Oconomowoc 1, Platteville 1, Retreat 1, Wisconsin Rapids 1
Eastern Towhee	3	3	Hustisford 1, Madison 1, Owen 1
Chipping Sparrow	1	1	Pardeeville 1
Field Sparrow	2	2	Madison 1, Milwaukee 1
Savannah Sparrow	4	4	Cassville 1, Milwaukee 1, Palmyra 1, Pardeeville 1
Fox Sparrow	14	19	Arpin 1, Beloit 1, Brodhead 1, Hales Corners 2, Milwaukee 1, Racine 1, Randolph 1, Retreat 1, Richland Center 1, Riveredge 1, Waterloo 1, Waukesha 3 , Wautoma 1, Wisconsin Rapids 1
Harris's Sparrow	1	1	Waterloo 1
White-crowned Sparrow	14	31	Appleton 3, Blanchardville 5, Brodhead 3, Cedar Grove 1, Columbus 6 , Holcombe 1, Kettle Moraine 1, Manitowish Waters 1, Milwaukee 1, (New Franken), Racine 4, Retreat 1, Riveredge 1, Waterloo 1, Waukesha 2 (Kenosha)
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	0	0	Brussels 2 , Columbus 1, Fond du Lac 1, New Franken 1, Shawano 1
Eastern Meadowlark	5	6	Cassville 2 , (Ephraim), Hustisford 1, Milwaukee 1, Pardeeville 1, Riveredge 1, Waupaca 1, Woodland Dunes SE 2
meadowlark sp.	7	9	Bayfield 1, (Luck), Madison 1, Mount Horeb 1
Rusty Blackbird	3	3	Randolph 6
Brewer's Blackbird	1	6	Appleton 1, (Bayfield), (Kenosha), Madison 1, Mount Horeb 1, New Franken 10 , New Richmond 1, Riveredge 4, (Trempealeau), Waukesha 2, Wausau 3, Wisconsin Rapids 1, Woodland Dunes SW 1
Common Grackle	10	25	Baraboo 2, Fifield 5 , Lakewood 2, Three Lakes 5
Red Crossbill	4	14	Armstrong Creek 21, Clam Lake 43, Fifield 15, Gilman 47, Hales Corners 1, Hayward 1, Lakewood 1, Manitowish Waters 44, Phelps 54
White-winged Crossbill	9	227	

Parentheses indicate species was seen within 3 days of the count but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

can Kestrels. The Northern Harrier was 81% below its 10-year average, while the American Kestrel was 47% below average. The Bald Eagle (1,642 over 96 counts) did well, being 20% over average. The only year showing more such eagles was 2006 with 1,924. The Bald Eagle was widespread, being found on a record 96 of 107 counts. The Golden Eagle (19 over 10 counts) was found on a record-matching number of counts. When 10 Golden Eagles were found in 1992, it was the first time they had been reported in double digits. Starting with the year 2004, they have never been found in numbers less than thirteen. The 19 of 2010 was second only to the 24 of 2008. Regardless of the weather conditions from year to year, Cooper's Hawk numbers keep growing year after year. The numbers this year (327 over 68 counts) were 14% above average, with only 2007 with 332 showing more. The Peregrine Falcon (19 over 9 counts) was record high in both counts and individuals. Before the falcon nest box program began in the early 1990s, there had been but 4 CBC reports of the Peregrine. Those four counts were 1940 (Sauk City), 1953 (Lake Geneva), 1966 (Beetown), and 1976 (Wausau). Each report was of one individual. There have now been reports each year, starting with 1995.

Rails through Shorebirds—Virginia Rails were again heard at Palmyra and Poynette. For the first time in the history of the count, a Virginia Rail was seen at Hartford. After having not been found in three of the last four counts, a lone Killdeer was reported from Retreat. The Wilson's Snipe (27 over 13 counts) was found in normal numbers.

Gulls—With the cool temperatures

and deep snow, the numbers for the two most common gulls were well below average. The Ring-billed Gull was 72% below its 10-year average; the Herring Gull was 61% below average. For the Ring-billed Gull (2,198 over 19 counts), the number of counts was the lowest since 18 in 1995. In a more typical year, Ring-billed might be seen in 30 to 50 circles. The record high is 64, set in the warm count of 2001. For the Herring Gull (9,154 over 36 counts), the number of individuals was lowest since 5,500 in 1996. For the less common gulls (Thayer's, Iceland, Lesser Black-backed, Glaucous, and Great Black-backed) the numbers were similar to the recent past. The Glaucous might be noted for having been found on a record 12 counts. Of these 12, only two (Oshkosh and Stockbridge) were not on Lake Michigan. The most unusual gull find was the Bonaparte's at Kenosha and Riveredge. The last time a Bonaparte's was found on a count day was in 2004 (with one in Appleton).

Doves—Both the Rock Pigeon and the Mourning Dove were found in numbers not that variant from 10-year averages. The only Eurasian Collared-Dove on a count day was one bird at Poynette. This was the worst showing for the Collared-Dove since the first bird was found at Riveredge in 2002. It seems this dove is increasing in numbers and range but these increases are not being reflected in the CBCs.

Owls—All three common owls (Eastern Screech, Great Horned, and Barred) were found in numbers below their 10-year averages. This occurred despite weather not that inhospitable to owling and with owling hours well above the 10-year average. This was

not a winter for northern owls. Unlike last year, when two Northern Hawk Owls were found, none were found this year. [The 2009 CBC reported that Hawk Owls were found at Grantsburg, Rhinelander, and Wautoma. The Wautoma bird was actually a Northern Saw-whet and thus the records needed correction.] Snowy Owls were found only at Hustisford and New Franken. Both the Long-eared and the Short-eared Owls were well below normal numbers.

Kingfishers—The Belted Kingfisher (126 over 51 counts) was one of few water-related species not adversely affected by the cold winter. Its numbers were 11% above average and were second in both individuals and counts only to the 140 over 56 counts in 2002.

Woodpeckers—Woodpeckers continued to show strong numbers. Even the Red-headed did well when compared to recent times. The 98 individuals were 36% above the 10-year average and were the highest total since 125 in 1997. Part of this can be explained by the recent inclusion of the Birchwood Count in Washburn County. Although the Birchwood Count was held on 1 January (the worst day of the period on which to hold a count), it again managed to have the state high of 16 Red-headeds. The Red-bellied Woodpecker (2,869 over 100 counts) continued to increase in both numbers and range. The 100 counts reporting Red-bellied was record high. Although the Red-bellied continued to increase and has long since replaced the Hairy Woodpecker as the state's second most common woodpecker, this increase has not come at the expense of the Hairy. This year the Hairy (2,365 over 107

counts) was reported from all 107 circles and its number of individuals was second only to the 2,521 in 2009. The 2010 number was a healthy 9% above the 10-year average. As well as other woodpeckers have done, none has done better than the Pileated (544 over 82 counts). The number of counts was a record high and the number of individuals matched the record high set in 2007. The Black-backed Woodpecker was found on a record high of 5 counts. The previous record was 4, set in 1993 and 2006.

Shrikes through Ravens—After a dip in numbers in 2009, the Northern Shrike (234 over 80 counts) made a nice rebound. The number of circles reporting shrikes was second only to the record-shattering year of 2007, when 485 were noted over 94 circles. While the Gray Jay had numbers consistent with recent years, the Blue Jay (14,758 over 107 counts) had a remarkable count. The number reported was 27% above the average and was a record high, breaking the old high of 14,618 set in 1985. This was the second consecutive powerful count for Blue Jays. In 2009 an impressive 14,507 were noted. Both the American Crow and the Common Raven had numbers similar to their 10-year averages.

Larks—After a banner year in 2009, the Horned Lark (7,497 over 74 counts) returned this year with even bolder banners. Their number was 75% above the 10-year average. The number of counts was second only to 75 in 2009; the number of individuals was second only to 10,764 in 2000. The 965 individuals tabulated on the Riveredge Count was a record high for a single circle. The old high had been 912 at Hartford in 2000.

Chickadees, Titmouse, Nuthatches, and Creepers—For the second consecutive year, the Black-capped Chickadee (31,258 over 107 counts) was found in record numbers. The total last year was 30,093. The Boreal Chickadee fared less well, as none was found. This was but the second count since 1957 without a Boreal. The other such year was 1989. Despite the fact that the northern third of the state is now covered better than at any time in the past, the Boreal Chickadee (and boreal birds in general) continue to slip in number. Since 2002, there has not been a count of Boreal Chickadees higher than 7. This is a contrast to 29 in 1960, 20 in 1962, 22 in 1963, 35 in 1964, 25 in 1965, 31 in 1966 and 25 in 1967. During these years, the northern third of the state was poorly covered. In the record-setting year of 1964 (when 35 Boreals were found), there were only 61 counts with only Crandon, Hiles, Minocqua, Ogema, and Rhinelander being near where this chickadee might be found. While boreal species are fading from the state, southern species are becoming ever more abundant. The Tufted Titmouse (987 over 51 counts) is an example of this increase. The number of counts surpassed the previous high of 49 set in 2009. The number of individuals was 50% above the ever-increasing 10-year average. The number of titmouse was 21% greater than the previous high of 815, which was set just last year (and which, in turn, was 13% greater than the then-current high of 720). After experiencing two consecutive strong years, the Brown Creeper fell 21% from its average, which placed it in the normal range of numbers previous to the past two years.

Wrens and Kinglets—The Carolina Wren (19 over 13 counts) is another southern species making inroads into Wisconsin. Despite the fact that the last four counts have been conducted in rather harsh weather, this wren continues to hold its numbers. The 13 counts finding this wren were second only to 15 in 2005. The 19 individuals were third only to 22 in 2005 and 28 in 2006. The Golden-crowned Kinglet (157 over 45 counts) was 22% below its average.

Thrushes—After a dip in 2009, Eastern Bluebird numbers (406 over 34 counts) returned to better than 400. Previous to 2005 the record high had been 197, which was less than half this 2010 total. Three Townsend's Solitaires were found at Baraboo. These three were a record high for a single circle. Before this, the only circle to have more than one bird was Lake Geneva with 2 in 2005. A Varied Thrush was found at Wautoma. For about the last dozen years both the American Robin and the Cedar Waxwing have been reported in high numbers. This year both birds took significant dips. After having been 57% above its 10-year average in 2009, the robin (1,665 over 59 counts) was 66% below that average this year.

Catbirds through Waxwings—A Gray Catbird was found at Palmyra, a Northern Mockingbird was found during count week at Trempealeau, and Brown Thrashers were found at Baraboo, Bayfield, and Hustisford. The finding of an American Pipit at Milwaukee marked the eighth time in the past nine years that pipits have shown as either a count day or count week species. Previous to 2002, they had been noticed on only four counts. As mentioned with the American Robin,

after nearly 10 years of high numbers, the Cedar Waxwing (2,707 over 54 counts) took a decline. The numbers were 33% below the 10-year average and were the lowest for both counts and individuals since 2,492 over 43 counts in 2000. While the Cedar Waxwing was experiencing a drop, the Bohemian Waxwing (987 over 21 counts) experienced numbers that were a dramatic 195% above average. The 21 counts reporting this bird were a record high. The old high had been 18, which was set in 1983 and 1989. The only years with greater Bohemian numbers were 1986 (with 1,238) and 1989 (with 1,452). Nearly all these Bohemians were found in the northern half of the state, though a small number were reported as far south as Mount Horeb and Baraboo.

Longspurs and Snow Buntings—Of all the bird groupings, this grouping of Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings had the most impressive numbers. In recent years, while the Snow Bunting was doing well, the Lapland was usually behind its average. This year both species were abundant. After being 50% below its 10-year average in 2009, the Lapland (7,016 over 48 counts) was 217% above that average. The 48 counts were a record high. The only other year with better than 40 counts was 2000 with 45. The 7,016 individuals were a record high and 66% above the previous high of 4,224 in 2005. The Snow Bunting (25,570 over 93 counts) was 185% above its average. No other year comes close to matching the 93 counts of 2010. The only other year with 70 or better was 76 in 2009. The 25,570 individuals were a record high and 38% above the previous high of 18,501 in 1996.

Warblers—As usual, the only warbler was the Yellow-rumped, which appeared in numbers similar to the recent past.

Towhees through Grosbeaks—The Eastern Towhee was found at Hustisford, Madison, and Owen. The two most common winter sparrows did well. The American Tree Sparrow was slightly above its average, while the Dark-eyed Junco was 15% above its 10-year average. The 3,347 juncos reported from Richland Center were a single circle record. The only other circle to have found more than 3,000 was Poynette with 3,216 in 1987. Other sparrows did less well. The Song Sparrow was 20% below average. The Swamp Sparrow (34 over 17 counts) was 52% below average and suffered its lowest number of individuals since 31 in 1996. Faring nearly as poorly was the White-throated Sparrow, which was 44% below average. Among the less common winter sparrows, a Chipping Sparrow was documented from Pardeeville, Field Sparrows were found at Madison and Milwaukee, and a Harris's Sparrow was at Waterloo. The Savannah Sparrow again enjoyed a nice count with individuals documented from Cassville, Milwaukee, Palmyra, and Pardeeville. Although not so grand as the 7 Savannahs over 7 counts in 2009, these 4 Savannahs over 4 counts did match the pre-2009 high of 4 over 4 counts, set in 2005. The Northern Cardinal was 12% above its average; the 10,931 individuals reported were second only to the 11,904 of 2007. A Rose-breasted Grosbeak was found during the count week at Kenosha.

Blackbirds—With the deep snow cover, one might have anticipated blackbirds to do poorly. The Red-

winged Blackbird (140 over 19 counts) was 91% below its average. Since 1953, the only counts to show fewer Red-wings were 1993 (with 77) and 2004 (with 127). The Common Grackle (25 over 10 counts) was 87% below its 10-year average. Since 1955, the only years to show fewer Grackles were 1958 (with 12), 1959 (with 20), 2000 (with 22), and 2009 (with 14). The Brown-headed Cowbird (268 over 24 counts) was 54% below average. Both the Rusty and the Brewer's had weak showings. The Brewer's was found only at Randolph, while single Rusty Blackbirds were found at Bayfield, Madison, and Mount Horeb. Meadowlarks did relatively well. There were 6 Eastern identified over 5 counts, while meadowlark species numbered 9 over 6 counts. A Western Meadowlark has not been documented since 2004.

Finches—Other than the American Goldfinch, which was found in normal numbers, all other finches were below their 10-year averages. Although it was 22% below average, the Pine Grosbeak (355 over 19 counts) was one of the easier to find species in this grouping. If not for the impressive numbers from 2007 (1,693 over 35 counts), the Pine Grosbeak would have had totals that were average or better. The Purple Finch was 47% below average and the House Finch 22% below average. On the surface, neither crossbill did well. The Red Crossbill was 79% below average; the White-winged Crossbill was 50% below average. But the White-winged did significantly better than the Red, especially if one discounts the historic count of 2008 (when 3,063 were found over 46 counts). With the 2008 numbers removed, the White-winged (227 over 9

counts) would have been 89% over its average.

House Sparrow—In 2009, House Sparrow numbers matched exactly their 10-year average. This year, with nearly the same number of sparrows (47,437 compared to 47,504 in 2009), the House Sparrow was 7% below its average. This was due to the year 2010 having had a record number of field party hours, and it is by using both species numbers and field party hours that yearly percentages are determined.

APPENDIX

An alphabetical listing of the counts follows. This listing includes the location of the count center plus the name, address, telephone number, and email address of the compiler. For birders wanting to join a count, it is suggested they contact the count compiler. For those wanting to start a new count, they must first contact the state compiler whose address is located at the beginning of this article.

Antigo (35); Jct. of 45 and 7th Ave, Antigo; Nancy Richmond, N3480 County Road S, Antigo, WI 54409; 715. 623. 6850; polarpastor@gmail.com. **Appleton** (67); Jct. Hwys. 47 and 125, Outagamie Co.; John Shillinglaw, 1952 Palisades Dr., Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 731. 4222; jashlaw@aol.com. **Armstrong Creek** (16); Jct. of Hwys. 8 and 101, Forest County; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav@uplogon.com. **Arpin** (38); 1/2 mi. N of Jct. Hwy. C and Oak Rd., Wood Co.; Dennis Seevers, 9370 Vermillion St., Milladore, WI 54454; 715.

213. 9104; rock-cut@solarus.net. **Ashland** (3); Jct. Hwy. 2 and Sanborn Ave., Ashland; Dick Verch, 906 Ellis Ave., Ashland, WI 54806; 715. 682. 5453; dverch2@charter.net. **Baraboo** (99); Jct. City View Rd. and Hwy. A, Baraboo; Scott Swengel, 909 Birch St., Baraboo, WI 53913; 608. 356. 9543; aswengel@jvl.net.com. **Bayfield** (2); T 50 N, R 5 W, S-22; David A. Bratley; Box 518, Washburn, WI 54891; 715. 373. 2564; dabirder@juno.com. **Beloit** (95); Jct. Tracy and Eau Claire Rds., about two miles W of Rock Co. Airport; Brad Paulson, 15034 W. Carroll Rd., Brodhead, WI 53520; 608. 879. 2647; bradp@ruppseeds.com. **Birchwood** (5); MacRae Lake, Washburn County; Rick Pertile, 1818 Laurel Ave. West, Minneapolis, MN 55405; 612. 373. 3417; mugzy1960@msn.com. **Black River Falls** (30); Jct. Hwys. H and 54, Jackson Co.; Judy Allen, W12866 River Rd., Black River Falls, WI 54615; 608. 488. 4150; knothole@centurytel.net. **Blanchardville** (97); 2.5 miles SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Division, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605; 312. 665. 7731; dwillard@fieldmuseum.org. **Bridgeport** (105); Hwy. 18 bridge over Wisconsin R.; Dennis Kirschbaum, 1505 E. Parrish St., Prairie du Chien, WI 53821; 608. 326. 2718; kad9801@centurytel.net. **Brodhead** (96); Jct. of Golf Course Rd. and Sugar River Trail, Green Co.; Quentin Yoerger, 6831 N. Francis Dr., Evansville, WI 53536; 608. 882. 6078; harrierqman@gmail.com. **Brussels** (51); Jct. Hwy. 57 and Stevenson Pier Rd., Door Co.; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; 920. 823. 2478; Rnclukes@mwwb.net. **Burlington** (79); Jct. Hwy. A and Crossway Rd., Racine Co.; Mau-

reen Gross, S109 W27685 Maple Ave., Mukwonago, WI 53149; 262. 363. 4307; cygnusbuccinator@centurytel.net. **Cable** (7); Jct. Hwys. M and D, Bayfield Co.; Shari Cole, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; cully@cablemuseum.org. **Caroline** (46); center of Caroline; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489; jah@mwwb.net. **Cassville** (106); Jct. Garden Prairie and Muskellunge Rds., Grant Co.; David Sikorski, 449 N. 39th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208; 414. 379. 9650; akela317@aol.com. **Cedar Grove** (59); Jct. Hwy. G and Palmer Rd., Sheboygan Co.; Tom Uttech, 4305 Hwy. O, Saukville, WI 53080; 262. 675. 6482; tuttech@wi.rr.com. **Chippewa Falls** (23); Jct. Hwys. 178 and S, Chippewa Co.; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **Clam Lake** (8); 7 miles SE of Clam Lake; Keith Merkel, 11722 Robin Rd., Marshfield, WI 54449; 715. 384. 2383; kkemerkel@yahoo.com. **Clyde** (100); Jct. Hwy. ZZ and Weaver Rd., Iowa Co.; Steve Greb, 1714 Labrador Rd., Oregon, WI 53575; 608. 835. 5266; steven.greb@wi.gov. **Columbus** (88); Jct. Johnson and Jahnke Sts. (south of Columbus); Bob Domagalski, PO Box 396, St. Nazianz, WI 54232; 290. 881. 4002; rcd2@new.rr.com. **Cooksville** (94); Cooksville, Rock Co.; David and Anna Marie Huset, 242 W. Church St., Evansville, WI 53536; 608. 882. 5648; huset@att.net. **Durand** (22); Jct. Hwys. 25 and DD 3 miles N of Durand, Dunn Co.; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **Ephraim** (53); Hwy. A 3 miles S of Jct. with Hwy. 42, Door Co.;

Karen Newbern, P.O. Box 152, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202; 920. 839. 2802; karen@ridgessanctuary.org. **Fifield** (9); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, W7283 Walnut St. P.O. Box 63, Fifield, WI 54524; 715. 762. 3076; nicho002@umn.edu. **Florence** (15); just NE of center of Section 19, Town of Commonwealth, Florence Co.; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav@uplogon.com. **Fond du Lac** (69); Jct. Tower and Cody Rds., Fond du Lac Co.; Jeff Baughman, W2640 Middle Road, Campbellsport, WI 53010; 920. 960. 4732; jbaughman@csd.k12.wi.us. **Fort Atkinson** (93); Jct. Hwy. K and Hackbarth Ave., Jefferson Co.; Richard Wanie, W5920 Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538; 920. 563. 6274; crwanie@att.net. **Fremont** (43); Jct. Hwys. I and HH 4 miles SW of Fremont; Larry Riedinger, 1135 Christopher Dr. #3, Neenah, WI 54956; 920. 407. 2020; riedingerl.aves@yahoo.com. **Friendship** (41); Jct. 16th Ave. and F, Adams Co.; Jym Mooney, 2183 N 54th St., Mil., WI 53208; 414. 875. 6825; hopmoon@milwpc.com. **Gilman** (25); 1 mile W of Miller Dam, Taylor Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; hawkwoll@frontier.com. **Grantsburg** (17); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 48 in Grantsburg; Dennis Allaman, 506 W. St. George Ave., Grantsburg, WI 54840; 715. 463. 2365; allaman@usa.net. **Green Bay** (49); Jct. Allouez and S. Webster Aves.; John Jacobs, 2373 Libal St., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 432. 2438; Jacobs-rs@yahoo.com. **Green Lake** (82); Jct. Hwy. J and Swamp Rd., Green Lake Co.; Thomas Schultz, N6104 Honeysuckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941; 920. 294. 3021; trschultz@centurytel.net. **Gurney** (4);

Hwy. 169 in Gurney; Joan Elias, 11140 W. Edwards Rd., Saxon, WI 54559; 715. 893. 2358; joan_elias@nps.gov. **Hales Corners** (62); Jct. 27th St. and Rawson Ave., (Milwaukee Co. only); Mark Verhagen, 9701 W. College Ave., Franklin, WI 53123; 414. 425. 8550; mark.verhagen@ces.uwex.edu. **Hartford** (75); Jct. Hwys. 60 and 83 in Hartford; Thomas B. Schaefer, 3712 Kettle Moraine Rd., Hartford, WI 53027; 262. 825. 8210; schaefertrees@gmail.com. **Hayward** (6); boat landing at Phipps near Hwy. 63, Sawyer Co.; Shari Cole, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; cully@cablemuseum.org. **Herbster** (1) Hwy. 13, 1 mile W of Herbster; Barbara Moldenhauer, 86405 Bark River Rd., Hebster, WI 54844; 715. 774. 3700; boatnbird@msn.com. **Holcombe** (24); Chippewa-Rusk county line, 1 mile E of Hwy. 27; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **Horicon Marsh** (86); Jct. Main Ditch and Main Dike in Refuge; Bill Volkert, DNR, N7725 Hwy. 28, Horicon, WI 53032; 920. 387. 7877; william.volkert@wisconsin.gov. **Hudson** (20); Afton, MN; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchak@ci.inver-grove-heights.mn.us. **Hustisford** (87); Jct. Hwys. CJ and M, just east of Clyman; Noel Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Rd., West Bend, WI 53095; 262. 675. 2443; noel.cutright@we-energies.com. **Kenosha** (64); Jct. Hwys. 158 and 104th Ave. (Kenosha Co. only); Valerie Mann, 9800 160th Ave., Bristol, WI 53104; 262. 857. 8008; naturalist@pringlenc.org. **Kettle Moraine** (74); Hwy. DD, W of Auburn Lake, Fond du Lac Co.; Bill Volkert, W996 Birchwood

Dr., Campbellsport, WI 53010; 920. 387. 7877; william.volkert@wisconsin.gov. **Kewaunee** (55); Jct. Hwys. 42 and D, Kewaunee Co.; William Mueller, 1242 S. 45 St., Milwaukee, WI 53214; 414. 698. 9108; iltlawas@earthlink.net. **Kickapoo Valley** (102); Jct. Hwys. T and 131, Monroe Co.; Eric Epstein, 22505 Kensington Rd., Norwalk, WI 54648; 608. 823. 7837; tickcity@centurytel.net. **La Crosse** (32); La Crosse Courthouse; Dan Jackson, S2256 CTH K, Chaseburg, WI 54621; 608. 483. 2271; DanJackson@LBWhite.com. **La Farge** (103); La Farge, Vernon County; Jean Stramel, 459 S. Commercial St., Viola, WI 54664; 608. 627. 2009; jeanstr@mw.net. **Lake Geneva** (80); Interlaken Lodge, Hwy. 50 (approx. 2 M east of Jct. with Hwy 67); Mariette Nowak, N9053 Sift Lake Dr., East Troy, WI 53120; 262. 642. 2352; mmnowak@wi.rr.com. **Lakewood** (33); Jct. Hwy T and FR 2117, Oconto County; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav@uplogon.com. **Luck** (18); Jct. 180 Ave. and 180 St., Polk County; Robin Maercklein, 1216 Tuggle Pkwy, Amery, WI 54001; 715. 483. 5278; robinmaercklein2@centurytel.net. **Madison** (91); State Capitol; Aaron Stutz, 125 Phillips Lane, Lake Mills, WI 53551; 608. 294. 9618; agstutz@sbcglobal.net. **Manitowish Waters** (10); Jct. Hwys. 51 and W, Vilas Co.; John Bates, 4245 Hwy. 47, Mercer, WI 54547; 715. 476. 2828; Manitowish@centurytel.net. **Meadow Valley** (39); Jct. Jackson, Juneau and Wood cos.; Andy Paulios, 101 S. Webster St. Madison, WI 53707; 608. 264. 6137; andy.paulios@wi.gov. **Medford** (26); 2.5 miles NE of Whittlesey, Taylor Co.; Susanne Adams, W2272 Rustic Rd., Rib Lake, WI 54470; 715. 748. 5014; bradams@newnorth.net. **Milwaukee** (61); Jct. Port Washington Rd. and Hampton Ave., Glendale; Andrea Szymczak, 822 Lemira Ave., Waukesha, WI 53129; 262. 370. 8403; harrierhawk1@hotmail.com. **Minoqua** (11); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 51 in Minocqua, Oneida County; Guy David, P.O. Box 462, Lac Du Flambeau, WI 54538; 715. 588. 3694; bgdavid@wildblue.net. **Montello** (83); Harrisville, Marquette Co.; Daryl Christensen, P.O. Box 182, Montello, WI 53949; 608. 296. 3068; gr8fish@palacenet.net. **Mount Horeb** (98); Jct. Hwys. 78 and Bus. 18/151, Mount Horeb; Kerry Beheler, 105 Oak Tree Dr., Mt. Horeb, WI 53572; 608. 437. 6938; kerry.beheler@gmail.com. **Nelson** (21); 1 mile S of Jct. Hwys. I and D; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **New Franken** (50); Jct. Hwys. P and SS, Brown County; Ed Houston, 2818 Sugarbush Ct., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 339. 3273; ezechouston@aol.com. **New Richmond** (19); 2 miles E of Boardman, St. Croix Co.; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchake@ci.inver-grove-heights.mn.us. **Norske** (45); 1 mile E of Jct. Hwy P and Rustad Rd., Waupaca Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489; jah@mwwb.net. **Oconomowoc** (76); Hwy 67, 2 miles N of Oconomowoc; Brad Webb, 321 N. Monroe St., Watertown, WI 53098; 920. 261. 0326; brad@theropod.org. **Oshkosh** (68); Jct. Hwys. 21 and 41 in Oshkosh; Thomas Ziebell, 1638 White Swan Dr., Oshkosh, WI 54901; 920. 235. 0326; cziebell@new.rr.com. **Owen** (27); Hwy. D 2.5 miles N of Hwy. 29, Clark Co.;

Gayle Davis, N 1503 Putnam Dr., Owen, WI 54460; 715. 229. 2022; humnbrd@peoplepc.com. **Palmyra** (78); 0.5 miles N of Jct. Hwy 20 and Nelson Rd., Walworth Co.; Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; 262. 594. 5853; cbc@hoyaudubon.org. **Pardeeville** (84); north end of access road that comes from Monthey Rd. into the south side of French Creek Wildlife Area, Columbia Co.; Paul and Glenna Schwalbe, 203 Breezy Point Dr., Pardeeville, WI 53954; 608. 429. 4365; p.g6schwalbe@gmail.com. **Pensaukee** (66); Pensaukee; Thomas Erdman, 4094 Hwy. S, Rte. 2, Oconto, WI 54153; 920. 465. 2713; erdmant@uwgb.edu. **Peshtigo** (65); Harmony Corners, Marinette Co.; Barb Bereza, N3175 County RW, Peshtigo, WI 54157; 715. 582. 0884. **Phelps** (12); Jct. FR 2199 and FR 2533, 2 miles SW of Phelps; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; 715. 479. 8055; breardon@nnex.net. **Platteville** (107); Cornelia on Ct. O, Grant Co.; Karl and Dorthy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@chorus.net. **Plymouth** (73); Jct. Hwys. 23 and C, Sheboygan Co.; Robert Brigham, 851 Chaplin Ct., Plymouth, WI 53073; 920. 892. 7716; rbrigham@wi.rr.com. **Poynette** (89); Jct. Hwys. 51 and CS; Mark and Sue Martin, W7503 Kampen Rd., Arlington, WI 53911; 608. 635. 4160; goosep@chorus.net. **Racine** (63); Hwy. H 0.5 miles S of Hwy. K (Racine Co. only); Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; 262. 594. 5853; cbc@hoyaudubon.org. **Randolph** (85); Hwy. P midway between Cambria and Randolph, Columbia Co.; Carl Schwartz, 7239 N. Barnett Lane, Fox Point, WI 53217; 414. 416. 3272; cschwartz3@wi.rr.com. **Retreat** (104); Jct. of Gilman Rd. and Bishop Rd., Vernon County; Chris West, 20262 Jarvis Hollow Rd., Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 475. 9016; chris.w.birder@gmail.com. **Rhineland** (14); Rhineland; Vanessa Haese-Lehman, 333 E. Rives St., Rhineland, WI 54501; 715. 369. 3708; markvanlehman@yahoo.com. **Richland Center** (101); Jct. Hwys. O and TB SE of Richland Center; Robert Hirschy, University of Wisconsin Center-Richland, 1200 Hwy. 14 West, Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 647. 3042; robert.hirschy@uwec.edu. **Riveredge** (60); Jct. Hwy. 33 and Lakeland School Rd., Ozaukee Co.; Mary Hollebeck, c/o Riveredge Nature Center, P.O. Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060; 800. 287. 8098; maryh@riveredge.us. **Rosendale** (81); 2.5 miles S of junc. of Hwys. 23 and 26, Fond du Lac Co.; Seth Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Rd., West Bend, WI 53095; 262. 675. 2443; seth.cutright@gmail.com. **Sauk City** (90); 2.5 miles SE of Witwen, Sauk Co.; Karl and Dorothy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@charter.net. **Shawano** (47); 3 miles N of Lunds, Shawano Co.; Tim Ewing, W5646 Lindsten Rd., Shiocton, WI 54170; 715. 758. 6999; nnc@navarino.org. **Sheboygan** (58); Jct. 10th St. and Erie Ave., Sheboygan; Scott Baughman, 3043 Rolling Meadows Dr., Sheboygan, WI 53083; 920. 457. 5574; baughman@charter.net. **Shiocton** (48); Jct. Hwys. M and 54, Outagamie Co.; Steven Petznick, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, N3880 Rogers Rd., New London, WI 54961; 920. 779. 6433; petznisj@co.outagamie.wi.us. **Spencer** (28); Jct. Hwys. F and 153, Marathon Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479;

715. 659. 3910; hawkowl1@frontier.com. **Stevens Point** (37); Old Main Bldg., U.W.-Stevens Point; Nancy Stevenson, 1890 Red Pine Ln., Stevens Point, WI 54481; 715. 341. 0084; gypsysgma@yahoo.com. **Stockbridge** (70); intersection of County BB and Killsnake Rd., Calumet County; Terri Welisek, W4923 Golf Course Rd, Sherwood, WI; 920. 989. 1969; terriw@new.rr.com. **Sturgeon Bay** (52); Jct. Hwys. 57 and P, Door Co.; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; 920. 823. 2478; Rnclukes@mwwb.net. **Summit Lake** (34); Jct. of Fitzgerald Dam Rd. and T, Langlade Co.; Joel A. Flory, 3131 Pleasure Point Dr., Rhinlander, WI 54501; 715. 490. 3039; joelflory@frontiernet.net. **Three Lakes** (13); 6 miles E of Three Lakes; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; 715. 479. 8055; breardon@nnex.net. **Trempealeau** (31); Jct. Hwy. K and Fremont St., Trempealeau; Al Wernecke, 23787 Trail View Lane, Trempealeau, WI 54661; 608. 534. 6330; ajja701@triwest.net. **Washington Island** (54); Washington Island; Ursula Petersen, 3112 Sunnyside St., Stoughton, WI 53589; 608. 873. 0294; buboarcto@aol.com. **Waterloo** (92); Jct. of Hwys. O and B on Jefferson/Dane county line, 5 miles west of Lake Mills; Karen Etter Hale, 517 Tower St., Lake Mills, WI 53551; 920. 648. 8195; chimneyswift1@frontier.com. **Waukesha** (77); Jct. Hwy. D and Brookhill Rd., Waukesha Co.; Walter Hahn, 213 W. Newhall Ave., Waukesha, WI 53186; 262. 547. 1004. **Waupaca** (44); Jct. Hwy. 49 & Smokey Valley Rd, Waupaca Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489; jah@mwwb.net. **Wausau** (36); Jct. Grand Ave. and Thomas St., Wausau; Lynn Ott, 409 N. 11th St., Wausau, WI 54403; 715. 848. 1204; laott@frontier.com. **Wautoma** (42); Mount Morris, Waushara Co.; Chip Hutler, W6378 Cty. Rd. YY, Neshkoro, WI 54960; 920. 293. 4500; clhutler@wildblue.net. **Willard** (29); 1 mile E and 1.5 miles S of Willard, Clark Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; hawkowl1@frontier.com. **Wisconsin Rapids** (40); Wisconsin Rapids Airport; Darwin Tiede, 2809 Schaefer Circle, Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 997. 9418; ctiede@new.rr.com. **Woodland Dunes NE** (56); Mishicot; **NW** (71); Menchalville; **SE** (57); 2 mi. S of Newtonburg; **SW** (72); 3 miles W of St. Nazianz on Hwy. C; all counts only in Manitowoc Co.; Bernard Brouchoud, Woodland Dunes Nature Center, P.O. Box 486, Two Rivers, WI 54241; 920. 793. 4007; woodlanddunes@lakefield.net.

The Autumn of 2010 at Cedar Grove

Helmut C. Mueller

*Department of Biology and Curriculum in Ecology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-3280
hmueller@email.unc.edu*

Nancy S. Mueller

*409 Moonridge Road
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27516*

John L. Kaspar

*Department of Biology
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901*

Cathy B. Kaspar

*132 W. 25th Street
Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54902*

Daniel D. Berger

*1806 Grevelia Street
S. Pasadena, California 91030*

John A. Bowers

*Silver Beach North 6750
Cedar Grove, Wisconsin 53013*

Thomas O. Meyer

*N5996 Cordy Road
Hilbert, Wisconsin 54129*

The autumn of 2010 was the 61st year of continuous operation of the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station. We arrived on 9 August and departed on 16 November. We watched for migrants from dawn to dusk on each of the 100 days, and counted or estimated their numbers. We attempted to trap all hawks. We also operated a 144m long line of 61mm (stretched mesh) mist nets with 72m of them extending to a height of 8m. These large mesh nets captured small birds only rarely. Probably more than 100 warblers escaped through the nets for every one captured. Beginning on 30 September, we left the mist nets up at night to capture owls.

Overall, 2010 was our third consecutive dismal year. We saw only 52 percent of the average number of hawks and vultures seen in the previous 10 years (Table 1). Fewer birds were seen in 11 of the 14 species in Table 1 where the average was greater than one in the past 10 years. The exceptions were the Osprey, where 2.7 times as many were seen, Bald Eagle, where almost twice as many were seen, and the Turkey Vulture, which were only 1.1 times above the average. Last year (Mueller et al. 2010) we reported that the decline in the numbers of Northern Goshawks observed in the previous ten years was statistically significant. This remains true for

Table 1. Numbers of diurnal raptors observed and the percent trapped

	Observed			% Trapped		
	2010	2009	Average 2000–2009	2010	2009	Average 2000–2009
Turkey Vulture	250	445	220.1	0	0	0
Swallow-tailed Kite	0	1	0	—	0	0
Mississippi Kite	0	0	0.2	—	—	0
Northern Harrier	113	83	159.8	0	3.6	3.4
Sharp-shinned Hawk	872	1154	1880.1	21.8	20.4	17.3
Cooper's Hawk	169	156	184.6	27.8	35.3	32.8
Northern Goshawk	3	2	6.5	100	100	76.9
Red-shouldered Hawk	7	40	23.1	0	5	3.9
Broad-winged Hawk	36	11	1071.3	0	0	1.9
Swainson's Hawk	0	0	0.1	—	—	0.2
Red-tailed Hawk	572	673	774.5	10	14.9	16.6
Rough-legged Hawk	5	24	33.3	0	0	0.2
Ferruginous Hawk	0	0	0.1	—	—	0
Golden Eagle	0	0	0.9	—	—	16.7
Bald Eagle	66	72	33.1	0	0	0.1
Osprey	137	23	50.3	0	0	0
Merlin	238	342	385.7	17.6	12	15.2
American Kestrel	19	24	63.9	5.3	8.3	4.9
Peregrine Falcon	52	100	65.5	9.6	18	19.6
Short-eared Owl	0	0	1	—	—	0
Unidentified	57	74	60.4	0	0	0
Total	2597	3211	5013.6	13.3	14.2	12.7
Total*	2174	2732	3672	15.9	16.8	16.1

*Less vultures, Broad-winged Hawk, and Osprey

2000–2009 (Linear regression, $y = 12.1 - 1.9x$, $P < 0.02$). The Bald Eagle increased during the 10 years ($y = -11.6 + 8.9x$, $p=0.002$). No other trends are significant.

The number of migrants seen at Cedar Grove is highly dependent on weather (Mueller and Berger 1961, 1967). Westerly winds drift south-bound migrants to the shore of Lake Michigan, where they are concentrated because they avoid flying over water. Easterly winds drift the migrants away from the lakeshore. Westerly winds of sufficient strength were often lacking this fall and the flight was below average.

We trapped only 345 hawks, worse

than the 457 trapped last year and well short of the average of 577 for the last 10 years. The 89 owls trapped were about average for the last 10 years and a considerable improvement over the 52 trapped last year (Table 2). All species were caught in numbers about equal to the average except the Long-eared Owl, which was only about 50 per cent of the average. We caught a Short-eared Owl, the first since 1995.

The number of non-raptorial birds netted was below average (Table 3). Eighteen of 20 species were below average, the greatest contributions to the deficit were by the Swainson's Thrush and Dark-eyed Junco (Table

Table 2. Numbers of owls netted

	2010	2009	Average 2000–2009
Long-eared Owl	6	1	13.2
Short-eared Owl	1	0	0.0
Great Horned Owl	1	0	0.6
Barred Owl	2	1	0.5
Northern Saw-whet Owl	78	47	77.1
Eastern Screech-Owl	2	3	2.0
Total	89	52	93.4

3). In contrast, Fox Sparrow and America Goldfinch showed an increase. The Swainson's Thrush and the Slate-colored race of the Junco have very similar ranges and the decline may be a result of factors affecting breeding success or the result of weather affecting the migration. Our most interesting netting incident occurred on 9 November when we netted a White-eyed Vireo. The bird had a white eye and was probably an adult.

In 2002, we began recording the number of non-raptorial birds netted, and two of the 20 species have shown a decline since then: the Red-eyed Vireo ($y = 23.9 - 2.03x$, $p = 0.034$) and Blue Jay ($y = 25.4 - 1.82$, $p = 0.044$). Overall, The numbers seen migrating over the station were almost the ten-year average (Table 4). Sixteen of the 20 species in Table 4 showed a decrease, and only two showed an increase over the years 2001–2009. The

Table 3. Numbers of non-raptorial birds netted

Species	2010	2009	Average 2002–2009
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3	2	8.6
Northern Flicker	8	10	23.1
Eastern Wood-Pewee	1	2	3.8
Eastern Phoebe	12	30	15.1
Red-eyed Vireo	13	1	13.9
Blue Jay	10	10	17.1
Brown Creeper	8	17	25.5
Golden-crowned Kinglet	7	6	15.9
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	9	32	16.9
Swainson's Thrush	191	77	226.5
Gray-cheeked Thrush	27	27	31.5
Hermit Thrush	107	155	121.0
Palm Warbler	8	5	8.6
Yellow-rumped Warbler	21	37	41.3
American Redstart	5	6	7.4
White-throated Sparrow	31	89	53.1
Fox Sparrow	96	37	46.8
Dark-eyed Junco	88	95	136.1
Pine Siskin	2	0	12.3
American Goldfinch	33	25	29.1
Totals All Species	998	1124	1131.1

Table 4. Numbers of non-raptorial migrants observed

Species	2010	2009	Average 2002–2009
Double-crested Cormorant	256	673	1827.8
Great Blue Heron	20	15	19.8
Tundra Swan	130	100	230.2
Canada Goose	5675	8334	7641.9
Sandhill Crane	5	36	126.9
Common Nighthawk	323	128	567.8
Chimney Swift	343	625	670.0
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	5	7.2
Northern Flicker	196	598	723.2
Blue Jay	1517	2147	1857.0
Purple Martin	12	17	17.0
Swallow sp.	2330	1788	2608.8
American Robin	1959	1069	2933.8
Cedar Waxwing	13573	5305	10217.7
Blackbirds sp.	3000	820	2686.3
Small Finches	45	1159	1320.8
All non-raptorial migrants	33696	25921	34991.9

number of Double-crested Cormorants observed showed a significant decline ($y = 3585 - 333x$, $P < 0.001$).

Again, it is impossible to know whether or not any of these changes reflect what is happening in the population because of year-to-year differences caused by weather affecting the concentration of migrants.

The Muellers, and John Bowers were present at the station essentially every day but Dan Berger’s arrival was delayed until 18 September because he had a heart valve replaced in late July. Andrew Reinke, Megan Garfinke, Rick Hill, the Kaspars, Carol Kroscher, and Tom Meyer were there on many days. Julie Gibson, Steve Holzman, Bill Cowart, and Diane Ten Pas also helped with the operation.

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The Cedar Grove Ornithological Station is a non-profit organization incorporated under Chapter 131 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and it relies heavily on public donations for continued operation. All personnel are unpaid volunteers. We thank all the W.S.O. members who have contributed to the station.

50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*

Some things remain the same, even after 50 years. An article by *Pigeon* editor, Gene Roark, who recently received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Gathering Waters Conservancy, talks about two new seasonal editors.

Gene states a truism that remains accurate today. One of the most demanding tasks within WSO, and certainly one of the least heralded, is that of seasonal editor. It is the time-consuming task of the seasonal editor to compile, from field note reports, the “annual report” on bird activity during his or her (or their—there have been three sets of married-couple editors) season. This material must be assembled in condition suitable for delivery to the printer and for most seasons in most years, it makes a pretty good wad of paper!

Roark announced the retirement of Wallace MacBriar and Howard Winkler who both served the WSO expertly and devotedly and stated that Associate Editor Sam Robbins had found replacements: Harold Bauers and Tom Soulen. Harold served as Winter Editor and compiled the Christmas Bird Counts for 4 years. Tom served for 6 years as the Spring Editor and then again for 26 years as Summer Editor. For his 32 years of seasonal editor service, Tom received WSO's Silver Passenger Pigeon award in 2008.

Tom served longer than any of the 36 other editors; WSO first started using seasonal editors in 1943.

Excerpt from Vol. 23(3), 1961 by WSO Historian Noel J. Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Road, West Bend, WI 53095. h. 262 .675. 2443, w. 262. 268. 3617, noel.cutright@we-energies.com.



Evening Grosbeak by Eric Preston

Lessons From the Seasons: Fall 2010

Randy Hoffman

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

DEEP BIRDING

Is the birdNET making us stupid birders? Now that I have your attention, my hope is you will carefully read the entire article without skimming. Then, once you've completed it, enter into a state of contemplation.

The concept of deep reading is entering the consciousness of our education leadership. Great concerns are being expressed regarding the methods for information gathering and their effect on concentration and contemplation (Wolf and Barzillai 2009).

The problem, if there is one, goes well beyond our birdNET into the realm of net-based information and the effects on, or changes to, our critical thinking patterns. A perusal of the NET has found blogs by several authors and journalists anecdotally stating they are having concerns with their thinking patterns. The NET is rapidly becoming the sole source of information for many. Nearly all net-savvy users can vouch for the advantages of having such an abundant source of information so readily available. It's not about how much we read. The near ubiquity of the NET (text messaging and twitter) has us reading more now than ever. This

reading, however, is a profoundly different type of reading, which leads to different types of thinking patterns.

Wolf and Barzillai (2009) writing in the journal *Educational Leadership* state "By deep reading, we mean the array of sophisticated processes that propel comprehension and that include inferential and deductive reasoning, analogical skills, critical analysis, reflection, and insight. The expert reader needs milliseconds to execute these processes; the young brain needs years to develop them. Both these pivotal dimensions of time are potentially endangered by the digital culture's emphasis on immediacy, information loading, and multi-media driven cognitive set that embraces speed and can discourage deliberation in both our reading and thinking."

The Greek ideal for democracy, which provided a blueprint for our American experiment, can be judged by how its citizens pursued their actions and products, their enjoyment, and their life of contemplation. Our digital world, dominated by sound bites of 30 seconds or less, scrolling scores and market numbers, and its fame-based fascination seems to readily fulfill our active, productive, and

enjoyment roles. These emphases (Wolf and Barzillai, 2009) “can be less suited for the slower, more time-consuming cognitive processes that are vital for contemplative life.”

Now is the time to introduce the concept of deep birding. We birders, including professional ornithologists, have made tremendous strides in the past few hundred years. Long gone are the days of market hunting, killing egrets to adorn hats, and viewing birds as simply a commodity. Knowledge regarding the minutia of plumage characteristics has been incredible. Advances in voice recognition, dialects, and call notes allow us to remotely detect individual birds. Increased knowledge of nesting habits, populations, migrations nuances, diseases, and DNA sequencing is vastly improved. Even with these monumental improvements in information, I, and I assume other birders, seem to sense a loss of the “old” ways of understanding. By this I mean, the knowledge that was attained by spending countless days in the field regardless of the weather conditions, by late nights consuming bird related literature, and from contemplating the lessons learned by other birders.

Old ways do not mean hanging onto outdated information or technology, but embracing the process for attaining comprehension, critical analysis, and insight. For instance, the ancient Greeks were able to develop a machine that accurately depicted the movements of the sun, moon, zodiac constellations, and the wandering stars (planets). Even though their world view was earth centric, the key to creating the machine was observation over a period of decades. Vagrancies of backward motion by the

planets and changes in speed of the moon were mechanically addressed in the development of this machine. Today, we know these vagrancies in sky position are due to elliptical orbits, rotating planets, and the distance from the sun.

We, collectively, tend to minimize the values of ancient peoples. They didn’t even know the sun was at the center of our solar system. And those wandering stars were actually worlds somewhat similar to our own earth. Even with the vast increase in astronomical knowledge, how many of us know the seasonal positions of the zodiac constellations, or the fact that the moon does not keep a constant speed while orbiting earth. The ancients did and it was because they spent a lot of time observing. Consequently, all that observation led to the critical thinking processes needed to develop a machine to correspond to the observations. Most of us have lost that knowledge, because we do not personally observe these movements anymore. Today, we are blessed with abundant information, but we are losing the critical thinking needed to place that information into context.

What’s the context of deep birding? We know so much more now than any time in the past, but are parts of our knowledge superficial without a deep understanding? Most of us have been on field trips where a group of birders is exchanging identification characteristics with others in the group. How do we attain this knowledge? Most would say through reading bird identification books and communicating with other birders. The more a birder carefully observes the plumage details the more knowledgeable the birder becomes at identi-

fication. The countless hours of reading and re-reading identification points from text, viewing color plates, and looking at series of photographs, the better the birder becomes at bird identification.

I submit for discussion and contemplation, deep bird identification skills require all the skills just discussed plus numerous visits to natural history museums to make close detailed inspection of mounts. For a birder to deeply understand the full body of information regarding bird identification, they must observe birds from all perspectives both alive and dead. How many birders pick up road kills to closely observe the fine details of feathering? To get there, do these things, but also learn from experts in bird identification, such as Tom Schultz, who has done the above and has that deep bird plumage knowledge.

The birdNET, facebook, texts, and tweets can get you to a site to see that rare bird. You are being active, productive, and definitely attaining enjoyment, but are you gathering the data that will lead to a deep understanding (critical bird knowledge)? The deep birding hypothesis I'm presenting here would say no. You may be on the path to a deeper understanding of bird plumage, but what about life history, bird ethology, population dynamics, or bird-habitat relationships. The last part of the previous sentence is the precursor to bird conservation. Active enjoyment seldom leads to conservation, unless the location for the enjoyment is under imminent threat. Then a reactive saving mechanism is elicited.

Proactive conservation is much more effective, but requires prodigious

data, deep contemplative thought, and critical thinking skills. Even the most purely enjoyment-oriented birder could help in the data collecting. Most do help out, but some still don't. To get at those who bird for fun and don't regard conservation high on their priority list, a concept of deep listing has been proposed.

The concept was conceived by Sheri Williamson, an avid Arizona birder, and it received some play on the Minnesota Bird List Serve in 2005 by Jim Williams. The idea is tied to publishing official life, state, county, or year lists by state organizations. Under this concept, an organization endorsing deep listing would not publish a personal list unless that person entered that data into a tracking database, such as ebird. This concept has merit for attaining more data, but it only addresses a small part of needs for deep birding.

Birders need to engage more fully in the old and now mostly missing aspects of birding to attain a deeper understanding of birds and their lives. I recently re-read *A Guide to Bird Watching* by Joseph Hickey (1943). Joe was one of Wisconsin's birding heroes and a person I came to know, deeply respect, and admire. Amongst the great words in his book, one passage is very poignant and still applicable to this concept. Joe wrote, "The art of bird watching is based on some knowledge [of] what should be recorded about bird life. Only occasionally may it involve the spectacular. 'The invariable mark of wisdom,' Emerson once said, 'is to see the miraculous in the common.' I have found that the pleasure of being in the field has increased with my reading of books and periodicals."

The current technology is well suited for attaining knowledge of where birds are in order to get them on one's list. It can also be a conduit for attaining a deeper understanding of plumage, and especially the social aspects of birding. The NET has also increased the capacity via radar technology to give us a much clearer picture of migration locations and numbers of birds. Disconcerting, is the slow erosion of the process for deeply understanding populations, life history information, and especially bird habitat relationships. In a similar pattern to the loss of the observational process used by the Greeks to contemplate the skies, we seem to be losing the field discovery processes used by ornithologists past to place into context our observations.

Birders, if you preeminently desire the enjoyment of seeing that rare bird, continue to post your text and tweets, and have that great social interaction with those of similar inclinations. There is nothing wrong with pursuing these enjoyable activities. Be forewarned though, without a conservation bent to your world view, the areas you utilize to provide that enjoyment may be adversely vulnerable to loss.

Bird conservation requires many facets: a passion for birds, knowledge of threats, wintering grounds, breeding habitat, and stop over sights, to name a few. I submit for discussion

that deep birding knowledge of habitats, populations, and life history information is the ultimate hurdle to effective bird conservation.

I personally felt that I did not grasp the nuances of bird-habitat relationships until I conducted literally hundreds of bird surveys in natural areas. Almost all of the surveys were away from roads and required walking many miles, conducting point counts, and recording the habitat characteristics. I also gleaned periodicals to get point count data from others.

To attain the deep birding knowledge, I propose reading and re-reading bird books, visit natural history museums, take time to more closely observe common bird habits, and immersion into habitats. Participate in off-road bird habitat surveys, such as the Nicolet Breeding Bird Survey or the Secretive Marsh Bird Survey. Spend time one on one with a bird in its natural habitat, get off the road, and out of the parking lot.

This concept is new, requiring robust debate and critical thinking to develop into a well- formed theory. Comments and open discussions are welcome.

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The Fall Season: 2010

Robert C. Domagalski

P.O. Box 396

St. Nazianz, Wisconsin 54232

rcd2@new.rr.com

The summer was warm, wet, and sticky. It was the third warmest summer on record and, with places reporting two feet of rainfall, was record breaking for precipitation. Mosquito numbers were more than sufficient for any purpose. As summer faded into fall, the sultry summer air failed to fade likewise. It clung motionless to the state through the first half of August. It was not until 15 August that the first refreshing front arrived to shove this mass of humidity away. Because of the wet summer, the early fall found the normal shorebird habitat too wet to matter, while normally dry farm fields were flooded, the corn killed, and the habitat fine for shorebirds. Great Egrets were found feeding in places intended to produce soy beans rather than tadpoles. But the change of season did bring a decrease in the heavy, flooding rains. The fall in fact was dry. Before long, the ephemeral ponds of summer vanished. Farmers again returned to these once soggy places to scratch open the compacted soil and expose its underside to the sun. The month of October was especially notable for its lack of eventfulness. It was a month nearly incapable of producing a single cloud in the sky. Day after day went

past, each day as pleasantly warm and sun filled as the day before. This stable weather made for lackluster hawk watching, both along Lake Michigan and along the Mississippi River. On 26 October a record-breaking low pressure zone raced across the state with winds better than 75 miles per hour. Mount Pleasant in Racine County was hit by a tornado and the Superior area received 4–8 inches of snow. This was the west wind that birders thought would bring rarities to the shores of Lake Michigan. But nothing new or even that unusual came from it. And time passed on to November. The weather returned to calm and warm. By 12 November, the state was experiencing record high temperatures. These pleasantries were upended with a front on 13–14 November that again dropped snow on NW Wisconsin, a snow that likely prevailed for the remainder of the season. Another cold front pushed across the state in the days just before Thanksgiving. The accompanying strong northwest winds enticed Sandhill Cranes and many other sorts of birds to leave while the leaving was easy. There were reports of thousands of birds passing overhead. The cool weather, which then descended upon the state, froze numer-



ous inland lakes and slow streams, thus causing what waterfowl remained to forsake the area.

The WSO has now been publishing Fall Seasonal Reports for over 70 years. In not one of those 70 years has the fall season been as well covered as it was this fall. In large part this is due to the addition of eBird to the repertoire of available information. There are hundreds of birders from all corners of the state who are contributing their sightings to eBird. In turn, the WSO is able to access these reports

and use them for its own purposes. As wonderful as eBird might be, the standard field forms from the WSO are still a great source of information. The WSO encourages birders to use seasonal forms. These forms can be downloaded from the WSO website or filled out electronically on the website. For those birders not comfortable with computers, they might contact the Bird Reports Coordinator and receive forms by regular mail. The phone number and mailing address for this person can be found on the

inside back cover of this journal issue. It has indeed been encouraging to have received more field forms from birders this fall than in any other fall in recent times. We are also fortunate to have received fall reports from two raptor count locations. One is on the east edge of the state on Lake Michigan (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan County); the other on the west edge of the state on the Mississippi River (the Eagle Valley Nature Preserve in Grant County). The Eagle Valley location is new for the fall reports. The information gathered from this one location for just one season is so impressive that it could well alter our concepts of bird populations for years to come. So THANKS to all of you for contributing to such a wonderful fall report.

With the aid of eBird, there were reports from all 72 counties, albeit some better reported than others. At the meager extreme was Menominee with but two species. Others with less than 50 species sent to eBird were Clark (44), Pepin (35), Pierce (29), and Waushara (43). Five counties reported better than 200 species. Those five were Dane (226), Waukesha (217), Manitowoc (216), Milwaukee (211), and Columbia (204). Away from the southeastern portion of the state, the best coverage was in Bayfield County with 195. For the fall season (from all the various sources of information), a total of 305 species was reported. Just to skim the cream of this crop, the following might be mentioned: Pacific Loon, Little Blue Heron, Mississippi Kite, Swainson's Hawk, Yellow Rail, King Rail, Western Sandpiper, Red Phalarope, Laughing Gull, California Gull, Slaty-backed Gull, Sabine's Gull, all 3 jaegers, Cave

Swallow, Varied Thrush, Townsend's Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Lark Bunting.

For each species account there is written a date, an observer, and a location. This is the time-honored triad of "who, when, and where" upon which each and every valid report should stand. Historically the "where" had been the name of a county, as most reports were divided along county lines. With the advent of eBird, more specific locations can now be used. Quite likely, over time, these exacting locations will appear in the field notes with ever greater frequency. A number of exact locations have indeed been used in the following accounts. Yet, at the same time, the county of observation has not and should never be excluded.

REPORTS

(1 August to 30 November 2010)

Species marked with "*" need long form documentation to be valid.**

Species marked with "*" need short form documentation to be valid.

Greater White-fronted Goose—Reported from Ashland, Iowa, Monroe, and Portage Counties. First reported on 3 October, Ashland County (Anich), with the last report 27 November, Portage County (Pendergast). The high count was 54 on 27 October at Eagle Valley, Grant County (McKay and Zuurgeeg), followed by 44 on 18 November, Iowa County (Prestby).

Snow Goose—Earliest reports were 4 September, Milwaukee County (Holton) and 6 September, Oconto County (Smith). After these first sightings, this goose was not reported again until the WSO Field Trip to Wisconsin Point, Douglas County, on 24 September. Last reports were 28 November, Waukesha County (Szymczak) and 29 November, Brown County (Trick). The high count was 48 on 24 September, Douglas County (Tessen).

Ross's Goose*—First reported 8 September, (Figs. 1 and 2), Milwaukee County (Mooney and Petherick). The only other September find was 24 September, Douglas County (Frank). The first October report was not until 15 October, Dane County (Thiessen). The 8 September sighting is record early. The previous record fall arrival was 15 September, set in 2008, Jefferson County (Paulios). November produced two reports; 12 November, Jefferson County (Schilke) and 25–30 November, Dane County (Thiessen). A Snow/Ross's hybrid was found 22 October, Brown County (Schilke). All reports were of single birds, except for 3 on 24 September, Douglas County (Frank).

Cackling Goose*—There was one August find, that being 28 August, Clark County (Risch). The first September reports were 14 September, Ashland County (Anich) (Fig. 3), followed by 16 September, Winnebago County (Bruce and Ziebell). The 28 August sighting is record early. The previous record fall arrival was 30 August, set in 2009, Douglas County (Svingen). This goose was still present at the end of the season in Manitowoc (Sontag) and Winnebago Counties (Ziebell). The high count was 157 on 14 November, Dane County (Thiessen).

Canada Goose—The high count was a meager 5,000 on 23 October at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (Moore).

Mute Swan—Although still likely a nesting species in the state, the only early season report was from Wood County (Grosse). Found near the end of the season in Ashland, Door, Jefferson, and Waukesha Counties. This swan remained into the winter season in a number of locations. The high count was 60 on 14 November, Door County (Engel).

Trumpeter Swan—Found near the beginning of the period in 9 counties, mostly in the northwest corner of the state. The major exceptions were the Horicon Marsh in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties and the Necedah NWR in Juneau County. This swan overwinters in Wisconsin and thus was reported in a number of locations near the end of the period. There were few reports with double digit numbers. The high count was 50 on 30 November, St. Croix County (Heggerne), which is a winter gathering spot for Trumpeters.

Tundra Swan—The first reports were 14 October, Oconto County (Schilke) and 17 October, Bayfield County (Anich). The tail end of migration lasted into the winter season, with a

number of reports from near the end of the fall season. The only report of better than 1,000 was of 2,000 on 29 October, Vernon County (Paulios).

Wood Duck—There were few reports from November. The last were 23 November, Waukesha (Gustafson) and 30 November, Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. Despite the sparsity of late fall reports, a scattering of individuals remained into the winter season. In the period 17–27 August, Gustafson had a number of days with 200+ individuals in Waukesha County. His high was 436 on 17 August.

Gadwall—Found at or near the end of the period in a number of counties. The high count was 300 on 28 October, Vernon (Paulios) and 300 on 1 November, Dodge (Tessen) Counties.

American Wigeon—Reported on 28 November from Dane (Schwarz), Milwaukee (Holton), and Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties, with the last report being 30 November, Manitowoc (Domagalski). The high count was 100 on 23 October, Dane County (Lindemer).

American Black Duck—Found at the start of the season in Door (C. and R. Lukes), Manitowoc (Sontag), Sheboygan (the Brassers), and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. Other early reports were 13 August, Milwaukee (Mooney) and 14 August, Dane (Yorger) Counties. The high count was 70 at Bay Beach, Brown County (Rickaby).

Mallard—In the period 4–11 November in Columbia County, Romano reported Mallard numbers ranging from 3,000 to 5,000. The high of 5,000 was on the 11th. The only other report of better than 2,000 was 2,200 on 26 November, Dane County (Thiessen).

Blue-winged Teal—The last October reports were on 28 October in Portage (Pendergast) and Vernon (Paulios) Counties. The two November reports were both on 13 November, one in Grant (Tollefson) and the other at Vernon Marsh, Waukesha (Gustafson) Counties. The high count was 500 on 19 September at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (Schroeder).

Northern Shoveler—Even though the high count was near the end of the period (800 on 29 November in Dane County, Thiessen) there were few reports extending into the winter season.

Northern Pintail—There were two August reports, those two being 22 August, Fond du Lac (Wenzel) and 26 August, Columbia (Brady and Prestby) Counties. The next sighting did not come until 10 September, Dodge County (Anich and Spaeth). The last reports were 27 November, Vernon (Paulios), 29 November, Waushara (Stelmachowski), and 30 November, Door (C. and R. Lukes) Counties. The only counts over 130 were 200 on 19 September, Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (Schroeder) and 200 on 27 October, Eagle Valley, Grant County (McKay and Zuurdeeg).

Green-winged Teal—The last finds were on 28 November, one being in Dane (Paulios) and the other in Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. The high count was 450 on 1 November, Dodge (Tessen) County.

Canvasback—Found near the start of the season at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (Barrientos). In the period 21–22 August, was reported by a number of birders on both the Dodge and Fond du Lac County sides of Horicon Marsh. The first September report was 10 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson). A small number of individuals remained into the winter season. As is normal, the largest numbers of Canvasback were found along the Mississippi River. The highest total was 10,000 on 29 October, Vernon (Paulios) County.

Redhead—Found at or near the start of the season in Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Oneida, and Winnebago Counties, with 90 reported on 5 August at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (Frank). Found at or near the end of the period in a number of counties. The high counts were all in Door County. They were 700 on 15 November (Engel), 600 on 14 November (Engel—at a different location than the day before), and 500 on 13 October (Preston). Outside of Door County, the high was 420 on 31 October, Ashland (Brady) County.

Ring-necked Duck—A number of August reports from Crex Meadows, Burnett County, with the earliest being 11 August (T. Howard and Gordon). The only other August report was 21 August, Wood County (Yoerger). A small number of Ring-neckeds remained in the state into the winter season. In the period 6–25 November, Gustafson was reporting 400–1,100 individuals in Waukesha County, with the high of 1,100 on 11 November. Other highs were 350 on 25 September at Crex Meadows, Burnett (Paulios) and 300 on 30 October, Monroe (Prestby and Yoerger) Counties.

Greater Scaup—A single male was found at the beginning of the period near the Manitowoc Impoundment (Domagalski). Perhaps it was this same male that was found in the period 18 August through early September at Fischer Creek, Manitowoc County, and then replaced by a single female on 13 September (Domagalski). By 19 September, a small raft of 65 Greater Scaup was found off Fischer Creek (Domagalski). The first finds outside Manitowoc County were 18 September, Adams (Schilke) and 19 September, Ashland (Anich) Counties. The high count was 550 on 19 November, Milwaukee County (Bontly).

Lesser Scaup—The first showings were 5 September in Taylor (Cameron) and 9 September in Burnett (Haseleu) Counties. A total of 5,000 was reported on 22 October, Brown County (Schilke). The total nearest to this was 600 on 28 October, Vernon (Paulios) County. The only printed totals in the history of the fall reports of better than 5,000 Lesser Scaup were 11,320 in 2006, Vernon (Fred Leshner) and 10,000 in 1968, Winnebago (James March) Counties.

Harlequin Duck*—There were five reports, these being 25 September to 14 October in Manitowoc (Sontag), 3–23 October at Bradford Beach in Milwaukee (Goodman, Mooney, and Wilson), 25 October in Ashland (Anich and Brady), 30 October to 1 November in Ozaukee (Tessen) and 7–10 November at Sheridan Park, Milwaukee Counties (many observers). There was also a 28 November report from Milwaukee County (Tessen). The 25 September sighting becomes one of only 6 September records for the state. The Ashland and Manitowoc County reports were of one bird, while the Ozaukee and Milwaukee County reports were of two. The Manitowoc County Harlequin was shot by a hunter on 14 October (Sontag).

Surf Scoter—First reported on 2 October in Ashland (Anich) and Racine (Dixon, Pugh, and Wenzel) Counties. The next day found in Bayfield, Kenosha, and Milwaukee Counties. The last reports were 27 November, Sheboygan (the Brassers) and 30 November, Milwaukee (Gustafson) Counties. The high counts were 13 on 18 October, Douglas (Svingen) and 12 on 25 October, Ashland (Anich) Counties.

White-winged Scoter—First reports were from 25 September, Douglas (many observers), with the next sighting coming on 1 October, Portage (Schaufenbuel) Counties. Beyond this date, the next was on 16 October, Milwaukee (Mooney) County. The last dates were 28 No-

vember, Milwaukee (Mooney) and 29 November, Dane (Schwarz) Counties. Of the three scoter species, this is the one most likely to be found at inland locations. This fall it was reported from Dane and Portage Counties. Prestby and Yoerger reported 8 individuals in Dane County on 14 November. The state high was 13 on 31 October, Ozaukee (Frank) County.

Black Scoter—First found on 21–22 September, Douglas (Tessen), with the next find coming on 1 October, Portage (Schaufenbuel) Counties. Found at or near the end of the period in Bayfield, Jefferson, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties. The 28–30 November reports from Jefferson County (Etter Hale, Stutz, and Yoerger) were unusual, as they were from an inland location. This was a good fall to find Black Scoters away from the Great Lakes. They were reported from the inland counties of Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Jefferson, Monroe, Portage, and Waukesha. The high count was 18 on 25 November, Racine (Howe and Wenzel).

Long-tailed Duck—First reported in the period 15–18 October, Douglas (Svingen) County. The next report was on 23 October, Ozaukee (Swelstad) County. Found in only small numbers. The two double digit numbers were 10 on 30 October, Ozaukee (Tessen) and 12 on 7 November, Ozaukee (Prestby, Stutz, and Yoerger) County. The sole inland record was of a lone individual on 30 November, Dane (Schilke) County.

Bufflehead—The first reports were 1 September, Ashland (Brady) and 3 September, Bayfield (Anich) Counties. The only other September sightings were 16 September, Columbia (Romano) and 25 September, Douglas (Tessen) Counties. All of these were of but a few individuals. Buffleheads did not become regular until the latter half of October. The only report of over 150 individuals was of 200 on 14 November, Door (Engel) County.

Common Goldeneye—Found at the start of the season in Door (C. and R. Lukes) County. The next reports were of a single bird on 4 August in Sawyer (Gordon) and 30+ individuals in the period 8–19 August in Oneida (Richmond) Counties. A handful of goldeneye began appearing on 14 October in Door (Preston) and 15 October in Douglas (Svingen) Counties but strong numbers did not arrive until the last few days of October. The high count was 250 on 28 November, Milwaukee (Holton), followed by 150 on 28 November, Jefferson (Stutz) Counties.

Hooded Merganser—Found at or near the beginning of the season in a number of counties, with this species remaining into the winter season in a number of locations. The high count was 44 on 19 November, Vilas (Peczynski) County.

Common Merganser—As with many diving ducks, it was not found commonly until the last days of October. There were four August reports. They were 1 August in Door (C. and R. Lukes), 4 August in Sawyer (Gordon), 20 August in Bayfield (Taylor), and 22 August in Washburn (Hunter) Counties.

Red-breasted Merganser—As with other diving ducks, not commonly found until late October. There were two August reports, these being at the start of the season, Door (C. and R. Lukes) and three birds on 19 August in Washburn (Maercklein) Counties. The next reports were not until 13 September, those being Manitowoc (Domagalski) and Vilas (A. and J. Holschbach) Counties. These were of but 1 and 2 birds. Impressive numbers of Red-breasted were found along Lake Michigan in mid-November. Among the higher numbers were 12,000 on 17 November, Sheboygan (Tessen), followed by 4,500 on 17 November, Manitowoc (Domagalski) and 18 November, Ozaukee (A. Holschbach) Counties.

Ruddy Duck—Found at or near the beginning of the season in Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Winnebago Counties. The high numbers, ranging from 600 to 3,500, were reported from Jefferson County in the period 6–20 November. The high count of 3,500 was from Lake Koshkonong (Jefferson County) on 6 November (Yoerger).

Northern Bobwhite—Reported from four counties (Door, La Crosse, Sauk, and Waukesha) with only one individual per sighting.

Gray Partridge—The one report was of 10 birds on 18 November in Iowa County (Prestby). There were no partridge reported for the fall field notes of 2009.

Ring-necked Pheasant—The only double digit report was 15 on 14 October, Manitowoc (Domagalski) County. Found as far north as Barron (Reichoff), Burnett (Schroeder), and Florence (Evanson) Counties.

Ruffed Grouse—The high counts were 15 on 9 November, Douglas (Sirvio) and 14 on 5 October, Florence (Rickaby) Counties. Found

as far south as Columbia (Romano) and Dane (Winesett) Counties.

Spruce Grouse*—Reported from Ashland (Anich), Forest (Anich), Sawyer (Anich), and Vilas (Anich) Counties. If it were not for Nick Anich, the only Spruce Grouse would be a single individual on 21 September, Vilas (Dixon) County. The high count was 28 on 14 October, Vilas (Anich) County. There were no such grouse reported for the fall field notes in 2009.

Sharp-tailed Grouse—Reported from three counties: Burnett (Anich, Gordon, and T. Howard), Clark (Risch), and Price (Krakowski). The Burnett County reports were of one bird, the Clark County report was of 10, and the Price County report was of 7.

Greater Prairie-Chicken—The only reports were from the Buena Vista Grasslands, Portage County. The high count was 14 on 15 November (Conrad).

Wild Turkey—With birds reported from all the counties along the Michigan border plus Menominee County, the turkey can now likely be found in every county of the state. The high count was 50 on 14 November, Door (Engel) County.

Red-throated Loon—Reported from Douglas, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Ozaukee Counties. The first sighting was 22 September, Douglas (Tessen) County. There are but two fall arrival records earlier than 22 September. The last find was 24 November, Manitowoc (Tessen) County. The high count was 20 on 7 November, Ozaukee (Ellis) County.

Pacific Loon**—There were four reports, those being 25–29, October in Ashland (Anich, Brady, and Oksiuta), 29 October in Racine (Dixon, Pugh, and Wenzel), 15 November in Ozaukee (Mueller), and 18 November in Manitowoc (A. Holschbach) Counties. On 29 October in Bayfield County, Anich also found what was likely the same loon seen in Ashland County.

Common Loon—The first sighting beyond its nesting range was 11 August through 13 September, Manitowoc (Domagalski) County. Near-est to this was 5 September, Walworth (Watts) County. This loon was reported at or near the end of the season in Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, Jefferson, Milwaukee, and Waukesha Counties. The high count was 30 on 24 October, Dane

(Schwarz) and 25 October, Ashland (Anich and Brady) Counties.

Pied-billed Grebe—Found at or near the end of the season in Dane, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. Some individuals remained into the winter season. All reports of 100 or more individuals came from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge/Fond du Lac Counties. The high count was 200 on 19 September (Schroeder).

Horned Grebe—An unusually early sighting of two birds was made on 10 August at Fischer Creek, Manitowoc County (Domagalski). This grebe was not noticed again at Fischer Creek until 21 were spotted on 4 September (Domagalski). They were then present at this location on a daily basis until late into the season. The next find of a Horned Grebe was on 4 September, Florence (the Kavanaghs) County. Romano had them in Columbia County on 10 September. Starting with 14 September, the Horned began being found in a number of counties. On 2 November, K. Kavanagh made a careful count of the grebes off Fischer Creek, Manitowoc County. She counted 1,215. The only other report over 100 was 107 by Frank on 1 November, Ozaukee County. Previous to the above 1,215 individuals, the record high count of Horned Grebes for the fall season was 470 (set on 23 October 2003, Ozaukee County, Frank). Found at or near the end of the season in Dane, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Racine, and Waukesha Counties.

Red-necked Grebe—One or possibly two pairs were observed at Beaver Dam Marsh, Waukesha County. From these adults, first one young was photographed on 19 June (R. Curtis) and then a second chick of an age similar to the one of 19 June was photographed on 20 August (R. Curtis). This is perhaps an unusual double hatch and for certain the first breeding record from Waukesha County (J. Bielefeldt). These Waukesha grebes were last spotted on 3 September (Moretti). [Editors' Note: See article in *The Passenger Pigeon*, 73(1), pp. 5–7.] The last state report was 1 November, Ozaukee (Tessen) County. The high count was 4 on 31 October, Ozaukee (Grgic) County.

Western Grebe*—Spotted in Douglas, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties. All October sightings were from Douglas County, with the first being on 7 October (Bruhnke). The last sightings were 17 November, Manitowoc (Domagalski and Tessen) and 29 November, Milwaukee (Petherick) Counties. All finds were of 1 or 2 individuals.

Double-crested Cormorant—Found at or near the end of the season in Brown, Manitowoc, Racine, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties. Small numbers of individuals remained into the winter season at a number of locations. The high counts were 890 on 18 August, Bayfield (Epstein) and 800 on 14 September, Marinette (Campbell) Counties.

American White Pelican—Found at the start of the season in Brown, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Outagamie, and Winnebago Counties. An early and unusual find was 7 birds on 4 August in Douglas County (Bardon). Other early reports, perhaps of individuals arriving early along the Mississippi River, were 4 August, Vernon (Upper) and 8 August, Trempealeau (Costa and Rosenstiel) Counties. High counts at nesting sites were 1,000 on 19 September, Horicon Marsh, Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties (Schroeder) and 250 in Brown County on 22 September (Swelstad). As is normal for the fall migration, these pelicans bunched along the Mississippi River in southwestern Wisconsin. The high count was 1,107 on 30 September, Grant (Stark) County. A tattering of pelicans remained to the end of the season at Green Bay, Brown County (Swelstad). Tessen also reported 2 birds on 28 November in Winnebago County. The last report from Horicon Marsh was on 1 November (Tessen). Departure dates from the Mississippi River were 24 October in Trempealeau (R. Anderson), 31 October in Vernon (Roth-Reynolds), and 7 November at Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay and Zeman) Counties. Perhaps it was an injured bird that J. Holschbach found in Manitowoc County on 15 November.

American Bittern—There were two reports beyond early October. Those two were 14 October, Waukesha (Mertins) and 24 October, Dodge (Horicon Marsh staff) Counties. The high count was 4 on 3 October, Dodge (Horicon Marsh staff) County.

Least Bittern—Reported from Dane, Dodge, Ozaukee, Sauk, and Trempealeau Counties. The only sightings beyond August were 19 September, Dodge (Yoerger) and 4–19 October, Bakken's Pond, Sauk (Paulios) Counties. The 4–19 October reports are record late for October. The record had been 9 October set in 1943, Sheboygan (Walter Petzer) County.

Great Blue Heron—Remained into the winter season in a number of counties. The high counts were 100 on 10 September at Horicon Marsh, Dodge/Fond du lac Counties (Schroeder) and 80 on 21 August at Vernon Marsh, Waukesha County (Mertins).

Great Egret—Reported from Horicon Marsh, Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties until 10–11 November (Dunwiddie and Tessen) and found on 12 November in Columbia County (Schiffmann). The largest numbers were found at Horicon Marsh in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties and at Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County. From Horicon Marsh, there were consistent reports of 100 to 250 Great Egrets, with the high being 450 on 14 September (Tessen). From Vernon Marsh, there were consistent reports of 100–150, with the high being 182 on 20 August (Gustafson).

Snowy Egret—Reported from both the Dodge and Fond du Lac sides of Horicon Marsh from 19 September through 10 October. Also found at Vernon Marsh, Waukesha County, on 17 August (Gustafson) and in Winnebago County on 14–16 August (Swelstad and Tessen). The high find was three individuals on 14 August, Winnebago (Swelstad) County.

Little Blue Heron*—A Little Blue Heron that was first reported in July remained at Horicon Marsh through 22 August. It was found on both the Dodge and Fond du Lac sides of the marsh (Tessen and T. Wood).

Cattle Egret—Reported from 10 counties, with the last report on 11 November, Dane (Spore) County. The high count was 95 on 5 September at Brothertown, Calumet County (Mueller).

Green Heron—The last reports were 15 October in Dane (Schwarz), 19 October in Winnebago (Ziebell), and 23 October in Dodge (Moore) Counties. The only spot sporting better than 10 individuals was Vernon Marsh, Waukesha County. Numbers here ranged from 20–30 in the period 1–25 August, with a high of 38 recorded on 17 August (Gustafson).

Black-crowned Night-Heron—Reported from 17 counties. Remained at Horicon Marsh in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties until 21 October (Frank) and remained at Collins Marsh, Manitowoc County, until 12 October (Domagalski). There were 46 counted at Collins Marsh on 26 August (Domagalski) and 60 counted at Horicon Marsh on 25 September (Diehl).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron*—There were two reports, those being 13 August, Winnebago (Evanston) and 17 September, Dane (Sundquist) Counties.

Turkey Vulture—The only report beyond 11 November was 15 November, Sheboygan County (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station). Some vultures were later found into the winter season. The high counts were 125 on 12 October at Eagle Valley, Grant County (Stark) and 82 on 11 September at the landfill site where Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties meet (Frank).

Osprey—The last reports were 28 October, Ozaukee (Schaefer) and 29 October, Dane (Schwarz) Counties. The high count was 39 on 3 September, Sheboygan County (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station), followed by 27 on 4 September at the same location. The high at Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) County was 20 on 7 September.

Mississippi Kite**—There was one report, that being 6 October, Portage County, Schaufenbuel. This is the 5th state fall record and perhaps the latest date. The current record is "early" October, 1982, Outagamie (Lee Hammond) County.

Bald Eagle—The 17 eagles reported on 7 September at Eagle Valley, Grant County (McKay and Zuurdeeg) suggests that Bald Eagles were moving into the Mississippi Valley by early September. The only totals better than 20 were all in Grant and Vernon Counties along the Mississippi in the period 23 September through the end of the season. The only count of better than 125 was 243 on 29 October at Eagle Valley (Stark).

Northern Harrier—Found throughout the period. The high count was 44 on 28 October, Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) County. Second to that were 30 on the same date at Forest Beach Migratory Preserve, Ozaukee (Schaefer) County.

Sharp-shinned Hawk—Reported in the period 1–8 August in Bayfield, Clark, Dane, Door, Florence, Forest, Marathon, Portage, Sawyer, and Taylor Counties. This hawk was found in numbers ranging from 30 to 243 in the period 12 September through 30 October at Eagle Valley, Grant County (Stark), with a high of 308 on 22 September (McKay). The Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Sheboygan County, reported 80 on 25 September and 74 on 21 October.

Cooper's Hawk—There were few reports with more than two individuals. All totals of more than 10 came from Eagle Valley, Grant

County. The high count was 52 on 24 September (Stark). The high at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Sheboygan County, was 10 on 28 November.

Northern Goshawk—Found in 9 counties, those being Ashland, Bayfield, Florence, Forest, Grant, Manitowoc, Portage, Sheboygan, and Vilas. Of these, only Bayfield (Anich), Florence (the Kavanaghs), and Vilas (Fisher) had Goshawks near the start of the season. A hawk on 4 September at Fischer Creek, Manitowoc County (Domagalski) was a quite early migrant. The only find of more than one individual was of two on 3 October at Eagle Valley, Grant (Stark) County.

Red-shouldered Hawk—Although there were but three November reports, the last being on 22 November, Iowa (A. Holschbach) County, individuals of this species were found into the winter season. The only count of better than two individuals was a count of 6 on 30 October at Eagle Valley, Grant County (Stark).

Broad-winged Hawk—There were six October reports, four of them from Eagle Valley, Grant County (McKay and Stark). Those four were on 1 October, 4 October, 11 October, and 30 October. The other reports were 11 October, Brown (Swelstad) and 24 October, Door (C. and R. Lukes) Counties. The lone November find was 4 November, Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) County. The high count was 2,129 on 24 September, Eagle Valley, Grant (Stark) County. Next to this, the best total was 1,628 on 22 September at Eagle Valley (McKay). The day of 24 September must have been impressive at Eagle Valley. Not only did Eagle Valley lead the state that day in the number of Broad-winged, it also led the state that day in the number of Osprey, Cooper's Hawk, and Peregrine Falcon.

Swainson's Hawk**—A bird found in Oshkosh was brought for rehab (Figs. 4 and 5) to Neenah, Winnebago County on 24 September (B. Weiss).

Red-tailed Hawk—The only counts of better than 100 individuals were from Eagle Valley, Grant County (Stark). Of these, the best was 364 on 29 October. The next best was 113 on 31 October (Stark). The high at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Sheboygan County, was 80 on 25 September.

Rough-legged Hawk—The first reports were 15 October, Chippewa (Lind) and 22 Oc-

tober, Douglas (Oksiuta) Counties. The high count was 6 on 3 November, Portage (Schautenbuel) County.

Golden Eagle—The Golden Eagle was reported from 10 counties, with the first sighting coming on 7 October, Oneida (Shaw) County. The high count was 2 on 29 October at Eagle Valley, Grant County (Stark).

American Kestrel—The high count was 18 on 7 August at the Buena Vista Grasslands, Portage County (Fissel and Otto).

Merlin—Reported at or near the beginning of the season in the northern counties of Ashland, Door, Douglas, Kewaunee, Oneida, Sawyer, and Vilas. The first signs of movement from the nesting counties were the appearances of birds on 9 August in Iowa County (A. Holschbach) and 10 August in Manitowoc County (Domagalski). Individuals of this species continued to remain into the winter season. The high count was 42 on 13 September, Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) County, followed by 21 on 24 September at the same location.

Peregrine Falcon—Reported from 27 counties and found throughout the season. The high count was 25 on 29 September, Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg), followed by 19 on 24 September, Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) Counties.

Yellow Rail*—The one report was for 16 September, Douglas (the LaValleys) County.

King Rail*—There were two reports, those being 1 August, Dodge (Heikkinen) and 30 August, Waukesha (Weber) Counties.

Virginia Rail—The last October reports were 17 October, Waukesha (Gustafson) and the unusual northern location of Bayfield County (Brady) Counties on 18 October. Was reported at Lulu Lake, Walworth County until 25 November (Howe) and remained there into the winter season. The high count was 9 on 22 October at Lulu Lake, Walworth (Howe) County.

Sora—The last reports were 19 October at Vernon Marsh, Waukesha (Gustafson) and 22 October at Nine Springs, Dane (Fissel) Counties. The only double-digit count was 16 on 20 September at the Trempealeau NWR, Buffalo County (Slager).

Common Moorhen—Found at or near the beginning of the season in Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Trempealeau, and Waukesha Counties. The late date was at Horicon Marsh where it was noticed until 16 October, Dodge (Frank) County. The high count was 25 on 7 August at Horicon Marsh, Dodge (Mertins) County.

American Coot—Found throughout the season. Reports of 1,000+ individuals came from 9 counties, with the high being 3,400 on 25 October, Winnebago (Ziebell) County.

Sandhill Crane—Found at or near the end of the season in 11 counties, with the fall migration continuing into the early phases of the winter season. The high count was 1,700 on 30 October, Adams (Prestby and Yoerger) County.

Whooping Crane—Reported from Adams, Columbia, Dane, Dodge (Fig. 6), Juneau, and Monroe Counties, with only the Necedah NWR in Juneau County reporting such cranes from early in the season. The high count was 18 on 1 October from Necedah (Houk).

Black-bellied Plover—The first fall sightings were 14 August, Dodge (Tessen) and 17 August, Jefferson (Paulios) Counties. The last October sighting was 31 October, Kewaunee (Schilke), with the only November report being on 16 November, Dane (Schiffman) Counties. The high count was 30 on 28 September at Eagle Valley, Grant County (McKay and Zuurdeeg).

American Golden-Plover—There were no summer reports. The first fall finds were 14 August in Dodge (Tessen), 17 August in Portage (Tessen) and 17–20 August in Racine (Gustafson) Counties. The last October find was 27 October, Bayfield (Brady), with the only November sighting being 9 November, Columbia (Schwarz) Counties. The high count was 190 on 4 October, Portage (Bronson), followed by 50 on 21 September, Douglas (Tessen) and 9 October, Clark (Risch) Counties.

Semipalmated Plover—There were a number of counties reporting fall arrivals in July of the summer season. The migration lasted into October with the last dates being 17 October in Dodge (Dixon and Wenzel), 18 October in Manitowoc (Sontag), and 19 October in Ashland (Brady and Oksiuta). The high



Figure 1. Ross's Goose at Veteran's Park in Milwaukee was photographed by Brian Hansen on 8 September 2010.



Figure 2. Ross's Goose on the water at Veteran's Park lagoon in Milwaukee, 8 September 2010, by Brian Hansen.

count was 9 on 4 September, Manitowoc (Sontag) County.

Killdeer—The last sightings were 27 November, Milwaukee (Mattrisch) and 30 November, Sheboygan (the Brassers). There were a number of reports from Columbia County with Killdeer numbers ranging from 125 to 155. The highest total was 250 on 23 August, Columbia (Heikkinen) County.

Black-necked Stilt*—There were numerous summer reports of this stilt nesting at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County. Reports continued into the fall season, with the last sighting being 22 August, Dodge (Schultz and T. Wood) County. The high count was 10 on 5 August (Prestby), with Prestby noting 3–4 adults and 6–7 juveniles.

American Avocet—The only summer report was on 23 July in Columbia County (Romano). There were three fall reports, they being 5–21 August at Horicon Marsh (in both Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties), 10 September at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (Anich), and 14 August in Taylor County (Cameron). The Taylor report was of two birds; all the Horicon Marsh reports were of a single bird.

Spotted Sandpiper—There were three November departure reports. Those three were 7 November in Milwaukee (numerous Dane County birders), 9 November in Columbia (Schwarz), and 10–20 November in Racine (Howe) Counties. The only double-digit counts were 13 on 6 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski) and 15 on 1 August, Oneida (Krakowski) Counties.

Solitary Sandpiper—There were numerous reports of fall arrivals in July of the summer season. The last finds were 15 October, Waukesha (Gustafson) and 18 October, Ozaukee (Uttech) Counties. The only location reporting 20 or more individuals was Vernon Marsh, Waukesha County. Those numbers were reported in the period 17–21 August, with the high count of 25 on 21 August (Mertins).

Greater Yellowlegs—There were three sightings in November, these being 8 November in Juneau (Szymczak), 9 November in Columbia (Schwarz), and 9 November in Dane (Thiessen) Counties. The high count was 25 on 11 October at Horicon Marsh, Dodge (Preston), followed by 18 on 21 October in Dane (Prestby and Schilke) Counties.

Willet—The first fall Willets were seen in July of the summer season. There were two sightings for the fall, these being 2 August, Chippewa (Cameron) and 21 September, Kewaunee (Sinkula) Counties. Both reports were of single individuals.

Lesser Yellowlegs—The last finds were 6 November, Rock (Yoerger) and 9 November, Dodge (Petherick) Counties. The high count was 150 on 22 August, Jefferson (Stutz) County. Nearest to this were 85 on 19 August, Outagamie (Tessen) County.

Upland Sandpiper—The sole report was of a single bird on 23 August, Racine (Costa and Rosenstiel) County.

Whimbrel—There were two reports, these being 16 August at Seagull Bar, Marinette (Campbell) and 28 August on Washington Island, Door (Mueller) Counties. The Marinette report was of 2 birds; the Door report was of one.

Hudsonian Godwit—The only find was one bird on 14 October in Columbia County (Romano).

Marbled Godwit—There were no reports.

Ruddy Turnstone—There were 7 reports. Those seven were 19 August to 2 September in Manitowoc (Sontag), 20–24 August in Milwaukee (Mooney), 29 August in Milwaukee (Bontly), 2 September in Ozaukee (Frank), 5–10 September in Racine (Wenzel), 21 September in Douglas (Tessen), and 7–10 October in Dane (Mattrisch) Counties. The high number was 3 on 21 September, Douglas (Tessen) County.

Red Knot—The only find was one bird (Figures 7 and 8) from 22–25 August in Racine County (many observers). Since there were no Red Knots reported during the summer season, this one Racine County individual was the only member of its species found in Wisconsin in fall migration.

Sanderling—The first finds were 4 August in Douglas (Bardon) and 9 August in Sheboygan (Grgic) Counties. The next sightings were not until 20 August, when this species began to show in a number of locations. There were two November departures. Those two were 7 November, Harrington Beach, Ozaukee County (numerous Dane County birders) and 18 No-

vember, Harrington Beach (A. Holschbach). The high count was 36 on 11 September, Milwaukee (Prestby) County.

Semipalmated Sandpiper—The fall arrival of Semipalmated Sandpipers began in July of the summer season. The last dates were 16 October in Dodge (Tessen), 1 November in Dodge (Tessen), and 9 November in Door (C. and R. Lukes) Counties. The high count was 20 on 21 August, Outagamie (Tessen) and 1 September, Columbia (Ellis) Counties.

Western Sandpiper*—There were three accepted reports. Those three were 17–19 August in Manitowoc (Sontag), 12 September (Fig. 9) in Ozaukee (S. Cutright and T. Wood), and 19–20 September (Fig. 10) in Racine (Kennedy) Counties. Two of these finds were backed by photos.

Least Sandpiper—The last reports were 21 October in Columbia (Schilke), 22 October in Brown (Schilke), and 22 October in Dodge (the Kavanaghs) Counties. The high count was 85 on 17 August, Jefferson (Paulios) County.

White-rumped Sandpiper—Reported from Barron, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Outagamie, and Sheboygan Counties. The first find was on 21 August, Outagamie (Tessen), while the last was on 22 November, Dane (Schwarz) County. This last find was of an injured bird. There are only two departure records later than 22 November, those two being 23 November, Sheboygan (Tessen) and 26 November, Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties. The high count was 4 on 22 August, Sheboygan (Grgic) County.

Baird's Sandpiper—Located right at the start of the season, with finds on 1 August, Oneida (Krakowski) and 2 August, Chippewa (Cameron) Counties. Unusually late was an individual reported on 29–30 October at Wind Point, Racine County (Dixon, Pugh, and Wenzel). The nearest departure dates to this were 23 September, Dane (Ellis) and 26 September, Ashland (Anich). The high count was 31 on 25 August, Portage (Brady) County.

Pectoral Sandpiper—Fall migrants for this species arrived in July of the summer season. The last departure was 1 November, Dodge (Tessen), preceded by 25 October, Ashland (Anich) Counties. The high count was 230 on 17 August, Jefferson (Paulios) County. Outside of Jefferson County, the high number was 90 on 19 August, Outagamie (Tessen) County.

Purple Sandpiper*—There were none reported.

Dunlin—The first shows were on 5 September, Columbia (Romano) County. This was well ahead of the next showing, which was 5 October, Waukesha (Gustafson) County. The last sightings were 9 November, Dodge (Petherick) and 10–11 November, Racine (Flores and Howe) Counties. The high count was 75 on 1 November, Dodge (Tessen) County. This contrasts to a record high of 2,400 in the Fall of 2009.

Stilt Sandpiper—The first fall Stilts arrived in July of the summer season. The first August birds were found on 5 August, Sauk (A. Holschbach) and 7 August, Columbia (Prestby and Yoerger) Counties. The next discovery was not until 14 August, Jefferson (Schwarz and Stutz) County. The last departure was 1 November, Dodge (Tessen) County, preceded by 17 October, Dodge (Dixon and Wenzel) County. The high count was 30 on 21 August, Outagamie (Tessen) County.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper*—The first fall Buff-breasteds were reported in late July of the summer season. Noted from 10 counties with the last find coming on 7 September, Bayfield (Brady) County. The high count was 11 on 27 August at the Wind Lake Sod Farms, Racine (Wenzel) County.

Short-billed Dowitcher—The first fall Short-billed were reported in July in the summer season. They were found near the start of the fall season in Dodge (Schwarz) and Jackson (Fissel and Otto) Counties. There were few reports into September. The last of these were 13 September in Columbia (Mueller), 27 September in Dane (Schwarz), and 2 October in Dodge (Tessen) Counties. The high counts were but 6 on 6 August, Dodge (Schwarz) and 13 September, Columbia (Mueller) Counties.

Long-billed Dowitcher—Reported from the counties of Clark, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Outagamie, and Washington. The first sightings were 19 August, Outagamie (Tessen) and 24 August, Clark (Risch) Counties. The last October find was 25 October, Dane (Matriscch) County, followed by two November sightings. The November finds were 17 November, Manitowoc (Sontag) and 18 November, Washington (A. Holschbach) Counties. The 17 November report matches the previous fall record departure date, while the 18 November report establishes a new record date.



Figure 3. Ross's Goose with Cackling and Canadas in Bayfield County by Nick Anich.



Figure 4. Swainson's Hawk the day it arrived at rehab after capture in Oshkosh, 24 September, photo by Beka Weiss.



Figure 5. Swainson's Hawk on 21 October and ready for release, photo by Beka Weiss.



Figure 6. Whooping Cranes with Sandhills at Horicon (Dodge County) on 6 November 2010 were photographed by Tom Wright.

The record had been 17 November 1998, Ozaukee (Uttech) County. The high counts were all from Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, with numbers ranging from 20 to 33 in the period 1–17 October. The highest total was 59, reported on 9 October, Horicon Marsh (Kennedy). It is perhaps unusual to have Long-billed numbers so much higher than Short-billed.

Wilson's Snipe—Although the last fall report for this summer resident was on 16 November in Dane (Schiffman) and in Waukesha (Mertins) Counties, remnants remained into the winter season. The high count of 135 occurred on 19 August, Outagamie (Tessen) County.

American Woodcock—The last October report was on 27 October, Douglas (the LaValleys) County. This was followed by two November sightings; 2 November, Waukesha (Gustafson) and 6 November, Florence (Rickaby) Counties. The high count was 13 on 4 October, Marathon (Francken) County.

Wilson's Phalarope—This summer resident was found in Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Manitowoc, and Outagamie Counties, with the late date being 29 August, Manitowoc (Sontag) County. The high count of 3 was on 28 August, Jefferson (Prestby) County.

Red-necked Phalarope—Reported from Ashland, Columbia, Dodge, Outagamie, and Waukesha Counties, with the first find on 21 August, Outagamie (Tessen) County. The last sightings were on 6 September in Ashland (Anich) and in Dodge (Fissel) Counties. The high count was 3 on 29 August, Dodge (T. Wood) County.

Red Phalarope**—There was one bird sighted at the South Metro Pier, Oak Creek, Milwaukee County on 7–8 November (first found by Lubahn), (Figures 11, 12, and 13).

Sabine's Gull**—The one report was for the period 20–28 September, Douglas (Tessen) County.

Bonaparte's Gull—The last reports were 25 November in Ashland (Anich), 26 November in Dane (Thiessen) and Kenosha (Witynski), and then 28–29 November in Milwaukee (Frank and Tessen) Counties. The high count was 121 on 19 November, Bayfield (Anich) County. The closest to that were 82 on 17 October, Douglas (Svingen) County.

Little Gull*—There was one report, that of a single bird on 28 October off the South Metro Pier, Oak Creek, Milwaukee (Lubahn) County.

Laughing Gull*—One bird was found on 5 August at Port Washington Harbor, Ozaukee (Palmer-Ball, Jr.) County.

Franklin's Gull—This gull was found in Ashland, Dane, Douglas, Milwaukee, Racine, and Trempealeau Counties. The first find was 20 September, Wisconsin Point, Douglas (Tessen) County. The next was 21 September, Trempealeau, (Slager) County. This was soon followed by numerous reports from numerous birders on the WSO field trip to Wisconsin Point. Late departures were 23 November, Racine (Fare) and 25 November, Milwaukee (Mattrisch) Counties. There were no reports of more than 3 birds.

Ring-billed Gull—The high count was 6,000 on 28 November, Jefferson (Stutz) County, followed by 5,850 on 17 September, Douglas (Svingen) County. There were numerous reports of 4,000+ during the WSO field trip to Wisconsin Point in the period 23–26 September.

California Gull**—There were 3 reports. Those three were 12 November in Douglas (Bardon), 23 November in Douglas (Bardon), and 24 November in Racine (Fare) Counties. This gull is becoming more noticeable. Previous to 2010, there were 10 state records. Three of these were added in 2009 and, with an 11 March 2010 record included, there are now 4 records for 2010. Thus, of 14 state records, 7 have come in the last two years.

Herring Gull—There were numerous reports of 2,000 to 3,500 Herring Gulls from Douglas County. The high count from these was 3,600 on 30 October (Svingen). Outside of Douglas County, the high count was 850 on 15 November, Ozaukee (Mueller) County. Svingen reported a Herring/Glaucous hybrid on 25 October at Wisconsin Point, Douglas County.

Thayer's Gull—The Thayer's was reported from Douglas, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Racine Counties. By far, the most reports were from Douglas County. The first sighting was on 22 September, Douglas (Tessen) County. This gull remained to the end of the season in both Douglas and Milwaukee Counties. The high count was 12 on 21 November, Douglas (Bardon) County.

Iceland Gull*—There were only two fall sightings, those being 21 and 28 November, Douglas County (Bardon). The latter date had two individuals. Svingen submitted a Thayer's/Iceland hybrid on 25 October at Wisconsin Point, Douglas County. From detailed information collected by Bardon, it seems many of these gulls in the Duluth/Superior harbors are hybrids.

Lesser Black-backed Gull*—Reported from Douglas, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, and Waukesha Counties. Again, by far, the most reports were submitted from Douglas County. First noted on 11 September, Milwaukee (Prestby) and 14 September, Douglas (Svingen) Counties. There were numerous reports from the period 24–25 September from members of the WSO field trip to Wisconsin Point, Douglas County. The last finds were 27 November, Waukesha (Szymczak) and 28 November, Douglas (Bardon) Counties. It is most probable that birds were found into the winter season. All counts were of one or two individuals.

Slaty-backed Gull**—This gull was found on 24 November along the Ashland waterfront, Ashland County (Brady and Oksiuta). This is another gull that is becoming more noticed. The first state record was on 13 November 2001, Milwaukee (Brian Boldt) County. Since then there have been 7 additional records. All 7 have come in the recent time period of 2006–2010.

Glaucous Gull—This gull was reported from Dane, Douglas, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan Counties. The one September report was 12 September, Douglas (the LaValleys) County. The next finds were not until 5 November, Sheboygan (Grgic) County, followed by 10 November in Douglas (Bardon) and 11 November in Dane (Mattrisch) Counties. All reports were of one or two individuals.

Great Black-backed Gull—This gull was first found on 22 August, Winnebago (Bruce), followed by 5 September, Milwaukee (Mooney) Counties. It was reported from a number of locations at the end of the season, with birds found into the winter season. All reports were of one or two birds.

Caspian Tern—There was one October report, that being 3 October, Manitowoc (A and J Holschbach) County. The nearest other departure date to this was 21 September, Brown (Swelstad) County. The high count was 54 on 30 August, Marinette (Campbell) County.

Black Tern—There were three September departure reports. Those were 3 September in Bayfield (Brady and Oksiuta), 11 September in Manitowoc (Domagalski), and 16 September in Dodge (Romano) Counties. The high count was 60 on 1 August on the Fond du Lac County side of Horicon Marsh (Prestby).

Common Tern—The last find was on 28 September, Ashland (Anich) County. The nearest departure to this was 25 September, Douglas County, when many members of the WSO field trip to Wisconsin Point made reports. This tern was noticed on 7 August in the inland location of Horicon Marsh, Fond du Lac County, by Tessen. The high number was 75 on 20 August, Ashland (Anich) County.

Forster's Tern—There were three October departures. Those three were 3 October in Dodge (Huset), 10 October in Bayfield (Anich), and 14 October in Oconto (Schilke) Counties. The high count was 20 on 1 August from the Fond du Lac County side of Horicon Marsh (Prestby).

Pomarine Jaeger**—Reported on 16 September in Douglas (Bruhnke) County. This find was backed by photos.

Parasitic Jaeger*—All reports were from Douglas County, with the first coming on 29 August (Oksiuta). There were numerous reports from Douglas County through the months of September and October, with the last sighting on 31 October (Svingen and Willard). The 29 August find is but one of five August records for the state. The high count was 6, which was reported on 25 September (Tessen).

Long-tailed Jaeger**—As with the other two jaegers, all reports were from Douglas County. All accepted reports were from the narrow window of 14–22 October. The first report, from 14 October, came from Bruhnke. The last report, from 22 October, came from Loken and Oksiuta. These October reports are record late. The previous record departure date had been 14 October 2002, Ozaukee (Uttech) County.

Rock Pigeon—The high counts were 285 on 15 September, La Crosse (Stotz) and 275 on 10 November, Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties.

Eurasian Collared-Dove*—The Collared-Doves that once gathered at the popular Abert feeder in South Milwaukee have moved away. The five locations reporting this fall were



Figure 7. Red Knot was pictured stretching at Myers Park in Racine County on 23 August 2010 by Pat Ready.



Figure 8. Red Knot examining the mud at Myers Park in Racine County for food on 23 August, photo by Pat Ready.



Figure 9. Western Sandpiper at Harrington Beach State Park, Ozaukee County, on 12 September 2010 by Seth Cutright.



Figure 10. Western Sandpiper in Racine on 20 September 2010 by Keith Kennedy.



Figure 11. Red Phalarope at South Metro Pier, Milwaukee County, on 8 November 2010, by Jim Edlhuber.

Eagle Valley in Grant County (22 September, Mandernack and McKay), Postville in Green County (18 September, A. Holschbach), Cobb in Iowa County (22 August and 3 September, Ellis and Jakoubek), St. Nazianz in Manitowoc County (12 September through to the end of the season, Domagalski), and Sheboygan County (23 August, Schroeder). The high count was 4 at the Cobb, Iowa County location (Jakoubek).

Mourning Dove—The high count was 202 on 11 September, Ozaukee (Frank), followed by 200 on 19 August, Taylor (Risch) Counties.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—This cuckoo was repeatedly found until 4 October in Vernon County (Roth-Reynolds). The last report previous to this was 27 September, Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) County. All reports were of single birds.

Black-billed Cuckoo—The last dates were 21 September, Dane (Ellis), followed by 5 October, Milwaukee (Mueller) Counties. The high count was 3 on 17 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski) County.

Eastern Screech-Owl—Reported from 16 counties, the most northern of them being Polk and Taylor.

Great Horned Owl—The high count was 4, which was reported several times by Gustafson in Waukesha County.

Snowy Owl—There were no reports.

Barred Owl—The high count was 4, which were reported at various times from Grant, Jackson, and Washburn Counties.

Long-eared Owl—The only reports came from the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Sheboygan County. The dates ranged from sometime in October through 12 November.

Short-eared Owl—First noticed on 6 October in Manitowoc (Sontag) County. Was found near the end of the season on 27 November, Waukesha (Howe) and 29 November, Sauk (Jacque) Counties. The high count was three from a number of locations.

Northern Saw-whet Owl—The first fall find was 19 August, Taylor (Risch), followed by 5 September, Bayfield (Brady) Counties. Numbers of these owls remained into the winter sea-

son. The high count was 19 on 29 October, Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) County.

Common Nighthawk—There were two October finds, those being 1 October, Milwaukee (Petherick) and 9 October, Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) Counties. The high count was 530 on 2 September, Dane (Evanston), followed by 393 on 22 August, Monroe (Epstein) Counties. These are minor numbers compared to years past. In three different years (1958, 1985, and 1986), there were reports of 18,000+ for the fall season. The highest estimate in state records was 150,000 to 200,000 on 4 September 1986 by William Cowart at Concordia, Ozaukee County. Another historic report mentions a "river of nighthawks a mile wide passing overhead." Will such days ever return?

Eastern Whip-poor-will—The last sightings were 9 September, Iowa (Evanston) and until 14 September at Lulu Lake, Walworth (Howe) Counties. The high count was 3 on 30 August, Marinette (Wenzel) County.

Chimney Swift—The last date was 16 October, Waukesha (Mertins), preceded by 12 October, Dane (Paulios) Counties. The high counts were 430 on 1 September, Milwaukee (Epstein) and 500 on 4 September, Dane (Koziol) Counties.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—The last October departure date was 10 October in Dane (Evanston) and Jefferson (Etter Hale) Counties. The high counts were 20 on 13 August, Vernon (Forchione) and 12 on 14 and 21 August, Iowa (Roenneburg) Counties.

Belted Kingfisher—The high count was 5 on 9 September, Portage (Schaufenbuel) and on 17 September, Dodge (Batterman) Counties. As is customary, numbers of kingfishers remained into the winter season.

Red-headed Woodpecker—The Eagle Valley Nature Preserve along the Mississippi River in Grant County began conducting fall raptor counts in the early 1990s. Those counts ended after 2002. In 2010 they were resumed and, for the first time, the totals from those counts have been shared with the WSO. And, in many cases, those totals are impressive. They might even give fresh insight into the populations of certain species. Among these would be the Red-headed Woodpecker, which is a bird of concern due to its rapid drop in population.

Unknown to most Wisconsin birders, the Eagle Valley people have realized for decades that large numbers of Red-headed migrate past this spot each fall. There are tales of some 750 Red-heads passing this spot in a single day in years past. Although current numbers might be less than in the past, they are still higher than what most would imagine. The high counts this year were 300 on 22 September (McKay) and 400 on 23 September (McKay). Previous to this fall, the high count of Red-headed had been 104 (set on 17 October 1984, Ozaukee County, William Cowart). Outside of Eagle Valley, the high number this fall was 19 on 8 September at the Necedah NWR, Juneau County (Roth-Reynolds). Necedah is restoring habitat back to open oak savannah, which is preferred by the Red-headed. Perhaps this explains the number found there.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—Reported from such northern counties as Bayfield, Florence, Forest, Oneida, and Sawyer. There was a report of one bird in Ashland County on 6 November (Anich). The high count was 30 on 5 October, Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) County.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—The last fall reports were 18 November, Marquette (Whitrock) and 20 November, Racine (Willard) Counties. A number of sapsuckers remained into the winter season. The high count was 17 on 19 September at Estabrook Park, Milwaukee (Hagner) County. This was the only double digit report.

Downy Woodpecker—The high count was 25 on 5 October at Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg), followed by 21 on 8 November, Dane (McDowell) Counties.

Hairy Woodpecker—The high count was 9 on 5 October at Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) County.

Black-backed Woodpecker*—Reported from Ashland, Forest, and Vilas Counties. The high count was 2 on 6 November, Forest (the Kavanaghs) County.

Northern Flicker—Flickers seemed to have moved along the Mississippi on the same days as the Red-headed Woodpeckers. The high count at Eagle Valley, Grant County, was 750 on 23 September, followed by 250 on 22 September (McKay). Outside of Eagle Valley, the high was 32 on 9 September, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County. Previous to this fall, the high count had

been 600 (set on 20 September 1990, Price County, Randy Hoffman).

Pileated Woodpecker—The high count was 10 on 23 September at Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay). Two unusual southeastern reports were 7 November, Jefferson (Howe) and 14 September, Rock (Yoerger) Counties.

Olive-sided Flycatcher—Early reports outside of their nesting counties were 14 August, Green Lake (Schultz) and 18 August, Dane (Henrikson) Counties. The last departure date was 30 September, Milwaukee (Petherick) County, preceded by 14 September, Manitowoc (Domagalski) County. All counts were of one or two individuals.

Eastern Wood-Pewee—There were four October finds. Those four were 2 October in Dane (Sonzogini), 3 October in Waukesha (Gustafson), 3 October in Waukesha (Szymczak), and 13 October in Milwaukee (Flores) Counties. The high count was 20 on 19 August, Columbia (Romano) and 2 September, Grant (Stark) Counties.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher—There were August reports from the nesting counties of Bayfield, Forest, and Vilas. The first find south of the nesting counties was the rather early date of 6 August, Columbia (Romano) County. The next discoveries were not until 15 August in Ozaukee, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties. The last reports were 19 September, Dane (McDowell) and 21 September, Washington (Diehl) Counties. The only report of 2 individuals was on 19 August, Bayfield (Brady) County.

Acadian Flycatcher—Found at or near the start of the season in Columbia, Lafayette, Ozaukee, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. The last finds were 12 September, Milwaukee (Mueller) and 17 September, Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. The high count was 8 on 19 August, Waukesha (Szymczak) County.

Alder Flycatcher—The most southern reports from near the start of the season were from two locations in Ozaukee County (Strelka and Szymczak). The last find was on 28 September at Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) County, preceded by 21 September, Dane (Ellis) County. The 28 September reported matches the record late date set in 1996 in Douglas (Tessen) County. The high count was 6 on 19 August, Bayfield (Brady) County.



Figure 12. Red Phalarope at South Metro Pier (Milwaukee County) on 13 November 2010 by Jenny Wenzel.



Figure 13. Red Phalarope by David Flores on 7 November 2010 at South Metro Pier (Milwaukee County).



Figure 14. Cave Swallow at South Metro Pier (Milwaukee County) on 21 November 2010 by Jim Edlhuber.



Figure 15. Townsend's Warbler that landed on a fishing boat in Lake Michigan (off Manitowoc County) on 27 September 2010 by John Fuka.

Willow Flycatcher—The most northern reports were 1 August, Outagamie (Tessen) and 4 September, Brown (Tessen) Counties. Aside from reports by Ellis in Dane County over the period 22–25 September, the late date was 17 September, Dane (Evanson) County. The high count was 10 on 11 August, Waukesha (Mertins) County.

Least Flycatcher—The last sightings were 1 October in Grant (Stark), 5 October in Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg), 5 October in Trempealeau (Forchione), and 9 October in Vernon (Roth-Reynolds) Counties. The high count was 15 on 19 August, Bayfield (Brady) County.

Eastern Phoebe—There were no reports for November. The last October dates were 29 October in Dane (Herb), 30 October in Waukesha (Mertins), and 31 October in Milwaukee (Mooney) Counties. The high count was 32 on 9 September, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County. The nearest total to this was 12, which was reported from a number of locations.

Great Crested Flycatcher—The last departure dates were 20 September, Dane (Ellis) and 26 September, Dane (Schoenwetter) County. By the start of the fall season, this flycatcher must rather much be out of the northern third of the state, as there were very few reports from this area. The most northern reports were 9 August, Oneida (Gustafson) and 1–7 August, Sawyer (Gordon) Counties. The high counts were 6 on 15 August, Ozaukee (Szymczak) and 8 on 7 August, Manitowoc (J. Holschbach) Counties.

Eastern Kingbird—The last sightings were 24 September in Door (C. and R. Lukes), 26 September in Dane (Schoenwetter), 29 September in Ozaukee (Bontly), and 18 October in Dane (Schoenwetter) Counties. The 18 October report is significantly late. The only record of a later date is 5 November 2001, Waukesha County (Winter). The high count was 30 on 6 September, Ozaukee (S. Cutright, Sommer, and Schaefer) County. Nearest to this were 16 on 1 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski) County.

Northern Shrike—The first reports were 8 October in Bayfield (Brady), 8 October in Milwaukee (Mooney), and 10 October in Bayfield (Oksiuta) Counties. The high count was 5 on 30 October, Polk (Maercklein) County.

White-eyed Vireo*—There were three reports, all of single birds. The first was 2 September in Milwaukee (Mueller), the second 16

September in Trempealeau (Slager), the third 9 November in Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) Counties. The 9 November find was unusually late and was of a banded individual. [Editors' Note: Possibly one of the two birds banded at Riveredge Nature Center on 5 June 2010?]

Bell's Vireo*—The only report was of a single bird on 17 September, Dunn (Suteler) County.

Yellow-throated Vireo—The last sighting was on 2 October, Dane (McDowell) County. The sighting previous to this was 27 September at a different location in Dane (Thiessen) County. The high count was 5 on 5 September in Columbia (Romano), Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg), and Walworth (Howe) Counties.

Blue-headed Vireo—This vireo was found at the start of the season in the Scuppernong area of the Southern Kettle Moraine, Waukesha (Szymczak) County. This nesting area is a southern outlier from the more northern nesters. It is the southernmost confirmed nesting spot in the state. The last finds were 16 October in Waukesha (Szymczak), 22 October in Milwaukee (Mueller), and 28 October in Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) Counties. The high count was 5 on 19 September, Dane (McDowell) County.

Warbling Vireo—One or two individuals were found at Eagle Valley, Grant County, on a regular basis over the period 29 September through 20 October (McKay and Zuurdeeg). Outside of Eagle Valley, the late dates were 26 September, Monroe (Epstein) and 1 October, Jefferson (Etter Hale) Counties. The 20 October date is significant, as there are but two November records at a later date. The high count was 7 on 7 August, Shawano (Richaby) and 20 August, Dane (Romano) Counties.

Philadelphia Vireo—The first finds were 16 August, Ozaukee (Frank) and 19 August, Outagamie (Tessen) Counties. Birds arrived in Barron, Door, Iowa, Manitowoc, and Oneida Counties on 20–21 August. The last departures were 5 October in Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg), 5 October in Manitowoc (Domagalski), 5 October in Trempealeau (Forchione), and 10 October in Dodge (Jakoubek) Counties. The high count was 15 on 4 September, Brown (Tessen) County.

Red-eyed Vireo—There were three October reports. Those three were 3 October in

Waukesha (Szymczk), 5 October in Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg), and 5 October in Jefferson (Etter Hale) Counties. This was followed nearly a month later with a find on 3 November, Calumet (Domagalski) County. The high count was 35 on 4 September, Brown (Tessen) County.

Gray Jay—Found in the northern counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Oneida, and Vilas. By far the most reports were from Forest County. Not as far north was a report from Langlade (Richmond) County. The high count was 6, first on 8 October in Oneida (Duchek) and then 14 October in Vilas (Anich) County.

Blue Jay—According to past accounts, the Eagle Valley Nature Preserve in Grant County has had huge Blue Jay numbers moving past on certain days. This year the high count was 2,900 on 28 September, followed by 2,500 on 23 September (McKay and Zuurdeeg). The closest count to this, other than numerous other highs from Eagle Valley, was 200 on 26 September, Sauk (McDonald) County.

American Crow—The high count was 322 on 8 August in Bayfield (Oksiuta), followed by 250 on 31 October in Grant (Stark) County.

Common Raven—Reported as far south as the central sand counties of Adams, Jackson, Juneau, Portage, Waushara, and Wood. The high count was 30 on 20 November, Burnett (Boyle) County.

Horned Lark—This lark was present throughout the period. The high counts were 48 on 11 October, Vilas (Backus) and 60 on 18 November, Iowa (Prestby) Counties.

Purple Martin—The last reports were 8 September, Waukesha (Gustafson) and 9 September, Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. Unusually late was the report for 22 September, Vernon (Roth-Reynolds) County. The high counts were 65 on 31 August in Marinette (Campbell), followed by 45 on 1 August in Polk (Maercklein) Counties.

Tree Swallow—The last October discovery was on 30 October, Milwaukee (Mooney) County. This was followed by the unusual find of 2 individuals at the South Metro Pier in Oak Creek, Milwaukee County, in the period 21–30 November (numerous observers, the first being Lubahn). These two Tree Swallows were in the company of a single Cave Swallow. This report is a new record late date. The previous record had

been 23 November 1963, Sheboygan (Helmut Mueller) County. There were a number of reports of more than 1,000 at Horicon Marsh, with the high being 7,100 on 29 September, Dodge (Bronson) County.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow—

The last finds were in the period 20 September through 6 October at Eagle Valley, Grant County, where they were seen nearly daily (McKay and Zuurdeeg). Outside of Eagle Valley, the last date was 12 September, Rock (Yoerger) County. The high count was 150 on 20 September at Eagle Valley, Grant County.

Bank Swallow—After 7 September, the only finds were 13 September, Milwaukee (Goodman) and 30 September, Dodge (Houlk) Counties. The high count was 160 on 17 August, Waukesha (Gustafson) County. The closest other total was 43 on 7 August, Portage (Fissel and Otto) County.

Cliff Swallow—The last reports were 13 September in Columbia (Romano), 20–25 September in Waukesha (Gustafson), and 2 October in Dodge (Tessen) Counties. The high count was 160 on 1 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski) County. Closest to this was 50 on 8 August, Langlade (Richmond) County.

Cave Swallow**—The first report was 29 October, Milwaukee (Gustafson) County. Also found in the period 21–30 November, Milwaukee County (numerous observers, the first being Lubahn), (Fig. 14). These two reports represent the 5th and 6th state records.

Barn Swallow—The last sightings were 29 October in Ozaukee (Frank) and the period 28–30 October in Milwaukee (Mooney) Counties. The high count was 1,000 on 31 August, Calumet (Reimer), followed by 430 on 1 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties.

Black-capped Chickadee—The high count was 82 on 2 September, Columbia (Romano), followed by 62 on 10 November, Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties.

Boreal Chickadee—Reported from Ashland, Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties with Forest showing by far the most reports. The high count was 6 on 11 November, Forest (Dixon) County.

Tufted Titmouse—Of the 29 counties where the titmouse was reported, the more unusual were Calumet, Brown, Green Lake,



Figures 16 and 17. Harris's Sparrow photographed by Nick Anich on 17 October 2010 in Bayfield County.



Juneau, and Polk. The high count was 7 on 28 September, Eau Claire (Lind) County.

Red-breasted Nuthatch—Reported at the start of the season as far south as Milwaukee, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties. The high count was 31 on 9 September, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County.

White-breasted Nuthatch—The high count was 27 on 5 October, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) County, followed by 18 on 18 November, Calumet (Domagalski) and 17 on 10 November, Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties.

Brown Creeper—Although the creeper is a nesting species in a number of areas in the state, there were few August reports. The only report from near the start of the season was 1 August, Bayfield (Upper) County. A number of creepers remained into the winter season. The only double-digit report was of 11 on 13 September, Vilas (A and J Holschbach) County.

Carolina Wren*—Reported from Dane, Dodge, Grant, Lafayette, Milwaukee, Richland, Sauk, St. Croix, Vernon, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. Although this wren was likely a permanent resident in at least some of these counties, the only reports from the first half of August were 4 August, Lafayette (Romano) and 12 August, Richland (Duerksen) Counties. There were no reports of more than 2 individuals.

House Wren—Beyond 15 October, the only finds were 25 October, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) and 26 October, Dane (Herb) Counties. The high count was 15 on 9 September, Ozaukee (N. Cutright) County.

Winter Wren—Even though this is a nesting species, the only August reports were 1 August in Florence (the Kavanaghs), 9 August in Chippewa (Meyers), and 25–29 August in Bayfield (Brady) Counties. Found at or near the end of the season in Milwaukee, Vernon, and Waukesha Counties with a number of birds remaining into the winter season. The only double-digit report was 12 on 4 October, Milwaukee (Bontly) County.

Sedge Wren—The five October reports were 3 October in Kenosha (Willard), 3 October in Portage (Schaufenbuel), 5 October in Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg), 11 October in Vernon (Roth-Reynolds), and 12 October in Waukesha (Gustafson) Counties. The high count was 10 on 9 August, Oneida (Gustafson)

and 9 September, Portage (Schaufenbuel) Counties.

Marsh Wren—There were three November departure reports. Those three were 4 November in Winnebago (Ziebell), 7 November in Manitowoc (Domagalski), and 22 November in Waukesha (Duchek) Counties. The only double-digit report was of 20 on 5 September, Manitowoc (Mueller) County.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—Found as far north as Sawyer County on 1 August (Gordon) and likely a nesting species in that county. October departures were 2 October in Dodge (Tessen), 4 October in Dane (Matrisch), and 10 October in Waukesha (Herrmann) Counties. The high count was 14 on 4 September, St. Croix (Persico) County.

Golden-crowned Kinglet—The first report south of the nesting area was 7–8 September, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) County. The next find was on 9 September in Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties. There were numerous reports from multiple birders from multiple locations in both counties. The high count was 130 on 10 October from Rock Island, Door County (Mead). After this, the high was 75 on 11 October, Wood (Prestby) County.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet—An uncommon nester in the northern reaches of the state, this kinglet was found near the beginning of the season in Iron (Francken) and Vilas (Herzberg) Counties. The first migrants south of the nesting range were found on 25 August, Washington (Renner) County. The last departure dates were 23 November, Washington Island, Door County (Siebel) and 27 November, Dane (Thiessen) County. The high count was 40 on 20 September, Douglas (the LaValleys) County.

Eastern Bluebird—Numbers of Bluebirds remained into the winter season. The high count was an impressive 400 recorded on 28 October at both the Forest Beach Migratory Preserve, Ozaukee (Schaefer) and the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Sheboygan Counties.

Townsend's Solitaire*—A number of reports from Devil's Lake State Park, Sauk County starting with 12 November (Thiessen). The high count was 2 individuals.

Veery—The three October departure dates were 4 October in Winnebago (Bruce), 10 October in Ozaukee (Tessen), and 19 October in Milwaukee (Petherick) Counties. The only dou-

ble digit count was 75 on 9 September, Dane (Ellis) County.

Gray-cheeked Thrush—First found 15 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski), followed by 18 August, Winnebago (Bruce) Counties. The last finds were both from the far north, those being 7 October, Vilas (Anich) and 9 October, Vilas (Krakowski) County. The high count was 9 on 18 September, Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) County.

Swainson's Thrush—The first sightings were on 4 August in Douglas (Bardon) and Outagamie (Tessen) Counties. The next birds were 13–16 August in Milwaukee (Bontly) and 14 August in Ozaukee (Bontly) Counties. The last sightings were 19 October in Polk (Maercklein), 22 October in Milwaukee (Flores), and 23 October in Dunn (Stiteler) Counties. The high count was 100 on 9 September, Dane (Ellis) and 12 September, Ozaukee (Sommer) Counties.

Hermit Thrush—Although a fairly common summer resident in the northern third of the state, the only early reports from the north were from Door (C. and R. Lukes), Douglas (the LaValleys), Florence (the Kavanaghs), and Sawyer (Gordon) Counties. The bird found 2 August, Manitowoc (Yoerger) County was likely a migrant. The last sightings were 18 November in Dane (Nichols), 19 November in Milwaukee (Bontly), and 27 November in Milwaukee (Barrientos) Counties. As they do nearly every year, numbers of this thrush remained into the winter season. The high count was 30 on 7 October, Rock (Paulios) and 11 October, Waukesha (Szymczk) Counties.

Wood Thrush—Although the Wood Thrush nests the entire length and breadth of the state, by the start of the fall season it seemed mostly to be gone or, more likely, was quite difficult to notice. There were only 12 counties reporting this thrush, none of them more northern than Brown and Outagamie. Of those 12, five (Adams, Brown, Columbia, La Crosse, and Lafayette) had but one find. Two others (Milwaukee and Vernon) had two finds. The only birder who seemed to have success with this species was Szymczk in Waukesha County. She reported them continuously through 8 October, which was the late date for the state. The nearest date to this was 2 October, Dodge (Tessen) County. The only reporter showing more than 1 individual was Szymczk. Her highs were 14 on 13 September and 15 on 17 September. For the entire fall season for the entire state of Wisconsin (less Szymczk and Waukesha County) there were but 20 Wood Thrush re-

ported (including all eBird reports with several hundred observers participating). Although these might seem like weak numbers, they are record shattering compared to past falls. The counts of 15 and 14 individuals are record highs. The high had been 12 (set on 7 September 2009, Waukesha County, Andrea Szymczk). Previous to this 2009 count, the record high for the fall had been 10, which was set in 1988 (Mark Peterson).

American Robin—The high count was 2,900 on 23 September at Eagle Valley, Grant (McKay), followed by 2,680 on 11 October in Iowa (A. Holschbach) Counties. The next high was 1,500 on 22 September, Grant (McKay) County.

Varied Thrush—Reported on 11 October from Peninsula State Park, Door County (S. Peterson). This is a record early arrival date. The previous record had been 22 October 1980, Dane (Elizabeth Zimmerman) County.

Gray Catbird—The last dates were 29 October, Dane (Lindemer) and, at a different location, 30 October, Dane (Lindemer and McDowell) County. The high count was 30 on 1 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski), followed by 24 on 9 September, Portage (Schaufenbuel) Counties.

Northern Mockingbird*—There were no reports.

Brown Thrasher—There were three November reports: 3 November in Portage (Schaufenbuel), 7 November in Dane (Illes), and 14–17 November in Dane (Ellis) Counties. Despite the sparsity of November records, a number of thrashers was found into the winter season. The high count was 5 on 25 September, Dane (Ellis) County.

European Starling—The high count was 4,000 on 23 September, Grant (McKay), followed by 3,530 on 25 September, Monroe (Frank) Counties.

American Pipit—The first find was 9 September, Ashland (Anich), followed by 12 September, Jackson (Otto) Counties. The last finds were 11 November in Ozaukee (Frank), 11–13 November in Waukesha (Gustafson), and 17 November in Milwaukee (Gustafson) Counties. It was a nice fall for pipits, with many reported. The high counts were 400 on 30 September, Columbia (Romano) and 100 on 4 October, Columbia (Schwarz) County.

Bohemian Waxwing—The first report was of two birds on 22 September, Douglas (Schwarz, Tessen, and Thiessen) County. The next finds did not come until late October, on 29 October, Douglas (Svingen) and 31 October, Bayfield (Brady) Counties. The 22 September report is one of the earliest on record. The only records of an earlier date are 6 September 1982, Ashland (Richard Verch) and 19 September 1986, Ashland (Richard Verch) County. It was a good fall and winter for Bohemians. The high count for a single county was 690 on 19 November, Forest (A. and J. Holschbach) County. Outside Forest County, the high was 150 on 21 November, Oneida (V. Haese Lehman) County.

Cedar Waxwing—The high was 3,000 on 23 September at the Eagle Valley Preserve, Grant (McKay), followed by 2,000 on 14 August at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Sheboygan Counties.

Lapland Longspur—The first sightings were 2 September, Douglas (the LaValleys) and 5 September, Bayfield (Brady) Counties. The 2 September find is a record early fall arrival date. The high count was 150 on 12 November, Manitowoc (J. Holschbach), followed by 130 on 23 October, Sauk (A. Holschbach) Counties.

Snow Bunting—First noted on 3 October, Bayfield (Maercklein), followed by 4 October, Ashland (Anich) Counties. This was followed by a number of sightings over the period 17–18 October. The high count was 300 on 7 November, Brown (Reimer) County.

Blue-winged Warbler—The only sightings beyond 9 September were 17 September, Dane (Ellis and E. Wood) and 20 September, Brown (Swelstad) Counties. There were no counts of more than two individuals.

Brewster's Warbler (hybrid)—The one report was of one bird on 20 August at the Arena Boat Landing, Iowa (A. Holschbach) County.

Golden-winged Warbler—The last September sightings were 25 September, Dane (Witynski) and 26 September, Milwaukee (Mooney) Counties. This was followed by a find on 10 October, Ozaukee (Bontly, Szymczak, and Tessen) County. The high count was 7 on 14 August, Sawyer (Pertile) County.

Tennessee Warbler—Reported at or near the beginning of the season in Ashland

(Anich), Bayfield (Oksiuta), Douglas (Bardon), and Sawyer (Gordon) Counties. The Tennessee might have been a nester in all four counties. The first finds south of any possible nesting counties were 4 August in Racine (Kennedy), 7 August in Ozaukee (Szymczak), and 7 August in Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. The last dates were 18 October, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) and 19 October, Sheboygan (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) Counties. The high counts were 48 on 19 August, Bayfield (Brady) and 60 on 6 September, Jefferson (Stutz) Counties.

Orange-crowned Warbler—The first accepted find was on 16 September, Iowa (Pugh) County. The last dates were 27 October in Manitowoc (Domagalski), 28 October in Ozaukee (Frank), and 6 November in Dodge (Matriscch) Counties. The high count was 10 on 1 October, Grant (C. Anderson) County.

Nashville Warbler—The last dates were 12 October in Waukesha (Renner), 14 October in Waukesha (Mertins), and 25 October in Brown (Swelstad) Counties. The high count was 29 on 2 August, Douglas (Bardon) County.

Northern Parula—The first finds south of the nesting counties were 14 August, Ozaukee (Bontly) and 19 August, Dane (Marschalek) Counties. There were three October sightings, those being 2 October in Grant (Stark), 2–3 October in Jefferson (Stutz), and 5 October in Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) Counties. The high count was 7 on 4 September, St. Croix (Persico) County.

Yellow Warbler—The last September report was 28 September, Manitowoc (Sontag) County. Following this, there was one October report, that being 2–5 October, Milwaukee (Bontly) County. The high count was 17 on 2 August, Douglas (Bardon) County. Nearest to this were 8 on 11 August, Burnett (Gordon and T. Howard) County.

Chestnut-sided Warbler—The last dates were 27 September, Manitowoc (Domagalski) and 28 September, Milwaukee (Bontly) Counties. The high count was 10 on 2 September, Dane (Kreitingner) County.

Magnolia Warbler—The first migrants south of the nesting counties were 15 August in Dane (Herb), 16 August in Marinette (Campbell), and 16 August in Ozaukee (Frank) Counties. The last reports were 9 October, Milwaukee (Mooney) and 10 October, Dane (Romano) Counties. The high count was 15 on 5 September,

ber, Dane (Prestby) County and 19 September, Dane (McDowell) County.

Cape May Warbler—Found near the start of the season in Douglas (Bardon), Oneida (Gustafson), and Sawyer (Gordon and F. Howard) Counties. There were a number of finds through 3 October. Beyond that, the late dates were 30 October, Dane (Marschalek) and 7–8 November, Milwaukee (numerous observers) Counties. The high count was 7 on 14 September, Waukesha (Szymczak) County.

Black-throated Blue Warbler—The only report from the start or near the start of the season was from Door County (C. and R. Lukes). The first migrant sighting was on 17 August, Dane (Ihlenfeldt) County. The last reports were 28–29, September, Racine (Kennedy) and 1 October, Door (C. and R. Lukes) County. The high count was 4 on 19 September, Dane (McDowell) County.

Yellow-rumped Warbler—Found at or near the start of the season in Bayfield, Chippewa, Door, Douglas, Florence, Oneida, Sawyer, and Shawano Counties. One of the most southern nesting counties is Jackson. This warbler was found there on 7 August (Fissel and Otto). An unusual event, this bird showed up at Harrington Beach, Ozaukee County, in the period 1–7 August (Szymczak). Beyond this, the earliest reports south of the nesting grounds were 7 August, Winnebago (Ziebell) and 17 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties. The last fall report was on 28 November, Milwaukee (Gustafson) County, but, as is the custom, some individuals persisted into the winter season. The high counts were 175 on 30 September, Bayfield (Brady) and 200 on 3 October, Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties.

Black-throated Green Warbler—Although this species nests through several northern tiers of counties, the only early season report was from Door County (C. and R. Lukes). This warbler also nests as far south as the Kettle Moraine in Waukesha County. It was located there on 1 August (Szymczak). The first migrant noticed outside nesting counties was on 6 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski), followed by 18 August, Dane (McDowell) Counties. The last finds were 3 October, Manitowoc (Trick) and 12 October, Racine (Kennedy) Counties. The high count was 12 on 9 September, Door (Wheeler) County.

Townsend's Warbler*—Photographed when it landed on a fishing boat (Fig. 15) off Manitowoc County, 27 September (Fuka). This

is the fourth state record. The previous three were 29 October to 8 November 2006 in Milwaukee (Idzikowski), 5–12 December 1993 in Milwaukee (Ralston) and 22 December 2007 in Rock (Wanie) Counties.

Blackburnian Warbler—Found at the start of the season in Chippewa (Cameron), Door (C. and R. Lukes), and Sawyer (Gordon) Counties. The first finds south of nesting areas were 7 August in Ozaukee (Szymczak), 10 August in Eau Claire (Lind), and 14 August in Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties. The last finds were 22 September in Milwaukee (Vargo), 25 September in Dane (Nichols), and 2 October in La Crosse (Wiegel) Counties. The high count was 8 on 6 September, Jefferson (Stutz) County.

Yellow-throated Warbler*—There were no reports.

Pine Warbler—Reported at or near the start of the season in the northern nesting counties of Door, Douglas, Polk, Sawyer, Shawano, Vilas, and Washburn. This species also nests as far south as Jackson County, where it was noted on 7 August (Fissel and Otto). The first migrants outside of nesting areas were 19 August, Iowa (A. Holschbach) and 21 August, Dane (Martin) Counties. The last finds were 9 October, Ozaukee (Bontly) and 5–11 October, Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. The high count was 10, which was noted on 14 September, Ozaukee (Petherick) and 10 and 17 September, Vilas (J. Holschbach) Counties.

Prairie Warbler*—Documented with photos on 5 September, Milwaukee (Jim Edlhuber) County. This is only the 12th valid fall record. The last time a Prairie was reported for fall was on 7 September 2003, Shawano (Riedinger) County.

Palm Warbler—The only early report from a nesting county was 9 August, Oneida (Gustafson) County. The first notices of migrants were 10 August in Chippewa (Steger), 14 August in Sawyer (Gordon), and 15 August in Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties. The last October report was 31 October, Manitowoc (Domagalski), followed by 8 November, Milwaukee (Pugh) and 14 November, Milwaukee (Petherick) Counties. The high count was 165 on 19 September, Ozaukee (Mueller) County. Nearest to this were 50 on 9 September, Milwaukee (Huf) County.

Bay-breasted Warbler—Although there has never been a confirmed breeding record for the state, the reports for 1 August in Sawyer (Gordon) and 4–6 August in Douglas (Bardon) Counties are enticing. Outside these two reports, the early dates were 7 August, Ozaukee (Szymczak) County and 14 August, Ozaukee (Bontly) County. There were two October reports, those being 5 October, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) and 9 October, Jefferson (Stutz) Counties. The high count was 6 on 6 September, Jefferson (Stutz) County.

Blackpoll Warbler—The first fall find was 15 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski), followed by 19 August, Douglas (Haseleu) Counties. The last October report was 30–31 October, Milwaukee (Mooney) County. This was followed by a discovery 8–11 November, Milwaukee (Flores and Frank) County. The November reports are record setters. There had been but two November records before this fall. Only one of them was of a later date, that being 3–14 November 2006, Milwaukee (David Johnson) County. The high counts were 20 on 11 September, Jefferson (Stutz) and 23 on 18 September, Ozaukee (a number of birders) Counties.

Cerulean Warbler—The only report was 12 September, Green (Nye) County.

Black-and-white Warbler—Found as far south as Manitowoc (Domagalski) and Winnebago (Bruce) Counties on 1 August. Migrants were noted in several locations on 7 August in Ozaukee (Strelka and Szymczak) County. The October departures were 3 October in Vernon (Roth-Reynolds), 4 October in Chippewa (Cameron), and 5 October in Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties. The high count was 25 on 5 September, Dane (Prestby), followed by 14 on 2 August, Douglas (Bardon) Counties. The report of 25 is record high. The high had been 20, set in 1988 and 1994.

American Redstart—The October departures were 1 October in Dane (McDowell), 2 October in Dane (Fissel and Otto), 3 October in Dodge (Fissel), and 4 October in Chippewa (Cameron) Counties. The high counts were 75 on 5 September, Dane (Prestby) and 80 on 3 September, Milwaukee (Duchek) Counties.

Ovenbird—The last September observation was 28 September, Marquette (Fissel) County. The sole October find was 10 October, Dane (Herb) County. The high count was 6 on 4 August, Douglas (Bardon) County.

Northern Waterthrush—The only early season reports were from Dodge (Tessen), Door (C. and R. Lukes), Florence (the Kavanaghs), Outagamie (Tessen), Ozaukee (Frank), and Sawyer (Gordon) Counties. The last dates were 9 October in Racine (Veltman), 11 October in Milwaukee (Bontly), and 11 October in Walworth (Howe) Counties. The high count was 5 from numerous locations.

Louisiana Waterthrush—The one report was of a single bird on 1 August, Polk (Maercklein) County.

Connecticut Warbler—There were no reports from nesting counties. The first migrants were spotted 16 August, Ozaukee (Frank) County and 19 August, Ozaukee (Frank) County. The last departures were 13 September, Ozaukee (Frank) and 27 September, Dane (Schwarz) Counties. The high count was 2 on 19 August, Ozaukee (Frank) County.

Mourning Warbler—Although this warbler is a widespread nester within the state, the only early season reports were from Bayfield (Brady), Douglas (Bardon), and Outagamie (Tessen) Counties. The last dates were 13 September in Dane (Herb), 14 September in Waukesha (Szymczak), and 21 September in Chippewa (Cameron) Counties. The high count was 4 on 4 September, Ozaukee (Cullen and Herrmann) County.

Common Yellowthroat—The last October finds were 19 October, Dane (Ellis) and 23 October, Iowa (Roenneburg) Counties. These were followed by a bird in the period 6–30 November, Waukesha (Gustafson) County. This Yellowthroat remained until 7 December. The high count was 18 on 14 September, Walworth (Howe) County.

Hooded Warbler—Reported from Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Sheboygan, Vernon, and Waukesha Counties. Most reports were by Szymczak in Waukesha County. The only report from the start of the season, plus the last find of the year on 30 September, were in Waukesha County by Szymczak. The high count was 8 on 19 August, Waukesha (Szymczak) County and 13 September, Waukesha (Szymczak) County.

Wilson's Warbler—A number of first finds on 18–19 August. Those from 18 August were Dane (Witynski), Iowa (A. Holschbach), and Winnebago (Uslabar) Counties. There were last sightings in Dane, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties on 25 September. The last de-

parture was on 26 September, Vernon (Roth-Reynolds) County. The high count was 5 on 5 September, Milwaukee (Hagner) County.

Canada Warbler—The only reports from near the start of the season were in Bayfield (Oksiuta), Door (C. and R. Lukes), and Sawyer (Gordon) Counties. The earliest migrants were 11–12 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski) and 16 August, Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. The last dates were 13 September in Eau Claire (Lind), 13 September in Florence (the Kavanaghs), 13 September in Milwaukee (Bontly), and 14 September in Dane (Heikkinen) Counties. The high count was 4 on 26 August, Milwaukee (Mooney) County.

Yellow-breasted Chat*—The one report was of one bird on 20 August, Dane (Ellis) County.

Eastern Towhee—The last October finds were 29 October, Dane (Ellis) and 31 October, Vernon (Duerksen) Counties. This was followed by reports from 25–28 November in Jefferson and Waukesha Counties (Szymczak). These November reports were of the same individual calling from both sides of the Jefferson/Waukesha County line. The high count was 22 on both 4 and 5 October, Grant (McKay and Zuurdeeg) County.

American Tree Sparrow—The first sighting was on 26 September, Milwaukee (Matriscch) County. This was followed by a flurry of reports in the first days of October. The first of these was 1 October, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County. The high count was 200 on 6 November, Jefferson (Stutz), followed by 111 on 29 November, Kenosha (Dixon) Counties.

Chipping Sparrow—There were four November sightings, those being 7 November in Grant (McKay), 7 November in Manitowoc (J. Holschbach), 7 November in Dane (Nichols), and 24 November in Lafayette (C. Anderson) Counties. The high count was 56 on 10 October, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County.

Clay-colored Sparrow—The last date was 9 October in Dane (McDowell) and Milwaukee (Mooney) Counties. The only double-digit total was 20 on 11 August, Burnett (Gordon and T. Howard) County.

Field Sparrow—Reported from the unusual northern counties of Douglas (24–25 September, Schroeder, and Tessen) and Taylor (14 August, Cameron). There were numerous de-

parture dates in the period 29–30 October. The one report beyond this was 31 October, Dane (Matriscch) County. The high counts were 24 on 18 September, Dane (Thiessen) and 18 on 6 October, Grant (McKay) Counties.

Vesper Sparrow—The last dates were 22 October, Sauk (A. Holschbach) and 25 October, Manitowoc (Sontag) Counties. The high count was 5 on 9 October, Columbia (Wheeler) County.

Lark Sparrow—There were two reports. The first was of three birds on 5 August, La Crosse (Epstein) County, with the second being of two birds on 28 September, Rock (Yoerger) County.

Lark Bunting**—One bird was found on 2–3 September, Taylor (Christensen and Zellner) County. This report was backed with photos.

Savannah Sparrow—There were two November reports, those being 3 November, Portage (Schaufenbuel) and 10 November, Dane (Kreitingner) Counties. There were two totals above 100, those two were 110 on 3 October, Portage County (Schaufenbuel) and 170 on 9 September, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County.

Grasshopper Sparrow—There were three reports, each of single birds. Those reports were 6 August in Columbia (Romano), 19 September in Portage (Frank), and 29 September in Portage (Schaufenbuel) Counties.

Henslow's Sparrow—There were 9 reports from 7 counties. No report was of more than 2 individuals. The only find beyond August was 12 September, Dane (M. Anderson) County.

Le Conte's Sparrow—There were 9 reports from 7 counties, with the high count being 2 on 7 October, Grant (McKay) County. The only early season find was on 9 August, Oneida (Gustafson) County. The last finds were 17 October, Dane (Ellis) and 23 October, Sheboygan (Swelstad) Counties.

Nelson's Sparrow*—There were reports from two locations. One was on 27 September, Dane (Thiessen) County. The other was over the period 27 September through 13 October along "Peck Road fields" in Sauk County (multiple birders). The high count was 3 on 8 October (A. Holschbach).

Fox Sparrow—The first fall finds were 13 September in Ozaukee (S. Cutright), 18 September in Outagamie (Mosquito Hill), and 19 September in Bayfield (Brady) Counties. As is customary, numbers of these sparrows remained into the winter season.

Song Sparrow—This sparrow was reported through the entire season and into the winter period. The high count was 100 on 14 October, Manitowoc (Domagalski) County, followed by 65 on 3 October, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County.

Lincoln's Sparrow—The only early season reports for this northern nesting species were from Bayfield (Oksiuta), Douglas (the LaValleys), Oneida (Gustafson), and Sawyer (Gordon) Counties. The first migrants were found on 4 September, St. Croix (Persico) and 5 September, Monroe (Epstein) Counties. There were multiple migrant finds by 9 September. There were multiple departure sightings in the period 29–30 October, followed by a last find on 31 October, Kewaunee (Schilke) County. The only double-digit report was of 12 on 3 October, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County.

Swamp Sparrow—Although the only reports from the latter half of November were 23 November, Waukesha (Gustafson) and 27 November, Dane (McDowell) Counties, this sparrow did persist into the winter season with numbers similar to past winters. The high count was 45 on 2 October, Grant (Stark) and 3 October, Jefferson (Stutz) Counties.

White-throated Sparrow—The first reports of migrants away from nesting counties were 22 August, Ozaukee (Szymczak) and 26 August, Dane (Brouchoud and McDowell) Counties. As is customary, numbers from this species remained into the winter season. The high count was 130 on 7 October, Grant (McKay), followed by 100 on 22 September, Dane (Ellis) Counties.

Harris's Sparrow—The first sightings were 18 September, Winnebago (Ziebell) and 20 September, Bayfield (Oksiuta) Counties, (Figs. 16 and 17). There were numerous reports from members of the WSO field trip to Wisconsin Point, Douglas County, in the period 21–28 September. The only other counties to report the Harris's were Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Monroe, and Outagamie. The last find was 5 November, Milwaukee (Bontly) County.

White-crowned Sparrow—The first fall arrival was 4 September, Brown (Tessen), followed by 8 September, Columbia (Romano) Counties. It was commented that the Brown County bird of 4 September had been at Bay Beach Sanctuary since mid-August. As is normal, a number of White-crowned remained into the winter season. The high count was 60 on 10 October, Dane (McDowell), followed by 53 on 26 October, Milwaukee (Lubahn) Counties.

Dark-eyed Junco—Found at or near the start of the season in Bayfield (Taylor), Sawyer (Gordon), and Vilas (Huset) Counties. An unusually early migrant was discovered on 15 August, Vernon (Forchione) County. The next migrants were not noticed until 10 September in Marinette (Campbell), 11 September in Dodge (Anich and Spaeth), and 13 September in Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. The high count was 500 on 11 October, Wood (Prestby), followed by 200 on 3 October, Jackson (Mueller) Counties.

Summer Tanager*—One female was found beginning approximately 18 October and watched through 2 November at the feeder of Pat Ware in Appleton, Outagamie County.

Scarlet Tanager—There were a number of reports in the period 26–29 September and, then, a final find on 2 October in Dodge (Tessen) County. The high count was 6 on 29 August, Ashland (Anich and Spaeth) County.

Northern Cardinal—The high count was 27 on 13 November, Milwaukee (Hagner), followed by 25 on 23 September, Grant (McKay) and 11 November, Dane (Schoenwetter) Counties.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Last reported 25 October, Walworth (Herrmann) and 29 October, Waukesha (Cullen and Herrmann) Counties. The nearest departure date to these was 8 October, Vilas (Evenstad) County. The high count was 40 on 22 September, Grant (McKay) County.

Indigo Bunting—The last sightings were 10 October, Racine (Kennedy) and 11 October, Waukesha (Gustafson) County. The high count was 32 on 7 August, Green (A. Anderson), followed by 20 on 1 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski) Counties.

Dickcissel—Reported from Dane, Dodge, Grant, Green, Lafayette, and Milwaukee Counties. All reports were from August. The one ex-

ception was the notably late date of 29 September, Grant (McKay and Zeerdeeg) County. The high count was 24 on 7 August, Green (A. Anderson) County.

Bobolink—The last sightings were 25 September in Burnett (Paulios), 22–30 September in Sauk (A. Holschbach), and 30 September in Waukesha (Gustafson) Counties. The high count was 75 on 26 August, Columbia (Brady and Prestby), followed by 65 on 21 August, Monroe (Epstein) Counties.

Red-winged Blackbird—There were nightly roosts numbering well over 100,000 birds each night through much of September at Collins Marsh, Manitowoc (Domagalski) County. Next to this, the high was 5,000 on 23 September, Grant (McKay) and 12 October, Jefferson (Eter Hale) Counties.

Eastern Meadowlark—There were three early November reports. Those three were 2 November in Waukesha (Gustafson), 3 November in Polk (Maercklein), and 7 November in Milwaukee (Mooney) Counties. One bird was found in Manitowoc (Sontag) County until the end of the season. Despite the lack of November sightings, members of this species were found into the winter season. The high count was 15 on 17 August, Manitowoc (Domagalski) County, followed by 12 on 28 September, Rock (Yoerger) County.

Western Meadowlark—The only counties reporting this meadowlark were Outagamie and Portage. The last report was on 6 November, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County. The high count was 6 on 24 October, Portage (Schaufenbuel) County.

Yellow-headed Blackbird—Reported from Barron, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Outagamie, and Waukesha Counties, with nearly all finds coming from Horicon Marsh in Dodge/Fond du Lac Counties and Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County. The last report was 17 September, Dodge (Batterman) County. The only double-digit counts were 20 on 14 August, Dodge (Tessen) and 20 on 17 August, Waukesha (Gustafson) Counties.

Rusty Blackbird—First appeared in three different counties on 14 September: Dane (Heikkinen), Milwaukee (Mooney), and Waukesha (Mertins). There were a number of finds in the period 13–16 November, followed by the last find on 22 November, Waukesha (Gustafson) County. The high count was 400 on

7 November at Collins Marsh, Manitowoc (Domagalski), followed by 301 on 7 October, Bayfield (Brady) Counties.

Brewer's Blackbird—The counties with early-season reports were Burnett, Douglas, Oneida, Outagamie, Portage, and Taylor. The first obvious migrants were spotted on 17 August, Racine (Gustafson) County. The last sightings were 11 November, Polk (Maercklein) and 12 November, Waukesha (Gustafson) Counties. The high count was 5,000 on 24 September, Pierce (Maercklein), followed by 275 on 29 August, Wood (Prestby and Yoerger) Counties.

Common Grackle—The high counts were 3,100 on 4 October in Grant (McKay), 3,000 on 12 September in Dane (Thiessen), and 3,000 on 23 September in Grant (McKay) Counties.

Brown-headed Cowbird—Reported from only 34 of 72 possible counties, with 9 of those 34 having but one observation. This would indicate that either birders do not care to enter this species in their reports or that the cowbird has mostly left the state before the start of the fall season. The northernmost reports were Bayfield (1 report by Taylor), Eau Claire (1 report by Betchkal), Marinette (1 report by Campbell), Oconto (several finds), Shawano (1 report by Rickaby), and Waupaca (1 report by Roth) Counties. Although, as usual, numbers of cowbirds remained into the winter season, there were only 3 reports from the latter half of November. Those three were 18 November in Calumet (Domagalski), 25 November in Green (Yoerger), and 29 November in Outagamie (Swelstad) Counties. The high count was 500 on 7 August, Dodge (Barrientos) County, followed by 200 on 29 September, Dodge (Romano) County.

Orchard Oriole—Reported from 9 counties, the most northern of which were Eau Claire, Manitowoc, and Portage. The last August reports were 29 August in Eau Claire (Lind) and in Sauk (Engel) County. The one September find was 2 September, Waukesha (Gustafson) County. All reports were of one or two birds.

Baltimore Oriole—The only September reports beyond the first week were 12 September, Green (Nye) and 16 September, Dane (Clausen) Counties. Well beyond these were reports for 10 October, Portage (Schaufenbuel) and 12 October, Taylor (Risch) Counties. The high count was 18 on 2 August, Douglas (Bardon), followed by 17 on 12 August, Dane (Romano) Counties.

Pine Grosbeak—Reported from the northern counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Forest, Lincoln, Marinette, Price, and Vilas with the first find coming on 31 October, Bayfield (Brady) County. The high count was 23 on 6 November, Ashland (Anich) County.

Purple Finch—Found at or near the start of the season in 9 northern counties. Unusual was the finding of a single bird at the feeder of J. Holschbach in the period 1–7 August in Manitowoc County. Beyond that, the first obvious migrants were 22 August, Kenosha (Willard) and 27 August, Milwaukee (Bontly) Counties. The high counts were 106 on 13 October in Bayfield (Brady), 91 on 7 October in Bayfield (Brady), and 29 on 7 November in Ozaukee (Mueller) Counties.

House Finch—The high count was 125 on 10 October, Ozaukee (N. Cutright), followed by 55 on 8 August, Manitowoc (J. Holschbach) Counties.

Red Crossbill—There were reports from 9 counties, the most southern of which were Portage and Waushara. Unlike some years, there were no August reports. The first reports did not come until October, with but two at that. Those two were 20 October, Polk (Maercklein) and 31 October, Bayfield (Brady) Counties. The high count was 36 on 9 November, Vilas (Dixon), followed by 25 on 20 November, Burnett (Boyle) Counties.

White-winged Crossbill—Reported from 12 counties, the most southern being Manitowoc and Portage. First noted on 21 October, Douglas (the LaValleys), followed by 31 October, Bayfield (Brady) Counties. The high count was 28 on 2 November, Ashland (Brady) County.

Common Redpoll—Reported from 9 counties, with most reports coming from Ashland, Bayfield, and Forest. Unusually south was the finding of a single bird on 25 October at Nine Springs, Dane (Mattrisch) County. This Dane County report was also the first for the season, followed by 31 October, Bayfield (Brady) County. The high count was 130 on 7 November, Bayfield (Anich), followed by 75 on 7 November, Ashland (Nemec) County.

Pine Siskin—There were three August reports, those being 1 August in Taylor (Risch), 17 August in Vilas (DeRubeis), and 21 August in Price (Evanson) Counties. The first notice of migrants was 12 September, Milwaukee (Bontly)

County. The high count was 100 on 25 November, Forest (Bridge), followed by 75 on 10 October, Ozaukee (N. Cutright) and 25 November, Marathon (Belter) Counties.

American Goldfinch—The high count was 452 on 29 October, Racine (Dixon, Pugh, and Wenzel) Counties. The next high was 200 on 23 October, Jefferson (Stutz) and 31 October, Ozaukee (Mueller) Counties.

Evening Grosbeak—Found in 13 counties, with the most southern finds being in Brown (Rickaby), Marathon (Hoeft), and Taylor (Risch) Counties. The only August find was 22 August, Bayfield (Brady) County. The only September finds were 1 September, Florence (the Kavanaghs) and 5 September, Bayfield (Brady) Counties. The next discovery did not occur until 19 October, Florence (the Kavanaghs) County. The high count was 35 on 6 November, Florence (the Kavanaghs) County.

House Sparrow—The high count was 250 on 17 September, Calumet (Bontly and the Kavanaghs) County.

CONTRIBUTORS

Betsy Abert, Alan Anderson, Chris Anderson, Marge Anderson, Renner Anderson, Nick Anich, Mary Backus, Karl Bardon, Evan Barrientos, Ian Batterman, Dan Belter, Steve Betchkal, John Bielefeldt, Brian Boldt, Marilyn Bontly, Owen Boyle, Ryan Brady, David Brasser, Margaret Brasser, Cynthia Bridge, Terry Bronson, Jon Brouchoud, Paul Bruce, Erik Bruhnke, Samuel Burckhard, Rory Cameron, Joan Campbell, Nathan Carlsen, Hean Clausen, Ed Conrad, Jill Costa, William Cowart, Mary Cullen, Ralph Curtis, Noel Cutright, Seth Cutright, Rob Danielson, Alyssa DeRubeis, Scott Diehl, Raymond Dischler, John Dixon, Bob Domagalski, Brian Doverspike, Mike Duchek, Barbara Duerksen, Susan Dumbleton, Peter Dunwiddie, Jim Edlhuber, Jesse Ellis, Josh Engel, Eric Epstein, Marty Evanson, Amy

Evenstad, Rick Fare, Stephen Fisher, Peter Fissel, Sean Fitzgerald, David Flores, Glenn Forchione, Jim Frank, Jim Francken, John Fuka, Mike Goodman, Caleb Gordon, Davor Grgic, Nathan Grosse, Dennis Gustafson, Vanessa Haese Lehman, Charles Hagner, Karen Etter Hale, Judy Haseleu, Jay Heggerne, Chuck Heikkinen, Rebecca Herb, Kelly Herrmann, Joyce Hoeft, Aaron Holschbach, Jim Holschbach, William Holton, Rick Houlk, Frederick Howard, Tim Howard, Eric Howe, Judith Huf, Paul Hunter, Greg Huset, Paul Jakowbek, Bob Kavanagh, Kay Kavanagh, Sharon Kennedy, Nolan Kollath, Jim Krakowski, Kim Kreitinger, Laura LaValley, Steve LaValley, Jana Lind, Kyle Kindemer, Allen Loken, Steven Lubahn, Charlotte Lukes, Roy Lukes, Robin Maercklein, Brett Mandernack, Daniel Marschalek, Chester Martin, Dale Matheson, William Mattrisch, M. McDonald, Mike McDowell, Bob McInroy, Kelly McKay, Robert Mead, Tom Mertins, Jym Mooney, Craig Moore, Anne Moretti, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, William Mueller, Kieth Nemec, Peter Nichols, Aaron Nolan, Marcia Nye, Michelene O'Connor, Tim Oksiuta, Jim Otto, Brainard Palmer-Ball Jr., Andy Paulios, Mike Peczynski, Rob Pendergast, Larryk Persico, Rick Pertile, Susan Peterson, Chris Petherick, Walter Petzer, Tom

Prestby, Tom Preston, Helen Pugh, Joey Reichhoff, Andrew Reimer, Norma Renner, Nancy Richmond, Ryan Rickaby, Paul Risch, Mary Roeneburg, Ronald Rohde, John Romano, Stan Rosenstiel, Jay Roth-Reynolds, Mike Sandstrom, Thomas Schaefer, Joseph Schaufebuel, Darrell Schiffman, Paul Schilke, Ruth Schoenwetter, Carl Schroeder, Thomas Schultz, Jim Schwarz, Rebecca Setzer, Barbara Siebel, Adam Sinkula, Larry Sirvio, Dave Slager, Emily Slager, Bernie Sloan, Jerry Smith, Joan Sommer, Charles Sontag, Paula Spaeth, Martha Spencer, Alex Stark, Bruce Steger, C. Stelmachowski, Sharon Stiteler, Douglas Stotz, Jean Strelka, Aaron Stutz, Sarah Sundquist, Peder H. Svingen, Jack Swelstad, Thomas D. Syverud, Andrea Szymczak, Steve Taylor, Daryl Tessen, Steve Thiessen, Bill Tollefson, Joel Trick, Hannah Uher-Koch, Kim Upper, Ken Uslabar, Tom Uttech, Tim Vargo, Jim Veltman, Bridget Watts, Jason Weber, B. Weiss, Jennifer Wenzel, Woody Wheeler, Philip C. Whitford, Karl Whitrock, Gary Wiegel, David Willard, Todd Wilson, Ben Winesett, Marlyn Winter, Rita Flores Wiskowski, Max Witznski, Eric Wood, Thomas C. Wood, Quentin Yoerger, Norma Zehner, Libby Zeman, Tom Ziebell, Elizabeth Zimmerman, Walter Zuurdeeg

“By The Wayside”—Fall 2010

Rare or uncommon species documented for the Fall season included Pacific Loon, Little Blue Heron, Mississippi Kite, Western Sandpiper, Laughing Gull, California Gull, Slaty-backed Gull, Cave Swallow, and Varied Thrush.

PACIFIC LOON *(Gavia pacifica)*

25 October 2010, Bayview Park, Ashland, Ashland County—This loon had a small, rounded head with relatively thin straight bill. Darkness of the crown extended down over the eye and the border between dark hind-neck and white foreneck was very straight and distinct. At closest range and in pics a thin dark “chinstrap” was clearly evident. No white was present on the flanks above the waterline. The head, nape, and back were dark without gray shading or white speckling. This is the first Pacific Loon I’ve seen here in Chequamegon Bay that had an obvious chinstrap. It was also the first with the dark back and nape indicative of an adult. As with most other Pacific Loons I’ve seen, the key feature that stood out during initial scanning was its small head, appearing only like an extension of the neck, and very unlike the blocky head of most Common Loons.—*Ryan Brady, Ashland, WI.*

29 October 2010, Wind Point Light-house, Racine, Racine County—The

first thing I noticed on this bird, which was an adult in non-breeding plumage, was the sharp demarcation of the dark brown and white feathers on the side of the neck, about mid-line on the side of the neck. The dark brown feathering on the crown went below the eye, therefore making the eye not visible. I also saw right away the dark brown coloring of the back with no light colored spots. The head was very rounded and this blended in very well with the rounded nape and back of neck, giving the back of the neck and nape a very smooth, rounded appearance. The throat, front part of neck to the middle of the sides of the neck, and front part of chest were pure white. Where the dark brown feathering of the side of the neck met the lighter brown feathering of the side of the chest there was a spur of dark brown feathers that went 2/3 around the chest, toward the middle of the upper chest. However, these, and the corresponding feathers on the other side did not meet on the center of the chest. The bill, grayish in color, was longer and slightly heavier than a Red-throated Loon’s, and

shorter and noticeably lighter in weight than a Common Loon's bill. The bird was larger and heavier in appearance than a Red-throated Loon, and smaller and quite a bit lighter in build than a Common Loon.—*John Dixon, Kansasville, WI.*

18 November 2010, Fischer Creek County Park, Manitowoc County—A dark loon larger than nearby Red-breasted Mergansers and slightly larger than nearby Red-throated Loons. The wings, back, sides, hindneck, and head were a solid dark brown, while the throat, lower face, and chest were white. The dark brown on the face extended below the eyes unlike the nearby Red-throated Loons, and there was a sharp division between the dark hindneck and white throat. The bill of this loon was grayish, straight, and not very thick.—*Aaron Holschbach, Arena, WI.*

LITTLE BLUE HERON (*Egretta caerulea*)

15 August 2010, Horicon Marsh, Fond du Lac County—This bird, which I reported on 25 July, has been present off and on during my week-end visits. Today I observed it from my vehicle using a 20–60x, 80 mm spotting scope from about 150 yards. It was alone, unlike during previous observations when many Great Egrets were nearby. This egret was an adult with bluish gray back, wings, and underparts. The head and neck were maroon in color and the absence of any plumes indicated it was not breeding. The long bill was blue except for the approximate distal one-third, which was black. The legs were long and

gray. The eye was pale yellow.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, WI.*

MISSISSIPPI KITE (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)

6 October 2010, Jordon Park near Stevens Point, Portage County—As a low-flying passenger jet caught my attention, I glanced up and noted a bird wing-tip towards me gliding in loose circles to my northwest. My first thought was a late Common Nighthawk because of the slim wings and sort of flowing flight style. The bird was about 300 yards away and about 250 feet up. Banking, the bird revealed no white wing bands which left me at a loss. It looked much like a large nighthawk but the wings were slightly wider and the head seemed to protrude more and was small.

As the bird edged closer, it did a graceful swoop, glide, and flap. At this point I noted a distinctly squarish, narrow-based, notched tail held continuously open and occasionally flared wider in maneuvers. The tail was indistinctly dark as was the body and the only area of color was a backlit translucent trailing edge of secondaries. Because of lighting this was the only coloration noted during the observation. As the bird gracefully looped at perhaps its closest approach the distinct short first primary was silhouetted briefly on both wings. At the moment I realized this was a kite and the dark tail made it a Mississippi.

Though it appeared falcon-like, the wings were longer and the flaps were not powerful like a Merlin or frequent like a Kestrel. Once I had viewed it for about 50 seconds, it moved leisurely to the south and the nighthawk appear-

ance returned at times. Notable about this bird was the tail—long, spread, squared-off, notched—short first primary, and graceful flight at all times.—*Joseph P. Schaufenbuel, Stevens Point, WI.*

WESTERN SANDPIPER
(*Calidris mauri*)

12 September 2010, Harrington Beach, Ozaukee County—A Peregrine Falcon was perched on a tall, mostly dead tree at the point in the park. As I approached this tree, the Peregrine flew down and in a southerly direction, flushing a group of shorebirds on the south side of the point. I followed this group with binoculars as they flew over the lake, returning to land on the beach and begin foraging on a patch of algae. Among 21 Sanderlings and one Spotted Sandpiper was a peep, about three-fourths the size of the Sanderlings.

When I first see a Western Sandpiper after weeks of sorting through flocks of Semipalmated Sandpipers, my first impression is that I have spotted a Dunlin. This was the case today, but I quickly eliminated that possibility by size alone.

This sandpiper had dark black legs, and with no mud in the area to cause a distortion, I could eliminate a Least Sandpiper. The wing tips did not extend beyond the tail, the breast was white except for some fine streaking just below the shoulder area, and the scapulars were irregularly patterned—some brown, some gray, some gray with vaguely anchor shaped dark brown patches (lower scapulars only), and some gray with dark brown circu-

lar patches. These characteristics eliminated a Baird's Sandpiper.

White-rumped Sandpiper was eliminated by wing length and the lack of any flank streaking, which is usually present on White-rumps, certainty was achieved when the peep flew out over the water and back several times, showing a brown, not a white rump.

This left only Semipalmated Sandpiper and Western Sandpiper as possibilities for North American peeps, and I admit that without seeing the bill, I probably could not have made this identification. I am aware that eastern Semipalmated Sandpipers have longer bills, some with a slight droop. The subject bird's bill was so much longer and more noticeably down curved than any Semipalmated Sandpiper's bill I had been seeing since the end of July, that I believed it would fall out of the range of variation for Semipalmated Sandpiper. Additionally, the tip was sharply pointed, much like a Least Sandpiper's bill, not somewhat blunt tipped like a Semipalmated's bill. As with both species, it was dark black throughout its length. This bird appeared to be an adult, lacking crisp edging on the scapulars, and having a generally worn appearance. Additionally, instead of two rows of bright rufous contrasting scapulars that indicate a Western Sandpiper juvenile, there was only a vaguely discernible rufous was in certain light angles on the worn upper scapulars. Rufous edging to the tertials was consistently seen, but this can be seen on both species.

Other plumage differences that would help separate the two species, are here necessarily subjective, as no Semipalmated Sandpiper was present for direct comparison. The face was

pale, lacking any strong contrasting areas, but a white supercilium could be seen. The crown was finely streaked with gray and with concentrations on the streaks below the shoulder, individual streaks could be discerned, unlike the blurry smudging or streaking as is usually seen on Semipalmated Sandpipers. As to the anchor-shaped dark centers to the few lower scapulars still having them, they were worn and difficult to see due to the motion of the constantly feeding bird. A camera would have been very useful, but I did not have one.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, WI.*

LAUGHING GULL
(*Leucophaeus atricilla*)

5 August 2010, Port Washington Harbor, Ozaukee County—The bird was seen in company of about a dozen Ring-billed Gulls, sitting on one of the outer boat docks near the inner break wall. It was noticeably smaller than the Ringers sitting next to it with a mantle color that as very noticeably darker gray in color (although not as dark as a Lesser Black-backed Gull). Legs and bill were blackish; bill was relatively long and heavy with somewhat pronounced gonydeal angle (as compared to that of a Franklin's Gull). Body including head and underparts were overall white; only dark color was a narrow gray smudge extending behind the eye. Eye crescents were not especially noticeable, but visible due to dark smudge. Primaries were blackish at rest. The bird took off and the extensive amount of black in the primaries (including from below) was evident; the tail was very molty, with dark tips present on what I believe

were the older feathers, suggesting that it was an advanced first-summer (first-cycle) bird rather than a second-summer. Also, from what I've seen of second-year Laughing Gulls, the amount of dark at the tips of the rectrices was too extensive to be second-year feathers. I must admit that I did not notice if the wing coverts were retained juvenile, but I think that they were not (perhaps already replaced?).—*Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr., Louisville, KY.*

CALIFORNIA GULL
(*Larus californicus*)

24 November 2010, Myers Park, Racine County—This gull had a yellow bill with a sub-terminal black band and a red gonyl spot adjacent to it on the lower mandible. The gonyl angle was not as massive as on the Herring Gulls near it. The eyes were dark brown and there was some streaking on the head and back of neck. It was larger than the Ring-billed Gulls near it and slightly smaller than the Herring Gulls. It was standing in the water at first, and when it walked to a dry area I noticed its legs were a yellow-green color. The wings projected past the tail and the white spots (mirrors) on the outer-most 2 primaries (9 and 10) were very large with little black showing. The mantle did not appear significantly darker than the Herring Gulls'.—*Rick Fare, Racine, WI.*

SLATY-BACKED GULL
(*Larus schistisagus*)

24 November 2010, Chequamegon Bay in Ashland, Ashland County—I was casually birding the Ashland

shoreline of Chequamegon Bay and routinely stopped at the downtown marina for a quick glance. Upon scanning a small group of seven to ten Herring Gulls resting on ice at water's edge, I saw one individual with a blackish back. I immediately suspected an adult Great or Lesser Black-backed Gull but upon scoping the bird I could see its back was not dark black and its body size was nearly identical to adjacent Herring Gulls. Both features eliminated Great Black-backed Gull. Then thinking Lesser Black-backed, I checked the body shape and found a rather stout, short-winged structure very unlike the expected slender, long-winged appearance of the Lesser Black-backed Gull. In addition, the dark primaries had extensive white tips approaching the maximum limit typically shown by the Lesser Black-backed Gull. In addition, the white tertial crescent seen on this perched bird was very wide, at least as wide and in some cases wider than adjacent Herring Gulls. Now I was REALLY suspecting Slaty-backed Gull but needed to first see the legs (the bird was lying down up to this point) and second see the bird in flight. When the bird soon stood up to preen, its bright pink legs were easily seen and essentially clinched the identification. However, after a short time, the Slaty-backed Gull stretched its wing and took off, flying by me distantly but directly as it headed inland. I fired a bunch of photos that adequately show the bird's extensively broad white trailing edge to the upperwings and the "string of pearls" in the wingtips, which is simply a row (sometime complete, sometimes not) of white subterminal spots that separate the slaty gray coloration of

the upperparts from the black of the outer primaries. Importantly, this pattern should also be visible on the bird's underwing and several of my photos show this white separating the grayish cast of the underwing from the limited black visible from below. Unfortunately, the bird continued its flight inland and was never seen again. However, prior to its departure, I also noted the bird had light to moderate dusky streaking throughout the neck and head, including a darker area that surrounded a pale eye/iris. The exact shape of the bill, which is helpful for identifying this species, could not be seen at this distance but it wasn't much unlike the nearby Herring Gulls, though perhaps slightly brighter yellow with a red spot on the lower bill, and nothing like the heavier bill expected of the Great Black-backed Gull or the Western Gull. Lastly, it is important to consider hybrid gulls when considering an identification of Slaty-backed Gull here in Wisconsin, thus making it paramount to base the ID on a nearly complete suite of field marks rather than just a few. Thankfully, in this case, I was able to observe nearly all pertinent features, such as body size/shape, coloration of upperparts, leg color, wingtip pattern, etc., and all nicely point toward an adult Slaty-backed Gull.—Ryan Brady, Ashland, WI.

CAVE SWALLOW
(Petrochelidon fulva)

22 November 2010, South Metro Pier, Oak Creek, Milwaukee County— I had seen the Cave Swallow in flight along with 2 Tree Swallows the previous day, and although I saw its square

tail, buffy rump, and lack of white forehead, I wanted to get better looks. After I spend nearly 3 hours the following day, it finally landed on a light pole along with the 2 Tree Swallows. I was able to see its side and back clearly through my scope. Its black cap was small and contrasted with a broad pale buffy collar which extended around its neck. Its cheeks were also this pale buffy color. Although I didn't get a completely frontal view, I could see that the forehead was a darker color than the neck and throat.—*Rick Fare, Racine, WI.*

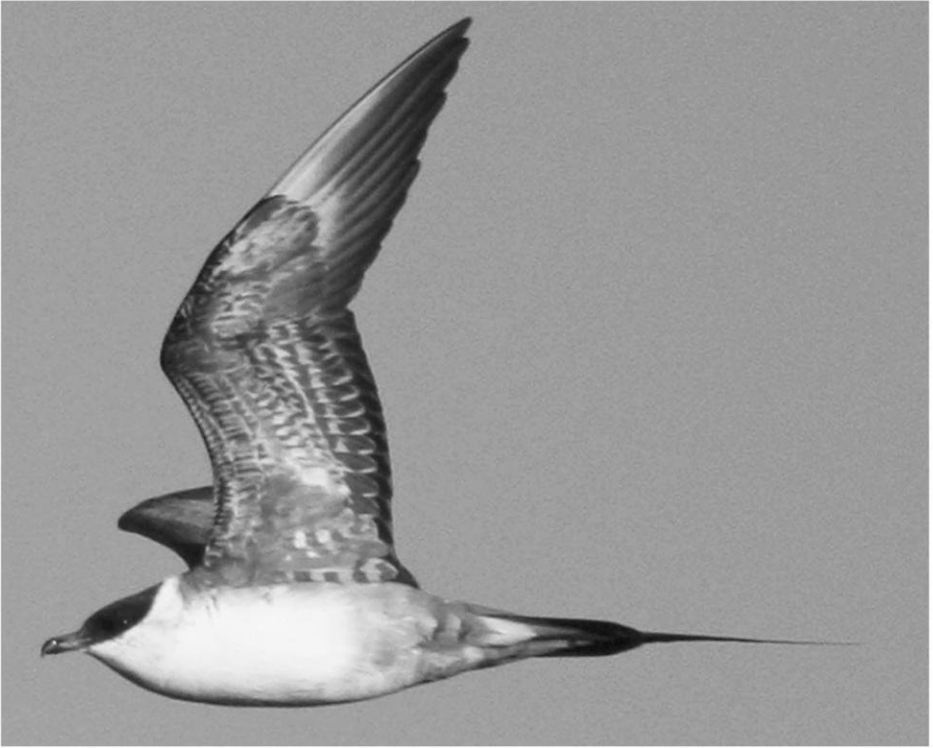
VARIED THRUSH
(*Ixoreus naevius*)

11 October 2010, Peninsula State Park, Door County—I was watching Hermit Thrushes and a few juncos in that grassy area of the cemetery, when I glanced at what I thought was a robin feeding near the thick shrub-

bery. I looked away, but something bothered me about that sighting. I used my binocs on the bird and saw its grey, almost black back and tail, and back of head. It was facing away from me. Then it turned slightly and I saw the wing. Clearly this was not a robin. The wing was multi-patterned in orange and black. The side of the head wasn't a white eye-ring either. It was a long orange "eyebrow" line from eye to back of the dark head and no eye ring that I could see. It then turned so I could see the belly and throat. A VARIED THRUSH! (My nemesis bird.) I observed the rusty-orange throat, chest, and belly with a wide black band across the chest. The bill seemed grayish rather than yellow. Tail was dark like the back, somewhat short. I didn't see the legs as it was standing in grass up to its belly. This thrush was boldly colored, so I assume it was a male. Size, about like a robin.—*Susan Peterson, Ephraim, Door County, WI.*

Jaeger Gallery

All these jaeger photographs are by Eric Bruhnke taken in October 2010 at Wisconsin Point, Superior, Wisconsin.



Adult Long-tailed Jaeger showing under-side of the wing



Adult Long-tailed Jaeger showing dorsal-side of the wing



Adult Long-tailed Jaeger



Adult Long-tailed Jaeger chasing a Ring-billed Gull



Adult Parasitic Jaeger



Immature Parasitic Jaeger chasing Adult Long-tailed Jaeger



Parasitic Jaeger with Ring-billed Gull



Immature Parasitic Jaeger diving on Ring-billed Gull



Immature Parasitic Jaeger closing on Ring-billed Gull



Immature Parasitic Jaeger chasing Ring-billed Gull



Adult Pomarine Jaeger



Adult Pomarine Jaeger



Great Egret by Bob Larson

WSO Records Committee Report: Fall 2010

Ryan Brady

*75355 Bourgo Road
Washburn, Wisconsin 54891
715. 373. 0230
ryanbrady10@hotmail.com*

The WSO Records Committee reviewed 58 records of 27 species for the Fall 2010 season, accepting 41 of them (71%). An old record from the summer season also was reviewed and accepted. All observers who submitted documentations were notified of the committee's decisions by e-mail.

Highlights of the fall season were two Cave Swallows, well-photographed Pomarine and Long-tailed Jaegers, record late Mississippi Kite, four Pacific Loons, Slaty-backed Gull, Wisconsin's fourth Townsend's Warbler, and three records of Western Sandpiper.

The Records Committee had a new look this season, with Jim Frank stepping down as Chair after twenty years of service. I am humbled to have such big shoes to fill as your new Chair. Joining the committee following Jim's departure is Tom Prestby, with Mark Korducki, Steve Lubahn, and Jerry DeBoer rounding out the five-member group.

ACCEPTED RECORDS

Ross's Goose—

#2010-083 Milwaukee Co., 8 September 2010, Sloan, Hansen (photos).

This record early adult bird was seen by multiple observers and fantastically photographed by Hansen (*See Figs. 1 and 2 in The Fall Season*). It was much smaller than nearby Canada Geese, featured a short neck and small rounded head, and had a stubby pink bill with blue-tinged base. The bill lacked any sign of a grin patch and had a very straight vertical (not curved) edge at its border with the face.

Pacific Loon—

#2010-053 Racine Co., 29 October 2010, Dixon.

#2010-054 Manitowoc Co., 18 November 2010, A. Holschbach.

#2010-055 Ozaukee Co., 15 November 2010, Mueller.

#2010-056 Ashland Co., 25 October 2010, R. Brady (photos).

Each of these loons was well described with regard to body size and



Figure 1. Pacific Loon (with Surf Scoter) by Ryan Brady, Chequamegon Bay at Bayview Park in Ashland, Ashland County, 25 October 2010.

shape, bill structure, and plumage, with careful elimination of similar species, including Red-throated, Common, and Arctic Loon. The Racine bird was seen by multiple observers over multiple days. The Ashland bird was seen by multiple observers and Brady obtained diagnostic images (Fig. 1). All were slightly smaller than Common Loon with sharp demarcation between dark and light on sides of neck, no white around the eye, a slight/thin straight bill, and rounded head shape. Only the Ashland bird showed a “chinstrap,” which is difficult to see and not possessed by many Pacifics, especially juveniles. The Ashland bird showed a dark back without gray scalloping at close range and a dark, not gray, nape/head, which combined with the chinstrap are indicative of an adult in non-breeding plumage.

Mississippi Kite—

#2010-072 Portage Co., 6 October 2010, Schaufenbuel.

This record late individual was an adult bird seen after multiple days of strong southerly winds. It had slim, falcon-like wings with a flowing/graceful flight style reminiscent of Common Nighthawk; a square, notched, narrow-based, dark tail often held open or flared; translucent white trailing edge of secondaries seen from below; and a short tenth primary. The upperparts were not seen. The observer provided a helpful sketch of the flight silhouette (body shape) as observed in the field.

Swainson's Hawk—

#2010-078 Winnebago Co., 24 September 2010, Weiss (photos).

This bird was found emaciated and

dehydrated and brought into rehab. Photos (*See Figs. 4 and 5 in The Fall Season*) in hand show a light/intermediate morph juvenile with buteo shape but relatively long slender wings. The tail was brownish-gray with very thin, even dark bands. The underparts of the body were a rich tawny color extending from belly to throat but with heavy, dark brown streaking on the sides of the upper breast. The upperparts and head were largely brown with extensive tawny-blond feather edgings.

Black-necked Stilt—

#2010-064 Dodge Co., 22 August 2010, T. Wood.

An adult male and four nearly-adult sized juveniles were seen on the Main Dike Road at Horicon Marsh. The adult had glossy black back, white underparts, long black, slightly upturned bill, white spot above the eye, and very long bright pink legs. The juveniles had duller legs, brown-edged scapulars, and less defined facial pattern.

Western Sandpiper—

#2010-048 Manitowoc Co., 17–19 August 2010, Sontag.

#2010-049 Ozaukee Co., 12 September 2010, T. Wood, S. Cutright (photos).

#2010-050 Racine Co., 19–20 September 2010, K. Kennedy (photos).

The Manitowoc individual was thoroughly described after several days of observation, often in direct company of many other shorebird species, including Baird's and Semipalmated Sandpipers. It was just slightly larger than the Semipalmated Sandpiper but body shape was more "spindle-like" in

the tail area, with the primaries just barely extending beyond the tail. It had a dark drooping bill longer than the width of the head but not as long or decurved as in Dunlin. The scapulars, crown, and auriculars were tinged with rust, and the legs were dark. There was no white rump in flight. Similar species such as White-rumped Sandpiper, bright juvenile Semipalmated Sandpipers, and Dunlin were adequately eliminated by the description.

Both Ozaukee observers provided outstanding, detailed observations with extensive elimination of similar species and attempts to assess the bird's age (juvenile vs. adult). Cutright obtained excellent close-up images (*See Fig. 9 in The Fall Season*). This juvenile bird was blocky-headed with a thick white supercilium and long, drooping, thick-based but thin-tipped, all-black bill. The wingtips reached the tail, the rump was not entirely white, and the flanks were unmarked white. The scapulars were characteristically rusty and the legs long (for a peep) and black. The bird appeared front-heavy with thicker chest but thin/slim toward the rear.

The Racine bird was exquisitely photographed at close range (*See Fig. 10 in The Fall Season*). See above for details also evident on this bird. However, this individual, also a juvenile, was brighter and less worn than the Ozaukee bird, indicating they are different individuals.

White-rumped Sandpiper—

#2010-074 Dane Co., 22 November 2010, J. Schwarz (photos).

This late individual appeared to have a leg injury. Photos show a small grayish-brown shorebird with black

legs, medium-length and slightly drooping dark bill, distinct white supercilium, primaries extending beyond the tail, and in flight a clean white rump at the base of a darker tail.

Red Phalarope—

#2010-051 Milwaukee Co., 7 November 2010, K. Kennedy (photos), Flores (photos); 8 November 2010, Gustafson, Edlhuber (photos).

This bird was observed by multiple observers over multiple days. Photos (*See Figs. 11, 12, and 13 in The Fall Season*) reveal the bird's evenly pale gray back, white underparts, black band through eye, bulky body shape, and thick black bill, which when combined with late time of year eliminates the similar Red-necked Phalarope. The underwings were also described as all white.

Sabine's Gull—

#2010-058 Douglas Co., 20-26 September 2010, Tessen.

As many as eight individuals, all juveniles, were seen over a week, with a maximum of five seen simultaneously. All were described as the size of Bonaparte's Gull but with brown backs and three triangles of black, white, and brown on the upperwings. The observer provided a sketch to clarify the upperwing pattern, along with a similar sketch of what would be expected in Bonaparte's Gull, both of which were very helpful to the committee.

Laughing Gull—

#2010-067 Ozaukee Co., 5 August 2010, Palmer-Ball.

This gull was smaller than nearby Ring-billeds with darker gray mantle.

It was thought to be a first-cycle individual based on the dark legs and bill, and mostly white head with dark smudge behind eye. Franklin's Gull was eliminated by this bird's heavier and longer bill, larger size, lack of black hood, narrower white eye crescents, and extensively black primaries both above and below.

California Gull—

#2010-075 Racine Co., 24 November 2010, Fare.

#2010-076 Douglas Co., 23 November 2010, Bardon (photo).

The Douglas bird was an adult well photographed (Fig. 2) in flight, showing darker gray mantle, extensive black primaries from above, dark eye, and yellow bill with both red and black markings. The Racine bird, also an adult, was very well described in the company of Ring-billed and Herring Gulls and showed longer primary projection than the Herrings, large white mirrors on the black primaries, a yellowish bill with reduced gonydeal angle and both black and red markings, a dark iris, moderate head streaking, and yellow-green legs.

Slaty-backed Gull—

#2010-077 Ashland Co., 24 November 2010, R. Brady (photos).

This dark-backed gull was seen adjacent to Herring Gulls for direct comparison. It was well photographed both perched and in flight (Figures 3 and 4). All field marks were adequately described with careful elimination of both similar species and potential hybrids. Overall it was similar in size to nearby Herring Gulls but bulky and robust with dark sooty gray back, wide white tertial crescent/skirt, bright pink legs, lightly streaked head



Figure 2. California Gull by Karl Bardon, Superior Entry (Wisconsin Point, Douglas County) on 23 November 2010.

and neck, dark streak through eye, and narrow yellow bill similar to nearby Herrings. In flight it showed the distinctive “string of pearls,” i.e. row of white subterminal spots that separate the slaty gray coloration of the upperparts from the black of the outer primaries.

Pomarine Jaeger—

#2010-060 Douglas Co., 20 September 2010, Bruhnke (photos).

Four photos (*See Jaeger Gallery*) showed a heavy-bodied jaeger with broad wing bases and a double-white flash on the underwing. The bill was relatively stout and the crown and face dark, bordered posteriorly by a pale yellowish collar. The upper breast had

a dark band and the belly was white. The tail was short with distinctive broad and blunt-tipped “streamers.” This appears to be a subadult or molting adult, representing one of few photographed in the state in recent memory.

Long-tailed Jaeger—

#2010-061 Douglas Co., 14 October 2010, Bruhnke (photos); 15 October 2010, P. Svingen (photos); 16 October 2010, Brady (photos).

This distinctive nearly-adult bird was seen and photographed by many over multiple days (*See Jaeger Gallery and Cover*). It was small compared to adjacent Parasitic Jaegers and had a



Figure 3. Slaty-backed Gull (with Herring Gulls) by Ryan Brady, Chequamegon Bay at Ashland marina, Ashland County, 24 November 2010.

tern-like shape. It was white-chested with no breast band, had a neat black cap, and all dark bill (Fig. 5). The wings were narrow-based and pointed. The upperwings were two-toned with grayish-brown on the coverts and back and darker flight feathers. Only the outer two flight feathers showed white shafts. Most distinctively, the tail



Figure 4. Slaty-backed Gull by Ryan Brady, Chequamegon Bay at Ashland marina, Ashland County, 24 November 2010.

streamers were very long (3–4") and pointed.

Tree Swallow—

#2010-084 Milwaukee Co., 21 November 2010, Mooney, Lubahn.

Two late individuals were seen by many observers over multiple days in the company of a Cave Swallow. They showed bluish-green upperparts from tail to crown, clean white underparts from throat to vent, and had squared off tails, eliminating all other possible swallow species.

Cave Swallow—

#2010-045 Milwaukee Co., 21 November 2010, Lubahn; 22 November 2010, Edlhuber (photos), Fare; 26 November 2010, T. Wood; 28 November 2010, Tessen, Gustafson.

#2010-046 Milwaukee Co., 29 October 2010, Gustafson.



Figure 5. Long-tailed Jaeger head shot by Peder Svingen, Douglas County, 19 October 2010.

The November individual was seen by multiple observers over multiple days at the expected time of year for vagrancy in the Great Lakes region. Edlhuber obtained diagnostic images (See Fig. 14 in *The Fall Season*). Observers documenting this bird nicely described the bird's squared off tail, pale orange rump, and dark, rust-colored forehead. Most importantly, the throat and cheeks were pale buffy and highly contrasted the dark-capped head.

The October individual was seen in bright sunshine at the observer's back following days of strong southwest winds (from where our Cave Swallows originate). It was described as square-tailed and buffy-rumped with very pale throat and cheeks and darker

forehead giving it a dark-capped appearance. A second buff-rumped swallow was in this group of swallows but the observer could not confirm its identity as another Cave Swallow.

Varied Thrush—

#2010-073 Door Co., 11 October 2010,
S. Peterson.

This record early individual was seen in good light from close distance as it foraged with Hermit Thrushes and juncos. Thought to be a male, it had wings patterned in orange and black, a long orange eyebrow (not an eye ring as in American Robin), a grayish bill, and a rusty-orange throat, belly and chest bisected by a wide black band.

Cape May Warbler—

#2010-063 Milwaukee Co., 7 November 2010, Wiskowski (photo); 8 November 2010, Gustafson.

This late bird was seen by multiple observers and photographed well by Wiskowski. It showed a dull yellow breast with thin dark streaking toward the throat. The back was grayish-green and the bill relatively thin and dark among warblers. Yellow from the upper breast extended onto the sides of neck behind the eye and dark face. A broad or “smudgy” white wing bar was present.

Townsend’s Warbler—

#2010-071 Manitowoc Co., 27 September 2010, Fuka (photos).

Wisconsin’s fourth Townsend’s Warbler was found under extraordinary circumstances—on a fishing boat ten miles out on Lake Michigan! Read the full story at <http://ebird.org/content/wi/news/townsend-warblers-lands-on-boat-in-lake-michigan-1>. Ex-

cellent photos (*See Fig. 15 in The Fall Season*) show an olive green crown and back, dark wings with two wing bars, whitish belly and vent, yellow upper breast and throat, and dark olive face patch bordered below by bright yellow malar and above by bright yellow supercilium. A small black patch on the throat and thin black shafts on the median coverts seemingly indicate a male.

Lark Bunting—

#2010-069 Taylor Co., 2 September 2010, Christensen; 3 September 2010, Zellmer (photos).

This female-type bird superficially resembled a female Purple Finch but was larger, lacked a white supercilium, and had extensive white edges on the upperwing coverts and tail. The photos (Fig. 6) reveal a bulky bird with large gray bill, white malar stripe, dark legs, thin breast streaking below, and a large white wing patch.



Figure 6. Lark Bunting, Jon Zellmer, Miller Dam Flowage, Taylor County, 3 September 2010

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

Pacific Loon—

#2010-052 Douglas Co., 21 September 2010.

This was a small loon with small thin bill held straight, dark extending by the eye, and sharp demarcation between dark back and white front. However, the report was brief and did not describe body proportions or head shape, leaving doubt among some committee members that this was not a grebe or a similar loon species. Flank color and presence/absence of chinstrap also were not mentioned.

Swainson's Hawk—

#2010-081 Grant Co., 25 September 2010.

This raptor was seen at a hawkwatch under completely overcast skies and very poor lighting conditions. It was described as having a dihedral wing shape with long tail and very long wings and identified as *buteo* based solely on soaring behavior. It was said to have "different wing positions and body size" than an adjacent Red-tailed Hawk. No other details were provided, including no mention of any coloration or plumage features. Relatively pointed wings (for a *buteo*) also were not noted. Unfortunately, the description is too incomplete to confidently exclude a myriad of other identifications, perhaps even "just" a juvenile Red-tailed Hawk.

Ferruginous Hawk—

#2010-065 Dodge Co., 19 October 2010.

This hawk was the size of a Red-tail with white tail both above and below. It also had white patches on the upper

"wrist" portion of the wings with a very light head. The underwing was extremely white with a rufous "V" from the folded legs. Unfortunately, this marks the extent of the description, with no mention of wing shape, structure, or flight style and no details on coloration of the upper body and wing coverts. While the observer had much experience with albinistic and partially albinistic Red-tails, any number of light forms of Red-tailed Hawk are not eliminated by this report, including Krider's, light morph Harlan's, a pale second-year bird, or some other variant of this highly variable species. All can show extensively white tails, light heads, pale underwings, white primary patches above, etc.

Prairie Falcon—

#2010-085 Grant Co., 29 September 2010.

This large falcon was seen as close as an estimated 50 feet overhead at a hawkwatch under mostly cloudy skies. It was similar to Peregrine Falcon but had less prominent facial pattern and lightly streaked undersides. The underwing had very distinct blackish axillaries and darker underwing coverts. Dissenting members of the committee were intrigued, especially by the dark wingpits, but felt the description lacked much detail otherwise, leaving the identification to rest on too few field characters. There was no mention of the bird's structure/proportions, flight style, tail, upperparts coloration, or features of the underparts aside from the dark axillaries. The head pattern described fits the more expected *tundrius* Peregrine equally well and cloudy conditions can often create dark, shadowed appearances on the undersides of fly-

ing raptors. The late September date also falls within the peak of Peregrine migration in Wisconsin. Overall, there was just too much doubt for these members to accept such an exceptional record.

Western Sandpiper—

#2010-082 Calumet Co., 5 September 2010.

Two juvenile peeps were seen with very long bills downward curving near the tip, bright rufous scapulars, black legs and feet, pale face, and unstreaked breast. They were nearly the same size as adjacent Semipalmated Sandpipers. Western Sandpiper identification is difficult and requires a very thorough separation from other “peep” species. As such, it is one of the most difficult species for the Records Committee to accept without photographic documentation. This report was intriguing but the committee felt it did not eliminate a White-rumped Sandpiper because the primary projection (to or beyond the tail) and rump color were not noted. Moreover, rufous scapulars also fit the latter species, as well the more expected Semipalmated Sandpiper in some brighter juvenile individuals. While the bill length/shape is suggestive, it cannot stand alone in light of these other shortcomings. Last, there was no mention of the body shape/proportions, which is useful for identification of Western Sandpiper (i.e., broad-chested and short-winged leading to a front-heavy appearance, often with longer legs than other peeps).

Red Phalarope—

#2010-051 Milwaukee Co., 8 November 2010.

This bird also was almost surely the

individual seen and documented by others (above) but the written description lacked details on body shape/proportions (e.g. “chunky”), mentioned bill length instead of bill thickness, and discussed upperwing pattern in flight instead of underwing pattern. The latter characters are important for separation from Red-necked Phalarope while the former are not.

Mew Gull—

#2010-068 Milwaukee Co., 13 August 2010.

This gull was slightly smaller than nearby Ring-billed Gulls with gray mantle, white head, fine blue-gray bill tipped in black, and blue-gray legs. There were dark splotches on the tertials, a thin black subterminal band on tail, and darker eye than nearby Ring-billeds. Thought to be a second-cycle bird, it was seen in flight but no additional details were provided. This description does not allow Ring-billed Gull to be excluded. In fact, the committee felt this was likely one of those aberrant but regularly seen Ring-billeds that shows blue-gray legs and beak. Some key identification features were omitted, such as the Mew's darker gray mantle, broader white tertial crescent, and more slender, long-winged appearance relative to Ring-billed. A description of the upperwing and wingtip pattern in flight also would have helped greatly. Lastly, there is no precedent for Mew Gull vagrancy away from the breeding grounds at this early time of year.

Pomarine Jaeger—

#2010-059 Douglas Co., 20 September 2010.

This identification hinged entirely

on body size, the number of white primary shafts, and a double white wing flash below. Unfortunately, jaeger identification is much more difficult than this and the Records Committee's standard for accepting jaeger observations without photographs is much higher. This report failed to mention width of the wing base, body structure, tail projections, color and size of head and bill, flight style, age of the bird (juvenile, subadult, or adult) and other important features, especially in light of short observation time and long distance views.

Long-tailed Jaeger—

#2010-062 Douglas Co., 20 September 2010.

This report also fell short on details needed to clinch the identification of such a rare species in the state. It was described as small and tern-like with gray/black body and wings, the latter showing two white primary shafts. It also had a dark bill and darkish cap, light belly and neck, and very limited tail projections. However, with exception of the size, all other features described also fit a Parasitic Jaeger equally well. Number of primary shafts is extremely difficult to assess in the field, especially at the distances and length of viewing times typical of Wisconsin Point, and even Parasitics can show only 2–3 white shafts in photos. Overall, there was simply not enough evidence to eliminate the more expected species of jaeger.

Barn Owl—

#2010-070 Walworth Co., 16–17 September 2010.

Two observations were made with the naked eye from a vehicle of an owl with huge brown and buff wings and a

white face. No other details were provided. Given the brevity of observations and lack of a complete documentation, various other owl species cannot be confidently eliminated. There was no mention of ear tufts, body size, eye color, and other features needed to confirm identification as Barn Owl.

Green Violetear—

#2010-066 Iowa Co., 7 August 2010.

This was a brief report of a hummingbird seen with the naked eye at a distance of 12 feet. It was described as slightly stockier than Ruby-throated, with dark green plumage over most of body, pale area at throat, distinctive bluish violet from shoulder to around the eye, and slightly thicker and downward curved bill. There was no mention of bill color, tail shape, tail length, or tail color. Size of a Green Violetear should also be significantly larger than Ruby-throated. The violet on the former species also does not extend to the shoulder as described. Although very intriguing, this documentation does not eliminate other equally rare species, such as Broad-tailed Hummingbird.

Loggerhead Shrike—

#2010-087 Grant Co., 5 November 2010.

This bird, seen in good direct sunlight at 100 meters, was said to be similar to Northern Shrike but with shorter, less hooked bill, no barring on the underside, and a complete black mask extending over the bill. Time of year was a big concern given the expected influx of Northern Shrikes at this time and the committee felt the evidence presented did not completely eliminate that species.

Specifically, members felt the distance precluded accurate assessment of bill size/shape and that adult male Northern Shrikes can show little to no barring on the breast when seen at this distance in direct sunlight. Adult males can also show bold black lores that appear continuous across the bill. Lastly, there was no mention of the Loggerhead's different head shape, wider black mask, lack of white supercilium and eyelid, and often darker gray back.

Cave Swallow—

#2010-045 Milwaukee Co., 21 November 2010.

This bird was almost surely the individual seen and documented by others (above) but the observer did not see the throat color, which precludes conclusive elimination of Cliff Swallow. It is policy of the Records Committee that each documentation be able to stand on its own, regardless of the documentations of accompanying observers.

#2010-047 Manitowoc Co., 4 September 2010.

This report described a swallow amidst Cliff and Barn Swallows that was similar but distinct from nearby Cliffs with light cream color below with a light colored rusty patch in the middle of the breast; a light-colored but not white crown; a buffy collar; and light rust colored rump. The committee did not feel the report adequately eliminated a juvenile Cliff Swallow, which can be extremely variable in plumage. Particularly concerning were the rusty patch on the breast, light forehead, and exceptionally

early time of year for this vagrant. Of 73+ Midwest records, only two have been found in August or September and both were in Kansas.

#2010-080 Milwaukee Co., 30 November 2010.

This late November bird was briefly described as having a squared tail, buff-colored throat and collar, and rusty-colored forehead patch. But there was no mention of overall coloration, rump color, or how other swallow species were eliminated. More basically, the description failed to indicate this was even a swallow species. While the report is very intriguing, perhaps even likely given this late date for a swallow, too few details were provided to confirm such a significant rarity in the state.

Mountain Bluebird—

#2010-057 Douglas Co., 24 September 2010.

This bird was seen during WSO Jaegerfest weekend and was described as having light orange/rufous on the upper breast that did not extend onto the neck, grayish flanks, light blue wings and tail, grayish back and head, dark and thin bill, and a grayish throat. Committee members had concerns about the rufous chest, lack of details on body size and shape, bill length, and primary projection. A lightly marked female Eastern or even a Western Bluebird could not be eliminated from the report. Lastly, circumstances were problematic in that dozens of other birders were present and did not see this bird, although some reported female Eastern Bluebird at the same location.

OLD RECORD ACCEPTED

Rufous Hummingbird—

#2010-079 Bayfield Co., 9–19 July
2010, Syverud.

This adult male was described as more plump than nearby Ruby-throats and all brown, almost orange, in

flight with brown back when sitting. The throat was brilliant orange in direct sunlight. An adult male Rufous also visited this observer's feeders in July/August 2009 and may represent the same bird showing migration site fidelity.



Least Bittern (juvenile) by Michael Huebschen



Hooded Merganser by Bob Larson

About the Artists

Bob Larson, who lives in Kaukauna, is an advanced amateur photographer who concentrates his photography in the Fox Valley area. All nature centers and Haunts areas are fair game. Outagamie, Winnebago, Calumet, Brown, and Waushara Counties get the most attention. He switched to digital just before it became affordable and has been learning ever since.

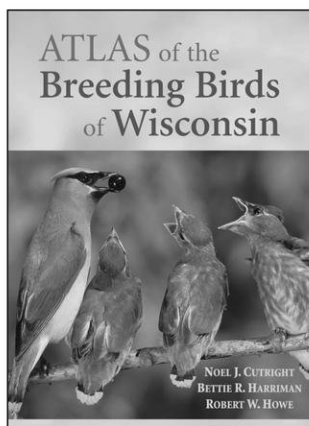
Dennis Connell from Nekoosa, Wisconsin, is an avid nature photographer. For the past 13 years he's been photographing wildlife and nature. Dennis enjoys digitally capturing wildlife doing what it is they do in their daily lives: feeding, nesting, courting, caring for the young, hunting, or whatever it is they need to do to preserve their species. His goal is to produce sharp clear images of the subject for himself and others to enjoy. You can see more images at: www.freewebs.com/dcimages.

Eric Preston is an amateur nature photographer who travels the Midwest, and beyond, to photograph the natural world. He especially likes looking for and photographing birds and butterflies in the native grasslands of southern Wisconsin. His photographs have appeared in numerous books and magazines, including *Birder's World* and the *Gulls of the Americas*. He has been interested in birds and nature for most of his life. He currently lives in Madison, Wisconsin, with his wife Kim and son Anders.

Michael J. Huebschen, age 63, has been an amateur wildlife photographer for about 45 years. He is retired from UW-Oshkosh and lives in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, with his wife Cynthia. They enjoy travel, wildlife observations, hiking, canoeing, and fishing.



Whooping Crane by Dennis Connell



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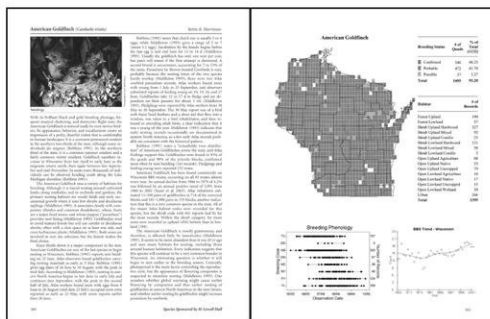
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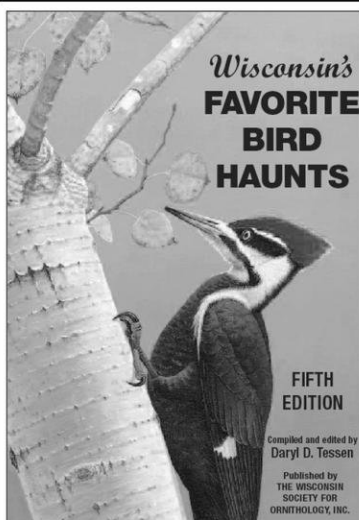
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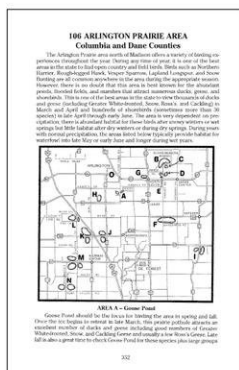
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OFFICERS (2010-2011)

- President*** Thomas R. Schultz, N6104 Honeysuckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941-9609; 920. 294. 3021; trschultz@centurytel.net
Vice President* Carl Schwartz, 7239 N. Barnett Lane, Fox Point, WI 53217-3610; 414. 416. 3272; cschwartz3@wi.rr.com
Secretary* Jane A. Dennis, 138 S. Franklin Avenue, Madison, WI 53705-5248; 608. 231. 1741; jadennis@facstaff.wisc.edu
Treasurer* Christine Reel, 2022 Sherryl Lane, Waukesha, WI 53188-3142; 262. 844. 8187; christinereel2@gmail.com
Editors* Bettie and Neil Harriman, 5188 Bittersweet Lane, Oshkosh, WI 54901-9753; 920. 233. 1973; bettie@new.rr.com; harriman@uwosh.edu

COMMITTEE CHAIRS (2010-2011)

- Annual Conventions** Scott Baughman, 3043 Rolling Meadows Drive, Sheboygan, WI 53083-8107; 920. 457. 5574; baughman@charter.net
Awards* Daryl D. Tessen, 3118 N. Oneida Street, Appleton, WI 54911; 920. 735. 9903; bhaunts@sbcglobal.net
Bird Reports Coordinator* Joe Schaufenbuel, 5676 Regent Street, Stevens Point, WI 54451; 715. 345. 2788; schaufenbuel@charter.net
Badger Birder* Mary Uttech, 4305 Hwy. O, Saukville, WI 53080; 262. 675. 6482; muttech@asq.org
Bookstore* Penny Fish, 5539 Indian Mound Circle, Sheboygan, WI 53081; 920. 918. 6892; wsbookstore@hotmail.com
Conservation* William P. Mueller, 1242 S. 45th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53214; 414. 643. 7279; wpmueller1947@gmail.com
Education* Mariette Nowak, N9053 Swift Lake Road, East Troy, WI 53120; 262. 642. 2352; mmmnowak@wi.rr.com
Field Trips* Thomas R. Schultz, N6104 Honeysuckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941-9609; 920. 294. 3021; trschultz@centurytel.net; and Jeffrey L. Baughman, W2640 Middle Road, Campbell-sport, WI 53010; 920. 477. 2442; jbaughman@csd.k12.wi.us
File Keeper Thomas C. Erdman, Richter Museum of Natural History, MAC 212, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, 2420 Nicolet Drive, Green Bay, WI 54911-7001
Historian* Noel J. Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Road, West Bend, WI 53095-9414; h. 262. 675. 2443, w. 262. 268. 3617; Noel.Cutright@we-energies.com
Honey Creek* Levi Wood, 4222 Mohawk Drive, Madison, WI 53711-3723; 608. 277. 7959; woodlevi@aol.com
Hotline (262. 784. 4032) Mark Korducki, 16290 W. Crescent Drive, New Berlin, WI 53151; 262. 784. 2712; korducki@earthlink.net
Legal Counsel David L. Kinnamon, 9507 N. Wakefield Court, Bayside, WI 53217-1245; 414. 277. 5000
Membership* Jesse Peterson, 7680 Payvery Trail, Middleton, WI 53562; 608. 203. 8049; peter-son.jesse@tds.net
Publicity* Ursula C. (Sandy) Petersen, P.O. Box 607, Stoughton, WI 53589; buboarcto@aol.com
Records* Ryan Brady, 75355 Bourgo Road, Washburn, WI 54891, 715. 373. 0230, ryanbrady@hotmail.com
Records Committee Archivists John Idzikowski, 2558 S. Delaware Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53207-1908; 414. 744. 4818; idzikoj@uwm.edu; and Brian Boldt, 1126 E. Pleasant Street #201, Milwaukee, WI 53202; 414. 225. 2543; bboldt@excelcomm.com
Research* Maureen Leonard, Sciences Department, Mount Mary College, 2900 North Menomonee River Parkway, Milwaukee, WI 53222; 414. 258. 4810 x 342; leonardm@mtmary.edu
Scholarships and Grants* Michael John Jaeger, 1052 E. Gorham Street, Madison, WI 53703; 608. 335. 2546; jaegermj@charter.net
Webmaster* Lennie Lichter, 24703 Lake Road, Cashton, WI 54619; 608. 269. 5847; lennieandmarie@yahoo.com
Youth Education Coordinator* Barbara Duerksen, 17494 Merry Hill Road, Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 538. 3820; bduerksen@mwt.net

*Members of the Board of Directors

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