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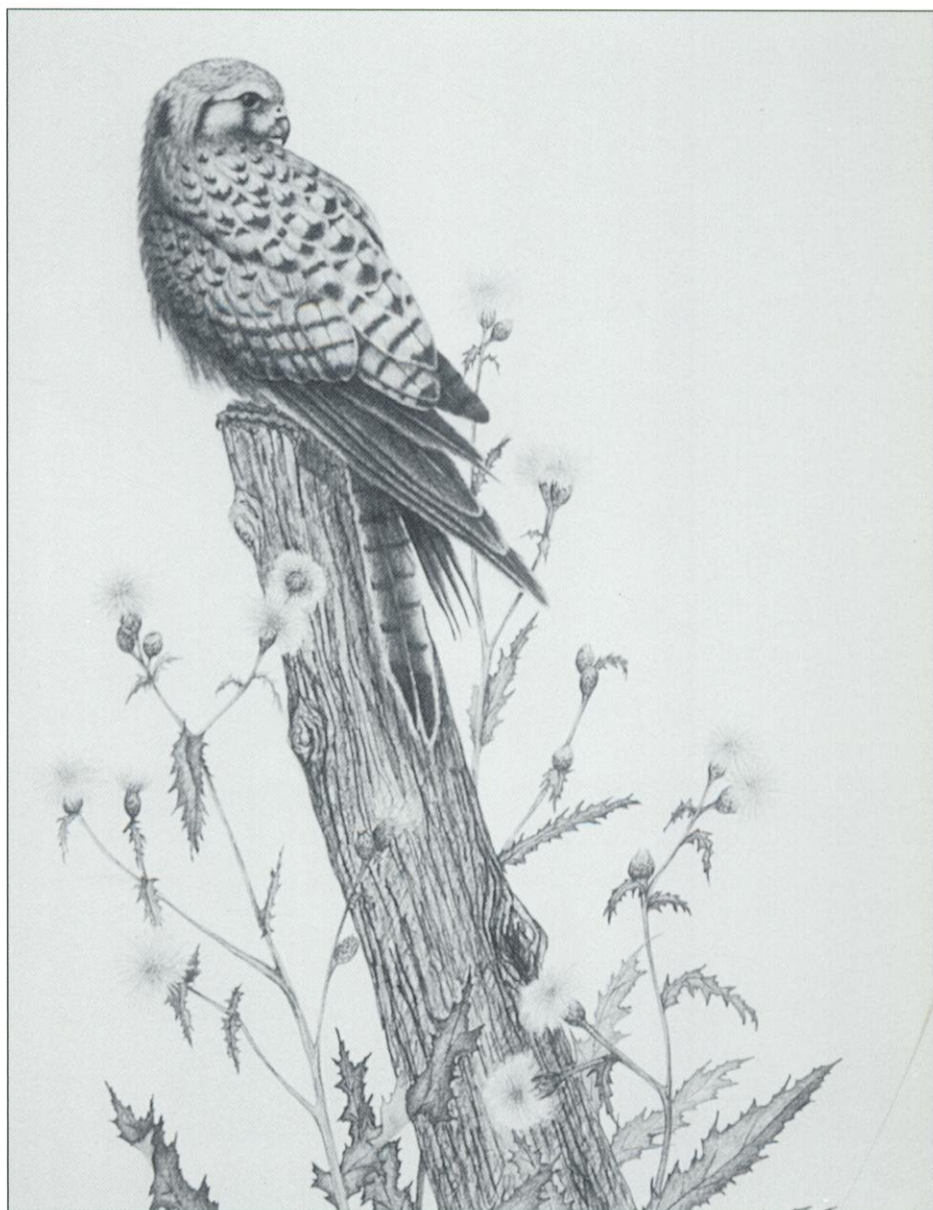
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THE PASSENGER PIGEON

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T H E *PASSENGER* *PIGEON*

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Send all manuscripts, and correspondence to the Editor. Information for "Seasonal Field Notes" should be sent to the Associate Editor or the appropriate Field Note Compiler. Manuscripts that deal with Wisconsin birds, ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and WSO activities are considered for publication. For detailed submission guidelines, see pages 3-5 of the Spring 2000 issue (Vol. 62, No. 1) or contact the Editor. As a general guide to style, use issues after Vol. 60, No. 1, 1998.

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Behind the Scenes

My, how quickly the past six years have gone; that is, the years 1995–2000. Field work for the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas ended with the 2000 breeding season. The many authors of species accounts have submitted their final drafts; next comes the much anticipated publication of a monumental book on the project. But first, the editors—**Bettie Harriman**, **Noel Cutright**, and **Robert Howe**—have the unenviable task of assembling all the accounts together with range maps to present a coherent and accurate depiction of the distribution and abundance of Wisconsin's birds. Fortunately, they are aided by the services of **Jennifer Davis**, who has labored tirelessly for the project as the data manager at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. Jennifer has done a terrific job in maintaining the project's web site and in contacting hundreds of volunteers who have submitted records. Please keep her in mind when the book is before you, whenever that date arrives, because it is her work in organizing and presenting all of the raw data that has allowed the authors, and hence the editors, to proceed with their writing and editing.


One of the pleasures of serving on the WSO Board is that I've come to know and appreciate the work of those who have labored for years, in some cases decades, for bird conservation and education. A newcomer, relatively speaking, is your editor, **Tod Highsmith**. I have had the good fortune of becoming better acquainted with Tod, first through "warbler walks" we co-lead at Madison's Cherokee Marsh on International Migratory Bird Day, and secondly by observing his skills as editor of *The Passenger Pigeon*, not to mention enjoying his wit and humor. Tod has worked hard to bring the *Pigeon* back on schedule, and, by golly, he's just about there! More importantly, he has brought a professional edge to the direction and quality of the *Pigeon*. I know that most WSO members don't realize how many hours he spends reviewing and editing submitted manuscripts, and thinking about future issues. I didn't, so I asked him—he estimates that he spends an average of at least 100 hours per issue.

I could proceed next to talk about each of the other Board members, but space will not allow it, so let me pick out one more who works very hard and very quietly behind the scenes. That is your Records Committee chair, **Jim Frank**. Jim is in charge of the difficult task of overseeing dozens of submissions of rare bird occurrences and deciding with the committee whether a rare bird report is valid or not—and, if valid, how to classify (breeding, etc.) the record. Then Jim typically sends a note to the person submitting the record to inform him or her that the record has been accepted or rejected. The work Jim does requires meticulous attention to detail as well as a firm grasp of the identification of all North American birds, because you never know when the next Green-tailed Towhee

will appear in the state. Because of the Breeding Bird Atlas project, Jim and the committee have been more busy than usual lately.

It has been a rewarding and fulfilling experience for me to work as president with WSO Board members and to participate in the atlas project, so ably directed by Bettie Harriman. And it has become clearer than ever why the strength of the WSO lies in its tradition of engaging a core group of dedicated and talented volunteers, who labor in different capacities for the love of birds. Your next president, the energetic and learned Bill Brooks, will continue to foster that tradition and provide steady and strong leadership.

May your birding days be bountiful!

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James Wetters". The signature is written in dark ink on a white background. Below the signature, the word "President" is printed in a serif font.

James Wetters
President

A Double Issue in the Bag

Many of you likely noticed something different when you pulled this issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* out of your mailbox. Instead of the familiar white envelope emblazoned with the WSO logo, this issue arrived wrapped in a plastic mailing bag.

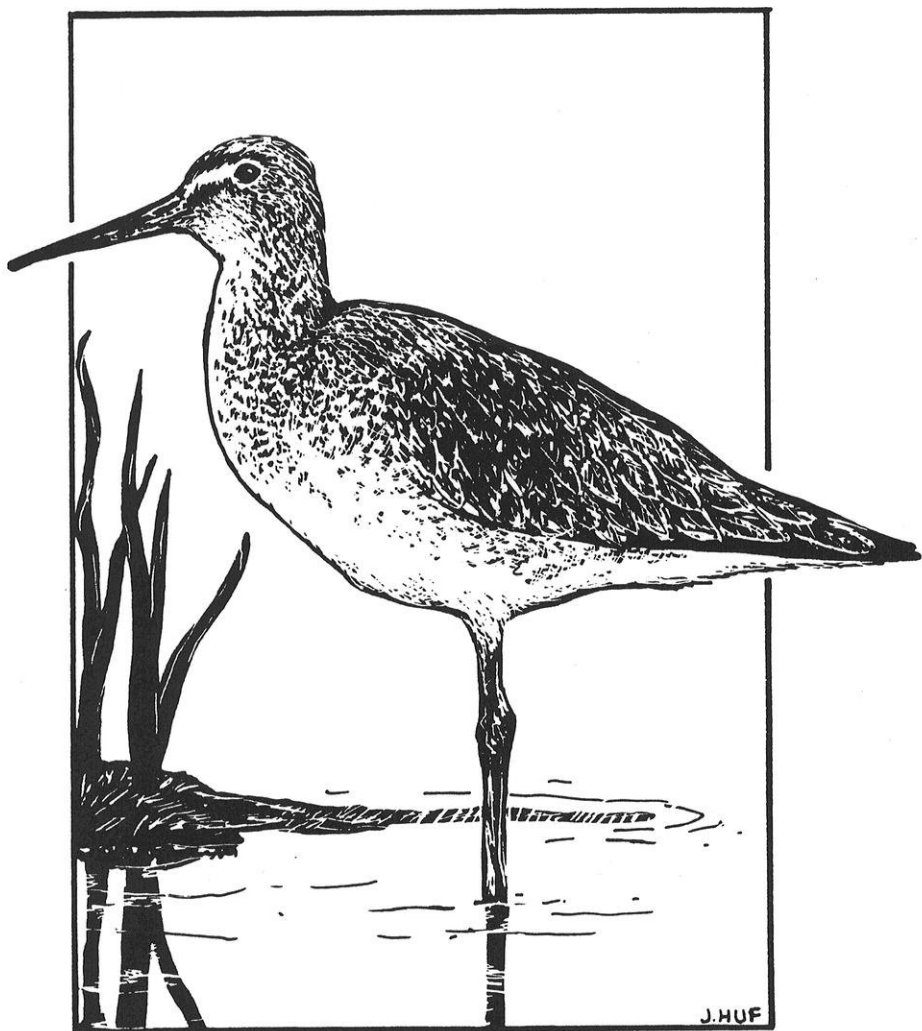
The reason is that skyrocketing paper prices and increases in bulk rate postage have required WSO to seek out more economical alternatives to producing and mailing the journal. With the present issue, we are experimenting with a new printer who we believe can save us quite a bit on production costs—Allen Press, Inc. of Lawrence, Kansas. Allen not only has experience with birds (they also print *The Auk*, *The Condor*, and many other major ornithological journals), but they also support the needs of small organizations such as ours. We hope that they and WSO will be a good fit.

So, what's with the plastic bag? Traditionally, the journal has been shipped by truck from a printer in Ann Arbor, Michigan, to the home of Alex Kailing, WSO's membership secretary and treasurer. It is Alex who unpacks the many boxes, inspects the journals,

stuffs them into envelopes that he has previously labeled, sorts the envelopes into bundles for bulk mailing, and finally carts them all off to the post office. When Allen Press informed us that they could bag and mail the journals directly from Kansas, we felt we had to give this service a try. Not only should this speed up delivery a little bit, it will relieve Alex of a major chore four times a year.

What else is different about this issue? Well, it's a double serving, combining the fall and winter 2000 issues under one cover. Factors beyond my control conspired to make the fall issue very late, and by the time it was ready for the printer I also had the materials for the winter issue in hand. The quickest and most economical solution (since it's both faster and cheaper to print one large issue than two smaller ones) seemed to be putting out a double issue. With luck, this two-in-one strategy will also help with the gradual progress I'm making in getting the journal back on its normal publication schedule.

R. Tod Highsmith, Editor



Willet
by Judith Huf

Avian Abundance and Diversity in CRP, Crop Fields, Pastures, and Restored and Native Grasslands During Winter

I compared grassland bird use of land set aside by the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), crop fields, pastures, and restored and native prairies during winter in southern Wisconsin. Species diversity was highest in crop fields, followed by restored prairie, CP2 (CRP fields planted to native grasses), native prairie remnants, and pastures. Avian abundance (number of individuals seen per hour of observation) was highest in pastures, followed by restored prairie, CP2, crop fields and native prairie. No birds were observed in CP1 fields (CRP fields planted to introduced grasses and legumes). Avian abundance in crop fields and native prairie was higher during periods of incomplete snow cover than during periods with 100% snow cover, while the reverse was true for restored prairie and CP2 sites. The variety of habitats used by grassland birds during winter should be taken into account when management plans are being developed for these species.

by Kelly Morris

The transformation of the midwestern landscape by modern agricultural practices has been accompanied by widespread declines in many grassland bird species (Warner 1994, Sauer et al. 1995). Concern over these declines has prompted recent studies focusing on how current land management practices affect grassland birds.

Several of these studies have evaluated grassland bird use of land set aside through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) (Best et al. 1998, Johnson and Schwartz 1993, King and Savidge 1995, Riley 1995). Grassland bird use of native prairie remnants (Herkert 1991, King and Savidge 1995), croplands (Best et al. 1998, King and Sav-

idge 1995), pastures (Klute et al. 1997a), and restored prairies (Blankespoor 1980, Herkert 1991, Volkert 1992) has also received attention. However, only a few studies have focused on the use of these habitats by grassland birds during the winter (Best et al. 1998, Hull et al. 1995, King and Savidge 1995). The purpose of this study was to compare winter use of CRP fields, grazed pastures, mowed crop fields, and restored and native prairie remnants by grassland birds in southern Wisconsin.

STUDY SITES

A total of 15 sites was included in this study (Table 1, Figure 1): 5 CRP fields, 2 crop fields, 3 pastures actively grazed during the summer months, 2 native prairie remnants, and 3 areas of restored prairie. CRP fields were of two types: CP1 (permanent introduced grasses and legumes) and CP2 (permanent native grasses). All three CP1 fields (hereafter designated CP1-1,

CP1-2, and CP1-3) were planted to timothy (*Phleum pratense*), smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*), and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*). One CP2 field (CP2-1) was planted to big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), stiff goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*), and black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*); the second CP2 field (CP2-2) contained a similar mix but lacked stiff goldenrod and contained little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) in addition to the other grasses. Both crop fields (CROP-1 and CROP-2) had been planted with corn (*Zea mays*), alfalfa, and soybeans (*Glycine max*) the previous year. One native prairie remnant (NP-1) was dominated by big bluestem, little bluestem, prairie dock (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*), and prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*), and also contained prairie blazing star (*Liatris pycnostachya*), compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*), and *Aster* spp. The second prairie remnant (NP-2) was dominated by big bluestem and also contained

Table 1. Land use and location of grassland habitats surveyed for grassland birds during winter in southern Wisconsin.

Designation in Text	Land Use	Size (acres)	County	Township	Range	Section
CP1-1	CRP (introduced grasses and legumes)	16	Dane	Vienna	9E	22
CP1-2	CRP (introduced grasses and legumes)	65	Dane	Middleton	8E	5
CP1-3	CRP (introduced grasses and legumes)	40	Iowa	Dodgeville	3E	4
CP2-1	CRP (native grasses)	45	Dane	Vermont	6E	20
CP2-2	CRP (native grasses)	15	Iowa	Dodgeville	3E	33
CROP-1	Row crops	18	Iowa	Dodgeville	3E	4
CROP-2	Row crops	18	Iowa	Mineral Point	3E	19
PAS-1	Grazing	168	Green	Monroe	7E	20
PAS-2	Grazing	280	Green	Washington	7E	33
PAS-3	Grazing	160	Green	Sylvester	8E	6
NP-1	Native prairie	30	Jefferson	Watertown	14E	18
NP-2	Native prairie	60	Jefferson	Watertown	14E	19
RP-1	Restored prairie	20	Columbia	Arlington	9E	25
RP-2	Restored prairie	25	Columbia	Leeds	10E	20
RP-3	Restored prairie	38	Dane	Vienna	9E	32

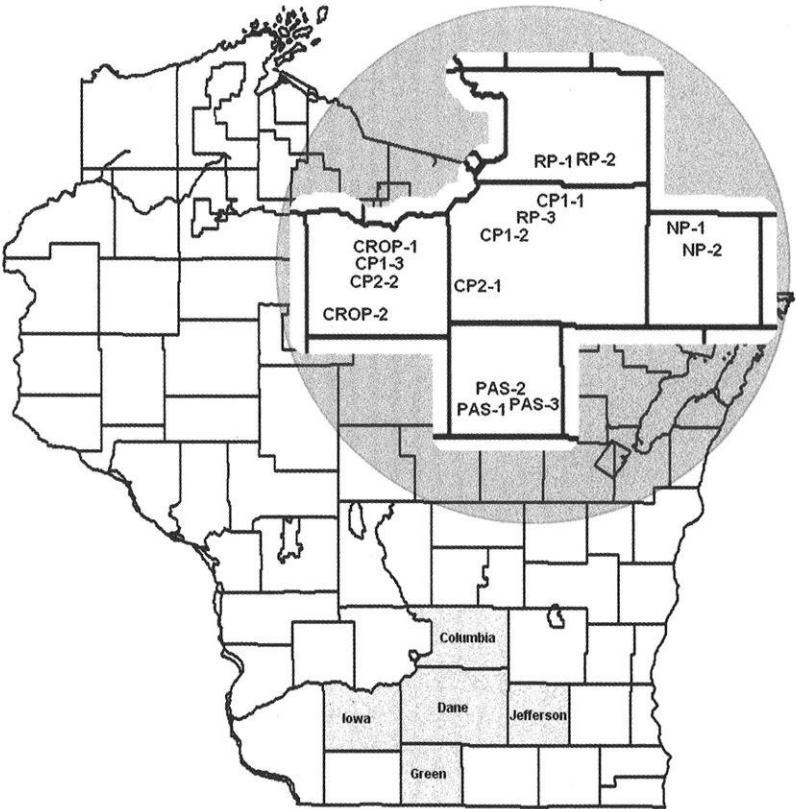


Figure 1. Approximate locations of study sites used to assess bird use of grassland habitats during winter in southern Wisconsin. (CP1 = Conservation Reserve Program land planted to introduced grasses and forbs, CP2 = Conservation Reserve Program land planted to native grasses, NP = native prairie, RP = restored prairie, CROP = crop fields, and PAS = pasture.)

shooting star (*Dodecatheon meadia*), prairie gentian (*Gentiana puberulenta*), prairie blazing star, prairie dock, compass plant, *Aster* spp., and *Solidago* spp. Two restored prairies (RP-1 and RP-2) were planted with big bluestem, side-oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), Canada wild rye (*Elymus canadensis*), little bluestem, indianguass, prairie dropseed, and 33 species of forbs, while the third (RP-3) contained big bluestem, little bluestem, side-oats grama, bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), Canada wild rye, switchgrass, indian-

grass, prairie dropseed, needlegrass (*Stipa spartea*), and 62 species of forbs.

METHODS

Avian species diversity and abundance were recorded at each site three times between 9 January and 14 March 1999. Surveys at individual sites were separated by one to five weeks. A 15-acre area was surveyed at each site by one observer slowly walking around the perimeter of the area and recording all birds seen or heard. Each survey

lasted approximately 30 minutes. Sites ranged in size from 15 to 280 acres; at each site larger than 15 acres, a square 15-acre area at one corner of the site was surveyed. Surveys were conducted between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on days with no heavy precipitation and winds less than 15 mph. Birds flying over the study sites were not counted. In order to estimate species diversity and total avian abundance for the different grassland habitats, the total number of bird species seen and the number of individual birds seen per hour of observation was determined for each land use category. The effect of snow cover (complete or incomplete) on total avian abundance and on the abundance of the three most commonly observed species was also examined. For the latter, only observation hours at sites where the species in question was seen at least once were used for analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Species Diversity—All species diversity and avian abundance results are presented in Table 2. Species diversity was

highest in crop fields (7 species observed), reflecting the variety of species that use waste grain as a winter food source. Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*) in particular often take advantage of waste grain during the winter (Beason 1995). Gray Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) were observed only in crop fields, reflecting the importance of corn in their winter diet (Church and Porter 1990). Ring-necked Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) and American Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) were also occasionally observed foraging in these fields. Northern Harriers (*Circus cyaneus*), Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and Short-eared Owls (*Asio flammeus*) were seen on the ground at these sites and presumably used the areas as hunting grounds.

Restored prairie sites were second in species diversity with five species observed. Birds may have been attracted to food plots consisting of sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.), corn, and sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare* and *S. bicolor*) planted near two of the sites (RP-1 and RP-2). Corn and sorghum are among the preferred foods of Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) (Mirarchi and Baskett

Table 2. Avian species diversity and abundance (individuals/hour observation) during winter in grassland habitats in southern Wisconsin.

Species	CP1	CP2	Restored Prairie	Native Prairie	Mowed	Grazed
Ring-Necked Pheasant	—	6.00	0.67	1.67	0.67	—
Gray Partridge	—	—	—	—	1.67	—
Short-eared Owl	—	—	—	—	0.67	—
Horned Lark	—	—	—	1.00	8.00	31.56
American Tree Sparrow	—	8.00	19.33	—	—	—
Mourning Dove	—	—	2.67	—	—	—
House Sparrow	—	—	0.67	—	—	—
Northern Harrier	—	—	0.22	—	0.33	—
American Crow	—	1.00	—	—	2.00	—
Red-tailed Hawk	—	—	—	—	0.33	—
Total individuals per category	0	15.00	23.56	2.67	13.67	31.56
Total number species per category	0	3.00	5.00	2.00	7.00	1.00

1994), which were only seen at the sites located near food plots. American Tree Sparrows (*Spizella arborea*) may also have been attracted by the seeds of weedy grasses in the restored prairies. Though vegetation analyses were not carried out for the study sites, Klute et al. (1997b) found seeds of weedy grass species, which represent a major winter food source for American Tree Sparrows (West 1967), to be abundant in fields planted to native grasses in Kansas. This may explain why American Tree Sparrows were found in both restored prairie and CP2 sites but were absent from the native prairie sites, since such weed species are characteristic of early successional stages in grasslands (Davis 1993).

In addition to American Tree Sparrows, Ring-necked Pheasants and American Crows were also observed in CP2 fields. Pheasants may have been using the CP2 fields as a source of protection from predators and the elements. Recent studies have linked increasing populations of Ring-necked Pheasants with the presence of CRP lands (Riley 1995, King and Savidge 1995), and Riley (1995) suggested that this may be due in part to increased winter cover provided by CRP fields.

Two species, Horned Larks and Ring-necked Pheasants, were observed at native prairie sites. Ring-necked Pheasants reportedly prefer shrub-carr wetlands for winter cover (Gatti et al. 1989), and the native prairie site in which pheasants were observed (NP-2) was bordered directly by shrub-carr vegetation. Horned Larks were only observed after melting snow exposed a burned section of one of the native prairie sites (NP-1), providing bare soil on which the larks could forage.

Horned Larks were the only species observed at pasture sites. Horned Larks prefer open habitats with very short vegetation (Beason 1995) such as that provided by heavily grazed pastures. Other species may have avoided the pastures because of the minimal vegetative cover.

No birds were seen in CP1 fields throughout the winter. This, too, may be related to quality of winter cover: vegetation was much shorter and did not stand up as well in snow as did that of the CP2 or prairie sites. Seed availability may also have differed between CP1 sites and the other site types.

Avian Abundance—Avian abundance was highest in grazed pastures, followed by restored prairie, CP2, crop fields, and native prairie. High avian abundance in pastures was due to large numbers of Horned Larks, which tend to be gregarious (Grzybowski 1983). At restored prairie sites, American Tree Sparrows were by far the most numerous species and were seen feeding at the nearby food plots as well as in the prairies themselves. In CP2 fields, Ring-necked Pheasants and American Tree Sparrows were both relatively common. The seeds available in CP2 fields were likely sufficient to support wintering sparrows: Klute et al. (1997b) determined that the seed concentrations per hectare found in CRP fields meet the winter nutritional requirements of a flock of about 13 American Tree Sparrows as calculated by West (1967). Ring-necked Pheasants may have been concentrated in CP2 fields because they provided winter cover located near crop fields.

In crop fields, the most commonly observed birds were Horned Larks, which often feed in agricultural fields

(Beason 1995). Native prairie sites appeared to be rarely used by birds during the winter, perhaps due to a lack of food availability, since mature grasslands are resistant to invasion by weedy species whose seeds represent important food sources for birds (Klute et al. 1997b).

Effects of Snow Cover—Though only a few of the surveys were conducted when snow cover was total, trends suggesting a relationship between avian abundance and the amount of snow cover were seen at all sites for which data were available (Figure 2). Decreasing snow cover on crop fields left soil exposed, which likely caused the increase in numbers of Horned Larks at those sites. Decreased snow cover was also associated with increased avian abundance at native prairie sites: Horned Larks were only observed on the burned section of one site after the soil was exposed by melting snow. Declines in total avian abundance at CP2 and restored prairie sites with decreasing snow cover may have been due to decreasing seed availability at those sites as winter progressed. Klute et al. (1997b) found that total seed biomass decreased from November to February

in CRP fields. Total abundance of American Tree Sparrows and Horned Larks increased from periods with 100% snow cover to periods with partial snow cover (Figure 3), perhaps reflecting the increase in food made available at some sites by melting snow. Total Ring-necked Pheasant abundance decreased due to a decrease in pheasant numbers at CP2-2 with decreased snow cover. This may reflect increasing pheasant home range sizes with decreasing snow cover, a trend observed by Gatti et al. (1989), resulting in lower pheasant densities at the study sites.

CONCLUSIONS

A variety of different habitats host grassland birds during the winter months, though different habitats tend to have different complements of species. Avian diversity and abundance were relatively high in both crop fields and restored prairies; however, the species most frequently seen in crop fields were the American Crow and Gray Partridge, while at restored prairie sites American Tree Sparrows and Mourning Doves were most frequently observed. Species diversity was low at

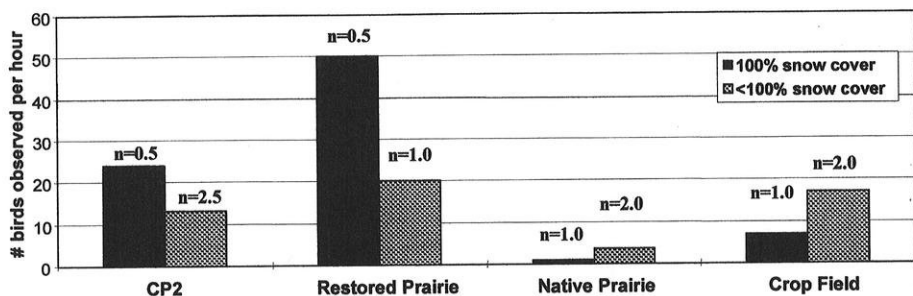


Figure 2. Effect of snow cover on avian abundance (individuals/hour observation) in grassland habitats in southern Wisconsin (n = observation hours; one survey period = 0.5 hours.)

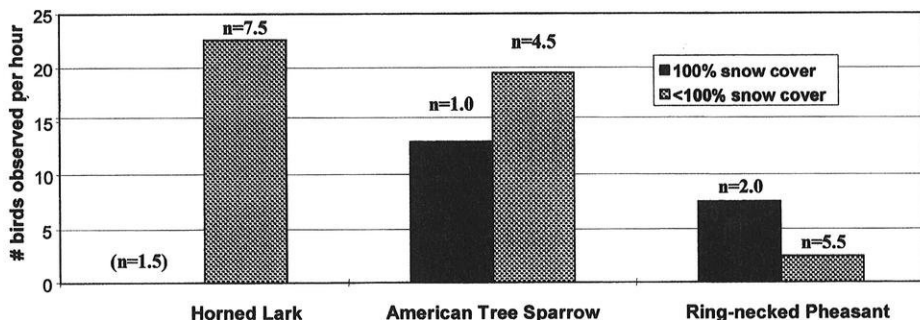


Figure 3. Effect of snow cover on abundance (individuals/hour observation) of three commonly observed species during winter in grassland habitats in southern Wisconsin. (n = observation hours; one survey period = 0.5 hours.) The n value in parentheses is observation hours when snow cover was 100% at sites where Horned Larks were observed.

pasture sites, but the abundance of Horned Larks was high. CP2 sites were used relatively frequently by Ring-necked Pheasants and American Tree Sparrows, but few other species.

These results suggest that a comprehensive conservation plan for a rural Wisconsin landscape should include a diversity of different habitat types in order to provide adequate winter habitat for the maximum number of bird species. Management targeting a specific grassland bird species should take into account both breeding and wintering habitats, as they may differ in many cases. For example, several species may use native prairie remnants during the breeding season (King and Savidge 1995, Herkert 1991), but few birds were observed in the native prairies during the winter in this study. When choosing between CP1 and CP2 plantings, my results suggest that CP1 plantings provide poor quality winter habitat for grassland birds compared to CP2 plantings. In addition, the quality of some winter habitats may be improved by removing snow to make food more accessible to foraging birds.

This study has provided qualitative evidence for the importance of diverse habitat types to grassland birds. More conclusive data on winter habitat selection by grassland birds might be obtained in future studies with larger sample sizes and additional measurements such as food availability at sites under different management plans. Additional valuable information might be gained by taking a landscape-scale approach to winter habitat selection and investigating the importance of the landscape context of winter habitat patches for grassland birds. This kind of information on both breeding and wintering habitats is necessary if managers and conservationists are to make informed decisions when developing conservation plans for declining grassland bird species.

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Influences of Seasonal and Daily Timing on Detection of Grassland Birds

Grassland bird surveys in Wisconsin and Missouri showed that no single period of the day or season was optimal for detecting all species. Although summer bird surveys are traditionally conducted early in the morning, our results show that grassland birds can be effectively surveyed throughout the day.

by Scott R. Swengel and Ann B. Swengel

Birds nesting in grasslands and/or on the ground in eastern and central North America have the greatest community-wide declines in the continent (Peterjohn et al. 1994, 1995; Knopf 1995; Robbins et al. 1996). Relatively more grassland birds have also declined in Wisconsin than species associated with other habitats (Robbins 1995, Robbins et al. 1996). The demise of North American grassland began 150 years ago with the replacement of native grazing mammals by cattle (Knopf 1994), followed by conversion of most tallgrass prairie to tilled crops (Sample 1989, Best et al. 1995). In addition to the effects of habitat loss, grassland bird declines are compounded by area sensitivity of some of the rarer species (Herkert 1994a).

This paper presents analyses of grassland bird numbers we recorded on transect surveys in relation to daily and seasonal timing during the breeding season. Variation in numbers of

birds detected on field surveys relate not just to the actual numbers present, but also to changes in detectability of birds that are present, relative to seasonal and daily timing (Emlen 1984). Knowing when a species is more detectable is useful for more accurately determining whether a species is present or not in a particular site, especially if numbers may be low. It is especially important, when no individuals of a species are found, to have a basis for determining how likely it was that the species could have been detected, if present, under those survey conditions. Conversely, knowing how broad the survey period can be when the most species can be readily detected (even if not necessarily most detectable) is useful for obtaining more data most efficiently. The more species effectively surveyed at the same time, the more information can be obtained in the fewest person-hours of effort. Furthermore, the longer the survey day

can effectively be, the more that surveyors can use that work day for collecting meaningful data. While we did not test all time periods in the 24-hour day nor year, we did survey broad periods of both daily and seasonal timing. Our results are useful for designing, implementing, and interpreting grassland bird surveys, and, thus, for effectively monitoring and conserving these species.

METHODS

Study sites and surveys—The 26 grassland study sites in Wisconsin are all conserved lands in private or government ownership (Table 1, Figure 1). We selected some sites, especially before 1997, primarily for studying prairie butterflies (A. Swengel 1996, 1998). These consisted mostly of never tilled grassland of primarily native prairie flora. We added other sites to the study, mostly after 1996, primarily for studying grassland birds. These were old fields reverted to permanent grassland cover dominated by nonnative flora, following a previous more intensive agricultural use. The prairies tended to be relatively small (about 1–32 hectares) but sometimes occurred in a context of old field, up to about 120 hectares of grassland habitat. The old field sites had >32 hectares, and usually >160 hectares, of grassland. We could not survey each site each year, but most were visited more than once both within and among years.

During 1993–99, the two authors conducted unlimited width transect surveys (as in Emlen 1971, 1984) along similar routes each year (A. Swengel 1996, 1998; Swengel and Swengel 1999), while walking at a slow pace (1.5–2 kilometers/hour) on parallel

Table 1. Grassland study sites in Wisconsin, and those in Missouri (described and mapped in Toney 1993) where we conducted grassland bird surveys in two different months of 1994 (indicated with an asterisk) and 1999 (all sites but Monegaw). P = primarily prairie flora; F = primarily old field.

Site		County
Wisconsin		
P	Barneveld	Iowa
F	Buena Vista	Portage
P	Deer Valley	Iowa
	Golf Course	
P	Dewey Heights	Grant
F	Grand River	Marquette/
	Marsh	Green Lake
P	Hogback	Crawford
F	Leola	Adams
F	Mead	Marathon
P	Muralt Bluff	Green
P	Oliver	Green
F	Paul Olson	Portage/Wood
F	Pine Island	Columbia
P	Spring Green	Sauk
F	10 Waterfowl	St. Croix
	Production Areas	
P/F	Thomson ¹	Dane/Iowa
P	Thousand's II	Iowa
F	White River Marsh	Waushara
Missouri		
P	Bushwhacker	Barton
P	Catlin	Barton
P	Cook	Barton
P	Dorris Creek	Barton
P	Drovers	Pettis
P	Friendly	Pettis
P	Golden	Barton
P	Hi Lonesome	Benton
P	Little Osage	Vernon
P	Mo-Ko*	Cedar
P	Monegaw*	Cedar
P	Mo-No-I	Cedar
P	Mon-Shon	Barton
P	Niawathe	Dade
P	Osage	Vernon
P	Paint Brush	Pettis
P	Pennsylvania	Dade
P	Prairie State Park	Barton
P	Ripgut	Bates
P	Stony Point	Dade
P	Taberville	St. Clair
P	Tzi-Sho	Barton
P	Wah-Kon-Tah*	St. Clair

¹ Divided in analysis into two parts: (1) original acquisition of 12 hectares and (2) a subsequent addition of 32 hectares.



Figure 1. Map showing the general location of the study regions in two states: Wisconsin (to northeast) and Missouri (to southwest). See Table 1 for list of study sites.

routes 5–10 meters apart. We counted adults of all observed butterflies, and selected grassland bird species (Table 2) detected by sight or sound, ahead and to the sides, to the limit at which a species could be identified, possibly with binoculars after detection, and tracked. Birds that were identifiable as young of the year were not included in survey totals, although they were noted. At each site, a new census unit was designated whenever the fixed route changed in vegetation type, degree of floristic degradation, or management. Routes maximized sampling per unit but crossed rather than fol-

lowed ecotones and management boundaries to reduce edge effects. We tried to avoid double-counting an individual, either within or among units, during a survey. Individuals outside the survey unit were not counted. Nearly all sites and units were large enough to minimize bias caused when some of the area in which birds are detectable lies outside the study site. For each unit, we recorded temperature, time spent surveying, wind speed, percent cloud cover, percent time the sun was shining, and route distance. Surveys occurred during a wide range of times of day and weather conditions, occa-

Table 2. Number of each bird study species recorded on surveys at the study sites (listed in Table 1). During 1993–96, we systematically censused only Grasshopper Sparrows, Henslow's Sparrows, and Dickcissels; during 1997–99, we systematically censused all listed species. Names follow the American Ornithologists' Union (1998). Analyzed species are indicated with an asterisk.

	Wisconsin 1993–1999 all surveys	Missouri 1994 paired surveys	Missouri 1999 paired surveys
* Northern Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	47		5
* Greater Prairie-Chicken <i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	50		6
Wild Turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	8		0
Northern Bobwhite <i>Colinus virginianus</i>	2		16
* Sandhill Crane <i>Grus canadensis</i>	203		0
* Upland Sandpiper <i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	51		5
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i>	2		2
* Eastern Kingbird <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	114		5
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	0		5
Horned Lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	31		5
* Sedge Wren <i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	154		3
American Pipit <i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	6		0
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	0		0
Clay-colored Sparrow <i>Spizella pallida</i>	431		0
* Field Sparrow <i>Spizella pusilla</i>	389		23
Vesper Sparrow <i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	20		1
* Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	2251		0
* Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	810	14	87
* Henslow's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	493	54	385
Le Conte's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	7		0
* Dickcissel <i>Spiza americana</i>	98	30	309
Lapland Longspur <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	1		0
Snow Bunting <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	2		0
* Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	1586		0
* Eastern Meadowlark <i>Sturnella magna</i>	610		376
* Western Meadowlark <i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	113		1
Brewer's Blackbird <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	39		3
* Brown-headed Cowbird <i>Molothrus ater</i>	85		17

sionally in intermittent or light rain. Data were kept separate by unit. Summary information on the surveys is in Table 3.

At most sites, especially the prairies, transect routes varied in length, and were loops of varying shapes. At large old fields, the route through a unit was a quadrilateral transect whose sides usually followed cardinal directions and whose perimeter totaled 800 meters. We began these transects from a replicable location (such as a road junction) 140 meters in along a 45° angle from the sampling area's corner

along a roadway, resulting in a 100-meter buffer from each nearest boundary. The transect was a square with 200-meter sides, except in units where another rectilinear shape was more advantageous because of brush and management boundaries.

For comparison to the Wisconsin results, we also present data from similar surveys (S. Swengel 1996) conducted at 23 Missouri preserves of about 32–854 hectares of prairie flora (Table 1, Figure 1).

The 28 survey species (Table 2) are grassland birds occurring in season

Table 3. Summary information on the grassland surveys in Wisconsin and Missouri (sites listed in Table 1).

	Wisconsin 1993–1999 all surveys	Missouri 1994 paired surveys	Missouri 1999 paired surveys
N sites	26	3	22
N unit surveys	1005	12	134
Total kilometers	483.5	5.8	58.5
Survey dates	13 Apr ¹ –28 Aug	22 Jun, 12 Jul	20–22 Apr, 14–17 Jun
Wind (kilometers/hour)	0–40	8–16	3–64
Time of day (hr CST)	0643–1730	1009–1437	0655–1707
Temperature (°C)	6–34	31–34	12–29
Percent sunshine	0–100	0–100	0–100

¹Surveys occurred on only 3 dates in April, all in 1999.

and range (although not necessarily as breeders) in Wisconsin and/or Missouri during at least part of our survey period. We recorded all these species during this study except for one (Loggerhead Shrike), which we occasionally found in both states while we were in transit between survey sites. Nearly all the analyzable species are migratory in Wisconsin (Robbins 1991). Only Greater Prairie-Chicken was entirely nonmigratory, and Northern Harrier partially so in the Wisconsin study region. All analyzed species are regular breeders in the region(s) where they were analyzed.

Data analysis—We calculated observation rates as individuals observed per kilometer on each date at each site. It was necessary to standardize the data as observation rates because the routes varied in length among sites. We used the Spearman rank correlation to test observation rates (individuals observed per kilometer on each unit survey) for patterns relative to both seasonality (date) and daily timing in all our Wisconsin surveys held during May–August, for each species recorded in analyzable numbers on these surveys.

For comparison, we identified units in the Missouri sites that we had surveyed in two different months in the same year: June and July 1994 and/or April and June 1999. We used the Mann-Whitney U test to test for significant differences in mean relative density between the two months in these paired surveys, and the Spearman rank correlation to test for patterns relative to daily timing.

We computed all statistics with ABstat 7.20 software (Anderson-Bell 1994). Significance was initially set as a two-tailed $P < 0.05$. Since significant results occurred overall at a frequency well above that expected due to spurious Type I statistical error, we did not lower the P value further, as many more Type II errors (biologically meaningful patterns lacking statistical significance) would then be created than Type I errors eliminated.

RESULTS

We used both sight and sound for detecting grassland birds. We found Northern Harrier and Greater Prairie-Chicken primarily or entirely by sight. Both sight and sound were important

for censusing Sandhill Crane, Upland Sandpiper, Eastern Kingbird, and Bobolink. Most individuals of the remaining ten species found in analyzable numbers (listed in Tables 4–5) were detected primarily by sound. Whether or not a species was detected primarily by sound did not relate significantly to the species' tendency to have any significant relationships to seasonal or daily timing (Mann-Whitney U test, two-tailed, $P > 0.2$).

Species with any significant relationships to seasonal timing (Table 4) had significantly higher numbers of individuals recorded on our surveys (Table 2) than species lacking any such significant patterns (Mann-Whitney U test, two-tailed, $P = 0.045$). Species with any significant results for daily timing did not show a significant relationship to number of individuals recorded ($P > 0.3$).

Seasonal timing—In Wisconsin, only four species of the 16 tested showed no

significant influences of seasonal timing on their detection (i.e., their observation rates) from May to August (Table 4). Three of these species (Northern Harrier, Greater Prairie-Chicken, and Sandhill Crane) begin nesting in Wisconsin in April, based on dates in Robbins (1991), while the fourth (Dickcissel) begins nesting later in May. Conversely, of the 12 species with significant relationships to seasonal timing, 10 begin nesting in May, while two (Western Meadowlark, Brown-headed Cowbird) begin in late April, again based on dates in Robbins (1991). Season of nesting could affect detectability because singing and displaying could be more frequent prior to nesting, during courtship and territorial establishment, but stealthier behaviors more prevalent during incubation and care of dependent young.

In Wisconsin, species that had any negative correlations during the months tested lacked any significant

Table 4. Results of Spearman rank correlations of relative bird density (individuals/kilometer per unit survey) with survey date: + or – indicates $P < 0.05$, and ++ or -- indicates $P < 0.01$. The sign indicates whether the significant correlation was positive or negative. All times of day (analyzed in Table 5) in which unit surveys were held (listed in Table 3) are included in this analysis.

	May–June	June–July	July–August	May–July	May–August
Northern Harrier					
Greater Prairie-Chicken					
Sandhill Crane					
Upland Sandpiper		--	--	–	--
Eastern Kingbird		--			
Sedge Wren				++	
Clay-colored Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--
Field Sparrow	++			++	
Savannah Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--
Grasshopper Sparrow	--	–	--	--	--
Henslow's Sparrow			--		--
Dickcissel					
Bobolink	--	--	--	--	--
Eastern Meadowlark	--	--	--	--	--
Western Meadowlark		--	–	--	–
Brown-headed Cowbird	–			–	--

Table 5. Results of Spearman rank correlations of relative bird density (individuals/kilometer per unit survey) with start time of unit survey: + or - indicates $P < 0.05$, and + + or - - indicates $P < 0.01$. The sign indicates whether the significant correlation was positive or negative. All dates during May–August (analyzed in Table 4) on which unit surveys were held are included in this analysis.

	Crepuscularity ¹	AM to 1200 CST	1200 CST to PM	AM to PM
Northern Harrier	+ +	-		
Greater Prairie-Chicken				
Sandhill Crane				
Upland Sandpiper				
Eastern Kingbird	+ +	- -		- -
Sedge Wren				
Clay-colored Sparrow	+	- -		-
Field Sparrow				
Savannah Sparrow		- -	- -	- -
Grasshopper Sparrow				- -
Henslow's Sparrow	+ +	- -		- -
Dickcissel				+
Bobolink		-		- -
Eastern Meadowlark				
Western Meadowlark				
Brown-headed Cowbird				-

¹ nearer to sunrise/sunset (further from noon standard time)

positive correlations, and vice versa. Most of the significant correlations relative to seasonality were negative. That is, ten species' observation rates significantly decreased during part or all of the season, while two species significantly increased. The most frequent pattern for species with significant correlations (Table 4) was a significant decline in each pair of months (May–June, June–July, July–August). Five species (Clay-colored, Savannah, and Grasshopper Sparrows; Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark) showed this sequential pattern of declines. Five additional species declined in fewer pairs of consecutive months. Upland Sandpiper and Western Meadowlark declined significantly in both June–July and July–August. Brown-headed Cowbird significantly declined only in May–June, Eastern Kingbird in June–July, and Henslow's Sparrow in July–August. The two species having

any significant positive correlations with seasonality were Field Sparrow in May–June and Sedge Wren during May–July. Each pairing of consecutive months in the study period had similar numbers of significant changes: May–June (6 negative, 1 positive), June–July (8 negative), and July–Aug (8 negative). In the Missouri surveys (Table 6), significant increases in observation rates occurred between April and June for Dickcissel and Eastern Meadowlark, while Field Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Henslow's Sparrow, and Brown-headed Cowbird had minor increases that weren't significant. No significant differences occurred between June and July, but this comparison comprised only a few unit surveys and all three species (Grasshopper and Henslow's Sparrows, Dickcissel) decreased from June to July. Grassland bird phenology in Missouri seemed about one month ahead of Wisconsin.

Unusually high observation rates occurred once at one site for Grasshopper and Henslow's Sparrows (Figures 2–3). Although Grasshopper Sparrow detection declined significantly in each pair of months from May to August in our overall survey results (Table 4), the “outlier” high survey for this species occurred on 11 July 1995 (from 0700 to 0745 hr CST). For Henslow's Sparrow, the date of the outlier survey (27 July 1996, from 1033 to 1105 hr CST) occurred in the middle of this

species' period of seasonal decline in detection (July–August, Table 4).

Daily timing—Seven birds (Greater Prairie-Chicken, Sandhill Crane, Upland Sandpiper, Sedge Wren, Field Sparrow, Eastern and Western Meadowlarks) of the 16 tested in Wisconsin showed no significant influences of daily timing on detection (i.e., observation rates) (Table 5). Four species (Northern Harrier, Eastern Kingbird, Clay-colored and Henslow's Sparrows)

Table 6. Mean relative density (individuals/kilometer per unit survey) on paired surveys in Missouri prairies (summarized in Table 3; sites listed in Table 1). Within a line and year, means followed by an asterisk are significantly different from each other (Mann-Whitney U test, two-tailed, $P < 0.05$).

	April 1999	June 1999	June 1994	July 1994
Field Sparrow	0.2	0.5		
Grasshopper Sparrow	1.1	1.7	2.6	1.4
Henslow's Sparrow	6.3	7.2	10.0	5.0
Dickcissel	0.02*	10.5*	4.5	4.1
Eastern Meadowlark	8.1*	5.6*		
Brown-headed Cowbird	0.2	0.8		

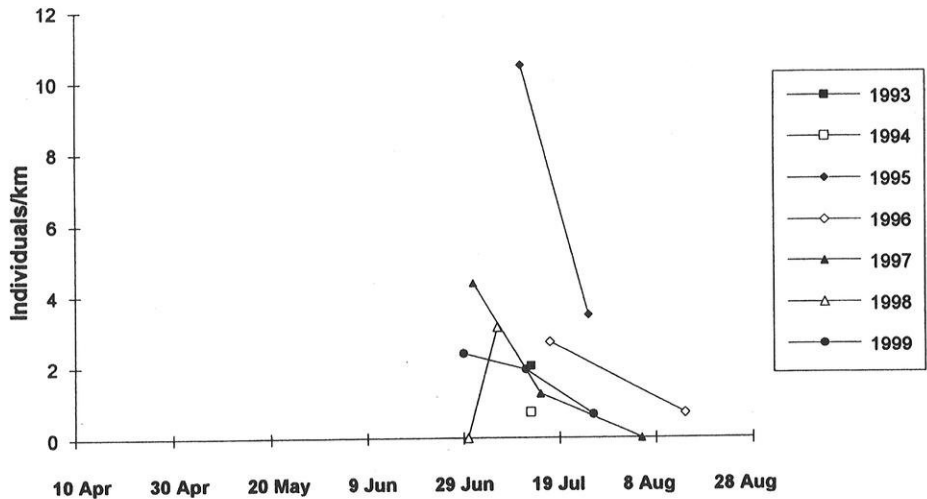


Figure 2. Observation rates (individuals/kilometer) of Grasshopper Sparrow at Thomson 1, Dane/Lowa Counties, Wisconsin (original acquisition; see Table 1).

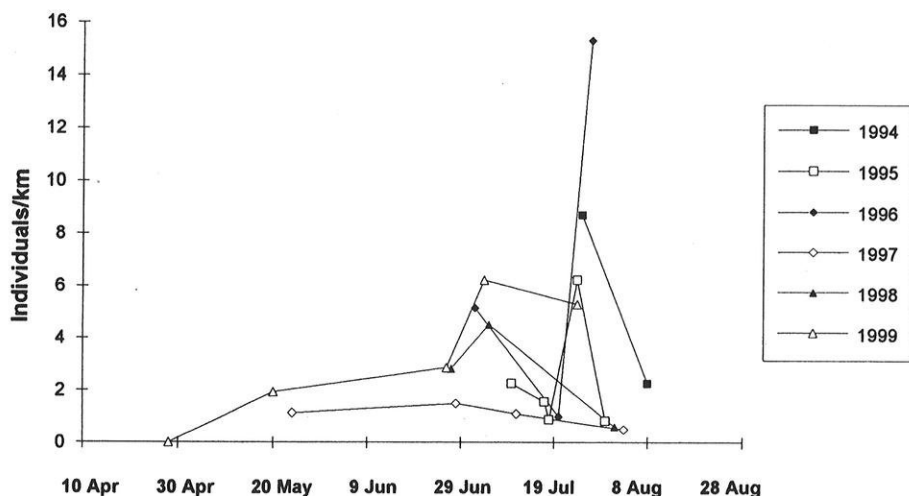


Figure 3. Observation rates (individuals/kilometer) of Henslow's Sparrow at Pine Island, Columbia County, Wisconsin (see Table 1).

correlated significantly and positively with crepuscularity—i.e., their detection increased nearer to both sunrise and sunset. Six species' observation rates significantly decreased during the morning (Northern Harrier; Eastern Kingbird; Clay-colored, Savannah, and Henslow's Sparrows; Bobolink) and Savannah Sparrow also decreased during the afternoon. Five of these species (all but Northern Harrier), plus two more (Grasshopper Sparrow, Brown-headed Cowbird), decreased significantly from morning to afternoon during the entire range of daily timings on our surveys. Since only one species (Savannah Sparrow) also decreased significantly during the afternoon, this suggests that the decrease over the entire day is largely accounted for by decline during the morning. One species (Dickcissel) significantly increased in detection from morning to afternoon. Since the four species significantly increasing with crepuscularity also significantly decreased during the morning, and

three of them also significantly decreased over the entire survey day, this suggests that observation rates for these species are lowest at midday and highest early in the morning, with intermediate rates later in the afternoon.

No significant patterns related to daily timing occurred in similar correlations performed on the six bird species analyzed in the paired 1999 surveys in Missouri (Table 6). There were also no significant correlations when combining paired surveys in both 1994 and 1999 for the three species surveyed in both years (Grasshopper and Henslow's Sparrow, Dickcissel).

DISCUSSION

In our Wisconsin grassland bird surveys, seasonal timing appeared to influence bird detection more strongly than daily timing. Observation rates of nearly all analyzed species (12 of 16) had significant relationships to seasonal timing in part or all of the period

between May and August (Table 4), but just over half (9 of 16 species) had significant relationships to any daily timing factor(s) (Table 5) within the range of timing on our survey day (times provided in Table 3). Furthermore, sample size (number of individuals recorded in the study) significantly related to whether our analyses detected variation due to seasonal but not daily timing. Thus, it is more likely that additional sampling of the analyzed species found in lower numbers would increase the detection of relationships to seasonal but not daily timing.

Seasonal rather than daily timing also appeared the stronger influence on grassland bird observation rates in the paired Missouri surveys. In that state, two of six analyzed species had significant seasonal differences in observation rate during the breeding season (Table 6) while none had any significant relationships to daily timing. S. Swengel (1996) also found no evidence of any significant patterns related to daily timing (time of day or crepuscularity) in observation rates of Grasshopper and Henslow's Sparrows and Dickcissels in Missouri prairies. This previous study analyzed mid-June surveys at 42 sites during 1992–95, with samples of three to five times as many individuals (484, 1193, and 1050, respectively) than analyzed from that region in this study.

We also found significant relationships to both seasonal and daily timing relatively more often in the Wisconsin than the Missouri surveys. The species we have studied the longest (Grasshopper and Henslow's Sparrows, Dickcissel) all showed significant relationships to daily timing in our Wisconsin but not Missouri surveys. It is possible that

the much longer survey season and somewhat greater temperature variation in our Wisconsin than Missouri surveys might contribute to this. For example, the surveys analyzed in S. Swengel (1996) occurred in warm and relatively similar temperatures (21°–36° C). The paired surveys from Missouri analyzed here, especially when those in 1994 and 1999 are combined, covered a cooler and broader temperature span but still not as great as in the Wisconsin surveys (Table 3).

A broad and simple conclusion does not emerge from studies by other researchers, either. In surveys in New York, Bollinger (1995) found no statistical relationships for density of seven grassland birds (six also analyzed here) with respect to seasonal or daily timing, but the range of variation was relatively narrow for both types of timing. For Dickcissels in Kansas, Hughes et al. (1999) reported significantly higher densities in 1994 in late June/mid-July compared both to earlier in June and to late July/early August, but found no significant patterns among these sampling periods in 1995. From Illinois, Walk et al. (2000) reported significant differences in detection of five grassland birds (all also analyzed here) among three sampling periods: sunrise, sunset, and night. Sunset always had lower detection, but it varied as to whether night was significantly higher than sunrise (for three species, including Henslow's Sparrow), or vice versa (for two species). Robins (1971) also documented crepuscular patterns of singing by Henslow's Sparrow in southwestern Michigan (as in Table 5) when he sampled most or all of the 24-hour period. However, calling occurred throughout the day, when there was relatively less variation than between

the nocturnal-crepuscular period and daytime. As in our study (Table 4, Figure 3), Henslow's Sparrows were more readily detectable by sound from May through July, with a marked decrease in August. In North Dakota, for 30 grassland bird species (nine also analyzed here), Kantrud (1981) reported peaks in detection of at least three grassland bird species in each of the five three-hour periods of his sampling day (0600–2100 CST), with peak overall detection during 0900–1200, and not earlier. Lowest total bird detection (37% lower than in the peak period) occurred during 1800–2100; none of our surveys occurred then, but this is consistent with Walk et al. (2000). Thus, the literature indicates considerable variation among grassland birds as to whether they vary in detection by daily timing, and if so, when (as in Table 5); few statistical studies are available on seasonal patterns of detection *within* the breeding season, as here (Table 4).

Unusually high rates for a grassland bird occasionally occurred in both our Wisconsin surveys (Figures 2–3) and in Missouri. There we noted a few “outlier” rates about double the next highest rate we recorded at the site (unpub. data). For example, at Taberville in 1996, we found 33 Henslow's Sparrows, compared to the next highest count of 21 and an average of 16 individuals, on 930 meters of survey route censused at this site between 0800 and 1100 CST each year on 14–22 June 1993–99. In the same year at Paintbrush, we recorded 10 Grasshopper Sparrows along 400 meters of survey route, where our next highest total and our overall average was 4 on surveys between 1000 and 1130 CST each year on 17–23 June 1995–99.

These unusually high rates of detection may relate to higher numbers of birds actually present. For example, Dickcissels are well known to exhibit dramatic annual variation in regional abundance (Fretwell 1973, Robbins 1991, Herkert 1994a, Hughes et al. 1999). Furthermore, due to the cyclicity of typical conservation management of grasslands (rotational burning, grazing, and/or haying), a site can vary among years in its relative suitability as breeding habitat (Huber and Steuter 1984; Zimmerman 1988, 1992; Herkert 1994b; S. Swengel 1996). However, it is also possible that it wasn't the birds' numbers so much as their detectability that increased dramatically. It has seemed to us on occasion that the birds “set off” each other in a form of contagious singing, especially Grasshopper and Henslow's Sparrows and meadowlarks. Fascinating as this phenomenon is, it is unlikely to have statistical effects except in trend analysis at a single site.

In conclusion, our analyses indicate that observation rates of grassland birds do not have a single pattern of relationship to seasonal or daily timing. Furthermore, these patterns were not significantly affected by whether detection was primarily by sound or not. The most frequent seasonal pattern in Wisconsin was a significant decline from highest detection rates in May (6 of 16 species) (Table 4). But Sedge Wren and Field Sparrow significantly increased from May to June or July, while five species showed no significant relationships to seasonal timing from May through July or August (Table 4). Although eight species significantly increased in detection in the morning and/or crepuscularly (both earlier and later in the day), 7 of 16

species showed no pattern in daily detection and one (Dickcissel) increased later in the day (Table 5). Thus, no one period of seasonal or daily timing was optimal for detection of all these grassland birds, but the suitable survey period for most species was broad, both seasonally and daily.

Although breeding bird surveys are traditionally conducted in early to mid-morning, our results and the literature show that grassland birds can be effectively surveyed throughout the day, thus allowing larger data sets to be amassed per field day. If the goal is to survey and compare the grassland bird faunas at many sites, it might be advisable to use a daytime survey period that starts after the sunrise period and ends before evening dusk. This would avoid the periods when (some) species are strongly at their highest or lowest detectability, use a broad survey period (so that personnel time can be used most effectively), but still have less variation in detectability within the survey period due to daily timing than might be expected in the shorter period from sunrise to midmorning or noon. It also appears that this surveying could occur during a broad seasonal timing from May to July. However, before concluding that a species does not occur at all in a particular site, it is advisable to survey during optimal seasonal and daily timing first.

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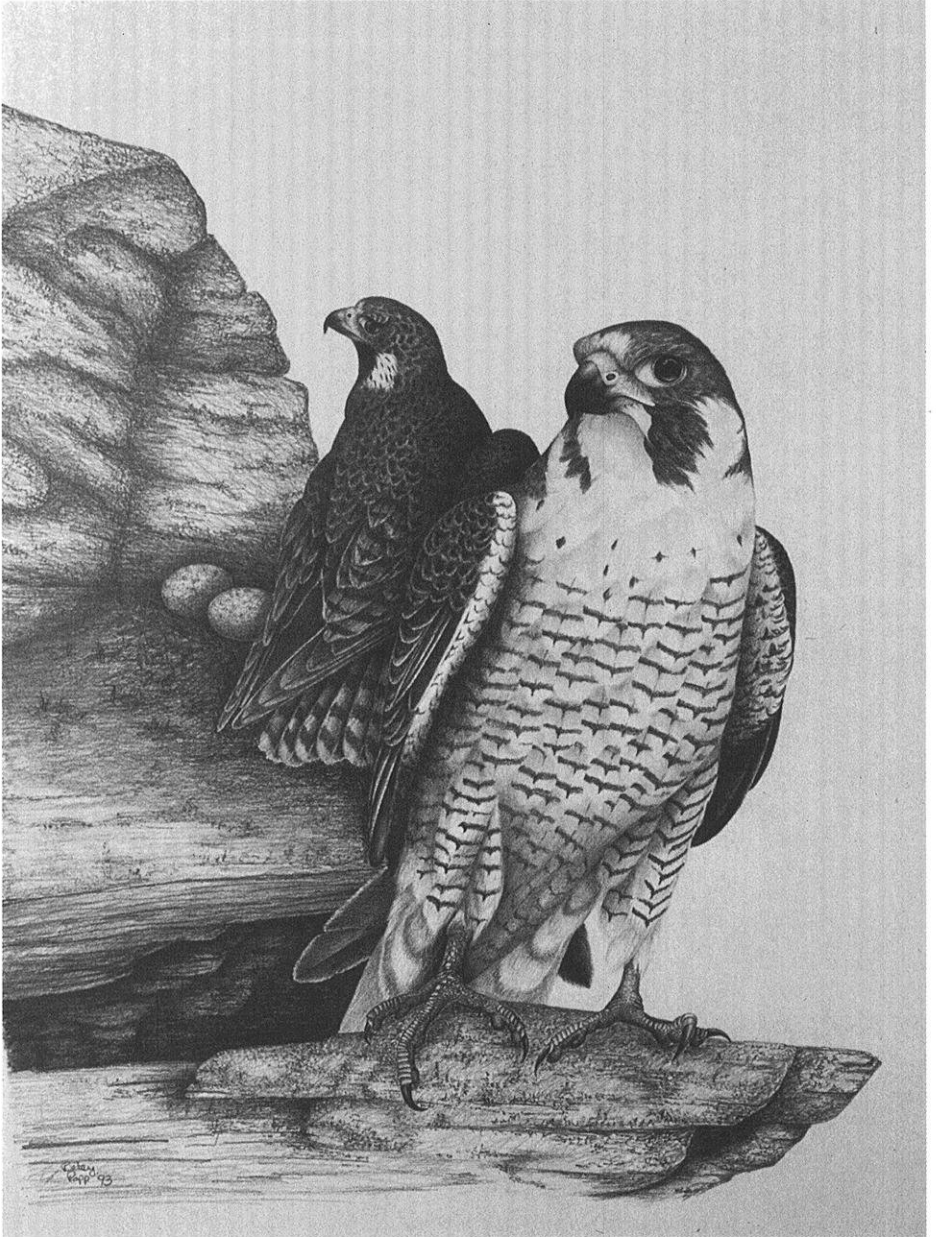
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"Cliff Sentinel" (Peregrine Falcon)
by Betsy Popp

Chequamegon Bay Raptor Migration: A Summary of the Spring 2000 Season

One of Wisconsin's finest spring hawk watching sites lies on the south shore of Lake Superior at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center near Ashland. Between 27 February and 31 May 2000, over 6,700 individuals of 17 raptor species were counted, including a Gyrfalcon, two Swainson's Hawks, and 24 Golden Eagles.

by Ryan Brady

For the second consecutive year, I conducted a raptor migration survey in spring 2000 from the 58-foot observation tower at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (NGLVC) near Ashland, Wisconsin (Figure 1). Situated at the southwestern tip of Chequamegon Bay, the NGLVC provides an outstanding opportunity to view northbound raptors as they are concentrated along Lake Superior's south shore during the spring months (Figures 2 and 3). Despite limited effort, a pilot count initiated in 1999 detected over 3,200 individuals of 15 species and thus documented a concentration of raptors not previously known to migrate around Chequamegon Bay (Brady 1999).

While the primary goal of the 1999 pilot count was to show that the NGLVC was indeed a concentration point for migrating raptors, the main objective in 2000 was to conduct a

more thorough survey that would paint a more accurate picture of northern Wisconsin's spring raptor migration. Additional objectives were to (1) continue the annual monitoring program initiated in 1999, (2) compare the migrations of 1999 and 2000, (3) better understand the effects of local meteorological conditions on flight behavior, and (4) expand public education efforts concerning raptor biology, research, and conservation.

METHODS

Surveys were conducted daily from 27 February to 31 May, excluding 11 days without coverage, generally due to inclement weather such as rain, snow, or fog. On average, counts lasted four hours per day, beginning at 1000 hr and continuing to 1400 hr. However, I often made time adjustments based on weather conditions and flight charac-



Figure 1. The Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center and its 58-foot observation tower near Ashland, Wisconsin. Photo by Ryan Brady.

teristics, which resulted in a range of coverage that varied between one and eight hours per day and fluctuated within 0800 hr and 1800 hr.

Raptor numbers were recorded hourly, along with data on age, sex, and/or plumage variation when possible. I used Swift 10×50 binoculars for scanning and general identification and a 15–60× Swift spotting scope for identifying distant birds and assessing individual plumage details. Notable flight characteristics were recorded on a daily basis, including both the predominant height and direction of the day's flight. While not the focus of this survey, I also noted other migrant bird species incidentally detected.

Weather data were transcribed hourly from an automated weather observation station at Ashland's John F.

Kennedy Memorial Airport, located approximately three miles southeast of the NGLVC. Weather elements recorded included temperature, wind direction and speed, barometric pressure, percent cloud cover, cloud ceiling level, visibility, and precipitation. Despite the station's relative proximity to the NGLVC, differences in on-site conditions were frequent and properly noted.

RESULTS

I surveyed 321.25 hours during 84 of the 95 days between 27 February and 31 May. In that time, I recorded 6,753 migrating raptors of 17 species (Table 1). The average number of raptors counted per day was 80.4, and the average hourly count was 21.0 raptors.



Figure 2. Overlooking Ashland and Chequamegon Bay, the tower at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center provides an excellent perch for viewing raptors migrating around Lake Superior. Photo by Ryan Brady.

Three count-days in February yielded 37 raptors, while 666 raptors were counted in March, 3,532 in April, and 2,518 in May (Table 2). I also tallied nearly 4,600 individuals of 24 other bird species (Table 3).

A mild winter and early spring triggered an early start to the migration season as 18 Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) passed by in just over an hour on 27 February (Figure 4). This early movement of eagles continued through the first week of March, complemented by a greater diversity of raptors than would be expected in northern Wisconsin at this time of year. Several Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*), Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*), and Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) were unusually eager to

reach northern breeding grounds, as were a few Northern Harriers (*Circus cyaneus*) and an American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*). The first week of March was highlighted, however, by nine Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) seen in just six days, including four individuals in one hour on 4 March.

Much colder conditions and unfavorable winds characterized mid-March, which caused an abrupt halt to the season's auspicious beginning. Both diversity and numbers were sparse, and the period's lone highlight came when an immature Red-Shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) soared by on the early date of 11 March.

The doldrums were broken in dramatic fashion on 26 March when I discovered an immature gray-morph

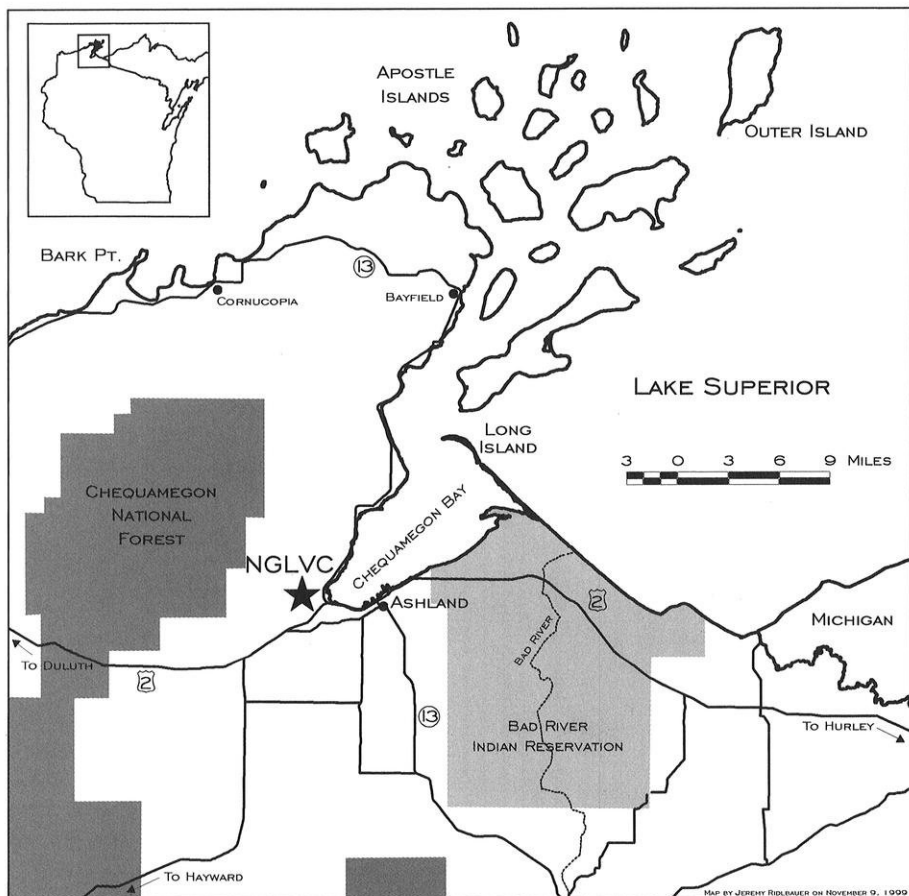


Figure 3. Map showing Lake Superior, Chequamegon Bay, and the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (NGLVC).

Gyr Falcon (*Falco rusticolus*) directly overhead (Figure 5). After almost 10 minutes of nearby soaring and frequent attacks from a male Northern Harrier, this rare arctic visitor made one stooping attempt at a local flock of pigeons before finally moving on to the north.

While few circumstances could match the excitement of such a sighting, the last week of March did provide an impressive three-day count of 114 Bald Eagles and the season's first sig-

nificant push of Red-tailed Hawks when over 100 were counted on 31 March. This date also produced the first of ten dark-morph western Red-tails and a partial albino almost entirely white aside from its red tail and dark primaries.

Just as March had concluded, the first day of April saw an excellent flight of 118 Red-tails, the season's highest daily count for this species. Red-tailed Hawks continued their strong showing throughout the first part of April, with

Table 1. Summary of survey results by species for all raptors recorded at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center during spring 2000.

Species	Total Seen	Peak Flight	Date of Peak Flight	Range of Occurrence
Turkey Vulture	338	58	4/14	3/27 – 5/28
Osprey	72	20	4/23	4/2 – 5/17
Bald Eagle	597	42	3/27	2/27 – 5/31
Northern Harrier	29	4	4/22	3/2 – 5/10
Sharp-shinned Hawk	722	82	5/4	3/3 – 5/28
Cooper's Hawk	19	2	Three dates	3/2 – 5/28
Northern Goshawk	6	1	Six dates	2/29 – 4/30
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1	3/11	3/11
Broad-winged Hawk	3,123	587	5/2	4/19 – 5/31
Swainson's Hawk	2	1	Two dates	5/2 – 5/5
Red-tailed Hawk	1,402	118	4/1	3/2 – 5/31
Rough-legged Hawk	203	23	4/24	2/29 – 5/9
Golden Eagle	24	4	3/4	2/28 – 5/8
American Kestrel	50	8	5/2	3/6 – 5/26
Merlin	17	3	5/2	3/19 – 5/5
Gyr Falcon	1	1	3/26	3/26
Peregrine Falcon	8	2	Three dates	4/29 – 5/13
Unidentified Raptor	139	—	—	—
TOTAL	6,753	740	5/2	

Table 2. Monthly raptor and observer effort totals at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center for spring 2000.

Species	Feb	March	April	May	Total
Turkey Vulture		8	249	81	338
Osprey			56	16	72
Bald Eagle	33	313	212	39	597
Northern Harrier		9	17	3	29
Sharp-shinned Hawk		22	332	368	722
Cooper's Hawk		4	7	8	19
Northern Goshawk	1	3	2		6
Red-shouldered Hawk		1			1
Broad-winged Hawk			1412	1711	3,123
Swainson's Hawk				2	2
Red-tailed Hawk		209	980	213	1,402
Rough-legged Hawk	1	38	153	11	203
Golden Eagle	1	13	9	1	24
American Kestrel		8	30	12	50
Merlin		2	8	7	17
Gyr Falcon		1			1
Peregrine Falcon			1	7	8
Unidentified Raptor	1	35	64	39	139
TOTAL	37	666	3,532	2,518	6,753
Days of Observation	3/3	29/31	28/30	24/31	84/95
Hours of Observation	8.5	105.25	126.5	81.0	321.25

over 100 tallied on both 7 and 10 April. A mid-month lull ensued, salvaged only by a peak flight of 58 Turkey Vul-

tures (*Cathartes aura*) on 14 April. The lull was brief, however, as 23 April featured 262 raptors of 11 species, notably

Table 3. Nonraptor species migrating past the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center in spring 2000, totaling nearly 4,600 individuals of 24 species.

Species	Total	Species	Total
Common Loon	52	Common Raven	108
American White Pelican	59	Horned Lark	4
Double-crested Cormorant	288	American Robin	411
Great Blue Heron	18	Bohemian Waxwing	402
Canada Goose	2282	Cedar Waxwing	42
Tundra Swan	336	waxwing species	195
Common Merganser	19	Snow Bunting	129
merganser species	16	Rusty Blackbird	11
Sandhill Crane	46	Brewer's Blackbird	1
Greater Yellowlegs	17	Pine Grosbeak	2
Ring-billed Gull	38	Common Redpoll	85
Herring Gull	2	Pine Siskin	2
Northern Flicker	13	Evening Grosbeak	7

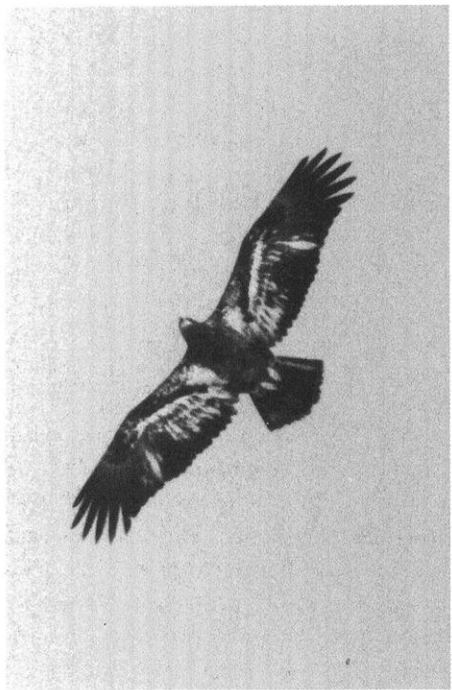


Figure 4. An immature Bald Eagle soars over the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center. Photo by Ryan Brady.



Figure 5. Immature gray-morph Gyr Falcon soaring over the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center, 26 March 2000. Photo by Ryan Brady.

including 47 Sharp-shinned Hawks, 48 Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*), 15 Rough-legged Hawks (*Buteo*

lagopus), 2 Golden Eagles, and 20 Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*). Unknown at the time, this flight was only a prelude

to a torrent of raptors yet to come. Ideal wind conditions in the last week of the month produced an impressive total of 1,832 raptors, dominated by a four-day count of 1,295 Broad-wings (Figure 6).

The barrage continued into early May as 2 May yielded 740 raptors, the highest daily count ever recorded at this site. Despite recording 70 Sharp-shinned Hawks and nearly 600 Broad-winged Hawks on this date, the highlight was a dark-morph Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) found soaring among a kettle of 45 Broad-wings. Great flights persisted throughout the first week of May, but once again the middle of the month was very quiet as most species' migration was coming to an end. Nevertheless, patience and diligence paid off on 26 May and 28 May when 162 and 111 Broad-wings were recorded, respectively. Consisting mostly of immature birds, these flights

marked the end of a fantastic migration season.

DISCUSSION

To achieve a more thorough survey, I expanded observation efforts nearly threefold from only 127 hours in 1999 to over 320 hours in 2000. I hypothesized that increased observation time would result in better representation of a "typical" raptor migration over the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center. While more intensive efforts did provide excellent information describing the spring 2000 season, it is difficult to determine whether this year's migration was typical or not for this location, as the 1999 pilot count provides the only basis for comparison.

The 1999 pilot count tallied 3,241 raptors in 127.0 hours, or 25.5 raptors per hour (Brady 1999). Despite detecting over twice as many migrants in

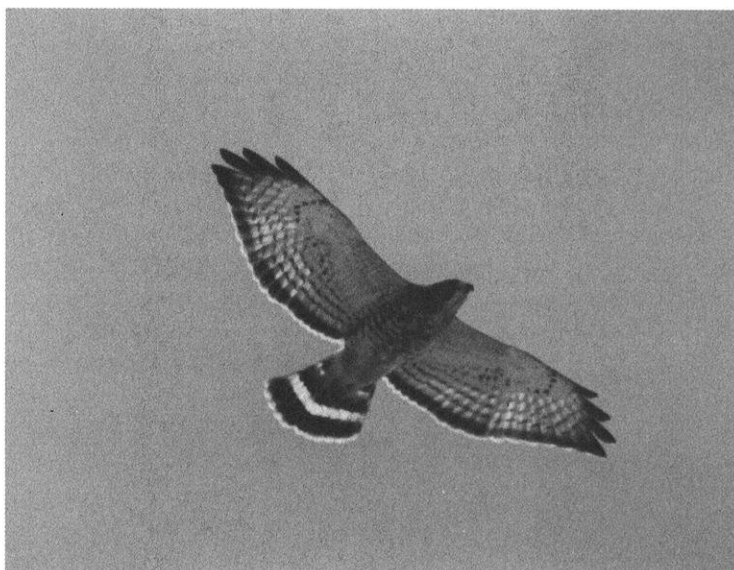


Figure 6. Nearly 1,300 Broad-winged Hawks were counted at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center during a four-day period at the end of April 2000. Photo by Ryan Brady.

spring 2000, this season fell short of 1999 with an average hourly count of 21.0 raptors. At first glance, the 1999 migration might seem greater than that of this year. However, the 1999 statistic is biased by the fact that I counted for shorter periods when the day's flight appeared to be a poor one. In spring 2000, counts generally continued regardless of how many birds were detected, which caused longer periods of observation during relatively inactive hours. The hourly count for 2000 was also lower because of the earlier starting date of 27 February (compared to 13 March in 1999), which resulted in two additional weeks of observation before the migration intensified. Therefore, it is likely that if the two surveys had been identically conducted, the hourly count of 2000 would have exceeded that of 1999.

Regardless of which year's migration was "better," this comparison alone cannot determine what represents an average migration over the NGLVC. However, comparisons to well established western Great Lakes count sites may also help meet this objective. For the fourth consecutive year, Frank Nicoletti counted northbound raptors near Enger Tower in Duluth, Minnesota, located approximately 70 miles west of the NGLVC. Frank had an extraordinary season in spring 2000, tallying 26,550 raptors (Nicoletti pers. comm.). This was the site's highest count ever, easily exceeding its three-year average of 9,370. The 2000 total is especially significant considering that only 6,667 raptors were counted at Enger Tower in 1999 (Nicoletti pers. comm.). At the opposite end of Lake Superior, roughly 300 miles from the NGLVC, Michigan's Whitefish Point Bird Observatory (WPBO) has con-

ducted spring raptor surveys since 1979. WPBO partially contrasted Enger Tower by reporting an above average total of nearly 22,000 raptors in 1999 (Orsag 2000) and over 27,000 raptors in spring 2000 (WPBO pers. comm.). Although Enger Tower and WPBO provide conflicting information regarding the 1999 season, the results from these two sites suggest that the spring 2000 count of 6,753 raptors may have been significantly better than average for the NGLVC.

While alike in many ways, the migrations of 1999 and 2000 had some notable differences. Most obvious is the stark contrast of early April between these two years (Figure 7). Following more than a week of inclement weather in spring 1999, two incredible flights of Red-tailed Hawks emerged on 7 and 8 April, each totaling over 500 birds (Brady 1999). Spring 2000 saw no such weather block and thus the Red-tail migration was dispersed over a longer period, commencing in earnest on 31 March. Nonetheless, the 1999 Red-tail migration over the NGLVC was undoubtedly better because more than twice as many Red-tails were counted per hour (Figure 8). This disparity was certainly caused by weather, as good skies but poor winds prevailed during the time of peak Red-tail movement in spring 2000. As a result, the raptors migrated north as usual but were not concentrated at the survey site.

Another key comparison stems from the period spanning the last week of April to the end of May, when I counted substantially more raptors in spring 2000 than in 1999 (Figure 7). This difference can be attributed to a significantly greater flight of Broad-winged Hawks in 2000 (Figure 8), par-

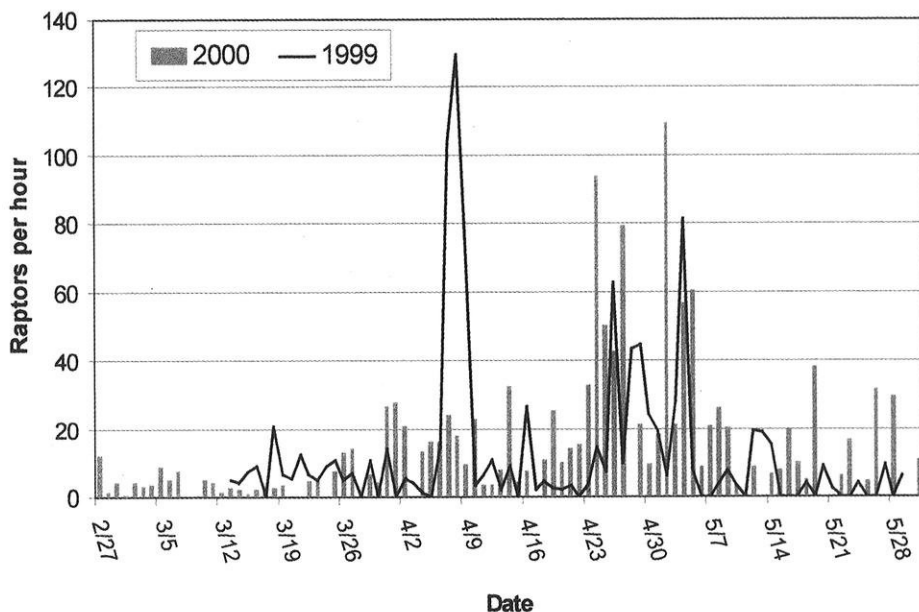


Figure 7. Number of raptors recorded per hour at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center, 1999 and 2000.

ticularly during the second half of May. Results from nearby Enger Tower support this, as Nicoletti counted over 12,500 Broad-wings in 2000 after only 1,230 in spring 1999 (Nicoletti pers. comm.).

Lastly, a more subtle discrepancy between years occurs in the latter half of March, which yielded more raptors per hour in 1999 (Figure 7). March flights are typically dominated by Bald Eagles, and the last two seasons were no exceptions. It is unclear, however, why more Bald Eagles were detected per hour during the pilot count (Figure 8), because wind conditions were similar in both years during this time. I can only hypothesize that the early spring of 2000 caused the eagle migration to be dispersed over the entire month of March, resulting in fewer eagles seen per hour. On the other hand, both En-

ger Tower and WPBO tallied more Bald Eagles per hour in 2000 than in 1999, which causes further confusion as to why the NGLVC saw no such pattern. Regardless, based on my casual observations from previous years, it is probable that neither year realized the full potential of Bald Eagle migration around Chequamegon Bay.

Differences between the first two seasons at the NGLVC also extend beyond the birds to include the effect of weather conditions, especially wind, on the behavior of raptors migrating around Chequamegon Bay. After my pilot study in 1999, I reported that flights at the NGLVC were highly unpredictable, as the same wind conditions over two consecutive days would often produce two very different flights (Brady 1999). Conversely, spring 2000 flights were easily predicted based on

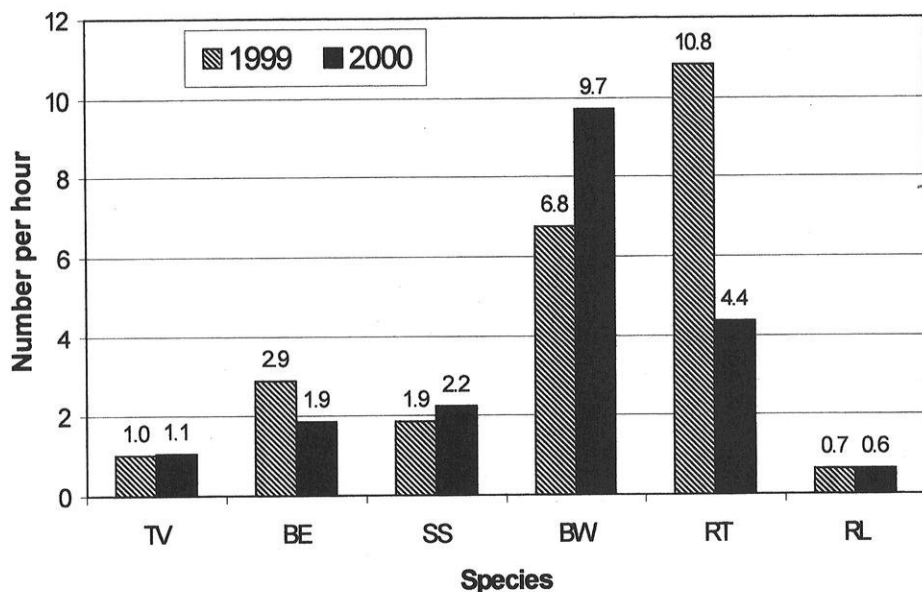


Figure 8. Number of raptors recorded per hour by species, 1999 and 2000. The six species shown accounted for roughly 95% of the total count in each year. TV = Turkey Vulture, BE = Bald Eagle, SS = Sharp-shinned Hawk, BW = Broad-winged Hawk, RT = Red-tailed Hawk, and RL = Rough-legged Hawk.

wind direction, especially in April and May.

Lake-effect winds out of the north, east, or northeast clearly resulted in the most raptors over the NGLVC during spring 2000 (Figure 9). This was true throughout much of the survey period and especially in late April when four consecutive days of north-east winds produced 1,295 Broad-winged Hawks, whereas only 53 Broad-wings were seen during two days of westerly winds.

This success under lake-effect wind conditions is unique among Great Lakes count sites because most south shore spring surveys record few raptors when winds are onshore. Instead, most sites record the greatest number of raptors when south or southwest winds concentrate birds right up against the

lakeshore. In the case of the NGLVC, south or southwest winds apparently allow raptors to cross over relatively small Chequamegon Bay, often en route to the adjacent Apostle Islands (Figure 3).

The above is exemplified well by 26 March 2000, when clear skies and strong south winds yielded only 71 raptors at the NGLVC in 5.5 hours of observation. Meanwhile, under the same weather conditions, Nicoletti recorded over 2,000 raptors migrating by Duluth's Enger Tower, including no fewer than 1,400 Red-tails and 500 Bald Eagles (Nicoletti pers. comm.). While numbers at the NGLVC are rarely as high as those at Enger Tower, this comparison suggests that the majority of raptors did not go around Chequamegon Bay, but instead utilized the

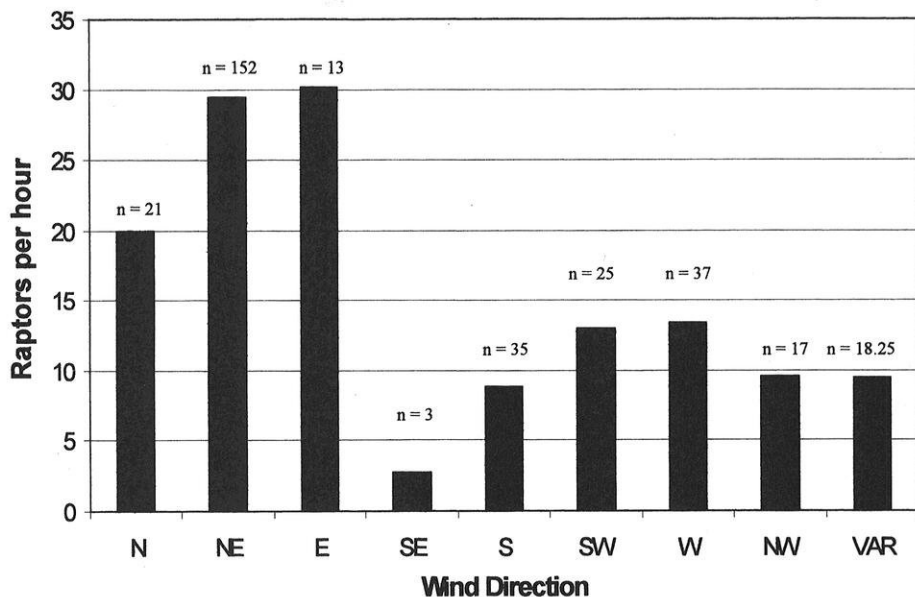


Figure 9. Effects of wind direction on the volume of migration at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center in spring 2000 (n = the total number of hours prevailed by each wind direction, VAR = Variable).

strong tail-wind to cross over it. Had a lake-effect breeze developed, as it often does by midday, it would have formed a barrier to this water crossing and presumably would have generated a spectacular flight over the NGLVC.

Nevertheless, although it is known that onshore winds force raptors to move west *around* Chequamegon Bay, the effects of southerly winds cannot be conclusively determined by surveys at the NGLVC. Data indicate that these offshore winds result in few raptors over this site, but I can only hypothesize that raptors cross the bay at some point east of the NGLVC. The majority of these birds presumably end up in the Apostle Islands, where past surveys have detected significant numbers of migrating raptors during the spring months (Harris and Jaeger 1978).

However, James T. Harris and Michael John Jaeger (1978) suggested that the more than 6,000 raptors they saw on Outer Island in 1976 and 1977 “apparently follow[ed] the mainland shore out to the end of the Bayfield Peninsula and then onto the islands.” I believe this is incorrect, though, because almost all of the raptors detected at the NGLVC in both 1999 and 2000 migrated in a west or northwest direction and showed no tendencies toward the north or northeast. This apparent inconsistency raises interesting questions, such as, “Under what conditions and from what direction do migrating raptors reach the Apostle Islands?” To answer these questions and to provide a near perfect picture of raptor migration on Chequamegon Bay, I recommend a joint study involving the North-

ern Great Lakes Visitor Center, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, and Bad River Tribe. Simultaneous surveys conducted at the NGLVC, Outer Island, and southern end of Long Island (Figure 3) would undoubtedly provide great insight into the unique behavior of migrating raptors, and how this behavior is affected by marginal water barriers such as Chequamegon Bay.

Like the 1999 pilot count, the spring 2000 survey was very successful in all regards and especially in documenting the diversity and abundance of raptors migrating around Chequamegon Bay. In addition to the count, the survey also succeeded educationally, as over 650 visitors to the NGLVC received a quality interpretive program, highlighted by the unique opportunity to view raptors overhead. Because of its value for both raptor research and education, the raptor migration survey at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center will likely continue for many years ahead.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The 2000 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

The 2000 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts produced 144 species of birds. Although a lack of open water resulted in relatively low counts for many water birds, the year will be remembered for very large counts of many open field species.

by Robert C. Domagalski

The three years previous to this count year were unusually mild. Most counts those years reported open water and only a trace, if any, of snow. The 2000 count will be noted for its frozen lakes and remarkable snow depth. Not since 1985 have the counts averaged such deep snow. The lack of open water decreased the number and variety of ducks and likely lessened the number of loons. The statewide cover of snow had a varied effect. It caused the lowest total of Canada Geese since 1985. At the same time, other species became more concentrated and visible. It was a good count for feeder birds and open field species. If the recent past can be known for its abundance of waterfowl, this count can be known for its astounding numbers of open field birds such as Horned Larks, American Tree Sparrows, Dark-eyed Juncos, and Lapland Longspurs.

The 2000 count produced 144 species of birds. This is two less than the 146 species reported in 1999. (The Eared Grebe reported in 1999 as a "count day" bird was actually a "count

period" bird. This correction reduces the 1999 total from 147 to 146.) The 144 species reported in 2000 equals the number found in 1998, and is surpassed only by the 146 species in 1999, 147 in 1994, and 153 in 1997.

Some species missed in 2000 include Greater White-fronted Goose (rejected by the WSO Records Committee), Black Scoter (no documentation), Gyrfalcon (insufficient documentation), Barn Owl (no documentation), Great Gray Owl (count period only), Gray-cheeked Thrush (rejected by the WSO Records Committee), Wood Thrush (rejected by the WSO Records Committee), and Rose-breasted Grosbeak (reported on an invalid count).

Among the reported rarities were Red-necked Grebe (second count record), Eared Grebe (first count record), Black-crowned Night-Heron, Turkey Vulture, Surf Scoter, White-winged Scoter, Barrow's Goldeneye, Sandhill Crane, Thayer's Gull, Iceland Gull (fifth count record), Northern Hawk Owl (fifth count record), Townsend's Solitaire (seventh count rec-

ord), Varied Thrush, Gray Catbird, Northern Mockingbird, Chipping Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow, and Harris's Sparrow. This is perhaps the first time that the WSO Records Committee was able to review rare bird documentation before this CBC report was sent to print. Twenty-one species appeared in record high numbers. Nearly all these record high species were either open field or common feeder birds.

LOCATION AND DETAILS OF THE COUNTS

The details of weather and participation for each count are reported in Table 1. Two counts from 1999, La Crosse and Spring Valley, were not reported in 2000. A third count could not be used as it had too few party hours to be valid, while two others were omitted due to serious overlap with other counts. La Crosse is a significant loss and likely skews the current information on ducks and eagles. Without La Crosse, there are but four Wisconsin counts that touch the Mississippi River. Countering this loss, seven established counts not reported in 1999 returned in 2000. Those seven are Ephraim, Gilman, Hudson, Racine, Spencer, Waukesha, and Willard. In addition, two new counts—Monroe and Waterloo—were added.

There are a total of 92 accepted counts for 2000; only the 94 counts in 1998 surpass this total. There were 86 accepted counts in 1999. Of the 2000 counts, 26 reported 50 or more species (down from 32 in 1999). The eight counts with 60 or more species are Madison (81), Milwaukee (74), River-edge (72), Poynette (66), Appleton (65), Bridgeport (63), Green Bay (63)

and Oshkosh (60). The number of total party hours, although less than in 1997 and 1999, is nearly 4% above the 10-year average. Considering the severity of the weather during this count, the relatively high number of party hours is a testament to the perseverance of Wisconsin birders.

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

SUMMARY OF SPECIES

Results from the 2000 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 12 or fewer counts). The common species have their counts divided into seven regions, each region having its own table. Table 8 totals the number of individuals for each common species and compares that total with the average total (adjusted for party hours) over the past 10 years.

Loons through Vultures—After a record number of 19 in 1999, there was but one Common Loon in 2000. Four species of grebe were reported: Pied-billed, Horned, Red-necked, and Eared. The Red-necked was the second count record; the Eared Grebe was the first on a count day. Cormorant numbers (18) were the lowest since 1996. Despite the severe weather, 40 Great Blue Herons over 22 counts were

Table 1. Details of the 2000 Wisconsin 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			
Adams (33)	12/31	Cloudy	12	?	?	12	20	0	4	3	21.00	1.00
Appleton (59)	12/16	Partly Cloudy	8	SW	0-10	24	35	11	19	15	84.50	2.00
Arpin (31)	12/30	PCL-Clear	16	NW-N	8-15	7	21	0	5	3	13.50	0.50
Ashland* (3)	12/16	Cloudy	9	W	0-10	21	24	0	5	3	15.50	0.00
Baraboo (87)	12/27	Cloudy-Clear	19	Calm	Calm	11	17	5	12	5	36.75	2.00
Bayfield (2)	12/19	Cloudy	12	N	3-5	14	14	3	8	4	20.50	0.00
Beloit* (83)	12/16	Cloudy	?	?	?	?	?	7	18	13	49.00	1.00
Blanchardville* (85)	12/15	Cloudy	12	?	?	16	25	0	5	4	27.50	4.00
Bridgeport (91)	12/18	Cloudy-Snow	18	N	5-15	-4	11	0	12	6	28.50	3.00
Brussels (47)	12/23	Cloudy-Snow	12	SE	5-15	6	15	7	18	8	48.25	2.50
Burlington (70)	12/23	Cloudy	18	SE	5-15	7	19	0	4	2	20.00	0.75
Caroline (40)	12/31	Cloudy	15	N	0-10	16	26	7	4	3	20.00	2.00
Cassville (92)	12/17	PCL-Clear	12	NW	9-22	0	5	1	11	5	48.50	2.50
Chippewa Falls* (20)	12/23	Cloudy-Snow	24	?	?	?	?	2	11	6	31.25	0.00
Clam Lake* (5)	12/30	Cloudy	25	N	0-10	16	24	0	9	4	37.00	5.75
Clyde (89)	1/5	PCL-Clear	16	NW	5-20	25	34	1	8	5	36.50	0.00
Columbus (77)	12/26	Cloudy-PCL	15	SW-W	5-15	12	30	7	4	4	25.50	0.50
Cooksville (81)	1/1	Clear	16	N	5-10	5	20	2	5	3	20.00	3.00
Durand* (19)	12/27	Cloudy	10	Calm	Calm	5	14	0	12	?	35.75	0.00
Ephraim (49)	12/29	Cloudy	14	NW	0-10	21	28	10	18	7	32.50	2.00
Fifield* (8)	12/16	Cloudy	10	WNW	0-10	21	25	17	7	5	22.50	0.00
Fond du Lac (61)	12/17	Cloudy	9	NW	5-15	10	15	0	2	2	12.50	3.00
Fort Atkinson (82)	12/16	Cloudy	11	SW-NW	2-8	22	30	18	9	5	18.00	1.00
Fremont (37)	12/19	PCL-Clear	7	NW	5-12	14	21	1	12	5	42.00	0.50
Gilman* (22)	12/16	Snow-PCL	9	NW	0-10	18	22	4	11	5	45.25	1.25
Grantsburg* (6)	12/16	Cloudy	12	?	0-30	10	18	0	12	9	36.00	0.25
Green Bay* (45)	12/16	Cloudy	?	W	0-15	20	34	23	27	12	79.00	6.00
Green Lake (73)	12/30	Partly Cloudy	13	N	10-15	22	28	0	10	5	20.75	2.00
Gurney (4)	12/16	Cloudy-Snow	24	S	0-5	10	20	2	9	5	25.00	0.00
Hales Corners (56)	12/16	Cloudy	18	?	13	19	36	1	15	8	31.25	0.00
Hartford (67)	12/27	Cloudy-Clear	21	NW	10-15	8	16	0	19	9	74.50	4.50

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind Mph.	Temp. °F		Observers		Parties	Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field			
Herbster* (1)	12/14	Cloudy	5	S	5-10	4	19	9	4	2	15.50	0.00
Holcombe* (21)	12/18	Cloudy	8	W	0-3	0	14	0	6	5	31.50	0.00
Horicon Marsh (76)	12/16	Cloudy	14	SE	0-10	24	32	1	11	8	56.50	5.50
Hudson (17)	1/1	Clear	14	NW	5	10	16	2	9	5	26.00	1.00
Kenosha* (58)	12/16	Clear-Cloudy	17	S	8-12	22	38	4	6	4	26.25	0.00
Kettle Moraine (66)	12/23	Cloudy-Snow	19	WNW	0-10	0	5	1	8	5	31.75	2.75
Kewaunee* (50)	12/31	Partly Cloudy	10	N-NW	8-12	14	28	0	24	10	57.50	4.00
Kickapoo Valley (28)	12/23	Snow-PCL	18	NE-NW	3-5	-2	8	0	4	3	21.00	1.00
Lake Geneva* (71)	12/30	Cloudy	28	NW-NE	8-20	20	31	9	15	12	54.75	3.50
Lakewood (13)	12/31	Cloudy	11	NW	5-15	19	21	0	2	1	10.00	0.00
Luck (7)	12/16	Cloudy	7	NE-SW	?	15	21	12	7	3	23.00	0.00
Madison* (79)	12/16	Cloudy	8	S-NW	6-8	23	32	15	76	23	221.00	21.50
Manitowish Waters (9)	12/29	Cloudy	18	NE	10-15	16	25	8	8	6	32.00	0.00
Medford* (23)	12/30	Cloudy-PCL	22	N	5-12	10	20	1	10	5	30.50	0.00
Merrill (29)	12/30	Clear	12	W	0-10	21	32	0	2	1	8.50	0.00
Milwaukee* (55)	12/16	Cloudy	12	W-SW	?	28	35	18	44	16	103.00	0.00
Monroe (84)	12/31	Clear	24	?	?	1	10	1	2	2	9.00	0.00
Montello (72)	12/21	Cloudy-Clear	17	NW	10-20	-5	10	14	13	5	41.00	2.75
Mount Horeb (86)	12/30	Cloudy-PCL	25	?	5-10	21	30	24	53	24	90.50	3.50
Nelson* (18)	1/2	Cloudy-Clear	15	S	5-20	7	14	0	16	5	36.00	0.00
New Franken (46)	12/17	PCL-Clear	5	N	10-17	10	26	27	7	4	9.00	1.50
New Richmond* (16)	12/16	Cloudy	5	NW	8-20	15	22	1	5	3	14.75	0.00
Norske (39)	12/21	Clear-Cloudy	28	?	10-20	0	10	1	7	4	36.00	1.50
Oconomowoc (68)	12/16	Cloudy	8	?	2-5	21	36	0	17	6	35.50	4.50
Oshkosh (60)	12/16	Cloudy	11	S-W	7-18	22	33	6	25	12	73.50	1.00
Owen* (24)	12/20	PCL-Cloudy	18	NW	0-5	2	17	6	8	6	49.00	0.50
Pardeville* (74)	12/21	Clear-PCL	21	?	0-15	-6	12	7	7	4	24.00	2.25
Pensaukee (44)	12/17	?	6	W	3-12	14	20	1	4	2	19.50	0.50
Peshigo* (15)	12/16	Cloudy	6	S-SE	0-2	29	32	0	6	3	23.50	0.00
Phelps (10)	12/16	Cloudy	12	E	0-5	20	30	2	5	4	19.00	0.00
Plainfield (35)	12/23	Cloudy	?	E-NW	0-10	7	17	4	7	4	25.00	2.00

Plymouth (65)	12/16	Cloudy	2	SW	10-20	31	34	2	14	6	10.00	0.00
Poyntette* (78)	12/30	Cloudy-Clear	16	NW	0-15	15	25	20	20	10	66.00	3.75
Racine (57)	12/17	PCL-Clear	13	?	10-20	6	20	6	11	4	22.50	0.50
Randolph (75)	12/17	Clear	10	NW	5-25	7	11	6	3	2	17.00	2.00
Rhinelander (12)	12/29	Cloudy-Snow	12	NW	?	"teens"		3	3	?	?	?
Richland Center (90)	12/16	Cloudy	8	W-NW	11-18	18	25	8	35	18	84.00	5.00
Riveredge (54)	12/16	Cloudy-PCL	12	SW-NW	10-20	10	22	42	71	24	158.25	19.00
Sauk City (88)	12/23	Snow	24	Calm	Calm	5	14	1	29	13	71.00	3.00
Seymour (43)	12/30	Cloudy	15	NE	0-10	18	0	1	1	1	9.00	0.50
Shawano (41)	12/30	Partly Cloudy	15	NE	5-20	20	28	6	4	3	22.00	2.00
Sheboygan* (53)	12/30	Partly Cloudy	40	NE	5-20	?	?	1	8	4	12.00	0.50
Shiocton (42)	12/22	Clear	12	NW	2-10	1	10	5	14	6	32.00	0.25
Spencer* (25)	12/17	Clear-PCL	10	NW	15-20	1	11	4	10	5	51.50	4.00
Spruce* (14)	12/30	Partly Cloudy	11	NE-N	10-20	23	33	1	3	2	13.00	0.75
Stevens Point* (34)	12/16	Cloudy	18	SE-NW	5-15	21	24	1	28	8	57.00	1.50
Stockbridge* (62)	12/17	Clear	8	WNW	15-20	7	15	0	7	5	28.75	1.00
Sturgeon Bay (48)	12/16	Cloudy-Drizzle	4	SE-NW	10-15	31	35	16	30	17	77.50	5.75
Three Lakes (11)	12/17	Clear-PCL	12	NW	5-10	8	12	1	5	3	14.00	0.00
Trempealeau (27)	12/30	Cloudy	14	?	?	17	23	8	15	6	44.50	1.00
Waterloo (80)	12/17	Cloudy-Clear	7	NW	10-20	7	11	1	12	7	52.75	2.00
Waukesha (69)	12/17	Clear	12	W	15-20	10	15	1	18	8	49.25	0.00
Waupaca (38)	12/26	Cloudy	16	SW-NW	5-10	11	17	3	4	4	21.00	0.50
Wausau (30)	12/30	Partly Cloudy	12	N	0-15	23	32	7	11	8	55.00	2.50
Wautoma* (36)	12/28	PCL-Cloudy	24	N-NW	5-10	-15	12	55	11	7	46.00	3.50
Willard* (26)	12/23	Snow-PCL	22	E-N	5	-3	13	4	9	5	42.50	2.25
Wisconsin Rapids (32)	12/16	Heavy Snow	13	NW	0-15	20	28	6	20	13	54.00	1.00
Woodland Dunes NE (51)	12/31	Partly Cloudy	25	NW	?	10	25	4	13	9	29.50	0.00
Woodland Dunes NW (63)	12/30	Partly Cloudy	18	W-NW	5-30	18	31	2	8	4	7.75	0.00
Woodland Dunes SE (52)	12/17	Cloudy-Clear	4	NW	10-20	16	19	1	8	5	20.50	0.00
Woodland Dunes SW (64)	12/16	Cloudy-Fog	12	?	?	24	32	0	2	2	9.50	0.00
TOTAL						531	1,170	582	3,490.50	17	2.50	

*Results of the 31 counts marked by an asterisk were submitted both to WSO and to the National Audubon Society (NAS), so descriptions of these counts may also be found in the annual NAS Christmas Bird Count publication. Note that in the NAS publication, the count here called "Herbster" is labeled "South Shore." In addition, the count labeled "Monroe" in the NAS publication covers the same area but was held on a different day than the "Monroe" count in the present article. An additional six counts were reported only to NAS; for information on these, see the NAS Christmas Count publication.

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

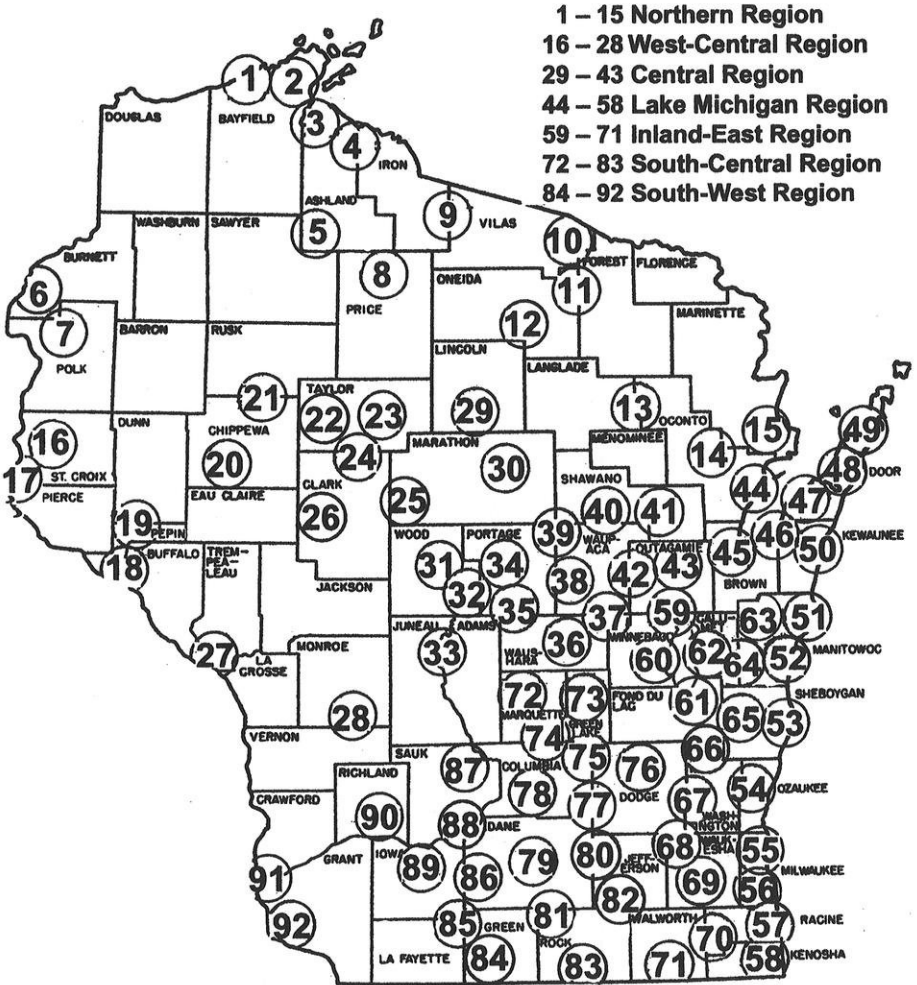


Figure 1. Locations of the 2000 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts.

found. A Black-crowned Night-Heron (Cooksville) was the first for the state since 1997. Three documented individuals mark the eighth count year for the Turkey Vulture and the highest total outside of 6 in 1994.

Geese and Swans—Snow Geese numbers (73) were the third highest on record, yet well surpassed by 344 (1998) and 569 (1999). Snow cover is a likely

cause for the dramatic decline in Canada Geese. Their total (37,146) is the lowest since the deep snow of the 1985 count and 84% below the 10-year average. Trumpeter Swans (59) were record high, while Tundra Swans (23) were in sharp contrast to 798 (1997), 1,078 (1998), and 980 (1999).

Ducks—Lack of open water in inland locations caused nearly all duck species

to have numbers less than normal. Marked contrasts exist between the 2000 count and the previous three years, which were mild. Canvasback numbers (18 in 2000; 2,539 in 1999; 6,662 in 1998; and 949 in 1997) demonstrate this contrast. Lake Michigan ducks were less affected. Greater Scaup (Milwaukee) were record high. Surf and White-winged Scoters plus a Barrow's Goldeneye also showed in Milwaukee. Long-tailed Duck numbers were the lowest since 1946, when there were but 10 counts held and only one of those was along the Great Lakes.

Hawks and Eagles—Despite the deepest snow cover since 1985, hawk and eagle numbers were generally above average. Sharp-shinned (115) and Cooper's (207) Hawks were record high. Except for 795 in 1999, Rough-legged Hawk numbers (669) were also records. After two impressive counts with more than 200 individuals, Northern Harrier numbers (63) were down near normal. The American Kestrel was the only species with numbers less than average.

Partridge through Quail—Other than the Ruffed Grouse, species in this grouping were well above average or record high in number. This likely has more to do with visibility in snow than with actual numerical increases. The 169 Greater Prairie-Chickens at Plainfield are impressive.

Coots, Cranes, and Shorebirds—After three years of unusually high totals, including 12,580 in 1998, American Coots returned to a more normal figure of 910. After 6,019 (1998) and 547 (1999), Sandhill Cranes also reverted to former averages with a total of just

two birds! Of the two shorebirds reported, Killdeer were about average while Common Snipe, despite the ice and snow, were just shy of record high and were found on a record-tying 18 counts.

Gulls—Bonaparte's Gulls were missed for the first time since 1989. Both Ring-billed and Herring Gulls were below their 10-year averages. Four species of less common gulls were reported in 2000: Thayer's (record high of 4), Iceland (Green Bay, fifth count record), Glaucous, and Great Black-backed.

Doves—Rock Doves were average, while Mourning Doves set a record. The Mourning Dove total of 20,823 was well above the old high of 17,112 set in 1995 and 51% above the 10-year average.

Owls—All three common owls (Eastern Screech, Great Horned, and Barred) were found in below average numbers. This is perhaps best explained by noting that the morning of December 16, when many of the larger counts were conducted, had poor owl-ing conditions. The variety of owl species (9) was impressive. After only one in 1998 and none in 1999, Snowy Owls were above average with 16 found over 13 counts. A Northern Hawk Owl in Phelps was the fifth count record.

Kingfishers—The total of 66 Belted Kingfishers was slightly less than average.

Woodpeckers—Woodpeckers were normal to well above normal in numbers. The Red-bellied (1,527), Downy (4,477), and Hairy (1,571) were record high. The one exception was the Red-

Downy Woodpecker	15	10	1	9	12	14	41	23	25	27	16	38	5	27	16	279
Hairy Woodpecker	9	8	1	17	15	10	18	26	27	28	2	28	4	11	15	219
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pileated Woodpecker	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	3	4	8	1	11	0	2	1	39
Northern Shrike	1	1	3	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	6	2	21
Blue Jay	64	214	16	43	30	69	67	17	178	88	27	50	21	67	168	1119
American Crow	36	144	178	17	124	134	71	138	88	149	41	200	11	430	142	1903
Common Raven	64	36	5	55	121	18	4	35	51	41	11	25	14	5	17	502
Horned Lark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	30	84
Black-capped Chickadee	176	103	99	185	365	131	89	372	356	339	145	187	33	111	324	3015
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-breasted Nuthatch	41	9	7	2	18	2	17	23	51	121	29	24	5	4	3	356
White-breasted Nuthatch	13	8	3	15	14	28	65	32	52	40	14	57	12	8	8	369
Brown Creeper	0	0	0	X	2	0	0	1	5	2	4	13	0	0	0	27
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	0	6
American Robin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
European Starling	47	167	234	15	0	45	25	90	5	68	11	0	0	328	1411	2446
Cedar Waxwing	1	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
American Tree Sparrow	15	3	3	3	0	150	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	194	208	585
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	0	9	0	2	0	33	80	13	0	15	5	29	2	55	160	403
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	46
Snow Bunting	0	0	7	0	0	0	15	20	15	0	0	50	30	511	9	657
Northern Cardinal	3	4	7	0	0	2	52	3	0	3	0	8	0	23	36	141
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Purple Finch	92	23	0	1	0	0	4	1	3	0	3	4	1	3	8	143
House Finch	0	X	96	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	24	17	144
Common Redpoll	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Pine Siskin	33	77	1	X	0	0	0	10	3	0	95	75	117	78	0	489
American Goldfinch	156	91	36	189	73	46	72	656	826	395	446	254	107	131	170	3648
Evening Grosbeak	6	48	7	20	0	200	0	33	32	71	5	25	7	0	0	454
House Sparrow	7	11	63	0	0	305	157	7	0	5	24	6	0	134	91	810
Total Species	25	30	30	24	21	35	34	26	26	25	24	29	21	40	40	

X = 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 12 or more counts.

Species	New Richmond 16	Hudson 17	Nelson 18	Durant 19	Chippewa Falls 20	Hol- combe 21	Gilman 22	Med- ford 23	Owen 24	Spencer 25	Willard 26	Trem- peau 27	La Crosse 27	Kickapoo Valley 27	Region Totals
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Canada Goose	1070	422	0	0	417	0	0	15	4	0	0	1	—	0	1929
Gadwall	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—	0	14
American Black Duck	3	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—	0	23
Mallard	667	824	0	5	535	0	0	77	1	0	0	215	—	4	2328
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Common Goldeneye	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	180
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Common Merganser	0	104	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	135
Bald Eagle	8	12	56	4	2	3	3	0	1	5	3	27	—	2	126
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	—	1	9
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	X	8
Northern Goshawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	1	3
Red-tailed Hawk	10	18	34	28	17	8	6	2	12	22	25	39	—	22	243
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	4	2	1	3	15	2	11	10	10	9	—	8	75
American Kestrel	8	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	—	3	22
Ring-necked Pheasant	2	5	0	13	1	0	7	1	0	5	1	7	—	1	43
Ruffed Grouse	1	0	0	5	0	0	22	16	18	10	8	1	—	0	81
Wild Turkey	33	123	85	113	76	0	36	7	51	5	105	272	—	305	1211
American Coot	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	2
Common Snipe	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	—	0	9
Ring-billed Gull	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
Rock Dove	150	406	348	218	156	45	226	211	370	234	398	310	—	113	3185
Mourning Dove	9	55	0	8	86	67	83	143	248	332	60	210	—	35	1336
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Great Horned Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	—	2	9
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Barred Owl	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	—	0	7
Belted Kingfisher	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	—	X	5
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	—	0	13
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3	11	40	16	8	3	2	2	11	21	24	33	—	25	199

Downy Woodpecker	19	23	41	46	37	21	28	45	86	75	65	51	—	23	560
Hairy Woodpecker	3	8	4	6	10	10	25	30	42	21	32	11	—	7	209
Northern Flicker	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—	0	5
Pileated Woodpecker	0	2	10	3	4	4	3	2	X	2	0	4	—	X	34
Northern Shrike	1	8	2	4	3	2	13	2	8	6	4	2	—	3	58
Blue Jay	113	132	322	383	295	96	173	139	204	175	426	252	—	144	2854
American Crow	261	438	604	676	502	156	293	665	712	323	474	447	—	701	6252
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	4	24	4	6	0	7	0	—	0	45
Horned Lark	1	84	37	79	0	0	0	0	31	28	48	33	—	104	445
Black-capped Chickadee	97	204	335	228	226	217	754	515	931	531	708	110	—	95	4951
Tufted Titmouse	1	0	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	2	24
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	3	0	30	10	1	18	35	3	10	3	8	—	2	123
White-breasted Nuthatch	20	32	64	19	30	17	42	38	69	58	53	48	—	21	511
Brown Creeper	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	—	4	14
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	1	4
American Robin	7	55	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	6	—	3	79
European Starling	56	534	364	251	289	78	299	609	142	1309	161	360	—	205	4657
Cedar Waxwing	107	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	26	—	0	143
American Tree Sparrow	11	28	409	534	69	23	14	2	78	134	153	499	—	138	2092
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	3	4
White-throated Sparrow	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	0	2
Dark-eyed Junco	59	96	1024	755	130	34	18	23	127	129	187	652	—	627	3861
Lapland Longspur	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	63	73
Snow Bunting	0	6	12	70	0	0	250	140	355	1184	100	5	—	22	2144
Northern Cardinal	50	32	106	67	64	18	14	15	99	62	77	109	—	149	862
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Purple Finch	2	8	18	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	X	—	0	5
House Finch	0	11	24	28	25	0	0	22	4	3	0	35	—	15	117
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	35	3	110	—	51	370
Pine Siskin	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	—	0	6
American Goldfinch	34	59	167	223	97	87	167	295	187	127	408	159	—	0	29
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	93	2103
House Sparrow	27	248	730	884	120	179	324	319	996	1333	1361	662	—	299	7482
Total Species	33	44	32	34	36	24	35	36	38	36	35	51	—	39	

X = 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 12 or more counts.

Species	Merrill	Wau- sau	Arpin	Wis. Rapid	Adams	Stevens	Plain- field	Wau- toma	Fremont	Wau- paca	Norske	Caroline	Shawano	Shiocton	Seymore	Region Totals
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Canada Goose	0	0	0	0	21	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	39
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
American Black Duck	0	11	0	8	0	6	0	7	10	4	0	1	10	0	0	57
Mallard	45	595	0	476	102	965	0	450	236	79	0	185	395	18	0	3546
Bufflehead	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Common Goldeneye	0	20	0	106	0	67	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	195
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	1	0	X	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Common Merganser	0	1	0	3	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	20
Bald Eagle	2	3	X	3	1	1	0	5	6	4	2	4	5	3	1	40
Northern Harrier	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	8
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	X	X	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	X	1	1	0	1	11
Cooper's Hawk	0	4	1	1	0	2	0	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	0	21
Northern Goshawk	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Red-tailed Hawk	0	10	27	5	5	17	4	13	64	13	4	12	9	43	17	243
Rough-legged Hawk	0	2	10	9	3	5	11	7	26	6	3	6	7	11	18	124
American Kestrel	1	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	6	27
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	3	2	0	1	1	11	3	1	23
Ruffed Grouse	2	4	0	X	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	5	7	0	0	26
Wild Turkey	0	51	107	190	149	91	127	332	116	226	208	182	50	67	19	1915
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ring-billed Gull	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	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Rock Dove	51	266	280	142	97	123	144	196	329	348	99	254	130	799	180	3438
Mourning Dove	4	219	42	90	4	234	96	391	383	103	26	227	205	391	175	2590
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	6
Great Horned Owl	0	1	X	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	8	8	0	3	29
Snowy Owl	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Barred Owl	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	12
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	11
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	1	X	X	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0	5	2	8	8	19	8	39	17	17	8	14	8	35	2	190

Downy Woodpecker	2	32	8	29	10	46	34	99	58	59	21	38	43	76	28	583
Hairy Woodpecker	1	18	5	20	12	33	16	52	11	21	16	20	23	25	5	278
Northern Flicker	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	11
Pileated Woodpecker	0	3	0	5	2	4	0	12	2	5	2	3	4	3	1	46
Northern Shrike	0	1	4	1	3	5	1	5	5	4	2	6	2	3	4	46
Blue Jay	9	64	33	87	168	287	258	584	170	250	98	108	73	146	48	2383
American Crow	176	498	338	202	129	485	321	1302	371	571	527	282	298	213	138	5851
Common Raven	1	0	0	0	4	1	5	3	0	3	8	2	14	4	2	47
Horned Lark	0	0	5	X	0	0	37	0	341	53	36	55	38	89	470	1124
Black-capped Chickadee	7	360	91	141	84	456	140	444	301	214	304	247	161	336	81	3367
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	13	0	13	6	14	10	38	6	4	14	22	22	4	1	167
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	36	7	22	18	55	17	141	48	38	49	42	32	59	8	575
Brown Creeper	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	1	1	3	3	0	0	19
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	2	0	0	16
American Robin	0	2	0	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
European Starling	38	404	1325	37	0	389	73	1886	736	421	55	166	910	1321	765	8526
Cedar Waxwing	0	17	0	0	0	52	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	74
American Tree Sparrow	0	13	33	32	72	84	144	179	1039	235	210	341	69	282	301	3034
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	6
Dark-eyed Junco	2	75	14	143	273	306	616	1442	978	562	306	394	139	241	138	5629
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	205	175	195	60	33	520	1228
Snow Bunting	0	0	30	X	0	0	154	0	76	55	525	155	270	574	130	1969
Northern Cardinal	2	42	28	33	4	73	62	181	85	52	31	87	50	95	22	847
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Purple Finch	0	6	0	1	0	0	2	46	1	34	63	20	5	3	1	182
House Finch	0	58	0	14	0	88	103	55	153	19	45	24	47	48	45	699
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Pine Siskin	0	45	0	X	0	X	1	3	0	0	11	184	44	0	0	288
American Goldfinch	36	52	19	122	0	136	168	455	145	310	122	150	115	169	127	2126
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Sparrow	45	320	135	75	6	247	355	141	985	183	6	77	278	828	785	4466
Total Species	18	43	24	44	26	40	32	51	50	43	39	46	47	36	38	

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Downy Woodpecker	14	73	98	54	41	21	35	22	16	12	310	108	24	16	36	880
Hairy Woodpecker	8	27	29	20	27	16	6	7	2	2	77	24	4	3	18	270
Northern Flicker	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	1	0	0	0	21
Pileated Woodpecker	5	0	2	5	7	5	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	30
Northern Shrike	3	9	X	4	5	2	8	2	0	2	5	0	1	0	0	41
Blue Jay	54	159	129	133	94	64	134	106	13	25	434	48	14	14	17	1438
American Crow	114	1517	221	428	315	110	1108	232	176	375	1040	1604	141	256	138	7775
Common Raven	5	0	9	6	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Horned Lark	0	39	64	20	0	0	39	134	65	11	50	0	0	88	2	512
Black-capped Chickadee	191	282	249	126	280	135	272	165	57	50	1322	787	135	81	149	4281
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Red-breasted Nuthatch	9	14	10	4	25	8	28	11	0	1	7	10	2	2	4	135
White-breasted Nuthatch	19	70	46	21	32	10	16	11	6	10	214	79	17	6	15	572
Brown Creeper	0	2	X	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	9	3	0	0	X	23
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
American Robin	3	18	2	3	6	1	7	0	0	4	34	407	71	8	7	571
European Starling	402	2420	124	732	1228	14	662	480	121	154	2361	1932	81	165	454	11330
Cedar Waxwing	26	69	12	0	24	0	42	0	0	77	170	516	21	30	20	1007
American Tree Sparrow	105	480	26	155	19	5	357	172	77	8	1100	928	181	137	139	3889
Song Sparrow	0	14	10	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	44	22	2	6	8	112
White-throated Sparrow	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	53	18	1	X	3	80
Dark-eyed Junco	81	501	302	161	133	39	300	147	144	48	1446	583	68	449	230	4632
Lapland Longspur	0	5	30	0	0	0	226	21	89	25	350	0	12	53	X	811
Snow Bunting	14	127	70	16	47	0	373	41	90	0	186	1	0	38	X	1003
Northern Cardinal	38	125	150	81	62	35	35	69	8	32	580	270	80	61	49	1675
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Common Grackle	1	1	X	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	X	6
Purple Finch	6	0	36	10	7	0	5	0	0	0	42	3	0	2	2	113
House Finch	94	379	70	42	104	1	36	51	34	53	598	619	29	115	52	2277
Common Redpoll	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	4
Pine Siskin	1	X	24	0	20	25	7	65	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	149
American Goldfinch	84	227	221	222	372	190	143	91	46	31	778	341	39	55	90	2930
Evening Grosbeak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1
House Sparrow	253	2020	251	839	116	0	481	263	145	139	1473	753	80	537	216	7566
Total Species	44	63	45	45	53	34	58	53	45	42	72	74	41	46	56	

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Downy Woodpecker	68	97	14	39	19	5	34	58	146	49	27	10	52	618
Hairy Woodpecker	19	20	7	5	10	5	14	12	23	11	6	3	16	151
Northern Flicker	2	7	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	3	23
Pileated Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Northern Shrike	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	11
Blue Jay	116	119	31	18	39	7	112	189	168	61	31	2	65	958
American Crow	777	421	74	45	39	15	438	465	813	257	312	75	619	4350
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horned Lark	179	236	27	146	58	0	35	57	912	289	0	106	647	2692
Black-capped Chickadee	189	200	67	32	58	11	84	312	664	138	157	25	199	2136
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	8
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	7	1	0	10	0	4	7	9	2	9	0	5	59
White-breasted Nuthatch	40	68	12	20	11	6	21	45	109	48	21	5	54	460
Brown Creeper	3	3	1	0	6	0	0	2	3	1	3	2	1	25
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	5	4	2	0	4	1	29
American Robin	10	27	0	0	0	1	0	1	28	9	5	0	6	87
European Starling	2253	1530	68	193	406	29	312	300	1195	800	156	81	1785	9108
Cedar Waxwing	106	X	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	65	0	24	203
American Tree Sparrow	283	307	51	302	21	102	169	112	284	236	49	125	563	2604
Song Sparrow	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	26	46
White-throated Sparrow	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	8	21
Dark-eyed Junco	308	351	56	238	76	9	238	378	682	322	209	41	663	3571
Lapland Longspur	60	240	6	16	0	0	30	121	75	5	0	4	0	557
Snow Bunting	1055	626	2	337	117	0	28	2	156	219	0	0	32	2574
Northern Cardinal	160	146	16	54	14	2	86	164	303	106	113	14	141	1319
Red-winged Blackbird	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Common Grackle	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Purple Finch	7	2	24	1	0	0	0	3	3	15	2	0	13	70
House Finch	243	320	11	26	2	28	82	80	356	133	21	27	154	1483
Common Redpoll	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Pine Siskin	40	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	5	25	3	0	82
American Goldfinch	119	83	48	30	10	41	127	274	378	149	69	38	336	1702
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
House Sparrow	1290	2063	99	658	66	59	192	599	1111	349	120	196	788	7590
Total Species	65	60	39	30	35	26	33	43	49	56	41	38	56	

X = 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 12 or more counts.

Species	Mon- tello 72	Green Lake 73	Pardee- ville 74	Ran- dolph 75	Horicon Marsh 76	Columbus 77	Poynette 78	Madison 79	Water- loo 80	Cooks- ville 81	Fort Atkinson 82	Beloit 83	Region Totals
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	1	1	1	11
Canada Goose	447	362	150	612	1500	1	116	7698	445	56	56	1185	12658
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	144	1	7	0	0	173
American Black Duck	4	7	0	0	1	10	1	96	2	0	0	1	122
Mallard	287	303	0	8	2	651	160	3837	551	277	238	837	7151
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	5
Common Goldeneye	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	41	0	1	0	110	197
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	22
Common Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	35	0	1	0	0	207
Bald Eagle	5	5	3	1	8	0	8	16	2	1	0	0	49
Northern Harrier	0	0	3	2	5	0	1	1	8	0	2	3	25
Sharp-shinned Hawk	X	2	0	0	1	0	4	11	1	X	0	0	19
Cooper's Hawk	1	2	0	3	1	1	10	24	5	2	0	1	50
Northern Goshawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-tailed Hawk	19	18	13	16	30	43	66	122	49	29	14	29	438
Rough-legged Hawk	9	11	7	10	7	14	31	7	4	7	1	1	109
American Kestrel	0	3	1	3	15	8	7	7	8	5	2	7	66
Ring-necked Pheasant	3	13	5	12	7	46	20	7	10	10	14	14	161
Ruffed Grouse	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wild Turkey	81	188	170	34	23	16	91	38	2	69	14	49	775
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0	0	0	534
Common Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	2	0	1	0	18
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	23	85
Herring Gull	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	158	4	0	2	0	168
Rock Dove	63	306	35	375	516	153	518	643	292	142	305	482	3830
Mourning Dove	306	82	136	216	443	159	504	843	165	221	403	505	3983
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	X	2	4	1	3	71	0	11	2	3	97
Great Horned Owl	1	3	0	3	11	2	1	16	0	6	1	1	45
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barred Owl	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Belted Kingfisher	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	1	12
Red-headed Woodpecker	7	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	X	12
Red-bellied Woodpecker	33	11	22	12	10	14	51	100	18	5	15	30	321

Downy Woodpecker	72	30	65	28	47	62	99	281	40	41	82	43	890
Hairy Woodpecker	28	13	7	3	8	7	34	85	7	7	16	15	230
Northern Flicker	4	3	0	2	1	1	8	5	3	0	1	4	32
Pileated Woodpecker	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	0	0	0	2
Northern Shrike	5	3	X	5	2	1	3	5	0	0	1	1	26
Blue Jay	339	93	172	66	80	52	281	288	51	49	34	61	1566
American Crow	497	213	322	207	209	204	1215	2326	540	159	101	380	6373
Common Raven	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Horned Lark	109	51	21	111	233	400	345	80	814	138	63	1902	4267
Black-capped Chickadee	251	124	173	71	139	118	401	1039	165	78	187	140	2886
Tufted Titmouse	3	0	5	1	0	0	35	10	6	X	0	10	70
Red-breasted Nuthatch	8	12	1	2	0	1	18	7	0	0	2	2	53
White-breasted Nuthatch	52	51	44	15	39	60	138	231	34	22	46	48	780
Brown Creeper	0	0	1	2	3	0	3	21	1	0	0	2	33
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	21	6	0	0	0	34
American Robin	8	31	0	1	2	0	134	349	0	1	1	11	538
European Starling	112	156	405	428	2850	580	871	3046	1747	648	2307	1909	15059
Cedar Waxwing	2	43	20	0	5	0	160	210	2	0	X	23	465
American Tree Sparrow	718	609	1003	385	716	571	1243	1515	967	399	196	304	8626
Song Sparrow	X	3	4	2	6	18	19	95	13	4	3	31	198
White-throated Sparrow	0	3	1	0	2	1	7	46	1	0	2	5	68
Dark-eyed Junco	2574	329	1872	880	522	630	1434	2182	984	377	554	1149	13487
Lapland Longspur	3	0	105	48	18	128	208	528	97	0	0	3	1138
Snow Bunting	18	29	133	87	480	202	516	30	116	27	70	8	1716
Northern Cardinal	128	66	119	44	71	69	280	563	86	74	137	164	1801
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	60	0	2	409	0	0	0	X	471
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
Purple Finch	37	24	4	2	0	0	74	0	X	3	9	X	153
House Finch	30	11	129	34	52	94	274	883	84	51	165	211	2018
Common Redpoll	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	6
Pine Siskin	7	0	0	7	0	0	3	51	0	0	2	0	70
American Goldfinch	226	74	194	129	100	40	375	728	51	44	316	76	2353
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Sparrow	194	105	319	597	585	832	1056	2014	923	423	453	533	8034
Total Species	50	42	35	43	50	35	66	81	48	40	43	53	

X = 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 12 or more counts.

Species	Blanchard-ville		Mount Horeb		Monroe		Baraboo		Sauk City		Richland Center		Bridgeport		Cassville		Region Totals		Number of Individuals		Percent Change
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	
Great Blue Heron	0	3	2	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	13	22	40	+40%	
Canada Goose	0	0	8	77	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	308	55	37146	-84%	
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	221	-63%	
American Black Duck	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	8	43	899	-26%	
Mallard	151	7	63	648	1010	14	4	4	85	13	1995	70	33351	744	6744	83	2199	650	63	+55%	
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	33	2199	-57%	
Common Goldeneye	0	0	0	12	45	0	3	3	1	4	2	5	207	115	22	0	15	22	40	+40%	
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	7	337	0	1	16	17	187	313	69	650	63	31	13	25	47	115	+55%	
Common Merganser	0	0	0	7	337	0	1	16	17	187	313	69	650	63	31	13	25	47	115	+55%	
Bald Eagle	1	2	6	7	75	2	16	17	187	313	69	650	63	31	13	25	47	115	207	+81%	
Northern Harrier	6	0	1	0	1	0	5	4	2	4	0	15	22	40	13	25	47	115	207	+81%	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	3	9	2	3	1	4	2	4	0	0	15	22	40	13	25	47	115	207	+81%	
Cooper's Hawk	1	1	5	4	5	0	2	4	0	0	0	15	22	40	13	25	47	115	207	+81%	
Northern Goshawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	22	40	13	25	47	115	207	+81%	
Red-tailed Hawk	46	40	83	54	45	16	102	24	48	458	79	2157	669	63	31	13	25	47	115	+81%	
Rough-legged Hawk	0	14	30	30	34	6	33	11	24	182	70	669	63	31	13	25	47	115	207	+81%	
American Kestrel	8	12	12	3	10	8	22	4	8	87	68	452	655	63	31	13	25	47	115	+81%	
Ring-necked Pheasant	13	28	31	2	3	7	6	7	3	100	63	655	63	31	13	25	47	115	207	+81%	
Ruffed Grouse	0	1	2	0	0	0	20	0	0	23	44	274	7866	910	47	61%	78%	120%	13%	+133%	
Wild Turkey	19	116	286	181	236	302	868	123	62	2193	74	7866	910	47	61%	78%	120%	13%	13%	+133%	
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	910	47	61%	78%	120%	13%	13%	+133%	
Common Snipe	0	1	1	4	0	0	1	7	1	15	18	47	61%	78%	120%	13%	13%	13%	13%	+133%	
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	24	4297	10758	25173	20823	150	243	58	66	-9%	
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13	33	10758	25173	20823	150	243	58	66	66	-9%	
Rock Dove	120	57	312	114	434	150	802	145	138	2272	86	25173	20823	150	243	58	66	66	66	-9%	
Mourning Dove	19	149	235	103	424	16	292	166	34	1438	90	20823	150	243	58	66	66	66	66	-9%	
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	4	X	1	1	0	6	5	4	45	62	243	58	66	66	66	66	66	66	-9%	
Great Horned Owl	0	22	1	2	5	0	6	5	4	45	62	243	58	66	66	66	66	66	66	-9%	
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	24	67	424	80	1527	1527	+34%	
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	24	67	424	80	1527	1527	+34%	
Belted Kingfisher	0	2	0	1	2	0	3	1	1	10	37	58	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	-9%	
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	7	20	32	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	-9%	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3	45	82	51	49	16	87	24	67	424	80	1527	1527	1527	1527	1527	1527	1527	1527	+34%	

Downy Woodpecker	8	74	137	101	89	8	125	56	69	667	92	4477	+26%
Hairy Woodpecker	1	29	51	20	21	4	44	33	11	214	92	1571	+10%
Northern Flicker	0	3	2	4	6	0	3	1	1	20	40	112	-6%
Pileated Woodpecker	0	0	3	7	8	0	9	5	9	41	52	194	0%
Northern Shrike	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	6	206	+5%
Blue Jay	12	200	339	203	266	59	508	122	131	1840	92	12158	+29%
American Crow	224	145	1130	691	965	241	5224	150	377	9147	92	41651	+58%
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	635	-6%
Horned Lark	53	119	229	315	381	54	23	249	217	1640	63	10764	+592%
Black-capped Chickadee	34	259	419	302	310	70	572	137	140	2243	92	22879	+2%
Tufted Titmouse	0	7	56	13	13	3	32	31	43	198	27	306	+51%
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	1	6	13	1	1	4	1	3	30	80	923	-20%
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	88	149	75	65	21	140	52	72	665	92	3932	+1%
Brown Creeper	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	16	52	157	-39%
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	X	3	30	106	-55%
American Robin	0	11	2	0	47	0	0	2	8	70	47	1359	-17%
European Starling	925	123	1015	322	602	498	819	127	413	4844	88	55970	+5%
Cedar Waxwing	0	1	6	394	116	0	0	51	6	574	43	2492	+19%
American Tree Sparrow	338	1058	789	430	1037	205	440	540	919	5756	86	26586	+92%
Song Sparrow	4	46	19	2	22	0	22	18	40	173	42	538	+132%
White-throated Sparrow	0	3	5	0	4	0	1	5	7	25	35	202	+55%
Dark-eyed Junco	284	1381	1509	873	1445	361	2709	890	1472	10924	88	42507	+98%
Lapland Longspur	0	191	10	0	3	0	0	67	11	282	45	4135	+443%
Snow Bunting	3	11	21	46	67	0	0	39	5	192	67	10255	+36%
Northern Cardinal	38	295	427	106	397	56	538	236	216	2309	87	8954	+47%
Red-winged Blackbird	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	X	7	13	486	-66%
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	22	-89%
Purple Finch	0	8	27	51	70	2	55	21	43	277	64	1055	-32%
House Finch	27	63	172	214	199	22	116	187	117	1117	75	8108	+45%
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	46	-98%
Pine Siskin	0	0	4	16	16	0	8	1	1	46	47	1153	-36%
American Goldfinch	23	172	521	241	239	111	555	373	135	2370	91	17232	+45%
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	12	15	468	-72%
House Sparrow	167	1035	783	267	930	56	1488	444	713	5883	87	41831	-8%
Total Species	27	54	54	53	56	32	54	63	55				

X = 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 12 or fewer Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts in 2000.

Species	Number of		Count and Number
	COUNTS	NUMBER OF BIRDS	
Common Loon	1	1	Hales Corners 1
Pied-billed Grebe	3	7	(Kenosha), Lake Geneva 5 , Madison 1, Montello 1
Horned Grebe	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Red-necked Grebe	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Eared Grebe	1	1	Appleton 1
Double-crested	3	18	Appleton 3, Green Bay 14 , Sturgeon Bay 1
Cormorant			
Black-crowned Night- Heron	1	1	Cooksville 1
Turkey Vulture	2	3	Baraboo 2 , Mount Horeb 1
Snow Goose	3	73	Appleton 1, New Franken 5, Riveredge 67
Mute Swan	12	37	Burlington 10 , Ephraim 2, Hudson 1, Kenosha 2, Lake Geneva 2, Madison 9, Montello 2, Oconomowoc 1, Plymouth 1, Racine 2, Shawano 4, Wausau 1
Trumpeter Swan	4	59	Adams 5, Hudson 48 , Manitowish Waters 4, Stevens Point 2
Tundra Swan	5	23	Bayfield 12 , Bridgeport 2, Hudson 2, Madison 2, Oconomowoc 5
Wood Duck	8	11	Bridgeport 1, Burlington 2, Fort Atkinson 1, Fremont 1, (Kenosha), Milwaukee 1, New Richmond 1, Oshkosh 1, Riveredge 3
American Wigeon	5	15	Cassville 3, Madison 7 , Oshkosh 1, Sheboygan 1, Sturgeon Bay 3
Northern Shoveler	3	196	Appleton 1, Kenosha 1, Madison 194
Northern Pintail	1	1	Appleton 1
Green-winged Teal	6	6	Fort Atkinson 1, Oconomowoc 1, Poynette 1, Trempealeau 1, Waterloo 1, Wausau 1
Canvasback	9	18	Cooksville 1, Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 2, Madison 2, Poynette 3, Racine 1, Riveredge 6 , Sheboygan 1
Redhead	5	43	Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 15, Milwaukee 22 , Riveredge 3, Sturgeon Bay 2

Ring-necked Duck	8	39	Hudson 1, Kewaunee 2, Lake Geneva 25 , Madison 5, Oshkosh 1, Riveredge 2, Sauk City 1, Woodland Dunes SE 2
Greater Scaup	8	14044	Hales Corners 3, Kenosha 130, Lake Geneva 1, Milwaukee 13,041 , Racine 8, Riveredge 853, Sheboygan 3, (Stevens Point), Sturgeon Bay 5
Lesser Scaup	10	60	Fremont 1, Green Bay 1, Kenosha 6, Lake Geneva 6, Madison 4, Milwaukee 37 , Poynette 1, Riveredge 2, Trempealeau 1, Wisconsin Rapids 1
Surf Scoter	1	3	Milwaukee 3
White-winged Scoter	1	2	Milwaukee 2
Long-tailed Duck	4	12	Kenosha 1, Kewaunee 1, Milwaukee 8 , Woodland Dunes NE 2
Barrow's Goldeneye	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Red-breasted Merganser	11	693	Hales Corners 20, Hudson 1, Kenosha 22, Kewaunee 332 , Milwaukee 251, Racine 13, Riveredge 25, Sheboygan 7, Sturgeon Bay 3, Woodland Dunes NE 4, Woodland Dunes SE 15
Ruddy Duck	6	32	Green Bay 1, (Kewaunee), Lake Geneva 6, Madison 16 , Milwaukee 6, Oshkosh 1, Racine 2
Red-shouldered Hawk	5	5	Bridgeport 1, Cassville 1, Milwaukee 1, Richland Center 1, Sauk City 1
Golden Eagle	6	9	Bridgeport 1, Cassville 1, Grantsburg 1, Kickapoo Valley 2, Nelson 3 , (Stevens Point), Wautoma 1
Merlin	6	6	Ashland 1, Baraboo 1, Brussels 1, Green Bay 1, Milwaukee 1, (Racine), Trempealeau 1, (Wausau)
Peregrine Falcon	3	5	Green Bay 2 , Milwaukee 1, Woodland Dunes SE 2
Gray Partridge	9	121	Bridgeport 4, Brussels 22, Cassville 11, Green Bay 7, (Kenosha), Kewaunee 4, Mount Horeb 23 , Poynette 19, Seymour 15, Woodland Dunes NE 16
Sharp-tailed Grouse	3	30	Gilman 15 , Grantsburg 13, Holcombe 2
Greater Prairie-Chicken	2	173	Plainfield 169 , Spencer 4
Northern Bobwhite	6	111	Appleton 2, Blanchardville 18, (Kenosha), Montello 8, Mount Horeb 7, (Pardeeville), Richland Center 59 , (Trempealeau), Waterloo 17
Sandhill Crane	1	2	Madison 2
Killdeer	5	7	Bridgeport 1, Cassville 1, Richland Center 2 , Riveredge 1, Trempealeau 2
Thayer's Gull	3	4	Green Bay 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 2
Iceland Gull	1	1	Green Bay 1
Glaucous Gull	6	8	Green Bay 1, Kenosha 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Woodland Dunes SE 3
Glaucous × Herring Gull	1	1	Kewaunee 1
Great Black-backed Gull	4	5	(Kenosha), Kewaunee 1, Milwaukee 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Woodland Dunes SE 2
Northern Hawk Owl	1	1	Phelps 1
Great Gray Owl			(Herbster)

(continued)

Table 9. (continued)

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Long-eared Owl	5	7	Oshkosh 3 , Poynette 1, Spruce 1, Wautoma 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1
Short-eared Owl	8	14	Appleton 1, Cassville 4 , Kewaunee 1, Pensaukee 2, Plainfield 2, Poynette 1, Sauk City 2, (Waterloo), Woodland Dunes NW 1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	2	2	Baraboo 1, Kewaunee 1
Yellow-bellied	5	13	Ephraim 3, (Kenosha), Luck 2, (Madison), (Montello), Richland Center 2, Riveredge 5 , Wautoma 1
Sapsucker			
Gray Jay	9	39	Clam Lake 9 , Fifield 6, Gurney 1, Lakewood 1, Manitowish Waters 7, Medford 4, Phelps 3, Rhinelander 5, Three Lakes 3
Boreal Chickadee	2	10	Clam Lake 7 , Three Lakes 3
Carolina Wren	2	3	Madison 2 , Norske 1
Winter Wren	7	7	Beloit 1, Blanchardville 1, Bridgeport 1, Cassville 1, Green Bay 1, Horicon Marsh 1, Riveredge 1
Eastern Bluebird	10	66	Blanchardville 4, Bridgeport 4, Fremont 1, (Kenosha), Madison 1, Milwaukee 4, Mount Horeb 9, Richland Center 2, Riveredge 1, Sauk City 38 , Shiocton 2
Townsend's Solitaire	1	1	Kewaunee 1
Hermit Thrush	6	10	Baraboo 1, Beloit 1, Madison 4 , Milwaukee 2, Mount Horeb 1, Riveredge 1
Varied Thrush	3	3	Brussels 1, Hartford 1, Wausau 1
Gray Catbird	2	3	(Green Bay), Kenosha 1, Madison 2
Northern Mockingbird	1	1	Woodland Dunes NE 1
Brown Thrasher	3	3	Appleton 1, Poynette 1, Woodland Dunes NW 1
Bohemian Waxwing	5	149	Brussels 57 , Caroline 1, Medford 50, Montello 1, Rhinelander 40, (Spruce)
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Eastern Towhee	4	4	Baraboo 1, Bridgeport 1, (Kenosha), Poynette 1, Waterloo 1
Chipping Sparrow	3	3	Green Lake 1, Lake Geneva 1, Montello 1
Field Sparrow	2	2	Bridgeport 1, Riveredge 1
Savannah Sparrow	2	3	Milwaukee 2 , Sturgeon Bay 1
Fox Sparrow	9	19	Beloit 1, Blanchardville 1, Cassville 3, Lake Geneva 4 , Luck 4 , Madison 2, (Oshkosh), Poynette 2, Waterloo 1, Wautoma 1, (Woodland Dunes NE)

Lincoln's Sparrow	3	3	Green Bay 1, Milwaukee 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1
Swamp Sparrow	12	44	Blanchardville 2, Bridgeport 1, Cassville 6, Chippewa Falls 1, Green Bay 1, Horicon Marsh 1, (Hudson), Kenosha 1, Madison 23 , Milwaukee 2, Oconomowoc 1, Poynette 3, Richland Center 2
Harris's Sparrow	1	1	Beloit 1
White-crowned Sparrow	5	10	(Baraboo), Beloit 2, Blanchardville 4 , Green Bay 1, Milwaukee 2, (Racine), Seymour 1
Eastern Meadowlark	3	3	Bridgeport 1, Riveredge 1, Woodland Dunes SW 1
Western Meadowlark	1	1	Bridgeport 1
meadowlark spp.	9	19	Appleton 1, Beloit 2, Green Bay 1, Horicon Marsh 1, Madison 1, Mount Horeb 1, Oshkosh 2, Richland Center 9 , Sturgeon Bay 1
Rusty Blackbird	5	10	Blanchardville 1, Fort Atkinson 1, Hudson 1, Madison 6 , Stockbridge 1
Brewer's Blackbird	1	1	Gilman 1
Brown-headed Cowbird	12	231	(Arpin), Appleton 1, Beloit 25, Burlington 2, Green Bay 68, Hartford 8, Horicon Marsh 13, (Kenosha), Lake Geneva 1, Madison 98 , Oshkosh 9, Riveredge 1, Stockbridge 1, Willard 4
Pine Grosbeak	8	66	Bayfield 27 , Clam Lake 1, Fifield 3, Gurney 6, Herbster 3, (Kenosha), New Franken 3, Phelps 11, Wisconsin Rapids 12
Red Crossbill	8	69	Bayfield 4, Clam Lake 8, Kewaunee 20 , Kickapoo Valley 9, Montello 4, Phelps 20 , Three Lakes 2, Waterloo 2
White-winged Crossbill	2	28	Clam Lake 1, Gilman 27

Parenttheses 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.

headed Woodpecker; although above last year's total, the 77 birds reported were 34% below the 10-year average.

Shrikes, Jays, Crows, and Ravens—Northern Shrikes and Common Ravens had average numbers, with Blue Jays and American Crows well above average. The crow total of 41,651 is the highest since 1978 and 58% above the 10-year average.

Larks—The record high count of 2,848 Horned Larks set in 1999 is a minor number compared to the 10,764 in 2000. The 2000 total is 278% greater than the previous high count and 592% greater than the 10-year average. Is greater visibility due to snow cover enough to account for this extraordinary tally?

Chickadees, Titmice, Nuthatches, and Creepers—Black-capped Chickadee and White-breasted Nuthatch numbers were average, while Boreal Chickadee and Red-breasted Nuthatch numbers were slightly below average. The count of 306 Tufted Titmice broke the record high of 303 set in 1999. Brown Creepers (157) had their lowest total since 1990.

Wrens and Kinglets—Three Carolina Wrens found over two counts is off from highs of 8 in 1999 and 16 over 11 counts in 1998. Seven Winter Wrens over seven counts is near normal. Golden-crowned Kinglet numbers (106) were the lowest since 1985 and 55% off their 10-year average. For the first count since 1990, no Ruby-crowned Kinglets were reported.

Thrushes—This was a good count for thrushes. The total of 66 Eastern Blue-

birds is second only to 75 in 1999. A Townsend's Solitaire (Kewaunee) is the seventh count record. Hermit Thrush numbers (10) were exceeded only by 14 in 1989 and 17 in 1997. The American Robin total of 1,359 is less than the 10-year average because the 7,751 birds from 1998 inflate the average. Three Varied Thrushes is the highest tally since 6 in 1969.

Catbirds through Towhees—The count of Gray Catbirds matches a record high of 3 set in 1956 and 1970. A Northern Mockingbird (Woodland Dunes NE) puts this species on the count for the seventh time in the last 11 years. Three Brown Thrashers over three counts is normal. Bohemian Waxwings were 53% below their 10-year average; Cedar Waxwings were 19% above that average. Warblers were represented by a single Yellow-rumped Warbler (Milwaukee). This is the lowest Yellow-rumped total since 1995. At least one Yellow-rumped has been found on every count year since 1972. Four Eastern Towhees is the highest since 5 in 1995; this species has been found in every count year since 1961.

Sparrows—The 2000 count is noted for its variety and number of sparrows. The two most common sparrows, American Tree and Dark-eyed Junco, were found in record abundance. The 26,586 American Tree Sparrows easily surpass the old high of 22,835 (1975) and are 92% above the 10-year average. Similarly, the 42,507 juncos outstrip the former high of 32,588 (1999) and are 98% above the 10-year average. Less common sparrows were also proportionately abundant. Three well documented Chipping Sparrows equal a count high set in 1981 and 1996.

Although two documented Field Sparrows is low, the three Savannah Sparrows put this species on the count for only the thirteenth time. Nineteen Fox Sparrows were exceeded only by 25 in 1989 and 23 in 1999. Song Sparrows (538) went well beyond the old high of 439 (1987) and were a striking 132% above the 10-year average. Three Lincoln's Sparrows over three counts create only the tenth count year record and the only year with multiple counts (outside of 1987 with reports from two counts). The 202 White-throated Sparrows were exceeded only by 358 in 1997 and were 59% above average. A Harris's Sparrow (Beloit) makes three consecutive count years for this species, while White-crowned Sparrows (10) had their highest total since 14 in 1992. Swamp Sparrows were the exception to the trend, being slightly below average.

Longspurs through Grosbeaks—As with many open field species, Lapland Longspurs were record-shattering in abundance. The total of 4,135 is 79% above the former high of 2,314 (1999) and 443% above the 10-year average. The 45 counts reporting Laplands is nearly double the old count high of 24. Snow Buntings were 36% above average. Northern Cardinals were in record abundance; a total of 8,954 breaks the old high of 6,791 and is 47% above the 10-year average. Although the Black River Falls count had too few field hours to be valid, it did have excellent documentation, including a photo, of a Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Blackbirds—The 2000 count continues a trend in decreasing blackbird numbers. For Red-winged Blackbirds, the 13 counts on which they were re-

ported are the lowest since 8 in 1961 (when there were only 46 counts taken). Although meadowlark numbers (23) were the highest since 1990, they are far from totals that usually ranged between 87 and 336 from 1961 to 1976. Since 1976, the highest tally has been 37. Ten Rusty Blackbirds is one of the lowest counts since 1973 and is below the 10-year average of 30.6. Only one Brewer's Blackbird was noted. Common Grackles (22) had their lowest count since 1959 and were well below the 10-year average of 196.

Finches—Winter finches had a poor showing. Except for 60 in 1996 and 23 in 1992, Pine Grosbeaks (66) had their lowest total since 1982. Purple Finches and Pine Siskins were below average. House Finches (8,108) were record high and they may have recovered from a dip in 1998–99. Red Crossbills were slightly above average, while White-winged were found on only two counts. Common Redpolls (46) were the lowest since 1956 (when none were found) and Evening Grosbeak numbers were the lowest since 1960. Bucking the finch trend, American Goldfinches were record high and 45% above their 10-year average.

House Sparrows—House Sparrows were slightly below their 10-year average but, for the second consecutive count, have increased their numbers and are now just shy of their highest numbers since 1994.

ADDITIONS TO WISCONSIN'S CHRISTMAS COUNT LIST

In his excellent article "Sixty Years of Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts" (*The Passenger Pigeon*, Vol. 62, pp. 7–19), William L. Hilsenhoff wrote that

217 species have been found on Wisconsin counts. One of these, the Spotted Towhee, was added due to a recent split. A second species, not noted by Hilsenhoff, has also been added due to a recent split. This bird is the Bullock's Oriole, documented on the Milwaukee count in 1992. This report is one of only two state records. This Bullock's, in addition to the Eared Grebe in 2000 (Appleton), makes a total of 219 bird species found on Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts. Strangely, there is no species reported during a CBC period that has not also been found on a count day.

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APPENDIX 1.

An alphabetical listing of Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts follows. This listing includes the location of the count center plus the name, address, and telephone number of the compiler. The number in parentheses following the count name corresponds to the count location on the map in Figure 1. 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 CBC compiler, whose address is located at the end of this article.

Adams (33); Arkdale; Darwin Tiede, 3040 Eagle Rd., Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494; (715) 421-2191. **Appleton** (59); Jct. Hwys. 47 and 125; John Shillinglaw, 1952 Palisades Dr., Appleton, WI 54915; (920) 731-4222. **Arpin** (31); 1/2 mi. N of Jct. Hwy. C and Oak Rd.; Dennis Seevers, 5969 Butternut Rd., Arpin, WI 54410; (715) 569-4260. **Ash-**

land (3); Jct. Hwy. 2 and Sanborn Ave.; Dick Verch, 906 Ellis Ave., Ashland, WI 54806; (715) 682-5453. **Baraboo** (87); Jct. City View Rd. and Hwy. A; Kenneth Wood, 3971 Forshaug Rd., Black Earth, WI 53515; (608) 767-3343. **Bayfield** (2); T 50 N, R 5 W, S-22; Albert Roy, Jr., 906 Water St., Ashland, WI 54806; (715) 682-5334. **Beloit** (83); Jct. Tracy and Eau Claire Rd.; Brad Paulson, 15034 W. Carroll Rd., Brodhead, WI 53520; (608) 879-2647. **Black River Falls** (too few party hours to be valid); Jct. Hwys. H and 54; Judy Allen, W12866 River Rd., Black River Falls, WI 54615; (608) 488-4154. **Blanchardville** (85); 2.5 miles SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Division, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605; (312) 655-7731; dwillard@fieldmuseum.org. **Bridgeport** (91); Hwy. 18 bridge over Wisconsin R.; Al Shea, 2765 Northwynde Passage, Sun Prairie, WI 53590; (608) 825-6232. **Brussels** (47); Jct. Hwy. 57 and Stevenson Pier Rd.; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; (920) 823-2478. **Burlington** (70); Jct. Hwy A and Crossway Rd.; John Bielefeldt, Box 283, Rochester, WI 53167; (262) 514-2376. **Caroline** (40); 2 miles W of Caroline; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928; (715) 754-2661. **Cassville** (92); Jct. Garden Prairie Rd. and Muskegon Rd.; David Sikorski, 2377 N. 58th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210; (414) 771-7018. **Chippewa Falls** (20); Jct. Hwys. 178 and S; Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; (715) 723 3815. **Clam Lake** (5); 7 miles SE of Clam Lake; Keith Merkel, 11722 Robin Rd., Marshfield, WI 54449; (715) 384-2383. **Clyde** (89); Jct. Hwy. ZZ and Weaver Rd.; Steven Greb, 1714 Labrador Rd., Oregon, WI 53575;

(608) 835-5266. **Columbus** (77); Jct. Johnson and Jahnke Sts. (south of Columbus); Larry Michael, 116 S. Nebraska St., Horicon, WI 53032; (920) 485-2936. **Cooksville** (81); Cooksville; David and Anna Marie Huset, 242 W. Church St., Evansville, WI 53536; (608) 882-5648. **Durand** (19); Jct. Hwys. 25 and DD 3 miles N of Durand; Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; (715) 723-3815. **Ephraim** (49); Hwy. A 3 miles south of Jct. with Hwy. 42; Paul Regnier, P.O. Box 152, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202; (920) 839-2802. **Fifield** (8); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, W7283 Walnut St. P.O. Box 63, Fifield, WI 54524; (715) 762-3076. **Fond du Lac** (61); Jct. Tower and Cody Roads; Jeff Baughman, W8985 Hwy. SS, Adell, WI 53001; (262) 626-4713. **Fort Atkinson** (82); Jct. Hwy. K and Hackbarth Ave.; Richard Wanie, W5920 Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538; (920) 563-6274. **Fremont** (37); Jct. Hwys. I and HH 4 miles SW of Fremont; Daryl Tessen, 3118 N. Oneida St., Appleton, WI 54911; (920) 735-9903. **Gilman** (22); 1 mile W of Miller Dam; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; (715) 659-3910. **Grantsburg** (6); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 48; Dennis Allaman, 506 W. St. George Ave., Grantsburg, WI 54840; (715) 463-2365. **Green Bay** (45); Jct. Allouez and S. Webster Avenues; John Jacobs, Neville Public Museum, 210 Museum Pl., Green Bay, WI 54303; (920) 448-4460, ext. 217. **Green Lake** (73); Jct. Hwy. J and Swamp Rd.; Thomas Schultz, N6104 Honeysuckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941; (920) 294-3021. **Gurney** (4); Hwy. 169 in Gurney; Joan Elias, 11140 W. Edwards Rd., Saxon, WI 54559; (715) 893-2358. **Hales Corners** (56); Jct. 27th St. and Rawson Ave., (Milwaukee Co. only);

Beverly Bryant, Wehr Nature Center, 9701 W. College Ave., Franklin, WI 53123; (414) 425-8550. **Hartford** (67); Jct. Hwys. 60 and 83; Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; (262) 251-6259; rcd@execpc.com. **Herbster** (1); Hwy. 13, 1 mile west of Herbster; Phyllis Johnson, P.O. Box 303, Cornucopia, WI 54827; (715) 742-3960. **Holcombe** (21); Chippewa-Rusk county line 1 mile E of Hwy. 27; Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; (715) 723-3815. **Horicon Marsh** (76); Jct. Main Ditch and Main Dike in Refuge; Bill Volkert, DNR, N7725 Hwy. 28, Horicon, WI 53032; (920) 387-7877. **Hudson** (17); Afton, MN; Joseph Merchak, 210 Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; (715) 425-1169. **Kenosha** (58); Jct. Hwys. 158 and HH (Kenosha Co. only); Ron Hoffmann, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141; (414) 654-5854. **Kettle Moraine** (66); Hwy. DD, W of Auburn Lake; Bill Volkert, W996 Birchwood Dr., Campbellsport, WI 53010; (920) 533-8939. **Kewaunee** (50); Jct. Hwys. 42 and D; William Mueller, 1242 S. 45 St., Milwaukee, WI 53214; (414) 643-7279. **Kickapoo Valley** (28); Jct. Hwys. T and 131; Eric Epstein, 22505 Kensington Rd., Norwalk, WI 54648; (608) 823-7837. **La Crosse** (no report); La Crosse Courthouse; Fred Leshner, 509 Winona St., La Crosse, WI 54603; (608) 783-1149. **Lake Geneva** (71); Interlaken Lodge, Hwy. 50; Patricia Parsons, N3241 Williams St., Lake Geneva, WI 53147; (262) 248-1232. **Lakewood** (13); Jct. Hwys. T and FR 2117; John Woodcock, 1114 28th St., Two Rivers, WI 54241; (920) 794-1154. **Luck** (7); Jct. 180th St. and 180th Ave. in Polk Co.; John Nygren, 920 3rd Ave., Luck, WI 54853; (715) 472-2508. **Madison** (79); State

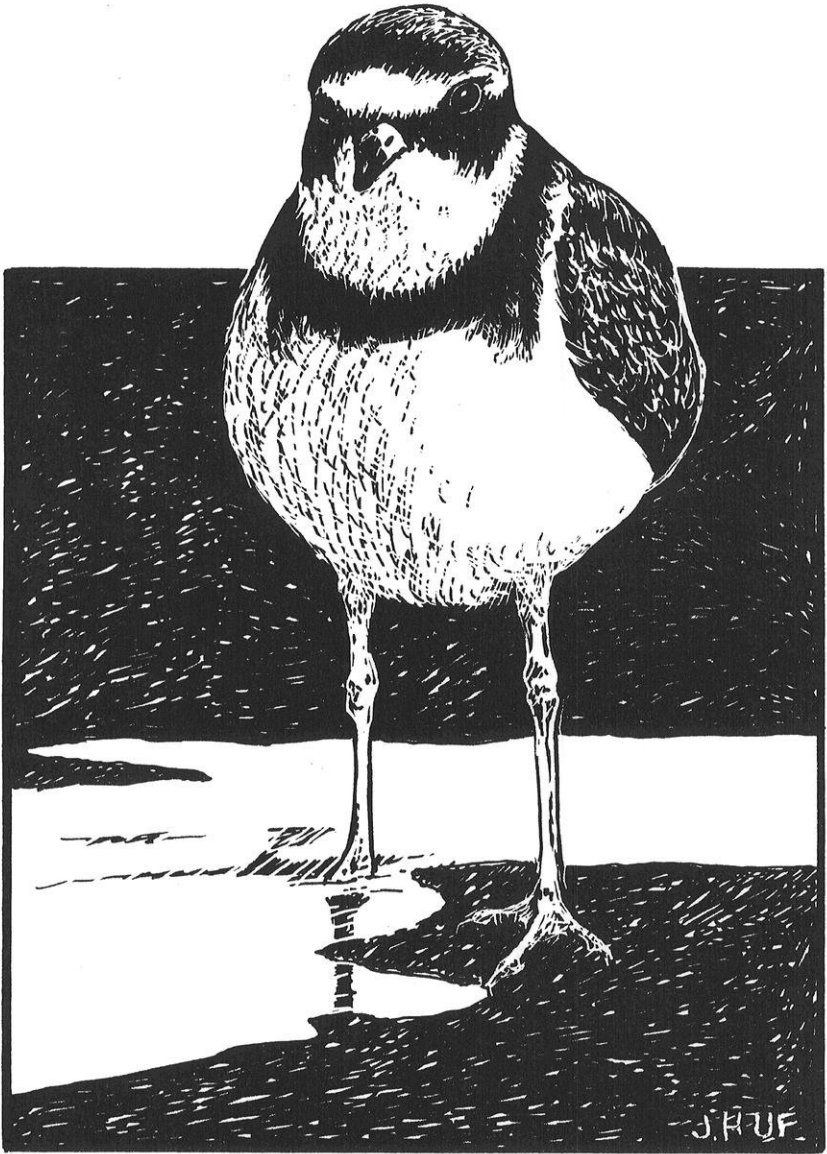
Capitol; Carol Anderson and Tony Kalenic, 4638 Bonner Lane, Madison, WI 53704; (608) 249-8836; kalander@mailbag.com. **Manitowish Waters** (9); Jct. Hwy. 51 and Hwy. W; John Bates, Hwy. 47, #2263, Mercer, WI 54547; (715) 476-2828. **Medford** (23); 2.5 miles NE of Whittlesey; Susanne Adams, W2272 Rustic Rd., Rib Lake, WI 54470; (715) 748-4875, ext. 36. **Merrill** (29); Jct. South End Rd. and Hwy. 107; Sherry Frazier, W4990 Fowler Dr., Merrill, WI 54452; (715) 536-7969. **Milwaukee** (55); Jct. Port Washington Rd. and Hampton Ave.; Marilyn Bontly and Jean Strelka, Schlitz Audubon Center, 1111 E. Brown Deer Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53217; (414) 351-4200. **Monroe** (84); Monroe; Katy Hess, 5611 E. Eagle Dr., Milton, WI 53563. **Montello** (72); Harrisville; Daryl Christensen, N6053 Hwy. Y, Montello, WI 53949; (608) 296-3068. **Mount Horeb** (86); Jct. Hwys. 78 and Bus. 18/151; Earl and Shirley Brandt, 4670 Cedar Hill Lane, Black Earth, WI 53515; (608) 767-3030. **Nelson** (18); 1 mile S of Jct. Hwys. I and D; Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; (715) 723-3815. **New Franken** (46); Jct. Hwys. P and SS; Ed Houston, 2818 Sugarbush Ct., Green Bay, WI 54301; (920) 339-3273. **New Richmond** (16); 2 miles E of Boardman; Joseph Merchak, 210 Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; (715) 425-1169. **Norske** (39); 1 mile E of Jct. Hwy P and Rustad Rd.; Janet Avis Hewitt, E1047 Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; (715) 445-2489. **Oconomowoc** (68); Hwy 67, 2 miles N of Oconomowoc; Alex Kailing, W330 N8275 W. Shore Dr., Hartland, WI 53029; (262) 966-1072. **Oshkosh** (60); Jct. Hwys. 21 and 41; Thomas Ziebell, 1322 Ceape Ave., Oshkosh, WI 54901; (920) 235-0326. **Owen** (24); Hwy. D 2.5 miles N of Hwy.

29; Jon Roti Roti, H3333 Hwy. N, Colby, WI 54421; (715) 223-2815; rotiroti@pcpros.net. **Pardeeville** (74); north end of access road that comes from Monthey Rd. into the south side of French Creek Wildlife Area; Paul and Glenna Schwalbe, 203 Breezy Point Dr., Pardeeville, WI 53954; (608) 429-4365. **Pensaukee** (44); Pensaukee; Thomas Erdman, 4093 Hwy. S, Route 2, Oconto, WI 54153; (920) 465-2713. **Peshtigo** (15); Harmony Corners; Leo Feller, 530 Rainbow Circle, Peshtigo, WI 54157; (715) 582-3373. **Phelps** (10); Jct. FR 2199 and FR 2533, 2 miles SW of Phelps; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; (715) 479-8055. **Plainfield** (35); Jct. Hwy. BB and 3rd Ave. NW of Almond; Kent Hall, 200 Pine Bluff Rd., Stevens Point, WI 54481; (715) 344-8081. **Plymouth** (65); Jct. Hwy. 23 and Country Aire Rd.; Harold Koopman, 415 Caroline St., Plymouth, WI 53073; (920) 892-8101. **Poynette** (78); Jct. Hwys. 51 and CS; Mark and Sue Martin, Goose Pond Sanctuary, W7468 Prairie Lane, Arlington, WI 53911; (608) 635-4160. **Racine** (57); Hwy. H 0.5 miles S of Hwy. K (Racine Co. only); Eric Howe, 5634 Northwestern Ave., Racine, WI 53406; (262) 633-0086. **Randolph** (75); Hwy P midway between Cambria and Randolph; Larry Michael, 116 S. Nebraska St., Horicon, WI 53032; (920) 485-2936. **Rhineland** (12); Rhineland; Ced Vig, 919 Birch Bend, Rhineland, WI 54017; (715) 362-3047. **Richland Center** (90); 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. **Riveredge** (54); Jct. Hwy. 33 and Lakeland School Rd.; Mary Hollebeck, c/o Riveredge Nature Center, P.O. Box 26, Newburg,

WI 53060; (262) 375-2715. **Sauk City** (88); 2.5 miles SE of Witwen; Nancy Raffetto, 9437 Hwy. Y, Sauk City, WI 53583; (608) 643-1274. **Seymour** (43); Jct. Hwy. C and Culbertson Rd.; Daryl Tessen, 3118 N. Oneida, Appleton, WI 54911; (920) 735-9903. **Shawano** (41); 3 miles N of Lunds; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928; (715) 754-2661. **Sheboygan** (53); Jct. 10th St. and Erie Ave.; Scott Baughman, 133 Park Ave., Sheboygan, WI 53081; (920) 459-9845; sjbirdr@milwpc.com. **Shiocton** (42); Jct. Hwys. M and 54; Steven Petznick, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, N3880 Rogers Rd., New London, WI 54961; (920) 779-6433. **Spencer** (25); Jct. Hwys. F and 153; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; (715) 659-3910. **Spring Valley** (no report); Jct. Hwy. CC and 690th Ave. in Olivet; Nathan Carlsen, W301 N Second St., Spring Valley, WI 54767; (715) 778-5778. **Spruce** (14); 1 1/2 miles N of Spruce on Hwy. B; Jerry Smith, 6865 Fredrickson Road, Lena, WI 54139; (920) 829-6353; kajers@ez-net.com. **Stevens Point** (34); Old Main Bldg., U.W.-Stevens Point; Nancy Stevenson, 1890 Red Pine Lane, Stevens Point, WI 54481; (715) 341-0084. **Stockbridge** (62); 3 miles SE of Stockbridge; Carroll Rudy, W3866 Hwy. H, Chilton, WI 53014; (920) 849-9021. **Sturgeon Bay** (48); Jct. Hwys. 57 and P; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; (920) 823-2478. **Three Lakes** (11); 6 miles E of Three Lakes; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; (715)

479-8055. **Trempealeau** (27); Jct. Hwy. K and Fremont St., Trempealeau; Thomas Hunter, 11675 Jay St., P.O. Box 114, Trempealeau, WI 54661; (608) 534-6233. **Waterloo** (80); Jct. of I-94 and Hwy O; Jefferson Co.; Kevin Kearns, 519 N. Monroe St., Waterloo, WI 53594; (920) 478-2242; dkkerns1@juno.com. **Waukesha** (69); Jct. Hwy. D and Brookhill Rd.; Patrick Horn, S76W19840 Sunny Hill Dr., Muskego, WI 53150; (262) 679-1459. **Waupaca** (38); Jct. Hwy. 49 & Smokey Valley Rd.; Daryl Tessen, 3118 N. Oneida St., Appleton, WI 54911; (920) 735-9903. **Wausau** (30); Jct. Grand Ave. and Thomas St.; Dan Belter, 523 Mobile Ave., Wausau, WI 54403; (715) 842-9406. **Wautoma** (36); Mount Morris; Delbert Greenman, N4344 Hwy. W, Redgranite, WI 54970; (920) 787-3036. **Willard** (26); 0.5 mile E and 1.5 miles S of Willard; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; (715) 659-3910. **Wisconsin Rapids** (32); Wisconsin Rapids Airport; Darwin Tiede, 3040 Eagle Rd., Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494; (715) 421-2191. **Woodland Dunes NE** (51); Mishicot; **NW** (63); Menchalville; **SE** (52); 2 mi. S of Newtonburg; **SW** (64); 3 miles W of St. Nazianz on Hwy. C; all only in Manitowoc Co., as drawn on a map; Bernard Brouchoud, Woodland Dunes Nature Center, P.O. Box 2108, Manitowoc, WI 54221; (920) 793-4007.

Wisconsin count compiler: Robert C. Domagalski, W140 N8505 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051.



Semipalmated Plover
by Judith Huf

The Spring Season: 2000

by Jerry H. Smith

For the fifth year in a row, the spring season began with February's warmth and early arriving species carrying into early March. Many lakes opened up record early and waterfowl were migrating at the beginning of the period. Statewide, the weather was relatively dry and warm early in the season, with but one short cold spell, and wet and much warmer to the end of season.

Unseasonably mild to warm temperatures ranged in the 50s at the start of March and to the mid-70s statewide to 8 March. Cold returned on 9 March with rain, freezing rain, and light snow, with heavy snow in the north. Then seasonal weather returned until month's end.

April began with wintry weather and cool temperatures, turning to blizzard-like conditions for the lower third of the state on 7 April. Snowfalls of 4 inches in Madison and 6.5 inches in Milwaukee mostly melted by the week-end as temperatures warmed to seasonal levels. Rain fell statewide just after mid-month and again the last week, with mild to warm temperatures completing the month.

May began with temperatures rising into the 80s the first week, following the late April showers, but with no rain. The first warblers were reported on 1 May, and by the week's end migration began with many warblers, vireos, and others species continuing into mid-month. Rains started in mid-month and produced strong storms, with heavy rains, hail, and high winds. The last week brought sun to much of the state, with scattered thunderstorms.

With the mostly warmer and early spring this year, 89 observers submitted 105 reports (single, multi, and others) and tallied a total of 323 species from the 60 counties covered. This included two new species for Wisconsin (Smew, MacGillivray's Warbler), one hypothetical species (Long-billed Murrelet), and two hybrids (Brewster's and Lawrence's Warblers). No reports were received from the following counties: Adams, Crawford, Iron, Jackson, Juneau, Marquette, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vernon, and Wood.

The number of species reported exceeds by 10 the 313 of 1996 and 1999, and is above the 10-year average of 308 species. The number of counties cov-

ered is slightly below the 10-year average of 62.5. The last 10 years have seen the number of species observed reach 300 or more in each year by an average of 85 observers.

The warm spring brought a number of early records for both common and rarer species as follows: American Bittern, 12 March, new March early; Brant, 8–19 March, new March record; Osprey, 6 March, early by 1 day; American Avocet, 14 April, new April; Lesser Yellowlegs, 5 March, new March exceeded only by 29 February; California Gull, 8–9 March, earliest of four records; Gyrfalcon, 26 March, new late date; Eurasian Collared-Dove, early at the beginning of the period and then to the end of the period; Chuck-will's-widow, 5 May, new early; Northern Hawk Owl, 18–19 April, new April dates; Blue-headed Vireo, 13 April, new April date; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 1 March to 19 April, Wisconsin's second record; Northern Parula, 9 April, new April; Northern Waterthrush, 2 April, new by one week; MacGillivray's Warbler, 10 May, new Wisconsin record; and lastly, Blue Grosbeak, 28 May, new late May. Fortunately, almost all the early arrivals and the large number of rarer species were either adequately or well documented during this spring season.

Additional interesting species included Pacific Loon, Eared Grebe, Western Grebe, Tricolored Heron, White-faced Ibis, Ross's Goose, Eurasian Wigeon, Smew, Mississippi Kite, Swainson's Hawk, Piping Plover, Black-necked Stilt, Curlew Sandpiper, Laughing Gull, Iceland Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Arctic Tern, Barn Owl (two reports), Burrowing Owl, Great Gray Owl, Western Kingbird, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Yellow-

throated Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Summer Tanager, Western Tanager, Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, and Hoary Redpoll.

As usual, a number of observers provided a variety of comments regarding both the season's weather and the timing of migration.

Writes Murray Berner in Portage County:

March was frequently quite warm and dry, with only 1 inch of rain. In April, winds exceeded 30 mph daily from 3 March through 9 March; southwesterly on the 5th, otherwise northerly. Cold through 20 April, then mild. Persistent northeast and north wind through the month, excepting 13–14 April; rainfall totaled 3.1 inches. May was warmer and cloudless from the first to the tenth, with southerly flow; typically erratic and unsettled thereafter, with 3.45 inches of rain. Frosts occurred 19 and 20 May, yet there was a full canopy of leaves by 10 May.

After the initial March warmth, birds, and excitement, the season progressed as normal. Extended April concentrations of American Tree, Fox, and Song Sparrows were likely the result of a back-up of migrants and my finding a couple of really good places to find the birds. The May migration was much as the past two years—a generally full complement of breeding birds on territory at mid-month with one wondering how they got there. Warbler maximums of most of the county's breeding species were those on territory and vastly exceed any migrant counts.

Although impossible to find elsewhere in the county, Least Bittern, Black Terns, and Yellow-headed Blackbirds were found at Four Oaks Marsh at the southeast corner of the Mead Wildlife Area. A lek, occupied by at least 6 Greater Prairie-Chickens, was observed in the remote interior sedge and dwarf birch of Dewey

Marsh. Olive-sided Flycatcher was found in the best numbers in 6 years and continued into June. After two years of only a single May observation, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher was finally missed completely; in 1996, I found 26 birds during spring migration. Swallows were frequently concentrated by April cold. A white-breasted male Brewster's Warbler, singing a Golden-winged song, was at Whiting on 5 May.

Karen Etter Hale's summary for northwest Jefferson County:

March was very warm early (60s to 70s during 5–8 March), then more normal; dry, with less than 1 inch of precipitation. April was mostly "normal," with one 5 to 6-inch snowstorm on 17 April. May was very wet, with 9.6 inches of rain recorded. The largest amount came 17–18 May and included a hailstorm and 4.7-inch total rainfall. The second largest amount, 1.9 inches, came on 31 May and continued overnight with another 1.1 inches for June.

May 13, with a high of 59 degrees, strong winds, and a heavy overcast, was a good "swallow day." The wind blew the insects off Rock Lake a couple of blocks into our neighborhood, so that dozens of swallows and swifts were flying low through the yard and garden, some just inches off the road. Warblers and other birds were very few, and those which stopped did not stay long. The same was true for White-throated Sparrows. Except for a lone Wood Thrush, here for two days, I didn't hear any other thrushes in the neighborhood, nor did I hear or see many American Robins this year.

Mark Korducki's spring season summary for Milwaukee County:

It was a strange spring for weather. March started out with record warmth during the first week, with several days in the upper 70s. Much of the month was quite mild and dry. Vegetation was leaf-

ing out ahead of schedule. With the mild temperature, there was a good movement of early migrants ahead of schedule. By mid-month the temperatures moderated, but the lack of precipitation continued. April was cooler overall than March, and some compared the weather to February. The dry pattern continued until 16 April, when rain fell for several days straight. The migration during the month was more of a trickle than a wave, and things proceeded at a normal pace. The cooler temperatures slowed the early leaf out. The wet end of the month brought our annual precipitation to normal.

The first of May saw the first wave of migrants that came in with a weak low. This flight was dominated by sparrows, but there was a good number of warblers and other neotropical migrants. By 3 May, temperatures climbed into the 80s and remained there for several days. This caused the trees to leaf out and many of the migrants to pass overhead. If you weren't out this week, you missed some of the best flights of the spring. The rest of the month saw a fairly steady trickle of birds, but lacked the true fall-outs, despite some violent storms. Overall, the month was incredibly wet, with 8.9 inches of rain falling in Milwaukee. This was the second wettest May on record. After the hot first week, temperatures moderated and were a bit below normal.

Alta Goff, in Barron County, reiterated similar weather patterns: "Warmth, snows, a May freeze, and bears visiting 30 April and after. We had a disappointing spring migration here, hardly any warblers. However, my feeders were busy with finches, sparrows, cardinals, woodpeckers, nut-hatches, and hummingbirds, yet all have to be taken down at night throughout the warm season!"

Norma Zehner provided a quick summary for Milwaukee County:

“There was a steady stream of warblers and other migrants 28 April through 18 May, with almost no dead days!”

And, as usual, Phil Ashman’s summary for Dane County:

Spring 2000 started out unseasonably warm with the first 10 days of March having much higher than normal temperatures. All the water in the county was open by 6 March, and many of the smaller ponds had opened by the beginning of the period. The rest of March and early April brought more seasonal weather. There was a 4-inch snowfall on 6 April, but it melted almost immediately. Generally, April was dry (though over 2.5 inches of rain fell during 18–22 April), and it seemed that a lot of the normal April migrants moved through quickly. The first day that I noted a larger than normal influx of migrants was 23 April, after the above mentioned rain cleared out. South winds brought in a lot of migrants from 1–8 May, but most did not stay around very long. A few fronts moved rapidly through Dane County in the middle of the month and created a few minor wave days, but nothing spectacular. Warm temperatures at the beginning of the month advanced the foliage one to two weeks ahead of schedule, so viewing birds—and warblers in particular—was difficult by the middle of May. A major storm with high winds, hail, and almost 5 inches of rain hit the area from 17–18 May. After that, passerine migrants of any kind were hard to find. There were heavy rains again during the last few days of the month, making May 2000 the wettest ever in Madison.

The waterfowl migration was well underway at the beginning of the period—the warm last week of February and the first 10 days of March opened up all the water in the area and many species arrived during that time. Most species of waterfowl moved through the area rapidly, especially diving ducks. I didn’t have many large flocks of ducks this spring.

The highlights for this group were the good numbers of Greater White-fronted Geese and a male Eurasian Wigeon. Very few migrant species of ducks lingered into the summer season and many of the normal breeders were hard to find. This was mainly due to the low water levels prior to mid-May, so that birds dispersed to wetter areas.

Shorebird habitat was excellent this spring and there were good numbers of several species found as a result, especially Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Dunlin, Short-billed Dowitcher, and Common Snipe. The good habitat extended throughout the county (and into Columbia County), so species were more dispersed than normal. For the first time in many years, I missed all of the big waders—they inexplicably didn’t appear in Dane County in the places I normally bird. In fact, none of the other birders that I talked to saw any at Nine Springs this year. The Nine Springs lagoons were, as usual, the best place in the county to see shorebirds, and the managers there actually created some shorebird habitat as requested by birders as part of a long-term management of the area—early results were good. The best sighting here was a male Red-necked Phalarope on 23 May. There were still nine species of migrant shorebirds present in the area at the end of the season.

Nine Springs also supported a large Ring-billed Gull (400–500) and Herring Gull (40–50) colony this spring, with both species on nests during May. There was only one Herring Gull nest for sure; possibly this is the first nesting record for this species in the county. The nest ultimately failed, but an adult sat on two eggs for over a week. There were approximately 50 Ring-billed Gull nests at the beginning of May, but many had failed by the end of the period. No chicks were seen, but adults were still on nests at the end of May. Water levels were low in the part of the property that the gulls

frequented early in the season, but this did not seem to deter them from nesting. During the heavy rains in mid-May, several nests were flooded out. Also present at Nine Springs during the migration were Franklin's Gull; Bonaparte's Gull; and Caspian, Common, and Forster's Terns—the presence of the gull colony seemed to attract passing migrants. I did not see any Black Terns this spring.

As noted above, the April movement of landbirds was about normal and the first week of May brought constant south winds, so many species arrived though not many individuals. Then the migration was compressed and fairly rapid, with the bulk of migrants through the area by 16 May—in fact, after this date it was hard to find any migrants. I missed a number of species during migration, including Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Red-headed Woodpecker, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Connecticut Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Orchard Oriole. And I had low numbers for several others, such as Orange-crowned and Bay-breasted Warblers—I think this was a result of the rapid migration for most species. My best days for warblers were 12 May (25 species), 8 May (23 species), 15 May (21 species), and 10 May (20 species). Despite having over 20 species of warblers on these days, the numbers of individuals for many species were relatively low. Many species were heard much more often than seen due to abundant foliage by mid-May, but luckily it seemed that many species sang frequently during the season. Interesting sightings for landbirds this spring were White-eyed Vireo, Worm-eating Warbler, Pine Warbler (a territorial male was present at the end of the period), Hooded Warbler, and Henslow's Sparrow.

Abbreviations used in the following species accounts are: BOP, beginning of period; EOP, end of period; TTP, throughout the period.

REPORTS

(1 MARCH–31 MAY 2000)

Red-throated Loon.—Reports from 4 Lake Michigan and 1 Lake Superior counties, found 1 March in Ozaukee for a new early March date (Uttech), followed on 3 March in Milwaukee (Peterson). Reported 19 March in Manitowoc (Holschbachs) until 23 April, and in Sheboygan on 1 April by the Brassers. Reported into early May in Douglas County (Johnson). The Holschbachs counted 3 in Manitowoc on 22 April, and R. Johnson counted 6 in Douglas on 29 April.

Pacific Loon.—First reported 23 April in Ozaukee County (Schwartz, Uttech) and on 24 April (Tessen). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Common Loon.—Reports from 22 counties. First on 1 March in Ozaukee (Uttech) and 2 March in Jefferson (Hale), both new early March dates and in mostly normal numbers. Found at EOP in 5 northern counties and 1 central county (Waupaca County, Hewitt). High counts were 25 on 16 April, Winnebago (Tessen); 28 on 18 April, Ashland/Bayfield (Verch); and 40 on 18 April, Oneida (Tessen).

Pied-billed Grebe.—Reported from 38 statewide counties; TTP in Winnebago (Ziebell) and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties, and BOP in Dane County (Evanson). Found at EOP in 16 counties southernmost to Dane, Dodge, and Racine in mostly normal numbers. Ashman counted 70 in Dane on 13 April, and Belter found 80 in Marathon on 22 April.

Horned Grebe.—First reported 1 March in Brown (Regan) and Winnebago (Ziebell). Reports from 23 counties statewide; both coastal and inland records in normal to high numbers. Last reports 15 May, Ozaukee (Uttech); 16 May, Dunn (A. Holschbach); and 17 May, Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). High numbers were 440 on 15 April, Dunn (A. Holschbach) and 600 on 24 April, Ozaukee (Tessen).

Red-necked Grebe.—Reports in mixed numbers from 15 counties statewide. First reported 25 March in Ozaukee (Peterson). Found at EOP in Burnett (Hoeffer), Green Lake (Schultz), and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. Verch counted 21 in Ashland/Bayfield 18 April, and Johnson counted 27 in Douglas 29 April.

Eared Grebe.—Found in 6 counties, south to Dodge (Domagalski 14 May, Frank 17 May).

Others were 7 April in Portage (Berner), 27 April in Douglas (Putz), 9 May in Dunn (Polk), 13 May in Outagamie (Peterson), and 19 May in Winnebago (Ziebell). Last reported on 28 May in Dunn (Peterson). Frank counted 3 in Dodge on 17 May.

Western Grebe.—Reported from 3 counties this spring, first on 21 April in Monroe County (Kuecherer) and Dunn County on Lake Menominee (Gamache). Last reported on 24 May (2) in Trempealeau from the refuge observation platform (A. Holschbach).

American White Pelican.—Reports widely from 17 counties. A 26 March record in Pierce County (Carlsen) tied a 1999 date, followed 2 April in Brown (Hansen, Regan). Southernmost record from Grant County. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Brown, Dodge, Door, Oconto, and Winnebago Counties. Persico counted 455 in St. Croix County on 23 April.

Double-crested Cormorant.—Reports from 34 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers, south to Milwaukee and Racine (Korducki, David). Found TTP in Brown (Hansen) and Winnebago (Ziebell, Knispel). Found at EOP in 13 counties south to Dane and Dodge Counties. On 29 April Ziebell found 2,000 in Winnebago, where he also counted 179 nests on 26 May. Sontag counted 1,035 in Manitowoc on 10 May.

American Bittern.—First reported on the record early date of 12 March in Milwaukee (Lubahn). Next found on 15 April in Dane (Ashman). Reports in normal numbers from 16 counties scattered around the state. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Burnett, Door, Portage, and Winnebago Counties. Six were counted by Belter in Marathon on 30 April.

Least Bittern.—Reports from only 9 counties, first on 7 May in Winnebago (Ziebell). Next on 12 May in Waukesha (Gustafson) and 13 May in Ozaukee (Domagalski). Found 30 May in Brown (Regan) and EOP in Portage (Berner) and Winnebago (Ziebell, 2 on 13 May).

Great Blue Heron.—Found in 41 counties in normal numbers statewide. Reported TTP in Manitowoc (Holschbachs), Monroe (Kuecherer), and St. Croix (Persico). Found at EOP in 28 counties around the state. Belter counted 300 in Marathon on 29 April.

Great Egret.—Reported from 18 counties, north to Douglas; first on 17 March in Monroe

(Kuecherer) with no details, tying the second early March record. Next found on 3 April in Ozaukee (Bontly). Found at EOP in Dane, Dodge, Oconto, Ozaukee, St. Croix, Washington, and Winnebago Counties. Ziebell counted 180 in Winnebago on 25 April and found 172 nests on 26 May.

Snowy Egret.—Reports from 4 counties; first on 26 April in Brown (Tessen), 2 May in Dane (Hilsenhoff), and 3 May in Douglas (Putz). Last found in Brown on 9 May (Tessen) and 13 May in Bayfield (Lind). Regan counted 2 in Brown on 5 May.

Little Blue Heron.—First reported by Domagalski at Allenton Marsh ponds in Washington County on 5 May. Followed on 6 May (Tessen) and 7 May (Peterson, Smiths), and last found there on 10 May by Domagalski.

Tricolored Heron.—Found at Oconto Marsh by the Smiths during their May Day Count on 21 May. Seen later that day by Schei. Last seen within the marsh impoundment on 23 May (Hewitt, Schei, Smiths). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Cattle Egret.—Reported from 4 counties: in Brown on 26 April (Tessen) and early May by others, last there on 22 May (Tessen); 29 April to EOP in Winnebago (Ziebell); 1–13 May in Dane (Burcar); and 14 May (Sontag) and 15 May (Holschbachs) in Manitowoc. Regan counted 4 in Brown on 3 May, and Ziebell found 8 in Winnebago on 29 April and 4 nests on 26 May.

Green Heron.—Reports from 36 statewide counties, first on 18 April in Dane (Burcar) followed on 19 April in Portage (Hall). Found in 23 counties statewide at EOP and in mostly normal numbers. In Ashland/Bayfield on 5 May Verch counted 6, and in Portage on 29 May Berner counted 9 birds.

Black-crowned Night-Heron.—Found in 12 counties, either coastal, big river, or big waters. First reported on 1 April in Ozaukee by Domagalski, then on 6 April in Winnebago (Ziebell). Found at EOP in Door, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, St. Croix, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties. Ziebell counted 700 on 26 May in Winnebago and 903 nests on the same date.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.—Reports from 3 counties: 21 May in Milwaukee (Frank), 26 May in Trempealeau (Tessen), and 19 May to EOP in Winnebago (Ziebell). Ziebell noted behavior suggestive of nesting on 26 May.

White-faced Ibis.—Reported on 7 May by R. Smidt in the Delta Marsh of the Rat River Marsh Complex in Outagamie County. Accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Turkey Vulture.—Reported from 41 statewide counties in normal numbers, first on 5 March in Rock (Klubertanz). Found at EOP in 19 central or northern counties. Nested in one of the Smiths' (Oconto County) deer stands for the fifth year in a row, two fledged young. Verch counted 58 on 14 April in Ashland/Bayfield.

Greater White-fronted Goose.—Reported from 6 counties total, early on 1 March from Columbia and Dane (Ashman, Burcar). Followed on 2 March in Portage (Hall) and 3 March in Winnebago (Ziebell). Found on 12 March in Marathon (Belter) and 22 March in Shawano (Peterson). Last reported on 26 March in Columbia (Tessen). Large flocks this spring: 75 in Portage on 2 March (Hall), 90 in Columbia on 2 March (Peterson) at Schoeneberg Marsh, and 85 in Columbia on 5 March (Tessen).

Snow Goose.—Scattered around the state from 15 counties, including some interior counties like Clark, Green Lake, and Langlade. Reported 1 March in Columbia (Ashman) and St. Croix (Persico) and TTP in Winnebago (Ziebell). A late 19 May report from Door (Lukes). In Columbia County, Stutz counted 50 on 3 March and Ashman counted 50 on 12 March.

Ross's Goose.—Reports this spring from 6 counties, including St. Croix (Persico) and Burnett (Hoefler) in the northwest. Reported at BOP in Dane (Burcar) followed on 2 March in Columbia (Peterson). Last found in Dane on 16 April (Stutz). Ashman counted 6 birds on Goose Pond in Columbia on 14 March. Many reports (5) accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Canada Goose.—Found in mostly normal numbers from 41 counties around the state. Reported at EOP from 26 counties, north to Vilas and Douglas Counties. On 14 April Ziebell counted 4,400 in Winnebago, and on 15 April Berner counted 3,500 in Portage.

Brant.—This season's single bird was first reported on 5 March (Tessen) in Columbia County. Observed on 8 March (Peterson, Stutz) and last reported on 19 March in Columbia (Stutz, Wood). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Mute Swan.—Reported from 13 counties; TTP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Dane (Ash-

man and others), Door (Lukes), Douglas (Johnson), Waukesha (Gustafson), and Washington (Domagalski). BOP to 26 May from Marathon (Belter) and at EOP in Winnebago (Ziebell).

Trumpeter Swan.—Reports from 10 counties; TTP in Douglas (R. Johnson) and at BOP in St. Croix (Persico) and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties. Southernmost report from Dodge on 14 May (Domagalski). Other May reports from Marathon (Belter) 13 May and Burnett (Wood) 27–28 May. McInroy counted 19 in Burnett (Crex Meadows area) on 11 March.

Tundra Swan.—Found at BOP in Burnett (Hoefler), Monroe (Kuecherer), and Winnebago (Tessen, since December). Reports from 26 counties around the state in mostly normal numbers. Last reports on 7 May in Dane (Burcar) and EOP in Brown (Regan). Berner found 1,000 in Portage on 26 March, and Tessen counted 1,400 in Waupaca on 20 March.

Wood Duck.—Tallied TTP in Burnett, Door, Outagamie, Ozaukee, and Winnebago Counties; otherwise starting 6 March in Washington (Diehl). Found in 36 county reports and at EOP in 23 counties. On 18 April, Carlsen counted over 100 in Pierce.

Gadwall.—Found TTP in Dane (Ashman) and Winnebago (Ziebell) and BOP in Dunn (Gamache) and St. Croix (Persico). Reported from 26 counties in normal numbers and at EOP from Brown, Burnett, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Pierce, and Sheboygan Counties. Persico counted 97 in St. Croix on 18 March, and Ashman found 100 in Dane on 23 March.

Eurasian Wigeon.—This season's colorful male was first reported on 27 March (Heikkinen) at Shoveler's Sink in Dane County. This bird was seen and enjoyed by many and reported last on 9 April (Gustafson). Seven reports were accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

American Wigeon.—Reports from 33 counties in mostly normal numbers; BOP in Dane (Burcar), Dunn (Gamache), and Ozaukee (Uttech) and TTP in Winnebago (Ziebell). Found EOP in Barron (Goff) and Burnett (Hoefler). On 17 March, Belter counted 80 in Marathon County.

American Black Duck.—Found in 24 counties in normal numbers; TTP in 7 counties, south to Dane (Hilsenhoff). Reported BOP in 8 other counties and at EOP in Barron, Burnett,

Douglas, and Oconto Counties. Verch found 26 in Ashland/Bayfield on 6 March.

Mallard.—Reports from 41 counties statewide, and TTP from 29 of those counties in normal numbers. Gamache found 700 in Dunn on 1 March, and Belter counted 900 in Marathon on 5 April.

Blue-winged Teal.—First reported on 11 March in Ozaukee (Uttech). Found statewide in 41 counties in normal numbers. Reported at EOP from 22 counties scattered over the state. Belter counted 100 in Marathon on 3 May.

Northern Shoveler.—Reported 1 March in Door (Lukes) and Walworth (Parsons) and TTP in Dane (Hilsenhoff) and Winnebago (Ziebell). Reports from 33 counties in normal numbers around the state and at EOP from 11 counties south to north. On 14 April Ashman counted 250 in Dane, and on 22 April Belter found 130 in Marathon.

Northern Pintail.—Found at BOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Dane, Door, Dunn, and Langlade Counties. Reported from 24 counties in mostly normal numbers. Last reported 15 May in Douglas (Johnson) and EOP in Barron (Goff) and Ozaukee (Uttech). Gamache counted 22 in Dunn on 3 March, and Belter counted 35 in Marathon on 5 April.

Green-winged Teal.—Reported at BOP in Dane (Burcar), Door (Lukes), and Ozaukee (Uttech). Reports from 33 counties in normal numbers. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Barron, Brown, Burnett, Dane, Langlade, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oconto, and Portage Counties. Regan found 160 in Brown on 27 March, and Belter counted 210 in Marathon on 22 April.

Canvasback.—Reports from 24 counties; TTP in Ozaukee (Uttech) and BOP in Dane (Ashman, Burcar) and Winnebago (Ziebell). Reported last in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May (Verch). Ziebell found 110 in Winnebago on 7 April, and A. Holschbach counted 125 in Dunn on 15 April.

Redhead.—Reported at BOP in Dane, Door, and Manitowoc and TTP in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Winnebago Counties. Found in normal numbers from 23 counties around the state. Reports at EOP from Dodge (Domagalski), Sheboygan (Brassers), and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties. On 16 April, A. Holschbach counted 600 in Dunn.

Ring-necked Duck.—Reported widely from 40 counties and at BOP in Dane, Door, Dunn, Marathon, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Walworth, Waupaca, and Winnebago Counties. Found at EOP in Barron (Goff), Burnett (Hoefer), Dodge (Domagalski), and Vilas (Baughman). Belter counted 650 in Marathon on 17 March, and Tessen counted 300 in Oneida on 30 March.

Greater Scaup.—Reported from lakeshore counties (18 total), including inland counties of Outagamie, Shawano, and Winnebago. BOP in Door (Lukes), Manitowoc (Holschbach), Milwaukee (Korducki), Outagamie (Anderson/Petznick), Ozaukee (Uttech), and Winnebago (Ziebell). Last reported on 26 May in Douglas (Tessen). Sontag counted 4,150 in Manitowoc on 15 April.

Lesser Scaup.—Reported in normal numbers from 30 counties; at BOP in 7 and TTP in Milwaukee (Korducki) and Winnebago (Ziebell). Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Dunn (Gamache) Counties. Verch reported 1,200 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 April.

Harlequin Duck.—Reported from the Coast Guard Impoundment in Milwaukee at BOP (Korducki) through 25 March (Peterson) for one record.

Surf Scoter.—Reports from 2 counties: Ozaukee 12 March (Bontly) to 28 April (Strelka) and St. Croix (Persico) 7 May to EOP. Tessen counted 7 in Ozaukee on 12 March.

White-winged Scoter.—Reports from 3 counties: first on 4 March in Brown (Regan), 10 April (Uttech) to 24 April (Tessen) in Ozaukee, and last on 17 May in Milwaukee (Gustafson). Stutz counted 4 birds in Ozaukee on 16 April.

Black Scoter.—Reported only from Ozaukee County from 12 March (Strelka/Tessen) through 24 April (Tessen). Stutz counted 5 in Ozaukee on 1 April.

Long-tailed Duck.—Reports from 5 lakeshore counties; BOP in Door to 8 March (Lukes), Milwaukee to 25 April (Korducki), and Ozaukee to 13 May (Uttech). Found on 3 March in Sheboygan to 21 April (Brassers). Last in Manitowoc at EOP (Sontag). On 1 April, Stutz counted 20 in Ozaukee.

Bufflehead.—Reports from 37 counties statewide in normal numbers. At BOP in Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Pierce, Sheboygan,

Walworth, and Winnebago and TTP in Door (Lukes). Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Barron (Goff). Belter counted 2,000 in Marathon on 22 April.

Common Goldeneye.—Reports from 25 counties; BOP in 13 scattered counties and TTP in Door (Lukes), all in mostly normal numbers. Besides EOP in Door, found 15 May in Douglas (Johnson). Ziebell counted 1,200 in Winnebago on 2 March.

Smew.—This new species for Wisconsin was first noted by Putz while conducting waterfowl surveys on Allouez Bay on 24 March. After word spread, it was relocated 25 March by Belter, Hewitt, R. Johnson, P. Svingen, and Tessen. This well documented bird was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Hooded Merganser.—Reported from 33 counties; TTP from 8 and BOP from 5. Found at EOP in 6 counties, not the same as those where TTP. Belter counted 190 on 8 March in Marathon.

Common Merganser.—Reports from 33 counties; BOP in 10 and TTP in Door (Lukes). Reported at EOP in Douglas (LaValleys) and Langlade (Schimmels). Ziebell counted 1,200 in Winnebago on 4 March.

Red-breasted Merganser.—Reported first at BOP in Manitowoc (Sontag), Milwaukee (Korducki), Ozaukee (Uttech), and Winnebago (Ziebell); TTP in Door (Lukes). Reports from 24 counties in normal numbers. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). Ziebell counted 150 in Winnebago on 7 April, and Sontag counted 124 in Manitowoc on 28 April.

Ruddy Duck.—Reports from 28 counties around the state in mostly normal numbers. At BOP in Dane (Burcar, Evanson) and Ozaukee (Uttech), and TTP in Milwaukee (Korducki) and Winnebago (Ziebell). Found at EOP in Dane (Ashman, Burcar), Dodge (Domagalski), Dunn (Gamache), Green Lake (Schultz), and Washington (Domagalski). In Winnebago on 2 March, Ziebell counted 800 birds. In St. Croix County, Persico counted 152 on 16 April.

Osprey.—First reported on a new early date of 6 March in Sauk (Burcar), exceeding a 7 March 1941 date. This was followed by a 20 March report in Monroe (Kuecherer), then April reports. Found in 25 counties in mixed numbers. Reported at EOP from 10 northern counties and south to Manitowoc and Winne-

bago Counties. On 23 April, during his raptor counts in Bayfield, Brady counted 20 birds passing the observation tower. Interestingly, on 31 May in Portage, Berner found 8 individuals.

Mississippi Kite.—Regan observed and documented 2 individuals in Door County near Ellison Bay on 8 May. This record was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Bald Eagle.—Reports from 33 counties statewide in normal numbers. Found TTP in 16 counties around the state, with Monroe (Kuecherer) the southernmost. Additionally, Domagalski reported an EOP individual in Dodge County. Carlsen counted 75 migrants in Pierce on 4 March. In Bayfield, Brady counted 42 on 27 March.

Northern Harrier.—Reports from 12 counties TTP, north to Ashland/Bayfield Counties. Reported from 30 counties, southernmost to Racine (David). Found in 12 additional counties at EOP statewide, all in mostly normal numbers. On 28 March, Berner counted 10 in Portage County. Belter found 7 in Marathon on 26 May.

Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Reports of this small accipiter from 25 counties, including TTP in Barron (Goff), Door (Lukes), Dunn (A. Holschbach), Manitowoc (Holschbachs), St. Croix (Persico), and Waupaca (Hewitt). Also found EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Burnett (Hoefler), Douglas (LaValleys), and Portage (Berner). In Bayfield, Brady counted 82 on 4 May and 75 on 5 May.

Cooper's Hawk.—Reported in normal numbers from 33 counties statewide; TTP from 15 counties, south to Dane, Milwaukee, Racine, and Waukesha Counties. At EOP in 11 more mostly northern counties, but south to Jefferson. A high number of 3 was counted in Marathon (Belter) on 18 April and in Dane (Stutz) on 21 April.

Northern Goshawk.—Reports from 8 counties; BOP and 3 March in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch, Brady) and TTP in Door (Lukes), Langlade (Schimmels), and Monroe (Kuecherer). Other reports: 31 March in Forest (Tessen), 9 April in Menominee (Peterson), 25 May in Portage (Hall), and 28 May in Marinette (Schei). Verch found 2 in Ashland/Bayfield on 5 March, and pairs were reported with the Langlade and Menominee reports.

Red-shouldered Hawk.—Reported from 15 counties in mostly normal numbers. Found

TTP in Washington (Diehl), and then 2 March in Portage (Hall). Reports at EOP in Barron (Goff), Door (Lukes), Dunn (Gamache), Outagamie (Anderson/Petznick), and Portage (Berner, Hall). Berner counted 4 in Portage on 23 March, and Stutz found 3 in Grant on 12 May.

Broad-winged Hawk.—First reported on 3 March in Waupaca (Hewitt) and on 15 March in Washburn (Haseleu). Reports from 25 counties in normal numbers scattered around the state. Found at EOP in 11 west-central and northern counties. Brady counted 587 on 2 May in Bayfield during his Chequamegon Bay raptor migration survey.

Swinson's Hawk.—Brady reported a dark morph individual on 2 and 5 May at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center in Bayfield.

Red-tailed Hawk.—Reported statewide from 41 counties in normal numbers and TTP in 27 of those counties. Domagalski reported a "Kriders" Red-tail in Douglas on 26 March. Brady counted a high of 118 in Bayfield on 1 April.

Rough-legged Hawk.—Reported from 25 counties, beginning BOP from 17 counties, southernmost to Dane. Reported TTP in Barron (Goff), with three last reports on 26 May from Clark (Duerksen), Douglas (Tessen), and Marathon (Belter). Brady counted 23 in Bayfield on 24 April.

Golden Eagle.—Reports from 7 counties: BOP in Burnett (Hoefer) to 14 March and Monroe (Kuecherer), 4 March in Bayfield (Brady) to last on 8 May, 12 March in Marathon (Belter), 18 March in Outagamie (Shillinglaw), 21 March in Portage (Evanson), and 18 April in Oneida (Tessen). Brady counted 4 individuals on 4 March in Bayfield.

American Kestrel.—Reports from 36 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers. Found TTP in 24 counties and at EOP in 4 northern counties. Hall on 30 March in Portage counted 20 birds. On 19 May, Brady counted 24 birds in Bayfield.

Merlin.—This small falcon was found TTP in Douglas (LaValleys) and next on 19 March in Bayfield (Brady/Verch). Reported from 12 counties, with all but 2 north of Marathon County. Southern reports were from 14 April in Dane (Stutz) and 14 May in Columbia (Tessen). Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Door (Lukes), and Dunn (Gamache). Brady counted

4 in Bayfield on 2 May, and the LaValleys had 3 in Douglas on 28 May.

Gyr Falcon.—Brady observed and photographed a gray-morph immature in Bayfield at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center on 26 March. This record was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Peregrine Falcon.—Reported from 7 counties this year, but absent from Sheboygan County. Found TTP in Brown, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Ozaukee Counties. BOP in Douglas (Johnson) to 12 May, to 8 May in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), and to 12 May in Burnett (Hoefer). Two was the highest number reported from a number of the counties.

Gray Partridge.—Reports from only five counties; TTP in Door (Lukes) and St. Croix (Persico). Others were 15 May in Brown (Regan), 24 May in Kewaunee (K. Smith), and 28 May in Ozaukee (Diehl). Two birds were seen on 3 March in St. Croix and on 24 May in Kewaunee Counties.

Ring-necked Pheasant.—Reports from 30 counties statewide; TTP in 20 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Douglas (Johnson). Reported at BOP in Shawano (Peterson) and Sheboygan (Brassers), on 23 April in Racine (David), and at EOP in Richland (Duerksen). The Smiths counted 9 in Oconto on 24 March.

Ruffed Grouse.—Found in 27 counties in normal numbers, with the southernmost report from Monroe County (Kuecherer). Reported TTP in 15 counties, central to northern. At EOP in Brown (Wierzbicki) and Richland (Duerksen). Berner counted 10 in Portage on 10 April.

Spruce Grouse.—Reports from 2 counties: 5 March at the Old A bog in Oneida (T. Woods), 30 March in Oneida (Tessen), and last on 23 April on Fire Lane Road in Vilas (Baughman).

Sharp-tailed Grouse.—Reported from 4 counties; TTP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Burnett (Hoefer). Also 4 March (Johnson, Putz) and 26 March (Domagalski) in Douglas, and 13 May in Jackson (Smiths) along South Bear Bluff Road. Verch counted 12 on 21 April in Ashland/Bayfield, and Tessen counted 10 in Burnett on 27 May.

Greater Prairie-Chicken.—Reported TTP in Portage (Berner, Hall) and 17 March (Belter) to EOP (Ott) in Marathon County. Thirty were

counted in Portage on 12 April (Berner) and 20 April (Hall). Belter found 15 in Marathon on 30 April.

Wild Turkey.—Reports from 33 counties in normal numbers; TTP in 19 counties, including Dane. Also reports from Marathon, Oconto, and Walworth Counties. On 31 March Persico counted 41 in St. Croix, and on 19 April Duerksen counted 52 in Richland County.

Northern Bobwhite.—Reports from 9 counties generally west of the transition zone, except in Winnebago County (Ziebell). First on 13 March in Dane (Burcar), followed on 26 March in Columbia (Tessen). Also 31 March to EOP in Richland (Duerksen) and 29 April to EOP in St. Croix (Persico). Other May reports include 13 May in Winnebago (Ziebell), 20 May in Sauk (Tessen), 21 May in Iowa (Tessen), 26 May in Dunn (Tessen), and 29 May in Rock (Evanson). Duerksen counted 10 in Richland on 2 April.

Yellow Rail.—One report this spring from Crex Meadows in Burnett County on 27 May (Peterson, Tessen).

King Rail.—Reported from 4 counties: first on 29 April in Green Lake (Tessen), 7 May in Winnebago (Peterson, Ziebell) until 13 May, 13–20 May in Milwaukee (Korducki), and last reported in Trempealeau on 26 May (Peterson). Peterson counted 2 in Winnebago on 7 May.

Virginia Rail.—First reported on 18 April in Winnebago (Bruce), followed closely on 22 April in Dane (Burcar). Reports from 13 counties around the state, southernmost in Dane and Milwaukee (Korducki). Found at EOP in 7 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Douglas (Putz), and Vilas (Baughman). On 13 May, Stutz found 3 in Dane and Ziebell counted 4 in Winnebago. Tessen also counted 4 in Green Lake on 29 April.

Sora.—Reports from a wider 24 counties in normal numbers statewide. Again, first found on 18 April in Winnebago (Bruce) and then on 22 April in Dane (Burcar). Reported at EOP from 12 counties, north and south. Tessen counted 15 in Green Lake on 29 April. Ziebell found 12 in Winnebago on 13 May.

Common Moorhen.—Reported from only 4 counties, north to Brown County. First reported on 28 April in Winnebago (Tessen). Other reports on 12 May in Dane (Burcar), 19 May in Brown (Regan), and 21 May in Dodge (Frank). Last at EOP in both Dane (Ashman)

and Winnebago (Ziebell). Ziebell had 2 on 13 May.

American Coot.—Reports from 35 counties statewide in normal numbers; TTP in 9 counties, all southern. Found at EOP in 10 counties north to Douglas (Johnson). On 9 March, Hale counted 400 in Jefferson County. Belter counted over 500 on 14 April in Marathon.

Sandhill Crane.—Reports statewide from 37 counties in normal numbers. Found TTP in 12 counties, north to Door (Lukes) and Oconto (Smiths). At EOP in 15 additional counties, including the northern counties. Belter counted 220 in Marathon on 5 April.

Black-bellied Plover.—Reported from 14 counties beginning with three late April reports: 28 April in Brown (Tessen), 29 April in Milwaukee (Korducki), and 30 April in Dane (Ashman). Last reports: 27 May in Marathon (Belter) and Washington (Domagalski), 28 May in Ozaukee (Bontly, Uttech), and at EOP in Dane (Ashman). The Smiths counted 18 in Oconto County on 22 May.

American Golden-Plover.—Reports from 4 counties: 19 April in Columbia (Ashman), 28 April in Brown (Tessen), 4–21 May in Oconto (Smiths), and at EOP in Dane (Ashman). Ashman counted 25 in Columbia on 7 May.

Semipalmated Plover.—Reports from 20 counties in mostly normal numbers. First reported on 28 April in Brown (Tessen) and then 29 April in Milwaukee (Korducki). Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Manitowoc (Sontag), Milwaukee (Korducki), and Washington (Domagalski). The Smiths counted 48 in Oconto County on 14 May.

Piping Plover.—A good spring with reports from 3 counties: 4 May in Brown (Bauermann, Regan) on lower Green Bay, 6 May in Milwaukee (Tessen) from the Coast Guard Impoundment, and 14 May in Racine (R. Fare, fide Bruce) in the Myers Beach area.

Killdeer.—Reports from 39 counties statewide; TTP from 8 southern and central counties. Reported at EOP from 22 additional counties. Belter counted over 30 in Marathon on 3 May.

Black-necked Stilt.—Found again this year, but this time in Manitowoc in the impoundment on 23 May (Sontag, Uttech) for the only report.

Record accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

American Avocet.—Reported from 5 counties and on a record early date of 14 April in Brown (Regan, Tessen). Then on 5 May in St. Croix (Persico) at Three Lakes, 7 May in Dodge (Domagalski, Smiths) at the west end of Dike Road to 14 May (Domagalski), 11–19 May in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), and 12–18 May in Manitowoc (Sontag) in the impoundment. Three birds were found in Brown on 14 April (Regan, Tessen).

Greater Yellowlegs.—Reported from 28 counties; first reported on 5 March in Dunn (Gamache), exceeding the 11 March early record. Other March reports on 24 March in Portage (Berner) and 31 March in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). Last dates on 25 May in Douglas (Johnson) and Oconto (Smiths) and 27 May in Trempealeau (Benz). On 30 April, Belter counted 50 in Marathon County.

Lesser Yellowlegs.—Reports from 29 counties; first on 5 March in Columbia (Tessen) and Washington (Domagalski), a new early date exceeded only by a 29 February record. Found at EOP in Burnett (Hoefer), Milwaukee (Korducki), and Ozaukee (Uttech). Hilsenhoff found 315 in Dane on 1 May, and Belter counted 300 in Marathon on 7 May.

Solitary Sandpiper.—Reports from 26 counties in mostly normal numbers, first on 5 April in Langlade (Simmels). Late April reports include 27 April in Dane (Ashman, Evanston), 28 April in Portage (Berner) and Dunn (A. Holschbach), and 29 April in Ozaukee (Tessen). Reported at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Burnett (Hoefer). Belter counted 60 in Marathon on 3 May, and Johnson found 25 in Douglas on 6 May.

Willet.—Reported from 12 counties—mostly coastal, but some inland—and in normal numbers. First report on 28 April in Milwaukee (Korducki), then 29 April in Sheboygan (Brassers) and 30 April in Manitowoc (Sontag). Late May reports on 26 May in Milwaukee (Gustafson) and 28 May in Brown (Dave Kuecherer) and Oconto (Smiths). On 28 April Korducki found 13 birds in Milwaukee, and on 13 May Stutz counted 20 birds in Dane.

Spotted Sandpiper.—Reports from 30 counties in normal numbers, first on 20 April in Waukesha (Gustafson). Found at EOP in 19

counties, including the northernmost tier. In Ashland/Bayfield, Verch counted 23 on 19 May.

Upland Sandpiper.—Reported on 19 April in Ozaukee (Uttech) and from 10 counties total. Found at EOP in Burnett, Door, Douglas, Kewaunee, Ozaukee, and Portage Counties. Still in Dane on 26 May (Stutz). On 2 May K. Smith counted 5 birds in Kewaunee, and on 3 May Verch counted 4 birds in Ashland/Bayfield.

Whimbrel.—Reports from 4 counties: 17 May (Peterson) to 27 May (Regan) in Brown, 19 May in Washington (Domagalski), 24 May in Manitowoc (Tessen), 28 May in Milwaukee (Stutz), and 29–31 May in Door (Lukes). Peterson counted 23 in Brown on 17 May, Regan counted 16 in Brown on 27 May, and the Lukeses found 10 in Door on 29 May.

Hudsonian Godwit.—Reported from 13 counties scattered around the state in normal numbers. First reported on 30 April in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), then the first week of May. Reports from inland counties: Dodge on 7 May (Domagalski), Eau Claire on 8 May (Polk), Dunn on 9 May (Polk), then 22 May in Portage (Hall, Berner) and 24 May in Chippewa (Polk). Last reports on 27 May in Brown (Regan) and Marathon (Belter) and 30 May in Langlade (Simmels). High counts of 9 birds on 11 and 15 May in Brown (Peterson, Tessen) and on 17 May in Dodge (Frank).

Marbled Godwit.—Reported from 11 counties beginning in April; found 25 April in Brown (Regan) and 28 April in Milwaukee (Korducki). Late May reports of 23 May in Dunn (A. Holschbach) and Oconto (Smiths) and EOP in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Hoefer counted 6 in Burnett on 21 May.

Ruddy Turnstone.—Reports from 13 counties in normal numbers. First on 1 May in Milwaukee (Korducki). Many late May records: 25 May in Marinette (Schei) and Ozaukee (Bontly); 26 May in Door (Baumann) and Sheboygan (Brassers); 27 May in Trempealeau (Benz); and EOP in Brown, Dane, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Winnebago Counties. Sontag counted 275 in Manitowoc on 23 May.

Red Knot.—A 9 May report in Milwaukee (Korducki) is exceeded only by two 5 May records (1976, 1990), and ties a 9 May 1950 record. Reports from 7 counties, with the next report on 19 May in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). Late reports were 27 May in Trempealeau (Benz) and EOP in Brown and Manitowoc Counties. A high

of 3 was counted on 21 May in Oconto County (Smiths).

Sanderling.—Reports from 12 counties in normal numbers. First found on 4 May in Oconto (Smiths), followed on 5 May in St. Croix (Persico) and 7 May in Monroe (D. Kuecherer). Late May reports: 27 May in Trempealeau (Benz), 28 May in Brown (Baumann) and Winnebago (Bruce, Ziebell), 29 May in Dodge (Domagalski), and EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). The Smiths found 6 in Oconto County on 21 May, and Verch counted 7 on 31 May in Ashland/Bayfield.

Semipalmated Sandpiper.—Reported from 19 counties beginning on 2 May in Milwaukee (Korducki). A 3 May report from Douglas (Johnson) and a 4 May report from Oconto (Smiths) followed. EOP reports from Ashland/Bayfield, Dane, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington Counties. Domagalski found 250 in Dodge on 29 May.

Western Sandpiper.—The season's only report came from lower Green Bay on 7 May in Brown County by Baumann and Tessen.

Least Sandpiper.—Reports from 27 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers. First reported on 25 April in Dane (Ashman) and Washington (Domagalski). Last reports 29 May in Winnebago (Bruce) and EOP in Dane (Ashman) and Milwaukee (Korducki). On 5 May Hilsenhoff counted 623 in Dane, and on 7 May Tessen counted 500 in Brown.

White-rumped Sandpiper.—Reported from 15 counties, first on 28 April in Brown (Tessen). Late May reports: 28 May in Shawano (Peterson); 29 May in Dodge (Domagalski); and EOP in Dane (Ashman), Milwaukee (Korducki), and Ozaukee (Uttech). Ashman found 15 in Dane on 28 May, and Domagalski counted 12 in Dodge on 29 May.

Baird's Sandpiper.—First reported from Brown County on 27 April (Peterson) and from only 8 counties in normal numbers. Last report in Ashland/Bayfield at EOP. Verch counted 6 in Ashland/Bayfield on 31 May.

Pectoral Sandpiper.—Reports from 25 counties in normal to high numbers. First on 20 March in Winnebago (Tessen), followed on 25 March in Washington (Domagalski) and St. Croix (Persico), then on 26 March in Dane (Stutz). Last reports on 28 May in Dane (Ashman) and EOP in Ozaukee (Uttech). Hilsenhoff

counted 312 in Dane on 1 May, and Belter found 350 in Marathon on 7 May.

Dunlin.—Reported from 23 counties from around the state in normal numbers. First reported on 9 April in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) followed by many reports in early to mid-May. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Dane (Ashman), Manitowoc (Sontag), Milwaukee (Korducki), and Washington (Domagalski) Counties. Large numbers from Dodge County: 500 on 17 May (Frank) and 1,000 on 29 May (Domagalski).

Curlew Sandpiper.—A seventh spring record from Lower Green Bay on 26 May, when found by Regan and seen also by Hansen. Found on 27 May additionally by Harriman and Tessen. These records were accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Stilt Sandpiper.—Reported from 9 scattered counties, first on 2 May in Ozaukee (Uttech). Many reports during the first week of May. Last reports on 23 May in Dunn (A. Holschbach) and 28 May in Dane (Ashman).

Short-billed Dowitcher.—Reports from 19 counties in mostly normal numbers. Found on 29 April in Milwaukee County (Korducki) and first week of May from Dane, Oconto, Ozaukee, and Washington Counties. Last reports on 26 May in Dunn (Tessen) and 28 May in Dane (Ashman). On 15 May Persico found 43 in St. Croix, and on 16 May Ashman counted 90 in Dane County.

Long-billed Dowitcher.—Reports from 8 counties north to Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and south to Racine County (David). Last reported in Oconto County on 21 May by the Smiths, who counted 9 birds on 14 May.

Common Snipe.—Reports from 32 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers. Found TTP in Monroe (Kuecherer) and St. Croix (Persico) Counties. Reports from 4 other counties before mid-March. Reported at EOP from 14 other counties, including the northern tier. Klubertanz counted 10 in Rock on 11 March, and Gamache counted 14 in Dunn on 14 April.

American Woodcock.—Reported TTP in Burnett (Hoefer) and Waupaca Counties and from a total of 30 counties statewide. Found 1 March in Ozaukee (Uttech) and 2 March in Walworth (Parsons) Counties. Reported at EOP in 16 counties statewide. On 7 March, Hall counted 15 in Portage County.

Wilson's Phalarope.—Reports from 15 counties in varying numbers; first on 27 April in Dane (Hilsenhoff) and Columbia (Ashman) Counties. Last reports on 30 May in Ozaukee (Uttech) and EOP in Burnett (Hoefler) and Portage (Berner). On 18 May, Tessen found 12 in Brown County.

Red-necked Phalarope.—Reports from 5 counties: 14 and 15 May in Columbia (Tessen, Ashman), 14–16 May in Langlade (Schimmels), 15 and 23 May in Dane at Nine Springs (Hilsenhoff, Ashman), 24 May in Dunn (Polk), and 29 May in Dodge (Domagalski, with a count of 7 individuals).

Laughing Gull.—Found in Milwaukee County on 12 May by Korducki, and in Manitowoc County on 21 May by Sontag, for the only reports.

Franklin's Gull.—Reports from 7 counties: 1 May (Stutz) to 29 May (Ashman) in Dane, 13 May to EOP in Milwaukee (Korducki), 13–20 May in Winnebago (Ziebell), 14 May in Columbia (Tessen), 17 May (Tessen) to 21 May (Sontag) in Manitowoc, 23 May in Dunn (A. Holschbach), and 24 May in Trempealeau (A. Holschbach). Stutz counted 14 in Dane on 1 May.

Bonaparte's Gull.—Reported from 21 counties in mostly normal numbers. First reported on 24 March in Marathon (Belter), and then 25 March in Columbia (Gustafson) and Sheboygan (Brassers) Counties. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Douglas (Johnson), Manitowoc (Sontag), and Sheboygan (Brassers) Counties. High numbers: 288 on 21 April in Dane (Hilsenhoff), 310 on 30 April in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), and 275 in Manitowoc on 10 May (Sontag).

Ring-billed Gull.—Found in normal numbers from 35 counties throughout the state. Reported TTP in 17 counties throughout. Ziebell had 12,000 individuals and 9,005 nests in Winnebago on 19 May.

California Gull.—This occasionally occurring gull was found by Schultz on 8–9 May at Lakeside Park in Fond du Lac. The documentation was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Herring Gull.—Reports from 29 counties in normal to high numbers; TTP in 19 of the county reports. Ziebell counted 900 on 4 March in Winnebago, along with 59 nests on 19 May.

Thayer's Gull.—Reported from 7 counties: 4 March in Manitowoc (Tessen), 12–23 March in Sheboygan (Tessen), 21 March in Brown (Regan), 7 April in Winnebago (Tessen), 8 April in Kewaunee (Regan), 19 April in Eau Claire (Polk), and 21 April in Monroe (Kuecherer). No reports of more than one individual.

Iceland Gull.—Five county records: in Sheboygan, 12–23 March (Tessen) and 18 March (Brassers) at North Point; 18 March in Manitowoc (Wood); 19 April in Eau Claire (Polk); 13 and 21 May in Ozaukee (Frank); and 26 May (Regan, Hansen, Harriman) and 27 May (Tessen) in Brown County. Records that were submitted from Eau Claire, Manitowoc, and Ozaukee were accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Lesser Black-backed Gull.—The individual found in Middleton (Dane) in previous years was reported from BOP (Burcar) until 24 April (Evanston) and was seen by many others, for at least the seventh year. Additionally, Sontag reported one on 9 March in Manitowoc County.

Glaucous Gull.—Reports from 8 counties, all lakeshore except for Winnebago County. Found at BOP in Douglas (LaValleys, Johnson), Manitowoc (Sontag, A. Holschbach), Milwaukee (Korducki), and Winnebago (Ziebell). Last reports of 20 May in Milwaukee (Korducki) and EOP in Sheboygan (Brassers). On 25 March, Tessen counted 10 in Manitowoc County.

Great Black-backed Gull.—Reported from 4 counties: BOP to 17 April in Manitowoc (Sontag), 12 May in Brown (Regan), 7–28 May in Racine (David), and TTP in Sheboygan (Brassers). On 12 March, Peterson found 24 in Manitowoc County.

Caspian Tern.—Found in 14 counties in normal numbers. First reported on 12 April in Manitowoc (Sontag), followed on 14 April in Milwaukee (Korducki) and 17 April in Oconto (Smiths) and Ozaukee (Uttech). Reported at EOP in 10 of the 14 counties. Sontag counted 953 in Manitowoc on 12 May.

Common Tern.—Reports from 13 counties in normal numbers, including the four inland counties of Burnett, Dunn, Marathon, and Winnebago. First reported on 14 April in Milwaukee (Korducki). Found at EOP in Dane (Ashman), Douglas (LaValleys, Johnson), Milwaukee (Korducki), Sheboygan (Brassers), and Winnebago (Ziebell). Korducki counted 3,000 in Milwaukee on 15 May.

Arctic Tern.—Reported 14 May in Milwaukee County (Boldt) and 27 May in Racine County (David, Hughes). Submitted documents accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Forster's Tern.—Found in 22 counties throughout the state in mixed numbers. First reported on 7 April in Winnebago (Ziebell), and next on 13 April in Waupaca County (Tessen). Reported at EOP in Green Lake, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oconto, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties. Ashman counted 21 in Dane on 7 May, and Sontag found 35 in Manitowoc on 12 May.

Black Tern.—Reported from 19 counties in mixed numbers, but absent from Ashland/Bayfield and Washington Counties. First reported on 29 April in Green Lake (Schultz, Tessen). Found at EOP in 9 counties, north to Burnett County (Hoefler). Reported in low numbers in Outagamie and Oconto Counties. Ziebell counted 1,260 in Winnebago on 13 May.

Long-billed Murrelet.—This bird was found by Domagalski while scoping Big Cedar Lake for early waterfowl on 6 March. It was also seen that afternoon by Korducki. These records were accepted by the WSO Records Committee, and the bird will be added to the Wisconsin list as a hypothetical species.

Rock Dove.—Reports from 37 counties statewide; TTP in 25 of those counties in normal numbers.

Mourning Dove.—Reported statewide from 39 counties in normal numbers; TTP in 33 counties. Ziebell counted 200 in Winnebago on 5 March.

Black-billed Cuckoo.—Reports from 16 counties in normal to low numbers. Reported first on 8 May in Shawano County (Peterson). Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Dane, Dunn, Green Lake, Portage, and Waupaca Counties. Absent in Oconto and low numbers in Dane and Portage Counties. Belter counted 2 in Marathon on 26 May.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—Reported from 11 counties, with a northern report from Burnett County on 25 May (McInroy). First reported in Richland County on 6 May (Duerksen). Followed on 12 May in Grant (Stutz) and 13 May in Winnebago (Tessen). Last reports on 29 May in Dane (Stutz) and Waukesha (Gustafson) and at EOP in Richland (Duerksen). No more than one bird in any report.

Barn Owl.—This infrequently reported bird was found in two locations this spring: 19 March in Pierce (Carlsen) and 11 May in Sheboygan County (Jacobs fide Moretti). Both were documented by photographs and were accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Eastern Screech-Owl.—Reports from only 6 counties; TTP in Milwaukee (Korducki), Ozaukee (Uttech), Winnebago (Ziebell), and Waupaca (Hewitt). Also recorded BOP to 5 March in Dane (Burcar) and 8 March in Brown (Tessen).

Great Horned Owl.—Reported from 31 counties statewide in normal numbers. Reports from 18 counties TTP, BOP in Shawano and Vilas, and EOP in Pierce County. Four birds were counted on 10 May in Washington (Diehl) and 19 May in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch).

Snowy Owl.—Reports from 4 counties: BOP to 23 April in Douglas (LaValleys), 28–29 March in Clark (Decker), 5 April in Brown (Regan), and 10–11 April in Winnebago (Bruce).

Northern Hawk Owl.—Found at Thunder Lake area on 18 April in Oneida (Tessen) and relocated the following day (Tessen, Uttech). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Burrowing Owl.—An individual was found and documented by Hoffman on 11 April in Kenosha County at the Bong Recreation Area and accepted by the WSO Records Committee for the fourth April record.

Barred Owl.—Found in 32 counties statewide in normal numbers; TTP in 16 counties. Other reports of 4 March in Shawano County (Peterson), BOP to 11 May in Jefferson County (Hale), and EOP in Pierce (Carlsen) and Vilas (Baughman). Three individuals were counted on 4 March in Portage County (Hall) and 21 May in Oconto County (Smiths).

Great Gray Owl.—Reported in Forest County (Erdman, Meyer) from mid–April to EOP; nested, producing 3 young (Erdman).

Long-eared Owl.—Reports from 4 counties: BOP to 21 April in Manitowoc (Holschbachs), 4 March in Milwaukee (Strelka) and Richland (Duerksen), and 12–30 March in Vilas (Baughman). No more than one reported.

Short-eared Owl.—Reports from 7 counties and BOP (Bernier) to EOP (Hall) in Portage County. Found 9 April in Columbia (Stutz),

21 April in Burnett (Hoeffer) and Marinette (Schei), an injured bird on 1 May in Milwaukee (Diehl), and 25 May to EOP in Douglas County (LaValleys). Berner found 4 in Portage on 12 April, and Tessen counted 6 in Oneida on 18 April.

Northern Saw-whet Owl.—Reports from 8 counties, mostly northern, except for Waupaca (3 May, Hewitt). Found TTP in Douglas (LaValleys), 4–8 March in Brown (Hansen, Tessen), 5 March to 6 May in Shawano (Peterson), 16 March to EOP in Langlade (Schimmels), 29 March in Marathon (Belter), 7 April in Vilas (Baughman), and 18 April in Oneida (Tessen). Peterson found 2 calling in Shawano County on 5 March.

Eurasian Collared-Dove.—This recent addition to the state list was found BOP to late April (Potter) in Rock County. Also reports on 24 April (Heikkinen, Unson) and 29 April of 2 birds (Wood) in Rock County.

Common Nighthawk.—Reported widely from 30 counties in mostly normal numbers. First reported on 5 May in Dane (Burcar) and three more counties to 8 May. Found at EOP in 18 scattered counties. Persico counted 13 in St. Croix on 16 May.

Chuck-will's-widow.—Frank heard one calling in early morning out his bedroom window in Ozaukee. Also heard calling by Strelka later that evening. Frank's documentation accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Whip-poor-will.—Reports from 20 counties to the northern tier of counties. First reported on 24 April in Dane (Burcar), then 28 April in Brown (Hansen) and Waushara (Malueg), and 29 April in Door (Lukes). Found at EOP in 12 counties including Dane. The Smiths counted 13 in Oconto County on 21 May.

Chimney Swift.—Reported from 37 counties throughout the state in mostly normal numbers. First on 22 April in Dane (Ashman) and 24 April in Dunn (Gamache, A. Holschbach). Found at EOP in 26 statewide counties. Sontag counted 53 in Manitowoc on 16 May, and Stutz counted 100 in Dane on 13 May.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird.—Reports from 33 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First reported on 30 April in Richland (Duerksen), followed by many in the first week of May. A 15 April report equaling the early date was undocumented. Found at EOP in 22 coun-

ties, but absent from Sheboygan County. On 13 May, Korducki found 15 in Milwaukee County and Cowart counted 137 passing by his Concordia University observation site.

Belted Kingfisher.—Reported from 37 counties statewide; TTP from 7 counties, north to St. Croix. Other early March reports from Barron, Douglas, and Ozaukee Counties. Found at EOP in 19 additional counties. On 19 May, Verch counted 9 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

Red-headed Woodpecker.—Reports from 22 counties in mixed numbers. Found on 17 March in Shawano County (Peterson). Reported at EOP in 11 counties, including some northern ones. Stutz counted 8 in Dane on 3 May.

Red-bellied Woodpecker.—Reports from 30 counties in normal numbers; TTP in 23 counties. A northernmost report in spring of the last three years on 6 May from Douglas County (Putz). BOP reports from Brown and Shawano Counties. Stutz counted 8 in Dane on 3 May.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.—Found in 35 counties throughout the state, first on 3 March in both Manitowoc (Holschbachs) and Portage (Hall) Counties. Other March records on 26 March in Columbia (Tessen) and 28 March in Dane (Ashman). At EOP in 14 counties, south to Ozaukee (Utech). Low numbers reported in Washington County (Diehl, Domagalski). Belter found 12 in Marathon on 3 May, and Verch counted 14 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

Downy Woodpecker.—Found throughout the state in 41 counties and TTP in 33 of those counties. Belter counted 16 in Marathon on 4 April.

Hairy Woodpecker.—Reported TTP in 31 of 37 counties throughout the state. Belter counted 8 in Marathon on 23 April.

Black-backed Woodpecker.—Two reports: 7 March in Douglas County (Johnson Putz) and 31 March in Forest County (Tessen).

Northern Flicker.—Reports from 42 counties in normal numbers; TTP in Manitowoc (Holschbachs) and Washington (Diehl). A 1 March report in Ozaukee (Bontly). Found at EOP in 27 counties, including northern. On 22 April Persico counted 18 in St. Croix, and on 15 April Belter counted 20 in Marathon.

Pileated Woodpecker.—Reported from 32 counties throughout the state; TTP in 21 counties in mostly normal numbers, except below normal in St. Croix County (Persico). Also found at EOP in Dane County (Ashman). Berner counted 3 in Portage County on 27 April.

Olive-sided Flycatcher.—Reports from 14 counties scattered over the state. First reported on 6 May in Portage County (Hall), and next on 13 May in Dodge (Domagalski) and Ozaukee (Uttech). A late 29 May record in Dane (Stutz) and 30 May in Portage (Berner), then at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Burnett (Hoefer), Door (Lukes), Manitowoc (Sontag), and Ozaukee (Uttech). Three birds were found by Persico in St. Croix on 24 May.

Eastern Wood-Pewee.—Reports from 36 counties statewide in normal numbers. A 29 April report in Columbia (Evanson) was first, followed on 9 May in Dane (Ashman). Found at EOP in 27 counties throughout the state. On 26 May, Belter counted 17 in Marathon.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.—Found in 11 counties in normal to higher numbers in one report. First recorded on 12 May in Ozaukee (Uttech). On 13 May in Dane (Ashman, Stutz), Dodge (Domagalski), Marathon (Belter), and Milwaukee (Korducki). Stutz found 3 in Dane on 13 May, and Verch found 2 in Ashland/Bayfield on 26 May.

Acadian Flycatcher.—Reports from 8 counties in normal numbers, north to Portage County (Berner) and absent in Manitowoc County. Initially reported on 12 May in Grant (Stutz) and Washington (Domagalski). Other reports 20 May and after. Last reports on 29 May in Waukesha (Gustafson) and EOP in Dane (Ashman, Burcar), Green Lake (Schultz), Portage (Berner), and Washington (Domagalski). Tessen counted 15 in Grant County on 21 May.

Alder Flycatcher.—First reported on 14 May in Burnett (Hoefer), and then 17 May in Dane (Burcar) and Oconto (Smiths). Reports from 17 counties in normal numbers. At EOP in 12 counties; ranging central to northern, except for Dane County (Burcar). On 26 May, Belter counted 14 in Marathon. On 31 May, 6 were counted in Oconto (Smiths) and Portage (Berner).

Willow Flycatcher.—Reported from 23 counties in normal numbers, north to Dunn (A. Holschbach) and Oconto (Smiths) Counties. First reported on 7 May in Winnebago (Tessen)

and then on 13 May in Dane (Evenson). Found at EOP in 12 counties, south to Dane County. In Marathon on 27 May, Belter counted 5 birds. The Smiths found 4 birds in Oconto County on 31 May.

Least Flycatcher.—Found in 33 counties statewide and in mostly normal numbers. Reported first on 29 April in Marathon (Belter), and then on 1 May in Milwaukee (Korducki), Portage (Berner), Richland (Duerksen), and Rock Counties (Klubertanz). Belter found 55 in Marathon on 13 May, and Verch counted 74 in Ashland/Bayfield on 14 May.

Eastern Phoebe.—Reported from 39 counties statewide in normal numbers; TTP in Winnebago (Ziebell). Then reported on 31 March in Manitowoc (Sontag). Found at EOP in 27 counties around the state. Berner counted 25 in Portage County on 18 April.

Great-crested Flycatcher.—Reports from 37 counties statewide in normal numbers. First report on 7 April in Ozaukee (Uttech), then a 30 April report in Dane (Burcar) and Manitowoc (Holschbachs). Found at EOP in 29 counties throughout the state. On 13 May, Belter counted 19 in Marathon County.

Western Kingbird.—Found on 23 May by Cowart in Ozaukee County at the Concordia University bluff. Seen later that same day by Bontly, Domagalski, Strelka, and Uttech. Seen briefly on 24 May (Domagalski).

Eastern Kingbird.—Reported from 40 counties throughout the state in mostly normal numbers. First report on 1 May in Winnebago (Tessen). Numerous reports the first week of May followed. Found at EOP in 30 counties statewide. Verch counted 34 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.—This almost annual species was seen on 29 May along Knollwood Drive in Ozaukee County, first by others and then by Cutright and Uttech, who submitted reports. Accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Loggerhead Shrike.—Reports from 9 scattered counties, but nesting only in Oconto 27 May. First reported on 7 April in Pierce County (Carlsen), 9 April in Oconto (Smiths), and then on 14 April in Kewaunee County (K. Smith). The Ozaukee birds were first found on 29 April (Tessen) and many times after. A northern report from Burnett (Hoefer) on 12 May. A 30 May

record in Door (Regan) and at EOP in Dunn (Gamache), St. Croix (Persico), and Oconto (Smiths). Two birds were noted 14 April to EOP in Oconto County and 21 May to EOP in Ozaukee County.

Northern Shrike.—Reported from 25 counties statewide; BOP in 19 counties in normal to high numbers. Last reports on 18 April in Ozaukee (Uttech) and Douglas (LaValleys), and 19 April in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). Five birds were seen in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) on 3 March and in Portage (Hall) on 6 March.

White-eyed Vireo.—Three county reports: 6 May in Outagamie (Petznick) and Dane (Burcar) to 18 May (Stutz), then found on 7 May along the Egret Nature Trail at Horicon National Wildlife Refuge in Dodge County (Smiths).

Bell's Vireo.—Reported in 5 counties, first in Dane on 6 May (Burcar). Found 10 May in Grant (Peterson), 20 May in Racine (David), and 21 May in Iowa (Tessen). Last reports on 28 May in Grant (Smiths) and 31 May in Eau Claire (Polk). Tessen found 4 birds in Iowa County on 21 May.

Yellow-throated Vireo.—Reports from 30 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers. Reported first on 29 April in Green Lake (Schultz) and next on 3 May in 5 scattered counties. Found at EOP in 13 counties north to Douglas (Johnson) and Vilas (Baughman) Counties. Belter counted 17 in Marathon on 13 May.

Blue-headed Vireo.—Reports from 26 counties in normal numbers. Found on the record early date of 13 April in Dane (Fallow) at the Truax Campus of Madison Area Technical College. Next found on 27 April in Portage (Berner). Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Douglas (Johnson). Persico counted 6 in St. Croix on 11 May, and Verch counted 8 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

Warbling Vireo.—Found in 35 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First reported on 30 April in Dane (Ashman, Burcar) and Marathon (Belter). Reported at EOP from 24 counties statewide. Belter counted 30 in Marathon on 13 May.

Philadelphia Vireo.—Reported in 9 scattered counties; first on 6 May in Door (Regan) followed on 7 May in Dane (Ashman). Late on 23 May in Manitowoc (Sontag) and last reported on 25 May in Burnett County (McInroy). Sontag found 2 birds in Manitowoc on 11 May.

Red-eyed Vireo.—Reports from 33 counties in normal numbers. Found on the record early date of 16 April (formerly 19 April 1957) in Outagamie (Anderson, Petznick). Next report on 4 May in Dane (Ashman). EOP reports from 27 counties statewide. Verch counted 43 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May, and Belter counted 40 in Marathon on 26 May.

Gray Jay.—Reports from 3 counties: 2 March to 27 May in Vilas County (Baughman), 30 March (Tessen) to 6 May (Peterson) in Oneida County, and 6 birds on 31 March in Langlade County (Tessen).

Blue Jay.—Reported from 35 statewide counties; TTP in 31 counties. Belter counted 65 in Marathon on 2 May.

American Crow.—Reported from 40 counties throughout the state; TTP in 31 counties. Belter counted 500 in Marathon on 26 March.

Common Raven.—Reports from 20 counties south to Waupaca (Hewitt); TTP in 11 northern counties. Found at EOP also in Marathon, Oconto, and Waupaca Counties. On 19 May, Verch counted 18 in Ashland/Bayfield.

Horned Lark.—Reported from 35 counties; TTP in 20 counties, including north to Vilas. Also reported at BOP in Brown, Jefferson, Outagamie, and Walworth Counties. Ziebell found 46 in Winnebago on 5 March, and Hall counted 130 in Portage County on 9 March.

Purple Martin.—Found in 27 counties in mixed numbers around the state. First reported on 9 April in Marathon (Belter), then on 10 April in Portage County (Hall). Found at EOP in 19 counties north to Ashland/Bayfield and Douglas. On 31 May, Ziebell counted 62 in Winnebago County.

Tree Swallow.—Reports from 41 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First reported on 11 March in Burnett (Hoeftler). Found at EOP in 28 counties statewide. Berner counted 1,300 in Portage on 13 April, and Belter counted 1,600 in Marathon on 13 May.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow.—Reported from 37 counties statewide in normal numbers. Reported first on 10 April in Dane (Hilsenhoff, Stutz). Found at EOP in 24 counties, south to north. On 13 May, Belter found 200 in Marathon and Stutz counted 300 in Dane County.

Bank Swallow.—Reports from 26 counties in normal numbers. Reported first on 13 April in Ozaukee (Uttech), then on 16 April in Milwaukee (Korducki) and Winnebago (Tessen). Found at EOP in 18 counties, including northern locations. Stutz counted 300 in Dane on 13 May.

Cliff Swallow.—Reported from 27 counties in mixed numbers. First reported on 30 March in Ozaukee (Uttech). Reported at EOP in 19 counties statewide. Belter counted 1,500 in Marathon on 13 May, and Berner counted 1,800 in Portage County on 21 May.

Barn Swallow.—Reports from 42 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Found first on 25 March in Ozaukee (Uttech) for a third March record. More normal on 4 April in Portage County (Berner). Reported at EOP in 28 counties around the state. Belter counted 800 in Marathon on 13 May.

Black-capped Chickadee.—Reported from 42 counties statewide in normal numbers. Reports TTP from 34 counties statewide. Belter counted 40 in Marathon on 26 March, and Verch counted 46 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

Boreal Chickadee.—Reports from 3 counties: 31 March in Langlade (Tessen), 23 April (Smiths) and 6 May (Peterson) in Oneida, and 2 March through 29 May in Vilas County (Baughman).

Tufted Titmouse.—Reported from 13 varied counties in normal numbers; TTP from Dane, Dunn, Monroe, and Richland Counties. Other reports of 13 March to EOP in Milwaukee (Strelka), BOP to 11 May in Jefferson (Hale), 26 March (Tessen) to 29 April in Columbia, and 8–24 May in Door County (Lukes). On 26 April, Gamache counted 6 birds in Dunn County.

Red-breasted Nuthatch.—Reported from 35 counties in mostly normal numbers. Found TTP in 10 northern and central counties, and a southern report from Dane (Ashman). Other BOP reports from Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Monroe, Shawano, Washington, Waupaca, and Winnebago Counties. Verch counted 7 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

White-breasted Nuthatch.—Reports from 40 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Reported TTP in 31 counties statewide. Persico counted 15 in St. Croix on 9 April.

Brown-headed Nuthatch.—Wisconsin's second record was recorded by Donna Gentry in Milwaukee County (Fox Point) 26 February to 19 April. This report was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Brown Creeper.—Reports from 32 counties around the state in mostly normal numbers. Found TTP in Portage (Berner, Hall), St. Croix (Persico), and Vilas (Baughman) Counties. Reported EOP in 5 northern counties, south to Washington, where it nested (Domagalski). Stutz found 12 in Dane County on 10 April.

Carolina Wren.—Found in 4 counties: from the usual Waupaca location TTP (Hewitt), 5 March in Vilas at a feeder (Stiner, fide J. Baughman), 30–31 March in Richland (Duerksen), and 15 April in Waushara County (Maluge).

House Wren.—Reported from 42 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First reported on 29 March in Waupaca (Hewitt), which exceeds the 31 March early record, then on 15 April in Richland (Duerksen). Found in 30 counties statewide at EOP. On 13 May, Ziebell counted 26 in Winnebago and Belter found 35 in Marathon County.

Winter Wren.—Reports from 23 counties in mixed numbers around the state. First reported on 4 March in Douglas County (Johnson, Putz). Other March records on 24 March in Portage (Berner) and 31 March in Dunn (A. Holschbach). Many reports of movements in mid-April. Reported EOP in 10 mostly northern or central counties. Belter found 5 in Marathon on 26 May.

Sedge Wren.—Reported from 26 counties statewide in normal numbers. Three April reports: 29 April in Douglas (Johnson) and Green Lake (Schultz), and 30 April from Marathon (Belter). At EOP in 17 mostly northern counties, but a southern report from Dodge County. Ziebell counted a phenomenal 156 on 13 May in Winnebago County.

Marsh Wren.—Reports from 26 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First reported on 29 April in Green Lake (Schultz) and then 30 April in Dane (Ashman, Burcar). Found at EOP in 17 counties, south to Dodge County. Ziebell counted a whopping 614 on 13 May in Winnebago County.

Golden-crowned Kinglet.—Reports from 36 counties in mostly normal numbers. Reported at BOP in Dunn (A. Holschbach), Manitowoc (Holschbachs), and Winnebago (Ziebell)

Counties, and TTP in Portage (Berner). Found at EOP in Door, Douglas, Langlade, and Vilas Counties. Stutz counted 35 in Ozaukee on 1 April, and Belter counted 30 in Marathon on 16 April.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—Reported from 34 counties around the state in mostly normal numbers. Found at BOP in Burnett County (Hoefer) and on 23 March in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Last reported on 27 May in Vilas County (Baughman). Persico found 65 in St. Croix on 15 April, and Belter counted 70 in Marathon on 16 April.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—Reports from 33 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First reported on 4 April in Winnebago County (Ziebell). April reports from 6 additional counties. Found at EOP in 17 counties, north to Dunn, Langlade, Oconto, and St. Croix Counties. Stutz counted 30 in Dane County on 7 May.

Eastern Bluebird.—Reported from 41 counties throughout the state in normal numbers, except in Sheboygan County where reported in low numbers (Brassers). Found TTP in 11 counties, including north to Door, Dunn, Langlade, and Shawano. Reported at EOP in 18 additional counties around the state. Belter counted 21 in Marathon on 23 May.

Veery.—Reports from 28 counties in mostly normal numbers. First reported on 1 May in Dane (Hilsenhoff) and then 2 May in Milwaukee (Korducki). An early April report from Douglas County had no details. Found at EOP in 16 central to northern counties. The Smiths counted 8 in Oconto on 21 May, and Berner counted 15 in Portage on 26 May.

Gray-cheeked Thrush.—Reported from 16 counties in mixed numbers, but absent from Dunn and Marathon Counties. First reported on 3 May in Rock (Tessen) and then 5 May in Washington (Domagalski). Last reported on 20 May in Outagamie County (Anderson/Petznick). Stutz counted 7 in Dane County on 13 May.

Swainson's Thrush.—Reports from 26 counties in really mixed numbers, including low counts from 6 counties. First reports on 3 May in Ozaukee (Utech) and Winnebago (Bruce) Counties and 4 May in Dane (Evanson) and Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties. A 19 April report from Marathon had no details. Last reported on 29 May in Green (Evanson) and 30 May in Winnebago (Bruce) Counties. Verch counted 9 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

Hermit Thrush.—Reported from 31 counties in mixed numbers throughout the state. The only March report was on 14 March in Monroe County (Kuecherer). Then reported on 3 April from Ozaukee (Bontly) and Winnebago (Tessen) Counties. At EOP in 8 mostly northern counties, south to Marathon. On 16 April McInroy counted 20 in Burnett County, and on 12 May Berner counted 23 in Portage County.

Wood Thrush.—Reports from 34 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. April reports: 13 April in Douglas (LaValleys), 15 April in Burnett (Hoefer), 22 April in Outagamie (Anderson/Petznick), and 24 April in Door (Lukes). At EOP in 22 counties statewide, south to Dane, Racine, and Walworth Counties. Berner found 13 in Portage County on 17 May.

American Robin.—Found throughout the state in 41 counties in normal numbers. Reported TTP in 29 counties around the state. Goff counted 1,000 in Barron County on 20 April.

Gray Catbird.—Reported from 40 counties throughout the state in mostly normal numbers. First reported on 29 April in Walworth County (Parsons). Found at EOP in 31 counties around the state. On 17 May Berner counted 25 in Portage County, and on 26 May Belter counted 25 in Marathon County.

Northern Mockingbird.—Reports from 8 scattered counties; first on 25 April in Dodge County (Bartholmai). Then on 4 May in Burnett (Hoefer), 5 May in Sheboygan (Brassers), 16 May in Columbia (Evanson) and in Outagamie (Truax), 20 May in Winnebago (Knipsel), 22 May (Regan) to 29 May (Tessen) in Door, and 28 May in Brown County (Belter). Two birds were in Columbia County (Evanson), where they nested.

Brown Thrasher.—Found in 38 counties throughout the state in mostly normal numbers. First reported on 31 March in Portage County (Berner). Reported at EOP from 26 counties throughout the state. Verch counted 13 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

European Starling.—Reported from 42 counties throughout the state in normal numbers; TTP in 35 of the counties.

American Pipit.—Reports from 10 scattered counties; first on 30 April in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). Next reported on 3 May in Douglas (Johnson) and Washington (Domagalski) Counties. Last reports on 17 May from Brown (Regan), Douglas (Johnson), and Mani-

towoc (Tessen) Counties. Verch found 14 in Ashland/Bayfield on 30 April. Hoefler counted 10 in Burnett County on 12 May.

Bohemian Waxwing.—Found in 7 counties in the northern third of the state. Reported at BOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Vilas (Baughman). Also found 3 March (Johnson) to 26 March (Domagalski) in Douglas, 6 March in Portage (Hall), 11–18 March in Shawano (Peterson), and 18 April in Clark (Decker). Last reports on 23 April in Marathon (Belter) and 25 April in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). Verch counted 380 on 24 March in Ashland/Bayfield.

Cedar Waxwing.—Reports from 37 counties in mostly normal numbers statewide. Found TTP in 12 counties, north to Langlade County (Schimmels). Reported at EOP in 17 counties throughout the state. On 18 March, Persico counted 265 in St. Croix County.

Blue-winged Warbler.—Reported from 26 counties statewide in normal numbers. First reported on 30 April in Richland (Duerksen), followed on 1 May in Dane (Hilsenhoff) and Waushara (Malueg). Many others after this date. Found at EOP in 11 counties north to Dunn, Marathon, and Oconto. Gamache counted 7 in Dunn on 7 May, and Berner also found 7 in Portage on 17 May.

Golden-winged Warbler.—Reports from 29 counties in normal numbers statewide. Reported first on 1 May from Dane (Hilsenhoff) and Washington (Domagalski) Counties. Reported at EOP in 11 northern counties to Ashland/Bayfield and Douglas Counties. Belter found 15 in Marathon on 23 May.

Brewster's Warbler.—This hybrid was reported on 5 May at Whiting in Portage County (Berner). Tessen found one at Baxter's Hollow on 20 May in Sauk County.

Lawrence's Warbler.—This hybrid was reported at the Bong State Recreation Area on 10 May in Kenosha County (Goeppinger, Laviness).

Tennessee Warbler.—Reports from 36 counties statewide in mixed numbers. First reported on 30 April in Door County (Lukes), then on 1 May from Dane (Hilsenhoff), Portage (Berner), and Monroe (Kuecherer) Counties. Last reported on 26 May in Door (Baumann) and EOP in Green Lake (Schultz). On 12 May in Dunn County, A. Holschbach counted 30 birds.

Orange-crowned Warbler.—Reported from 21 counties in mixed numbers. The first report on 24 April in Dane County (Fallow) was the second earliest April record (14 April 1998). Then on 1 May from 5 scattered counties. Last reports on 21 May in Barron County (Goff) and 22 May in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Two were found on 12 May (Berner) and 15 May (Hall) in Portage County.

Nashville Warbler.—Reported from 29 counties in normal numbers statewide. First reports on 25 April in Portage County (Berner) and 27 May in Dane County (Ashman). Found at EOP in 10 mostly northern counties, south to Portage County. Verch found 37 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

Northern Parula.—Reports from 25 scattered counties in mostly normal numbers. Reported record early on 9 and 12 April at Stricker's Pond in Middleton in Dane County (Kozlovsky). Submitted to the WSO Records Committee. More normally reported on 1 May from Langlade (Schimmels) and Ozaukee (Bontly) Counties. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Door, Douglas, Langlade, and Vilas Counties. Verch found 6 on 19 May in Ashland/Bayfield.

Yellow Warbler.—Reports from 39 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First reported on 21 April in Marinette County (Schei) and then on 24 April in Dane County (Fallow, Stutz). Late April reports in 7 additional counties. Reported at EOP in 26 counties throughout the state. Ziebell counted 64 in Winnebago on 13 May, and Belter counted 50 in Marathon on 23 May.

Chestnut-sided Warbler.—Reported from 35 counties around the state in mostly normal numbers. Reported first on 1 May in Dane (Hilsenhoff) and Waushara (Malueg) Counties. Found at EOP in 16 counties south to Dane. Verch counted 72 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

Magnolia Warbler.—Reported in 30 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers. First report on 2 May in Waupaca County (Hewitt), then on 3 May in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Milwaukee (Korducki). Found at EOP in 4 northern counties and the 2 southern counties of Washington and Dane. Ashman counted 14 on 12 May in Dane County.

Cape May Warbler.—Reports from 26 statewide counties in mixed numbers. First

found on 3 May in Dane (Stutz) and Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties. A late report on 30 May in Racine County (David), and EOP reports in Douglas and Vilas Counties. Stutz counted 4 in Dane on 5 May, and Berner found 4 in Portage on 9 May.

Black-throated Blue Warbler.—Reports from 13 scattered counties. First reported on 5 May from Manitowoc (Sontag) and Vilas (Baughman) Counties, then on 6 May from Langlade, Ozaukee, and Washington Counties. As a migrant also in 6 other counties. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Langlade, Manitowoc, and Vilas Counties. On 29 May, Verch counted 4 in Ashland/Bayfield.

Yellow-rumped Warbler.—Reported from 40 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Three March reports: 29 March in Dane (Stutz) and Monroe (Kuecherer), and 31 March in Portage (Berner). Reported at EOP in 9 counties, south to Manitowoc and Waupaca Counties. On 18 April in Dunn County, A. Holschbach counted 160. Berner counted 90 in Portage on 1 May.

Black-throated Green Warbler.—Reports from 31 counties in normal numbers statewide. First reported on 23 April in Dane County (Ashman), followed on 27 April in Monroe (Kuecherer) and Richland (Duerksen) Counties. Found by end of April in 10 additional counties. Last at EOP in 11 counties, south to Ozaukee (Uttech) County. Verch counted 14 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

Blackburnian Warbler.—Found in 27 counties in mixed numbers statewide. Reported first on 1 May in Ozaukee (Bontly), Portage (Berner), and Washington (Domagalski) Counties. A 16 April report from Marathon County had no details. Numerous reports the first week of May. Last reports: 28 May in Florence (Strelka), and EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Door (Lukes), Douglas (Johnson), Manitowoc (Holschbachs), and Vilas (Baughman) Counties. Belter counted 6 in Marathon County on 26 May.

Yellow-throated Warbler.—Reports from 3 counties: a migrant in Ozaukee on 8 May (Uttech), 10 May (Peterson) and 20 May (Tessen) from Baxter's Hollow in Sauk, and 10 May (Peterson) to 26 May (Wood) in Grant. Peterson found 2 birds in Grant County on 10 May in their usual location in Wyalusing State Park.

Pine Warbler.—Reported from 24 counties in mostly normal numbers. First report on 21

April in Portage County (Berner, Hall). In 5 more counties by 25 April. Found at EOP in 13 counties, southernmost to Dane County (Hilsenhoff). On 19 May, Verch counted 6 in Ashland/Bayfield.

Prairie Warbler.—Reports from 2 counties this spring: 12 May at Greenfield Park in West Allis in Milwaukee County (Heins), and 20 May in the Appleton area of Outagamie County (Shillinglaw).

Palm Warbler.—Reports from 36 counties in mostly normal numbers throughout the state. First reported on 23 April in Dane (Ashman) and Dunn (Gamache) Counties. Next in Milwaukee on 28 April (Korducki). Reported at EOP in Door (Lukes), Portage (Berner) in Dewey Marsh, and Vilas (Baughman) Counties. Belter counted 35 in Marathon on 3 May, and Persico found 28 in St. Croix on 4 May.

Bay-breasted Warbler.—Reports from 20 counties in mixed numbers; first on 3 May in Dane (Stutz) and Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties. In Ozaukee County on 4 May (Bontly). Last reports on 24 May in Dane County (Evanston) and 30 May in Door County (Lukes). The Smiths counted 6 at the wildlife sanctuary in Brown County on 6 May.

Blackpoll Warbler.—Reported from 14 scattered counties in normal to low numbers. First reports on 5 May in Brown (Hansen), Dane (Ashman), Door (Lukes), and Washington (Domagalski) Counties. Last reports on 30 May in Brown (Regan) and Ozaukee (Uttech), and at EOP in Dane County (Ashman). Ashman counted 7 in Dane County on 12 May.

Cerulean Warbler.—Found in 13 scattered counties; first on 3 May in Milwaukee (Bontly) and Rock (Klubertanz) Counties. Many reports before 15 May, north to Shawano (Peterson) and Washburn (Haseleu) Counties. A rare 30 May report in Portage (Berner), and at EOP in Green Lake (Schultz) and Washington (Domagalski) Counties. On 12 May, Stutz counted 20 in Grant County.

Black-and-white Warbler.—Reports from 34 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Reported first on 23 April in Washington (Domagalski) and on 26 April in Monroe (Kuecherer) Counties. In 4 more counties on 30 April. Last reported at EOP in 13 central and northern counties, southernmost to Green Lake (Schultz) and Monroe (Kuecherer) Counties. Verch found 19 in Ashland/Bayfield on 20 May.

American Redstart.—Reported from 36 counties around the state in mostly normal numbers. Reported on 2 May in Milwaukee (Korducki) and 3 May in Dane (Ashman and others). Reported at EOP in 25 counties throughout the state. On 13 May, Belter counted 30 in Marathon County.

Prothonotary Warbler.—Reported from 4 counties: 8 May in Dane (Ashman), 12 May in Grant (Stutz), 20 May in Marathon (fide Belter), and 26 May in Buffalo (Tessen) with 4 birds.

Worm-eating Warbler.—Reports from 3 counties: week of 7 May in Brown (Baumann), 10–12 May in Dane (Ashman), and 20 May in Sauk (Peterson, Tessen) at Baxter's Hollow.

Ovenbird.—Reports from 41 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First reports on 27 April in Jefferson (Hale) and 30 April in Manitowoc (Holschbachs) Counties. Reports at EOP in 23 statewide counties, south to Dane. Berner counted 41 in Portage County on 8 May, and Belter counted 40 in Marathon County on 26 May.

Northern Waterthrush.—Reported from 29 counties in mostly normal numbers. Reported record early on 2 April in a Noyes Park woodlot in Milwaukee (Thomas). Next report on 23 April in Marathon County (Belter). Early documentation was sent to the WSO Records Committee. Found at EOP in 10 counties, south to Washington County, where nesting (Domagalski). Belter found 9 in Marathon County on 13 May, and the Smiths counted 7 in Oconto County on 14 May.

Louisiana Waterthrush.—Reports from 11 counties in normal numbers, north to Polk County. First reported on 16 April in Dunn County (A. Holschbach), then on 26 April in Milwaukee County (Bontly). Also found in Portage, Manitowoc, Marathon, Monroe, Ozaukee, and Sauk Counties. Found at EOP in Dane (Burcar), Dunn (Gamache), and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties. A. Holschbach counted 6 in Dunn County on 5 May.

Kentucky Warbler.—Reported only from Grant County: first on 10 May (Peterson) with 7 birds, 21 May (Tessen) with 6 birds, and 28 May (Smiths) with 3 birds.

Connecticut Warbler.—Reports from 14 counties in normal numbers; first on 6 May in Milwaukee County (Strelka). Next on 12 May in Dane (Evanson) and Door (Lukes) Counties. Reports as migrants from 7 other counties. Last

reports on 27 May in Burnett (Tessen) and Dane (Stutz) Counties, and EOP in Douglas (Johnson) and Vilas (Baughman) Counties. On 23 May, Regan saw 2 in Brown County and David counted 2 in Racine County.

Mourning Warbler.—Reports from 24 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First report on 4 May in Door County (Lukes). Next reports on 8 May in Portage (Berner) and 9 May in Brown (Tessen) and Dane (Stutz). Found at EOP in 15 counties around the state. Belter counted 14 in Marathon County on 23 May.

MacGillivray's Warbler.—This first Wisconsin record was mist netted by a team of "Birds Without Borders" banders (Albanese) on 10 May in the Pewaukee area in Waukesha County. This bird was captured, banded, processed, photographed, and released after 10–15 minutes. Detailed notes were taken and documentation was submitted and subsequently accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Common Yellowthroat.—Reported from 39 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First found on 29 April in Green Lake (Schultz) and next on 30 April in Dane (Ashman). Reported at EOP in 30 counties statewide. On 13 May, Belter counted 42 in Marathon County and Ziebell found 66 in Winnebago County.

Hooded Warbler.—Reports from 9 scattered counties: 6 May in Waukesha (Gustafson), 7 May in Marathon (Belter, Ott) and Washington (Domagalski), 8 May in Ozaukee (Uttech), 9 May in Dane (Stutz), 12 May in Portage (Berner), 13 May in Shawano (Peterson), 19 May in Manitowoc (Holschbachs), and 26 May in Rock (Klubertanz). Last at EOP in Manitowoc County (Holschbachs).

Wilson's Warbler.—Reports from 29 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers. First reports on 4 May in Sheboygan (Brassers) and 5 May in Rock (Cederstrom) County. Many reports in first week of May, north to Vilas County. Reported at EOP in Barron (Haseleu), Door (Lukes), Douglas (Johnson), and Pierce (Carlsen) Counties. Domagalski counted 30 in Ozaukee County on 13 May.

Canada Warbler.—Reported from 23 counties around the state in mostly normal numbers. First report on 4 May in St. Croix County (Persico), then on 6 May in Dane (Burcar). Other first reports in 8 counties to mid-month.

Late reports in the south from Racine County on 21 May (David) and Waukesha County on 29 May (Gustafson). Last reports at EOP from 8 northern counties, except for Dane County (Ashman). Belter counted 3 in Marathon County on 23 May.

Yellow-breasted Chat.—Reports from 3 counties: 12 May in Grant (Stutz), 13 May in Dane County at Odana Marsh (Evanson), and in Iowa County on 20 May (Peterson) and 21 May (Tessen).

Summer Tanager.—Reports from 4 counties: 1 May at Lustig Park in Janesville in Rock (Cederstrom), 13 May to EOP in Ozaukee (Frank, Uttech), 15 May in Door (Lukes) seen by 25 members of The Clearing's bird class, and 16 May in Outagamie (Tessen).

Scarlet Tanager.—Reported from 35 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First report on 30 April in Rock County (Klubertanz), followed on 1 May in Rock County (Cederstrom). Found at EOP in 19 counties, south to Dane and Walworth. Korducki found 10 in Milwaukee on 13 May, and Berner counted 13 in Portage on 17 May.

Western Tanager.—One was found coming to feeders in Trempealeau County 27 April to 1 May (fide Leshner).

Eastern Towhee.—Reports from 31 counties in normal to high numbers. First reported on 24 March in Ozaukee County (Bontly) and on 25 March in Washington County (Diehl). Other reports starting 10 April in Jefferson (Hale). Found at EOP in 19 counties, south to north. Gamache counted 8 in Dunn County on 7 May, and Verch counted 17 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

American Tree Sparrow.—Reports from 33 counties: at BOP in 20 counties south to north, and TTP in Door County (Lukes). Otherwise, last reports were from Douglas (LaValleys) 29 April, Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) 30 April, and 13 May in Florence County (Strelka). Hall counted 354 in Portage County on 16 April.

Chipping Sparrow.—Reported from 42 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First report on 1 April in Dane (Burcar, Evanson) and Milwaukee (Korducki). Found at EOP in 30 counties throughout the state. The Smiths counted 37 in Oconto county on 30 April, and the LaValleys counted 50 in Douglas on 15 May.

Clay-colored Sparrow.—Reports from 30 counties in normal numbers. Reported first on 25 April in Burnett (Hoefer) and Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties. In 6 more counties before 1 May. Low reports from Dane County. Reported at EOP in 17 mostly northern counties, except for Milwaukee. LaValleys counted 30 in Douglas County on 15 May.

Field Sparrow.—Reported from 35 counties in mostly normal numbers statewide. Reported at BOP in Brown County (Hansen), then on 8 March in Green Lake County (Schultz). Later March reports from 3 other counties. Found at EOP in 20 counties, south to Dane and Walworth Counties. Twelve birds were counted on 26 April in Dunn County (A. Holschbach) and 20 May in Racine County (David).

Vesper Sparrow.—Reports from 24 counties in mostly normal numbers. First reports on 25 March in Columbia County (Gustafson) and 31 March in Portage County (Berner). Reported at EOP in 16 counties, south to Dane and Dodge. Berner counted 21 in Portage County on 15 April.

Lark Sparrow.—Reports from 7 counties: 24 April in Dane (Burcar), 26 April in Dunn (A. Holschbach) and Monroe (Kuecherer), 29 April in Washington (Domagalski), 7 May in Trempealeau (A. Holschbach), 9 May in Sauk (Peterson), and 23 May in Walworth (Parsons). Found at EOP in Dunn (Gamache) and Monroe (Kuecherer) Counties. Holschbach counted 5 in Dunn County on 12 May.

Savannah Sparrow.—Reported from 38 counties statewide in normal numbers. Reported first on 8 April in Portage County (Hall). Last at EOP in 28 counties throughout the state, except the far south. Ziebell counted 300 in Winnebago county on 13 May.

Grasshopper Sparrow.—Reported from 12 scattered counties. Two April reports: 26 April in Monroe (Kuecherer) and 29 April in Green Lake (Tessen). Found in 8 counties during the first week of May. At EOP in Dane, Door, Dunn, Manitowoc, Monroe, Ozaukee, Portage, and St. Croix Counties. Gamache counted 5 in Dunn County on 17 May, and Hall counted 3 in Portage County on 26 May.

Henslow's Sparrow.—Reports from 16 counties around the state in normal numbers. First reports on 24 April in Dane (Burcar) and 25 April in Waushara (Malueg). Other April reports from Green Lake and Marathon Counties.

Found at EOP in Dane, Dodge, Green Lake, Portage, Richland, and St. Croix Counties. Two birds were found on 7 May in Dodge (Smiths), on 11 May in Marathon (Belter), and on 31 May in St. Croix (Persico) Counties.

Le Conte's Sparrow.—Reported from 8 scattered counties. First reported 1 May in Milwaukee (Korducki) and then 4 May in Burnett (Hoefler). Last on 27 May in Marathon (Ott) and Vilas (Baughman). EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Burnett (Hoefler), and Douglas (Johnson, LaValleys). Verch had 2 in Ashland/Bayfield on 5 May and throughout.

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow.—Reports from 3 counties: 26 May in Burnett (Peterson, Tessen), 24 May (David) to 26 May (Korducki) in Milwaukee at the Coast Guard Impoundment, and 28 May in Racine County (David) at Wind Point. On 26 May, Tessen counted 3 in Burnett County and Korducki counted 3 in Milwaukee County.

Fox Sparrow.—Reports from 28 counties in mixed numbers scattered around the state. Found at BOP in Dane County (Burcar) and 7 March in Shawano (Peterson) and Winnebago (Tessen) Counties. Last reported in Douglas County on 9 May (LaValleys). Berner counted 160 in Portage County on 10 April.

Song Sparrow.—Reported from 43 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Reports at BOP from 9 counties, south to central. Found at EOP in 24 counties throughout the state. Ziebell counted 210 in Winnebago County on 30 April.

Lincoln's Sparrow.—Reported from 15 counties in normal numbers around the state. First on 13 April in Dane County (Stutz), followed on 26 April in Monroe County (Kuecherer). Found at EOP in Barron (Haseleu), Douglas (Putz), Portage (Berner, Hall), and Vilas (Baughman) Counties. Sontag counted 6 in Manitowoc on 16 May, and Hall counted 5 in Portage County on 31 May.

Swamp Sparrow.—Reports from 30 counties statewide in normal numbers. Found TTP in Dane (Ashman) and Manitowoc (Holschbachs) Counties and then 8 March in Dunn (A. Holschbach) County. Found at EOP in 20 counties throughout the state. Ziebell counted 248 in Winnebago County on 13 May.

White-throated Sparrow.—Found in 37 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers,

but below normal in 4 counties. Reported at BOP in Dane County, where they overwintered (Ashman, Burcar). Otherwise first on 8 March in Dunn (A. Holschbach) and Outagamie (Tessen) Counties. Found at EOP in 9 more northern counties and south to Washington, where nesting (Domagalski). Belter found 30 in Marathon County on 2 May, and Johnson counted 25 in Douglas County on 5 May.

Harris's Sparrow.—Reports from 4 counties: 4–8 May in St. Croix (Persico), 5 May (Putz) to 22 May (Johnson) in Douglas, 11 May (Uttech) to 14 May (Bontly) in Ozaukee, and 18 May in Marathon (J. Moore fide Belter).

White-crowned Sparrow.—Reported from 33 counties in normal numbers. First report on 18 April in Monroe County (Kuecherer) and 23 April in Wauwasha County (Malueg). Late April reports from 3 other counties. Last reports on 25 May in Ozaukee (Bontly) and 26 May in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). David had 15 in Racine County on 14 May, the LaValleys had 30 in Douglas on 15 May, and Sontag counted 16 in Manitowoc on 16 May.

Dark-eyed Junco.—Total reports from 39 counties; at BOP in 14 counties, south to north. An "Oregon" race junco was reported in Burnett County on 35 March (McInroy). Last reported at EOP in Douglas (Johnson) and Vilas (Baughman) Counties. Hall found 258 in Portage County on 3 April, and Belter counted 300 in Marathon on 14 April.

Lapland Longspur.—Reports from 21 counties statewide in normal to high numbers. Found at BOP in 7 counties, north to Clark (Decker). Last reported on 21 May in Oconto County (Smiths). On 29 March Domagalski counted 920 in Washington County, and on 18 April K. Smith counted 855 in Kewaunee County.

Snow Bunting.—Reported from 16 counties, at BOP in 12 of them. Last found in Marinette County (Schei) on 21 April and in Douglas County on 24 April (LaValleys). Tessen had 100 in Brown County on 22 March, and the Smiths counted 150 in Oconto County on 26 March.

Northern Cardinal.—Reports from 40 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Found TTP in 34 counties to Ashland/Bayfield. Also reported from Vilas County (Baughman). Duerksen counted 20 in Richland County on 17 March.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak.—Reports from 36 counties in mostly normal numbers. First report on 30 May in Dane County (Burcar) and 1 May in Milwaukee County (Korducki). Early May reports from 9 other counties, north to Vilas. Reported at EOP in 29 counties, including northern ones. Verch counted 52 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

Blue Grosbeak.—A second-year male with a few brown feathers on the back was watched for 10 minutes coming to feeders at the Aasen's residence in La Crosse County (Smiths). Documentation was sent to the WSO Records Committee.

Indigo Bunting.—Reported from 41 counties in normal numbers statewide. Reported first on 22 April in Douglas County (LaValleys). Next on 2 May from Ozaukee County (Uttech). Reports at EOP in 26 counties statewide. Belter counted 30 in Marathon County on 26 May.

Dickcissel.—Four reports: 22 May (2) in Portage County (Hall), 26 May in Dunn County (Tessen), and 29 May in Green and Rock (Evanson) Counties.

Bobolink.—Reports from 34 counties around the state in mixed numbers. First report on 27 April in Richland County (Duerksen). Numerous reports during first week of May. Found at EOP in 23 counties statewide. Verch counted 56 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May. Schei had over 100 in fields along the Marinette/Oconto County line on 19 May.

Red-winged Blackbird.—Reported from 40 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Found TTP in 25 counties statewide, then at EOP in 7 additional counties. On 18 April A. Holschbach had 1,100 in Dunn County, and on 13 May Ziebell counted 1,108 in Winnebago County.

Eastern Meadowlark.—Reports from 35 counties in mostly normal numbers. TTP in Dane, Monroe, Ozaukee, and Racine Counties. Reported 2 March in Door County (Lukes). Found at EOP in 23 counties statewide. The Smiths had 14 in Oconto County on 14 May, and Belter counted 16 in Marathon county on 23 May.

Western Meadowlark.—Reports from 15 counties in normal numbers; TTP only in Portage County (Hall). Next report on 8 March in Brown (Tessen) and Pierce (Carlsen) Counties. Absent in Dunn and Langlade Counties. Found

at EOP in Dane, Kewaunee, and Pierce Counties. Berner counted 15 in Portage County on 26 April.

Yellow-headed Blackbird.—Reported from 20 counties, north to Douglas and Vilas Counties. First reported on 1 April in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Last at EOP in 11 counties, north to Douglas (Johnson). On 13 May, Ziebell counted 458 in Winnebago County.

Rusty Blackbird.—Reports from 20 counties in mixed numbers, north to Ashland/Bayfield and Douglas Counties. Reported BOP in Portage County (Hall) and 3 March in Dane County (Stutz). Last reports on 30 April in Winnebago County (Tessen) and 3 May in Marathon County (Belter.) On 5 April, Belter counted 300 in Marathon County.

Brewer's Blackbird.—Reports from 25 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. First reports on 5 March in Winnebago (Ziebell) and 6 March in Waupaca (Hewitt). Found at EOP in 13 counties, south to Ozaukee County. The Smiths counted 150 in Oconto County on 16 April, and Berner counted 160 in Portage County on 26 April.

Common Grackle.—Reports from 42 counties throughout the state; TTP in 18 counties. Reported at EOP in 14 additional counties, including northern. Ziebell counted 500 in Winnebago County on 1 March.

Brown-headed Cowbird.—Reports from 42 counties statewide in normal numbers. Found at BOP in Dodge, Manitowoc, Oconto, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties. Reported at EOP in 22 additional counties, including northern. Belter counted 130 in Marathon County on 13 May.

Orchard Oriole.—Reports from 14 counties, south of a line from Oconto to Dunn Counties. First on 3 May in Rock County (Tessen) and on 4 May in Door County (Lukes). Last reports on 29 May in Brown County (Tessen) and EOP in Ozaukee, Sheboygan, St. Croix, and Washington Counties. Regan found 4 in Brown County on 14 May.

Baltimore Oriole.—Reported from 43 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Reported first on 28 April in Monroe County (Kuecherer). Reports from 16 counties the first week of May. Found at EOP in 28 scattered counties. On 13 May, Ziebell counted 38

in Winnebago County and Belter counted 40 in Marathon County.

Pine Grosbeak.—Found at BOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) to 4 March, in Douglas (LaValleys) to 11 March, and in Vilas (Baughman) 2 March. Also found 5 March in Oneida County (Wood).

Purple Finch.—Reported from 30 counties in mostly normal numbers statewide. Found TTP in Barron, Burnett, Door, Langlade, and Waupaca Counties, and BOP in 5 additional counties. Reported at EOP also in Ashland/Bayfield, Douglas, Marathon, Oconto, Portage, and Vilas Counties. A. Holschbach counted 32 in Dunn County on 8 March, and Verch counted 33 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 May.

House Finch.—Reports from 40 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Found TTP in 30 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield and Douglas. Also at EOP in Dodge, Richland, and Vilas. Ziebell counted 50 in Winnebago on 7 March.

Red Crossbill.—Two county reports: 19 March in Langlade County (Schimmels) and TTP in Vilas County (Baughman).

White-winged Crossbill.—Reports from 3 counties: 2 March (4 birds) in Shawano County (Peterson), 4 March in Douglas County (Johnson), and 25 March in Sheboygan County (Brassers).

Common Redpoll.—Reported from 20 counties, south to Milwaukee. Found at BOP in 13 northern counties, except for Winnebago. Last reports on 13 April in Vilas (Baughman) County and 17 April in Douglas (Johnson) County. Peterson counted over 100 in Shawano County on 1 March, and McInroy counted 100 in Burnett County on 20 March.

Hoary Redpoll.—Four County reports: 1 March in Shawano (Peterson), 1–25 March in Oconto (Smiths), 9–29 March in Douglas (Johnson), and 31 March in Menominee County (Tessen). The Smiths had 2 different birds coming to their feeders at different times.

Pine Siskin.—Reports from 31 counties statewide in mixed numbers. Found TTP in Barron, Burnett, Columbia, Door, Waupaca, and Winnebago Counties. Reports from 10 additional counties at BOP, south to Dane County. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Dane (Peterson), Douglas (LaValleys), and Vilas

(Baughman) Counties. Hall counted 17 in Portage County on 8 April.

American Goldfinch.—Reports from 42 counties throughout the state in mixed numbers. Reported TTP in 29 counties statewide, and at EOP in 4 additional. The Smiths counted 54 in Oconto County on 16 April.

Evening Grosbeak.—Reported from 14 mostly northern counties, but south to Monroe County (Kuecherer). Found TTP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Vilas (Baughman) Counties. Verch counted 15 in Ashland/Bayfield on 19 March, and McInroy counted 15 in Burnett County on 14 April.

House Sparrow.—Reported from 40 counties statewide; TTP in 32 counties. Ziebell counted 200 in Winnebago County on 13 May.

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Young House Finch
by Virgil Diodato

“By the Wayside”—Spring 2000

Rare species documentations include Pacific Loon, Tricolored Heron, White-faced Ibis, Brant, Eurasian Wigeon, Smew, Mississippi Kite, Gyrfalcon, Piping Plover, Black-necked Stilt, Curlew Sandpiper, California Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Arctic Tern, Long-billed Murrelet, Barn Owl, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Chuck-will's-widow, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Brown-headed Nuthatch, MacGillivray's Warbler, Western Tanager.

PACIFIC LOON (*Gavia pacifica*)

23 April 2000, Concordia University bluff, Ozaukee County—I was doing some Easter Sunday recreational birding and actually set out with more of an intent to see if there were any raptors up, but because there weren't, I turned my attention and scope on Lake Michigan. While scoping the waters below, I believe I actually had two birds: one an adult in breeding plumage, the other an adult coming out of winter plumage. The breeding-plumaged adult is the one I spotted first and fortunately the one that also moved in the closest, so it is the one I chose to document. I recognized it because of the striking contrast between the soft gray head and the shiny throat patch. At that distance (250 yards), I wouldn't have called it purple, but it had a highly reflective quality. The bird spent a lot of time underwater and I had to relocate it several times, each

time sorting through a number of other loons, both Common and Red-throated. This actually was good, because it convinced me that I was able to definitely separate out this species. When the bird was up, I also got a good look at the bill, which was very slim and straight. The eyes were red. The head posture (level) helped separate it from Red-throated Loons, as did the throat patch color. I got a good look at the flanks and they were black all the way to the water line, with no white like the Arctic Loon. This bird was also considerably smaller than Common Loons that were available for comparison, and the head coloration also clearly separated them. This was the second Pacific Loon I have seen in the state, my first being seen last year in Madison.—Carl Schwartz, Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin 53211

TRICOLORED HERON (*Egretta tricolor*)

21 May 2000, Oconto Marsh, Oconto County—My husband and I were ob-

serving birds from the north dike as part of our Oconto County May Day count. While walking west along the dike several hundred yards, just past the pump, I observed a smallish heron behind some vegetation about 75 yards away that had a dark head and neck. Thinking it might be a Little Blue, I called my husband over and the bird moved out from behind the weeds. Using the scope, he said it was a Tricolored and not a Little Blue. We both viewed the bird for about ten minutes, and then he left to go get another birder who was in town.

I continued to watch the bird as it foraged and hid in the weeds. When the bird moved out from behind the vegetation, I could see the dark blue/gray head and neck, with the blue/gray running down to its upper breast. It had a dark head with some short white plumes at the rear. Its upper back and wings were the same dark blue/gray. There was a light/whitish stripe on its foreneck, running from its throat to its belly. Its belly and undertail coverts were white. The mid-back had some lighter/tannish/brownish colored feathering back to the tail. The legs appeared to be dark gray/greenish. The bill was a light grayish with a dark tip. The bird was walking and hunting, and would stop occasionally to preen. This heron was smaller than the Great Egrets that were in the vicinity, but larger than the Black-crowned Night-Herons in the area. Viewing was from 75 to 100 yards with binocs and a spotting scope.

When my husband and the other birder returned, they also observed the bird. Shortly, the bird flushed and was observed in flight as it was flying away from us. It showed the blue/gray frontal color and wings, the white belly and

rump, and the darkish trailing legs and flew with a relatively slow, direct flight. The bird was still present in the area when we left in early afternoon. It was subsequently seen again on 23 May by ourselves and two others.—*Karen Smith, Lena, Wisconsin 54139.*

WHITE-FACED IBIS (*Plegadis chihi*)

7 May 2000, Deltox Marsh, Rat River Complex, Winnebago County—We were birding from the dike and regularly stopping to scope the pond. My wife first saw the bird along the middle of the east shore when we were past the low area in the middle of the dike. We recognized it as an ibis at this point (about 200 yards) and consulted our National Geographic guide to refresh ourselves on field marks. We then slowly moved up to about 100 yards away. Total viewing time was about 15 minutes.

We first noted the bright rusty color of the plumage as the bird was preening at the shoreline when first seen. When it raised its head, the large curved bill was seen, and we identified it as an ibis. Shortly after the initial sighting, it flew around the marsh and landed in exactly the same spot (still in view in scope). The bird appeared to be limping when moving, as it flapped its wings each time it took a step. Before we moved closer, the bird again flew around the marsh several times and again returned to the same spot. We very slowly moved closer and stopped about 100 yards away to avoid disturbing the bird. At this point, we were able to see quite clearly the pink skin surrounding the eye and base of the bill, the edging of white feathers around the bare facial skin, and a reddish eye. The sun was overhead, but

somewhat behind us, so the legs were shaded by the bird's body and simply appeared to be dark. The bill seemed to have a pinkish cast also. We observed the bird preening and feeding at the closer range for 7 to 8 minutes. We separated this bird from a Glossy Ibis because the facial skin was pink and enclosed the eye and base of bill (versus blue/gray skin on a Glossy, with less of face covered, i.e. not around eye), and also because of the strong edging of white feathers around the pink facial skin and the reddish eye, versus a darker eye of a Glossy Ibis.

After we moved away to return to the parking lot, we followed the bird with our binoculars as it again flew around the marsh. The bird's flight seemed strong and there was no indication of a damaged or "dangling" leg. We lost sight of the bird as it flew behind bushes in the center of the marsh, and did not locate it again, although we did not see it flying away from the marsh.—Robert Smidt, Appleton, Wisconsin 54914.

BRANT (*Branta bernicla hrota*)

8 March 2000, pond at Highways 51 and 60, Columbia County—After searching many times for the Brant after it had been reported on the Madison rare bird alert, I finally found it on a pond where no one else had reported finding it. After failing to find the Brant at Goose Pond, I decided to check the closest area of water, a small pond at the intersection of Highways 51 and 60. There were only about 80 geese in and around this pond, so I was able to scan it fairly quickly. Midway through my scan of the pond, I came upon the Brant standing at the edge of the water. The bird was 80–100 feet

from any other geese, which made it conspicuous because all the other geese were congregated in groups of five or more birds. Another immediately obvious feature of the bird was the lack of a white "chin strap," like those found on Canada Geese.

In order to get a better look at the bird, I got out my scope and examined the bird in greater detail. I was able to see the white triangular-shaped spot on the bird's neck. The bird also had a dark brown back; white undertail coverts; black head, breast, and neck (except for the white spot); and brown, barred flanks. The flanks were entirely brown in a small area near the bird's breast, and the brown barring continued from the area just past the bird's breast to the area above its leg. The bird's bill was black and stubby, and the legs were dark brown to black in color. Based on all the field marks of this bird, I believe it was an adult Brant, subspecies *hrota*.—Aaron Stutz, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

EURASIAN WIGEON (*Anas penelope*)

27 March 2000, Shoveler Sink, west of Madison, Dane County—This bird was first seen by Dick and Debbie Trexel of Madison on Saturday, 25 March, and again on 26 March. They called it into the Madison hotline, from which I picked it up prior to making the hotline report for the week. I then went out both to see the bird for myself and to confirm that it was in fact an Eurasian and not an American Wigeon.

The bird had a clearly reddish head (like the Redheads nearby) but had an obvious creamy bar going from the top of the bill to the crown. Its bill was silver-gray, with a black tip. Its back and sides (the side being almost bisected by

a narrow white line) were silver-gray, and its rump was mostly black, with a distinct white band in front of the black rump that went from under belly to upper tail coverts. Its chest was a mixture of silver-gray and salmon, suggesting either that the bird was not a full adult male or that it was not yet in full breeding plumage. The feathers at the ends of the folded wings looked to be alternately black and silver-gray.

The bird was feeding in the center of the pond along with Mallards, Ruddy Ducks, and Ring-necked Ducks. Redheads and American Wigeons were nearby. It did not appear to interact with any of the other birds. I looked for the greenish patch extending behind the eye, but could see none, and I saw no green speculum while it was feeding. I observed the bird solo following the hotline call, and it was subsequently seen on the days following by many WSO members and others.—*Chuck Heikkinen, Madison, WI 53711.*

SMEW (*Mergellus albellus*)

24, 25 March 2000, Allouez Bay, Wisconsin Point, Douglas County—I located this bird as I was conducting a migratory waterfowl census of Allouez Bay as part of my undergraduate research project at the University of Wisconsin-Superior. As I was counting waterfowl in the bay, I observed a group of Common Mergansers swimming about 25 yards from the road on Wisconsin Point just prior to the first boat launch. In with the mergansers was a small, white-and-black duck, which I immediately recognized as a male Smew, and I was extremely excited! The Smew was skittish and began to swim away, so I opened my truck door to get my camera to take a few pictures. This scared

the bird and it flew away into the dense fog. Although it returned quickly, the mergansers then took off and the Smew went with them.

I returned later and retraced my survey route, and at the second observation site my truck wouldn't start. As I began to walk into town, I noticed a group of Common Mergansers swimming by and decided to look at them. To my amazement, the Smew was swimming with them. So I started to make detailed notes as the Smew swam with the mergansers toward some small mud islands located about 100 yards out in the bay near a small parking lot. I observed the bird from 4:56 P.M. to 5:37 P.M. (Figure 1).

The male Smew was about half the size of the Common Mergansers it was swimming with and looked about the size of a Hooded Merganser. The duck was mostly white with black markings and some gray coloration. The head was white, but the face, short pointed bill, and eye were black, creating the look of a mask. There were also black "ear stripes," which joined at the back of the head in the shape of a V. The forehead feathers were white and raised as a crest. The neck, throat, breast, and belly were white. There were two vertical black stripes extending down from where the back of the neck and back meet. One stripe went forward and down where the breast and side meet. The other stripe went down along the side. There was one horizontal stripe extending from the back end of the bird to the vertical stripe on the side. There was an additional short horizontal black stripe a little lower near the flank. This stripe wasn't always visible. The rear part of the sides was gray and became black closer to the tail. The tail was dark, ei-

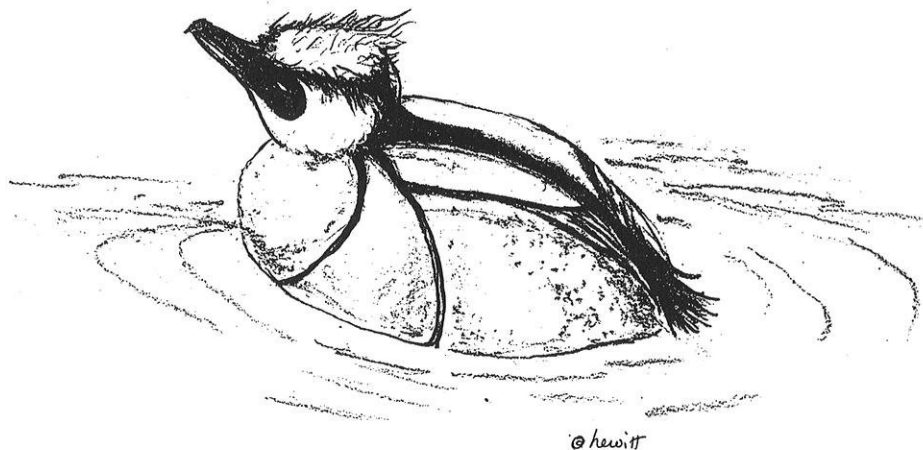


Figure 1. Jan Hewitt produced this sketch of a Smew that was seen 24–25 March 2000 in Allouez Bay off Wisconsin Point in Douglas County.

ther black or dark gray. The top of the back was black from the base of the neck to the tail. Occasionally the bird would fly a short distance. During the flights I could tell that the wings were black and white, but the pattern couldn't be determined. The underwings looked black, but it was hard to tell if they were dark looking because the lighting was at a bad angle.

The next morning Robbye Johnson and I returned to look for the Smew. We relocated the Smew swimming and feeding with a group of Common Mergansers at the southwestern end of Allouez Bay. We observed the bird for two to three hours and then left to eat breakfast. The Smew was still present when we left, but no one could relocate the bird after the morning of 25 March.—Shaun Putz, West Bend, WI 53095.

MISSISSIPPI KITE (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)

8 May 2000, Highway 42 in Ellison Bay, Door County—I was driving north on Highway 42 through Ellison Bay

when I observed what I thought was a Merlin (with its dark underwing) flying above the highway to the north. As I drove under the bird, I observed its light gray head. The shape of the bird was falconlike, with long pointed wings and a long tail. The body was also gray, but darker than the head.

After observing this bird for about 20 seconds through binoculars, a second bird flew into view from the north and joined the adult bird. This second bird was the same size and shape as the adult, but the underwing was brownish and the head and body a dark gray. The brown tail had several narrow tail bands. I never had a good look at the upperwing pattern on either bird. I watched the kites make several large circles above town and noted the graceful, "light" flight style mentioned in field guides. They eventually drifted off to the southwest, at which point I couldn't relocate them.

Upon further review, I added more details on the immature bird so as to leave no doubts: size and shape like the adult, i.e. falconlike with long, pointed

wings; long tail, which widened out at the end (square tipped) and brownish with narrow tail bands; dark gray head and body, darker than the adult's; and even, dark brown underwings. Looking up at the birds, the underwing was seen mostly in the shade, which may have helped even out the "patterns" and made the adult's underwing coverts appear darker than they actually were.—*John Regan, Green Bay, WI 54303.*

GYRFALCON (*Falco rusticolus*)

26 March 2000, observation tower at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center, Bayfield County—When I first saw the bird out of the corner of my eye, it was almost right above me, only 100 feet away. I immediately saw an indistinct moustache mark that indicated a falcon; it was not thin and obvious like a Prairie Falcon and not dark and thick like a Peregrine. My attention turned to the wings and body, and I immediately saw a very pronounced, two-toned underwing, with evenly dark coverts and contrasting paler, seemingly unbarred flight feathers. The broad, pointed wings had dark tips. I noted a marked breast and belly, not as heavily marked near the throat and head. While I saw a broad, long tail, I did not see the tail well enough to note any bands. As shown in the photo (see Figure 5, page 244), the bird was missing one or more secondaries on its right wing.

At this point, I was sure of the identification as Gyrfalcon, and it glided away from me occasionally, soaring on flat wings. A male Northern Harrier dived at the bird several times, the two raptors appearing similar in size. While soaring, the bird's "stocky" proportions somewhat resembled that of a

Northern Goshawk. The upperside of the bird appeared uniformly dark of a brown tone, not especially pale or dark. I did not see the scalloped look mentioned in guides.

The brown back, long pointed and broad wings, broad tail, two-toned underwing, large size, Merlin-like flight, indistinct moustache mark, and streaked underparts were the keys to identifying this gray-morph, immature Gyrfalcon. At one point, the bird made a strong, steady flight with shallow wing beats, nearly identical to that of a Merlin. It made an unsuccessful pass at a flock of Rock Doves at a nearby farm.—*Ryan Brady, Ashland, WI 54806.*

PIPING PLOVER (*Charadrius melodius*)

20 May 2000, Lake Michigan, S. of Lighthouse Inn, Two Rivers, Manitowoc County—While scanning the beach for shorebirds, I noticed a small plump shorebird shaped like the familiar Semipalmated Plover, with a short but "swollen" bill. I immediately noticed that the back color was not chocolate brown, but sandy or tan-colored, just like the sand of the beach. The bird fed in sand, five feet from the water's edge, picking and moving in short bursts on rapidly moving legs, all the time heading south and therefore closer to me. The sun was to the south and right as I viewed the bird, and the bird turned several times as it fed, to allow different angles for viewing. The bird possessed a complete ring or band around the neck/upper chest area, and a black "forehead," although the area of the head just above the bill was white. There was a stark contrast between the black forehead and the pale top of the head, and no black below or behind the eye. The bill was two-toned, with a

black tip and a lighter, orangish base. The tip of the bill appeared more swollen than the base and rather stubby. The legs were the same orange color as the base of the bill. The bird was eventually flushed by gulls and emitted one clear, bright "peet" or "peep" as it flew up and out over the lake.—*Steve Betchkal, Eau Claire, WI 54701.*

BLACK-NECKED STILT
(*Himantopus mexicanus*)

23 May 2000, Manitowoc containment area shoreline, Manitowoc County—I was on my daily walk to the containment area/lakeshore. The birds appeared while Tom Uttech and I were searching the containment shoreline and recent dredge spoils for additional shorebirds. Much to our surprise, these birds had not been seen as they entered the area. Initially, I thought they might be avocets, as the black/white markings of the birds appeared evident through the light fog that had settled into the area and the reduced lighting of sunset with densely clouded skies. We both quickly recognized the pair as Black-necked Stilts when they turned and faced us. The reddish legs became apparent even through the diminished lighting conditions. The birds' white "front" and black "back" were easily seen with the scope. The long thin and straight bill curved neither up or down. The black on the back was solid and extended along the back of the neck and formed a cap on the top of the head, leaving a white eyebrow. The tail appeared to be white, although the birds were seen only while they were standing or feeding. They were viewed by both of us for about 10 minutes from a distance of about 100 yards.—*Charles Sontag, Manitowoc, WI 54220.*

CURLEW SANDPIPER
(*Calidris ferruginea*)

26 May 2000, Atkinson Marsh, lower Green Bay, Brown County—I was checking the area for shorebirds and found the bird in with a flock of Dunlins. After watching it for a few minutes, I left the area to call a few people and then returned. This bird was observed for about 3 hours and from as close as 15 yards in distance. Jan Hansen soon arrived and was also able to observe the bird at close range. It was subsequently observed by Harriman and Korducki on 26 May, and by the Baumans and Tessen on 27 May.

The bird was similar in size to nearby Dunlins, but the body was slightly slimmer and less chunky looking. The most striking feature was the dark chestnut-red color of most of the head, neck, and underparts. The color was richest across the breast. Some brown barring was discernible on the flanks. The dark red color faded to white in the lower belly and undertail coverts. The mantle was dark brown and had a checkered, scaly appearance, with rusty and white fringed feathers. The crown was also brownish with darker streaks. There was a slightly lighter supercilium and a distinct narrow eye ring. The slim, black decurved bill was similar in length to a Dunlin's bill, but was more evenly curved throughout its length. A whitish area was at the base of the bill. The legs were black, similar in length to a Dunlin's. I personally didn't think the legs looked longish as is noted in field guides, although most of the time the bird was feeding and therefore hunched over. I saw the bird in flight, at close range, several times and observed a white wing bar and white

rump. A beautiful bird!—*John Regan, Green Bay, WI 54303.*

CALIFORNIA GULL (*Larus californicus*)

8 May 2000, Lakeside Park in Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County—About 8:00 P.M. on 8 May 2000, I arrived at Lakeside Park in Fond du Lac and noted a couple of flocks of gulls on the grass in the vicinity of the mouth of the Fond du Lac River. The first flocks contained only Ring-billed and Herring Gulls, but a few seconds after I started glassing the second group my eyes came to rest on one individual with dark eyes—and it was an adult! I knew immediately that it was something unusual, since both Ring-billed and Herring Gulls have pale yellow eyes as adults.

I quickly grabbed my spotting scope and clamped it onto my van window. From this initial point of view I could see only the front of the bird, but the little bit of the wings that I could see appeared somewhat darkish. The bill markings were also unusual, having both black and red spots on the yellow bill. I immediately started the van and moved to a slightly different angle so I could see more of a side view, and my suspicions were confirmed—it *was* a darker mantle, and the bird appeared to be a California Gull.

This was an adult gull, with pure white head, neck, and underparts. The upperparts (wings and mantle) were a medium dark gray that was slightly, but obviously, darker than those of either Ring-billed or Herring Gulls that were nearby. The folded wings showed mostly black, but there were very small white tips on each of the primaries. I noted that the black extended to or very close to the primary coverts on the outer three primaries—whereas on a

Herring or Ring-billed Gull the black is not as extensive on these outer wing feathers (only extending up that far on the outer primary or, in some cases, the outer two).

The bill was bright yellow, with a red gonydeal spot on the lower mandible, and a narrow vertical black stripe (or ring) just in front of the red spot. The extreme tip (outer quarter-inch, beyond the black ring) was very pale yellow or whitish. The bill was medium in size and overall proportions (intermediate between Ring-billed and Herring Gull in size), was relatively straight, and had a slight gonydeal angle.

As mentioned earlier, the eyes were all dark, and had a narrow, bright red orbital ring. I couldn't determine the exact color of the iris in the fading light, but the Ring-billed Gull adults that were nearby had obviously pale irises, and this bird's eyes were different (much darker), and the difference in color was very obvious.

I knew that the final clincher would be the leg color, so I checked—sure enough, the legs were yellowish (dull yellow, with a slight greenish tinge) and not pink, which they would typically be in an adult Herring Gull. In conjunction with the other field marks, this confirmed the bird's identification as a California Gull.

Thayer's Gull would have a similar mantle color, but would have pink legs, and much less black (and more white) on the wing tips, and be somewhat larger in size. Lesser Black-backed Gull would also be somewhat larger, have a mantle color that is even darker, and would have pale yellow eyes. Comparisons to Ring-billed and Herring Gulls are made above.

After about ten minutes, the gulls started taking off one by one, and I

watched as this one finally did also. It flew a short distance out over the lake, but then returned to land on the grass along the rocky shoreline. In flight, I could see that the bird had two fairly prominent white mirrors near the tips of the outer two primaries, and the black patch on the outer wing appeared to be relatively large—larger than the corresponding outer wing patches on adult Ring-billed or Herring Gulls.

I took a number of photos of the standing bird (in the first location) with a 400 mm telephoto lens using a window mount. During the time the bird was standing on the ground, I was within a distance of 40–100 feet. A couple of times I moved the van to position myself closer, since the bird (and other gulls) did not appear to be overly nervous about my presence. Eventually, however, as it was getting dark, the birds all flew out over the lake, presumably to roost for the night.—*Tom Schultz, Green Lake, WI 54941.*

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus fuscus*)

9 March 2000, Containment area, Manitowoc Harbor, Manitowoc County—I found this bird while on my daily walk to the containment/lakeshore area at about 5:45 P.M. The bird was found standing with a large number of Herring Gulls and quickly attracted my attention because of the dark mantle. Because Great Black-backed Gulls had been seen in the area, I assumed this would also be a Great Black-backed. However, the smaller size (almost the size of the Herring Gulls in the immediate area) and the dark gray, not black, mantle quickly heightened my interest. The feet were easily seen, and

they were yellowish, not pink. The smaller size also was characteristic of the bill, which was not massive and not “drooped” in appearance, as is that of a Great Black-backed Gull. The shape of the head was more rounded or less chisel-shaped in overall appearance, and the mottled “hood” of the winter plumage was evident. Through 8x42 binoculars, the iris appeared light/yellow in color. The bird was not observed in flight, nor was it found again. The combination of size (smaller than Herring Gull), yellow feet, and dark gray (not black) back, excludes all other “black-backed” gulls.—*Charles Sontag, Manitowoc, WI 54220.*

20 March 2000, Boat launch area, South Shore Yacht Club, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County—I was examining several Ring-billed Gulls and an adult Herring Gull for fine details at about 4:25 P.M., when this bird landed among them. As the bird landed, it showed a dark back and wings, much darker than the Herring and Ring-billed Gulls close by. In the scope, the back was very dark gray, but not the black of an adult or near-adult Great Black-backed Gull.

The primaries of the folded wings were black and unmarked, except for a tiny white line at the tips of two of the primaries on each wing. In the middle of the back, the ends of the coverts made a fairly sizable white spot. The primaries extended well beyond the tip of the tail. The tail was entirely white except for small gray smudges toward the end of a couple of the central feathers. The head and neck were white with brown streaking that became heavier as it proceeded down the neck. The breast and abdomen were white. The iris was a pale yellow with a red orbital ring. The bill was very pale

yellow with gray smudges at the tip of the upper mandible and just short of the tip of the lower mandible. The legs and feet were very pale with a pinkish tinge. The bill was slightly larger than that of the Ring-bills next to it, and clearly thinner than that of the Herring Gull five feet away. Overall, the bird appeared slightly larger than the Ring-billed Gulls and clearly shorter and smaller than the Herring Gull. I did not get a very good look at it in flight, but the dark back and wings and the white tail were conspicuous. Occasionally, a Ring-billed Gull harassed it, but it did not retaliate.

After consulting the field guides after taking my notes, this appeared to be a third-winter Lesser Black-backed Gull, definitely not an adult, but more mature than the second-winter bird illustrated. Fortunately, after an unleashed dog flushed the bird at approximately 4:50 P.M., John Idzikowski arrived and confirmed the identification. He had found the bird and photographed it about 45 minutes before I arrived.—*H. Lowell Hall, Milwaukee, WI 53201.*

ARCTIC TERN (*Sterna paradisaea*)

14 May 2000, Milwaukee Coast Guard Impoundment, Milwaukee County—In the early afternoon, I was scoping a large flock of Caspian and Common Terns when I came across this bird standing between two Common Terns. It immediately grabbed my attention for being shorter and darker on the breast than the other two. The three were in a row about a foot apart, perpendicular to my sight line, providing for good comparison.

The Arctic was distinctly shorter-legged than the two Commons. The fact

that the three were so conveniently arranged and on level ground aided in this assessment, as often when a Common is preening and the wing is covering a portion of the upper leg, or they are standing in water or a small depression, they can appear so as well. I took time to make sure that the darkness of the breast was not an effect of the lighting by comparing it to the Commons when in a similar posture and orientation. Occasionally, when the Arctic turned its head, the white cheek stood out noticeably against the upper breast. The bill was red from the base to tip, and seemed a bit shorter than the Commons. The last thing I noted was that the folded primaries did not show the darkness compared to mantle and wing that the Commons did, being more or less the same color.

At this time I reached for my camera and turned to find the entire tern flock in flight. They wheeled around and then landed. Over the next two minutes I tried to relocate the bird without success, until they all took flight. On returning, the overall numbers of the small (non-Caspian) terns was diminished—I imagine one of the resident Peregrines may have been through, as happens daily at the impoundment. Consulting field guides afterwards, I realized I did not note primary extension, or look for the more "rounded" head profile, but I would say that my recollection was of a more "no-necked" appearance.—*Brian Boldt, Milwaukee, WI 53202.*

27 May 2000, on the beach at Racine, Racine County—Myself and Kanac Hirabayashi found the bird standing on the beach with five or six adult Common Terns. The time of the sighting was about 9:00 A.M. and we watched

the bird for approximately 20 minutes. The shorter legs, shorter and thinner bill, more rounded head, and (most importantly for aging and identification) the fresh, plain gray primaries were all apparent. The bill was completely black, and the legs were dark. Except for the dark narrow outer vane to the outermost tail feather, the tail was immaculate white. The entire underparts were unmarked and white also.

Kanae didn't get any flight shots, which is unfortunate, because the bird put on quite a show for us, hovering and diving right in front of us. Though the bird looked somewhat smaller than the Common Terns while on the ground, the size difference between the two in flight was even more apparent—the Arctic looked positively dainty, with quicker wing beats and reminded me of a Least Tern. The dark trailing edge to the primaries was very thin and sharply defined, and the undersides of the primaries were frosty white; even in the bad light of Saturday morning, this feature was apparent. This pattern is very similar to the same pattern on a first-year Bonaparte's Gull. The trailing edge of the primaries on Common Tern is broader and smudgier, and the underside of the primaries are grayish. Also, the secondaries (upperside) were unmarked and gray on our bird.

An important difference between Common and Arctic Terns is the nature of the pre-basic molt; on Arctic this molt is *complete*, with all feathers renewed on the wintering grounds. Hence, when they return north in the spring, all ages are in fresh, unworn plumage with plain gray primaries and secondaries. First-year Common Terns, on the other hand, have a pre-basic

molt that does not include the outermost primaries and some secondaries; these feathers are not molted until after these birds come back north (if they do so; many first-year terns remain on the wintering grounds). Hence, a first-year Common Tern in late spring or early summer will have worn, blackish primaries and a dark secondary bar. This last point is important—a small immature *Sterna* tern with white underparts, a black bill, a dark cap with a white forehead, and plain gray primaries and secondaries will almost certainly be a first-year Arctic, a so-called "Portlandica" tern.

Have we been overlooking Arctic Terns in the Midwest because we assume they will all be adults? This plumage, it seems to me, is probably easier to pick out than an adult, once the difference in the molt between Common and Arctic Terns is understood. In summary, every diagnostic feature for Arctic Tern was seen and seen well on our bird.—Robert Hughes, Chicago, IL 60613.

LONG-BILLED MURRELET (*Brachyramphus perdix*)

6 March 2000, Big Cedar Lake, Washington County—While scoping Big Cedar Lake for waterfowl, I found a single, small bird in the central third of the lake. The bird was in the only part of the lake that was ice-free at the time. The bird dove once or twice, coming up not too distant from where it dove. It dove so quickly—gone in an instant—that I could not tell how it dove! Although it dove a few times, it stayed on the surface almost the entire time it was seen, swimming slowly back and forth, not far from the ice edge of the open water.

My first thought was that I had a basic-plumaged Horned Grebe, but looking at the bird, it did not fit a Horned Grebe. I then thought Pied-billed Grebe. Again, after long looks, the bird did not fit a Pied-billed Grebe. I spent considerable time going through all the smaller grebes (even Least Grebe!), and nothing matched what I was seeing. I then paged through the field guides. The only bird that fit was murrelet, with the Long-billed being the only close match.

Thinking I might have something good, I drove home and called a number of birders. Quickly, Mark Korducki and Marilyn Bontly were at the scene. Daryl Tessen came about an hour later, followed by Brenda Bauer about 4:00 P.M. One of the major characteristics of the bird was its small size. When first seen, it swam near some Mallards. The bird was definitely less than half the size of a Mallard. Later, I had size comparisons with Ring-billed Gulls. The bird was hardly half the size of the gulls. I am quite familiar with Horned and Pied-billed Grebes. This bird was too small to be either of them. Along with small size was a stocky appearance; the bird was small and squat. It often held its head out, with the neck fully extended. At such times, the neck looked unusually short and thick; shorter and thicker than on the mentioned grebes. When seen from the back, the neck again seemed short and the neck and head quite broad.

The color of the bird was a contrast of dark and white. The dark color was not black or a deep slate. It was a softer, browned tone. Again, parts of the bird were dark (not blackish) and these dark areas contrasted strongly with the bold white areas. In certain light, the dark areas seemed to have a brown cast; this

was especially true in the general area of the wings. I was never able clearly to see white in the scapulars. Instead, the wing area had a confusing mix of brownish colors that were noticeably pale in contrast to the mantle, nape, and top of head. My thinking on this obscure wing coloring was that the bird was at the start of an intermediate plumage between basic and alternate. In alternate plumage, the white in the wing area becomes brown. This pale or dull brown in the wings was the only sign of alternate plumage in the bird; everything else matched basic plumage.

As mentioned, the darkest parts of the bird were the top of the head, the nape, and the mantle. The top of the head and the nape seemed to be slightly darker than the mantle, but not greatly so. The entire chin, throat, front of neck, and breast were bright white. Tessen claimed that the upper neck and throat may have been a shade grayer, but I was not able to notice this difference. There was a strong, straight line of separation dividing the white throat and front of neck from the dark top of head and nape of the neck, much like in the case of a Pacific Loon. There was not, even in the slightest degree, a hint of jaggedness in this line of separation. There was no indication whatsoever of a white neck collar, as there would be on a Marbled Murrelet. The bright white chin, throat, and front of neck would rule out the Ancient Murrelet, that, along with the Long-billed, would be the most likely of the various murrelets to show up in the state. The flanks of the bird were white, but did not always show above the water. The tail was extremely short and pointed, with bright white undertail coverts showing extremely well. When the bird faced away from me,

this white undertail covert showed like a beacon against the dark body of the bird and the water. I feel this bird was a Long-billed Murrelet, because, as far as I am aware, there are no inland records (on any continent) for the Marbled Murrelet.—*Bob Domagalski, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051.*

6 March 2000, Big Cedar Lake, Washington County—I happened to be home when Bob Domagalski called about an unidentified alcid he found earlier that day. When I arrived at the lake, I was able to locate the alcid without much difficulty. Fortunately, the bird was not actively feeding, so it provided long views as it swam slowly in the open middle of the lake. It was not black and white as I was anticipating, but rather a warm brown bird. It was a very small bird. At one point it swam near a group of Mallards and was less than half the size of the ducks. There were no grebes to compare it to, but it gave the impression of being smaller than a Horned Grebe.

The overall color of the back was dark brown, which paled slightly on the flanks. The head was dark brown as well, and this dark color extended below the eye. When facing away from us, the crown and nape appeared darkest brown in the center. The throat and chest were bright white, and this showed up quite nicely at a distance. I was not able to tell if the chin was dark or light. This bird had a very short, fairly stout neck. Most of the time, the head was held retracted and close to the body. A few times it stretched its neck out and it was still shorter than a grebe's. The bill was less than half as long as the head and tapered to a sharp point. The head was relatively oval with the distance from

nape to beak greater than crown to throat. The bird held its bill fairly level to slightly upturned. When the bird dove, it did not leap forward as ducks and grebes do, but rather submerged right in place.

I feel that this bird was a Long-billed Murrelet in transition between basic and alternate plumage. The molt was fairly far advanced, except for the white throat and chest. I started out by eliminating any common species. The small size and pointed bill eliminates all ducks. Horned or Eared Grebes came to mind, but these birds are slightly larger; would have a black or dark gray, rather than brown, back; and have a longer neck. This bird had a much shorter, thicker neck. The bill was too thin and tapered to be a Pied-billed Grebe, and this grebe would not show the bright white throat and chest.

I knew this was an alcid, but which one? The brown coloration eliminates most of the possible alcids, which tend to be black and white. Three of the murrelets attain brown coloration in breeding plumage. This bird had a bill too long to be a Kittlitz's Murrelet. The only fit with this plumage, size, and bill length are Marbled and Long-billed Murrelet. The bill length and white throat seem more indicative of Long-billed, which wanders widely and has been documented on both coasts as well as the interior United States.—*Mark Korducki, Milwaukee, WI 53222.*

BARN OWL (*Tyto alba*)

19 March 2000, Bacon residence, south of Spring Valley, Pierce County—I received a call from Joe Bacon saying that he had a Barn Owl out in his shed that was flying into the windows. We discussed other owl possibilities and he

went back out to check and called back to say he really thought it was a Barn Owl. Upon arrival at the Bacon shed, we found the bird on top of a large round bale of hay. As it looked back at us, we observed the heart-shaped, white face bordered by a thin dark line. It flew away and into the windows twice before coming to rest on a windowsill behind a round bale. It didn't hit the window hard, but it did look a bit tired. It sat quietly as I observed it from 2 feet away. I then picked it up, took a few pictures, and released the bird outside (Figure 2). The closer look revealed the buff-colored, speckled body; banded tail and flight feathers; and dark eyes. The border line on the face



Figure 2. This Barn Owl was photographed on 19 March 2000, after it was removed from a shed on the Joe Bacon residence in Pierce County, Wisconsin. Photo by Nathan Carlsen.

was made up of reddish and black small feathers. These feathers were also underneath the white feathers of the facial disc. On release, the bird flew lightly and buoyantly away.—*Nathan Carlsen, Spring Valley, WI 54767.*

EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

24 April 2000, County M, west of Milton, Rock County—The Madison Audubon hotline was notified of this bird in the week preceding. It had been seen since mid-January by Ray Potter, a WSO member and landowner. He had seen these birds in Florida, and recognized this bird from that. Myself and Delia went to verify that the bird was, in fact, a Eurasian Collared-Dove instead of a Ringed Turtle Dove.

Ray was showing us his yard, saying he had seen it that day, when it appeared on a telephone line near his driveway off County M. The bird was about the size and shape of a Mourning Dove, although a bit chunkier. The head and wings were unmarked with dark spots. It had a distinct collar half-ring on the back side of its neck, consisting of a thin white line above and a slightly thicker black line underneath. Overall, the bird was a pale tan in color, being somewhat darker brown on the folded wings and the extension of the upper tail while it was sitting. The primaries were almost black—the darkness of the primaries could be seen both while the bird was sitting and particularly when it flew off. The tail, in flight, was long and appeared mostly whitish on top and rounded at the end. I got a good look at the undertail and coverts as it sat on the wire, and the undertail was dark all the way to the undertail coverts. We did not hear it

vocalize, but Ray has, and his description fits what we have for the call of this species on the Thayer's *Birds of North America* computer program.—*Chuck Heikkinen and Delia Unson, Madison, WI 53711.*

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW
(*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)

5 May 2000, Wooded residential area, SW corner, Ozaukee County—Half asleep at 4:45 A.M., I heard what I assumed was a Whip-poor-will calling through the open bedroom window. One had called in the evening 10 days earlier, so I was pleased and surprised to hear another. Something made me listen closer to the call, and I woke up and realized that the calling was *not* that of a Whip-poor-will. The last note was actually two notes slurred together and the first note was a faint, but consistently apparent, "chuck." Instead of the three-note "whip-poor-will" with even spacing between the notes, this call had four notes with a bit more of a pause between the second and third/fourth notes than between the first and second notes. The notes were "sharper" as well. The three notes of the Whip-poor-will are of similar intensity, but the first note of this call was markedly fainter than the others. As mentioned before, the third and fourth notes were slurred together.

For the next 15 minutes, the bird called almost without pause. The last 20 minutes it called for a minute or two, then "rested" for several minutes. That evening, the bird did an encore for seven other birders who were standing what seemed to be only 30 yards from where the bird was calling. The following morning, another four bird-

ers were not as fortunate.—*James Frank, Mequon, WI 53097.*

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER
(*Tyrannus forficatus*)

29 May 2000, Knollwood Drive, West Bend, Ozaukee County—Upon receiving a call from Noel Cutright that a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was near his house, I rushed over to see it. I found it 20 yards out from me in a field sitting on a weed stalk. It flew out to catch insects a couple of times. In flight, it seemed exceptionally buoyant. It would seem to hover in one spot, as light as a butterfly. Shortly, it flew to the west a short distance and landed on a telephone wire. It made a few flights from this wire and eventually landed 100 yards or so further west. Then, without giving any evidence of its intentions, it flew into the sky, sort of circling and finally, after attaining a bit more height, it flew straight to the west until it was out of sight. This whole episode probably lasted no more than 10 minutes.

This bird was about the size of a kingbird, excluding the tail. It was especially pale, a luminescent white/pearl color to the majority of its body. The bill was black, the eye black, the wings dark gray, and the tail blackish with white outer feathers, which were especially visible in flight. There was a vivid orange-rust patch on the flank under the wings. This color was also present in the wing linings under the wing. The feet and legs were black. Oh, did I forget to mention the scissor-tail? The outer feathers were very long, probably equal to the length of the body, while the innermost were maybe shorter than an Eastern Kingbird's.—*Tom Uttech, Saukville, WI 53080.*

BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH*(Sitta pusilla)*

26 February to 19 April 2000, Fox Point, Milwaukee County—Several years ago I was aware of this bird, but I didn't think much about it until February and April of this year. I observed him six or seven times feeding on the suet feeder 12 to 15 feet away on the back porch. I was amazed at how little he was and how fast he flew. He always flew from tree to suet cake at the feeder and back again. Sometimes he repeated this ritual. He was always alone at the suet cake. His ups and downs on the tree reminded me of the Brown Creeper and the other nuthatches. His outstanding colors were his brown-capped head, the dark line through his eye, bluish back, and a white breast. He was generally smaller than a Downy Woodpecker and larger than the kinglets in size. He made a little sound at first, but generally was silent at the suet cakes.—*Donna Gentry, Fox Point, WI 53217.*

MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER*(Oporornis tolmiei)*

10 May 2000, Taylor's Woods Bay area, north side of Pewaukee Lake, Waukesha County—The bird was captured in a mist net, banded, and examined by a member of the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County's "Birds Without Borders/Aves Sin Fronteras" spring 2000 migration monitoring program. The bird was captured at 7:10 A.M., was in-hand during banding and processing, and was observed in the understory vegetation after release and for a total of 10–15 minutes (Figure 3).

The head had a blue-gray hood; dark lores; and bright, broad white supra- and subocular eye crescents. The chin

and throat were predominantly blue-gray. The chin had some white wash and black mottling on the chest, not forming a solid patch, but in a broken complete band with some gray-white tipping on the black feathers. The upperbody had the blue-gray of the hood ending on the hind neck. The back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail coverts were green-olive. The underbody had the black mottling of the chest ending on the lower breast, and the belly was yellow. The undertail coverts were lighter yellow, contrasting with the belly. The sides and flanks had a light olive wash.

The closed wing was brown-olive overall in color. The alula and alula coverts were brownish with distinct olive edging, and were most prominent on distal edges and tips. The tertials were brown with distinct thick olive edging and were uniform in wear, color, and extent of edging. The secondaries were brown with moderate (on the proximal secondaries) to thin (on the distal secondaries) olive edging on the outer webs and were uniform in wear, color, and extent of edging. The primaries were brown with thin, but distinct, olive edging on the outer webs and were uniform in wear, color, and extent of edging. The underwing coverts were yellowish, with some white wash, and uniform. The wing chord was 61.0 millimeters and the flattened wing was 64.0 millimeters.

The rectrices were brownish, with distinct olive edging on the outer web. They were uniform in color, relatively unworn, with the outer rectrices truncate in shape. The wing coverts, rectrices, and remiges were uniform in color, wear, and edging. These feathers displayed adult characteristics in

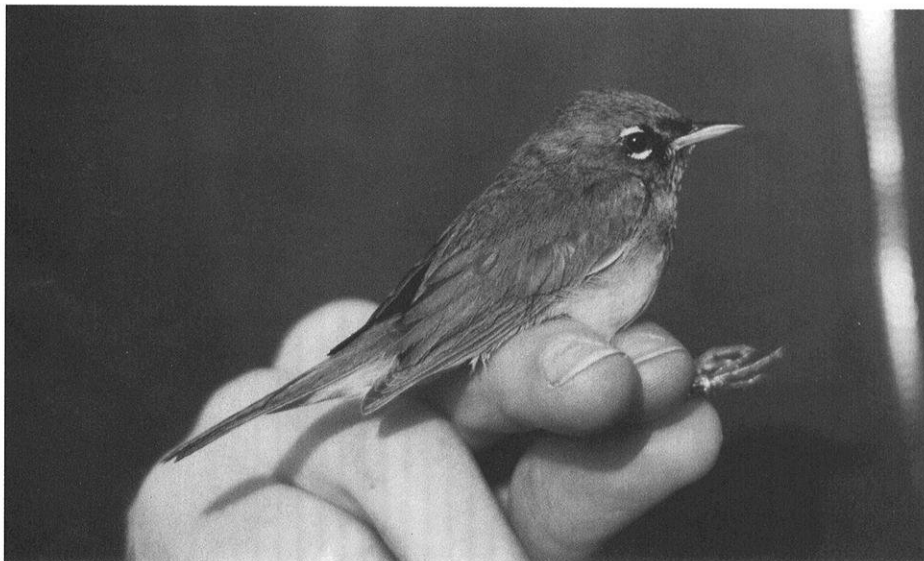


Figure 3. This adult male MacGillivray's Warbler was mist-netted near Pewaukee Lake on 10 May 2000 by banders from the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County, and is Wisconsin's first record for this species. Photo by Gene Albanese.

density, color, and shape, indicating they were acquired during pre-basic molt and that this bird was greater than two years old (i.e. an "after second year" or ASY individual).

The legs and feet were pink, and the eye was black to dark brown in color. Upon release, the bird was seen hopping through understory vegetation. It gave a distinct sharp 'tik' call note.

The plumage characteristics were diagnostic of a male. The thick, bold supra- and subocular crescents in combination with the black lores, and lack of a solid black patch on the chest, distinguish this bird from the male Mourning Warbler. Male Mourning Warblers occasionally show one or two of the aforementioned characteristics, but never all in conjunction. Female Mourning Warblers may show faint eye crescents, but lack black on the head. The thick, bold supra- and subocular

crescents of the MacGillivray's Warbler described here definitively distinguish it from a female Mourning Warbler.

The gray throat and black chest pattern also help to distinguish this bird from females and males of other species of the genus *Oporornis*. The lack of a complete eye ring, the specimen's relatively small size (weight of 10.8 grams), the black on the head and throat, and the long undertail covert:tail measurement of 20 millimeters eliminate Connecticut Warbler. The bird was seen hopping after release, eliminating Connecticut Warbler, which has a walking gait. The distinctive "tik" call note of MacGillivray's Warbler was given at this time, and was a distinguishing feature. The call note given was sharper than the flat call note of a Mourning Warbler and dissimilar to that of Connecticut Warbler, which is more nasal.

Therefore, this was an ASY male MacGillivray's Warbler.—*Gene Albanese, Milwaukee, WI 53226.*

WESTERN TANAGER
(*Piranga ludoviciana*)

27 April to 5 May 2000, Bixby feeder, south of Blair, Trempeleau County—The bird was first reported to me by Mary Anne Bixby, who had reported what she identified as a Western Tanager. I arrived on Monday, 1 May, and confirmed the presence and identification of the bird. The bird was slightly larger and looked bulkier than a Baltimore Oriole. The yellow was more lemon than the orange of the Baltimore Oriole. The bird was rather slow and sedate in behavior as it carefully moved among crab-apple tree branches to

reach commercial fruit and suet cake in a wire basket. I viewed the bird for about 5 minutes around noon. No photo was taken, though I waited two hours for its return, camera at the ready.

The bird was an adult male, but the head was not fully red and was slightly less dark/bright red than a male Red-bellied Woodpecker also present. It was paler rose-red at the borders where the head reached the throat and back of neck. The collar, breast, one broad (upper) and one narrow (lower) wing bar on each wing, lower back, rump, and vent were all lemon yellow. The back, greater and lesser wing coverts (except yellow bar), primaries, secondaries, tertials, and rectrices were black. The bird was observed from about 20 feet away in good light.—*Fred Leshner, La Crosse, WI 54603.*

WSO Records Committee Report—Spring 2000

The WSO Records Committee reviewed 71 records of 33 species for the spring season; 62 of the reports were accepted. Observers were notified of the committee's decisions by postcard in the case of accepted reports and by personal letter in the case of reports not accepted. Included in this report are Wisconsin's first record of a Smew, Wisconsin's first record of a MacGillivray's Warbler, the state's third record of a Eurasian Collared-Dove, and Wisconsin's second hypothetical record of a Long-billed Murrelet. With the two additions, the state list now stands at 412 species.

ACCEPTED

Pacific Loon—

#2000-009 Ozaukee Co., 23 April 2000, Schwartz: 24 April 2000, Tessen.

An individual in breeding plumage was observed off Concordia University. The bird was a bit smaller than a Common Loon seen at approximately the same time. The Pacific Loon's head was rounded and gray; the bill was smaller and straight. A dark throat was

also reported, along with a black body interspersed with white spots. Of interest are the undocumented reports of a second Pacific Loon in winter plumage also present at this site at the same time.

Tricolored Heron—

#2000-011 Oconto Co., 21 May 2000, K. Smith; 21, 23 May 2000, Schei; 23 May 2000, Hewitt.

This heron was slightly smaller than the Great Egrets in the vicinity, but larger than the Black-crowned Night-Herons. It was overall a dark blue-gray with an obviously white lower breast. The back showed some tannish coloration. The foreneck was white from the throat to the lower breast area. Also noted were the white plumes down the back of the neck. The straight bill was gray with a dark tip.

White-faced Ibis—

#2000-013 Outagamie Co., 7 May 2000, Smidt.

This very large shorebird had a large, decurved bill. The body was a rusty color, broken only by pink

around the eye and base of the bill. An edging of white separated this pink skin from the rusty feathering on the head/face. Also reported were a red eye and pinkish bill.

Ross's Goose—

#2000-001 Columbia Co., 3 March 2000, Stutz; 19 March 2000, T. Wood (2 birds).

#2000-014 St. Croix Co., 18, 19 March 2000, Persico.

#2000-015 Burnett Co., 20 March 2000, Hoefler.

#2000-016 Dane Co., 16 April 2000, Stutz (2 birds).

These white geese were noticeably smaller than Canada or Snow Geese, with black primary tips. The heads were more rounded and the necks shorter than the other geese. The stubby, pink bill lacked the grin patch typical of a Snow Goose. Also mentioned were pink legs.

Brant—

#2000-003 Columbia Co., 8 March 2000, Stutz; 19 March 2000, T. Wood.

This goose was noticeably shorter and smaller than adjacent Canada Geese. The black head and neck lacked the white "chin strap" of the Canadas. The neck had a small white, triangular patch on the side, however. The black of the head and neck continued down onto the upper breast. The body was dark brown, showing brown barring on the lower breast, and white undertail coverts. The bill was black and stubby. The legs were also dark in color.

Eurasian Wigeon—

#2000-017 Dane Co., 27 March 2000, Heikkinen; 28 March 2000,

Tessen; 28, 31 March 2000, Stutz; 30 March 2000, Ashman; 1 April 2000, T. Wood; 9 April 2000, Gustafson.

#2000-062 Brown Co., 28 March 2000, Paulios.

A wigeon with a reddish brown head and cream-colored forehead was reported. The breast was reddish brown as in an American Wigeon, but the flanks were gray instead of the American's reddish brown.

Smew—

#2000-018 Douglas Co., 24 March 2000, Putz; 25 March 2000, Svingen, Belter, Tessen, Hewitt.

This Hooded Merganser-sized individual was found swimming with a flock of 27 Common Mergansers. Overall it was white, but the face had a black patch around the eyes and a thin black "ear stripe" connecting on the back of the head with the black line from the opposite side of the face. The white forehead feathers raised into a bit of a crest. Black was also reported down the middle of the back to the tail, along with thin lines down the upper breast, down the mid-breast, horizontally along the flank, and a short one across the rear flank. The white flanks had a grayish cast to them.

The identification is not in doubt, but with waterfowl the question of origin is always raised. Of interest is the report of an immature male Smew in southwestern Minnesota on March 17, 1999. Given the rarity of the Smew, the finding of this species in the same time frame, one year and 300 miles apart, seems extremely hard to believe unless the bird was the same individual on its "adopted" spring migratory route.

Research into the possession of Smews in Minnesota found no evidence in southwestern Minnesota and no known captive breeding in the Midwest. Of course, a bird could be an escapee from considerable distance beyond the region it is discovered in. There are no strict guidelines for how far to search in these instances. In general, they are rarely kept in captivity. There are 14 accepted North American records of this species outside of Alaska. In several instances, there were repeated sightings of the bird in subsequent winters in the same area. Of six other North American reports of Smews in the past 33 years, three were traced to escaped individuals in Quebec, Rhode Island, and British Columbia. The others were on dates inconsistent with wild bird migratory habits and thus likely to be escapes. Until/unless evidence surfaces to link this bird to captive origin, it is accepted to the Wisconsin State List. Acknowledgment should go to Karl Bardon of Minnesota for extensive research into reports of Smews in North America.

Mississippi Kite—

#2000-020 Door Co., 8 May 2000, Regan (2 birds).

A falconlike bird, first thought to be a Merlin by size, was seen in flight. The overall color was described as gray, but darkening on the wings and tail. The underwing coverts were lighter gray, and the head was similarly lighter than the rest of the body. The tail was noted to widen towards the squared tip. A second bird of similar size and shape approached the first bird. The overall color was also dark gray, without the lightening of the gray on the head, but with brownish underwing linings and a barred, brown tail.

Gyr Falcon—

#2000-021 Bayfield Co., 26 March 2000, Brady (photo).

This large hawk was Goshawk-sized, with broad, pointed wings and a long, broad tail. The overall color was gray, with streaking evident. The coverts were darker than the flight feathers. A small moustache mark was also noted. The bird was estimated to be 100 feet above the observer.

Black-necked Stilt—

#2000-022 Manitowoc Co., 23 May 2000, Sontag, Uttech (2 birds).

These two large shorebirds were black on the wings, back, hindneck, and cap. White extended from the foreneck to the breast, belly, and tail. The bill was long, thin, straight, and black. Of note, of course, were the reddish legs.

Curlew Sandpiper—

#2000-024 Brown Co., 26 May 2000, Regan, Harriman, Hansen; 27 May 2000, Tessen.

A Dunlin-like shorebird was noted to have a decurved black bill, but the chestnut-red head, neck, breast, and belly were strikingly different from the accompanying Dunlin. Faint barring was noted on the flanks. In flight, the rump was white. This is Wisconsin's eighth record.

California Gull—

#2000-26 Fond du Lac Co., 8 May 2000, Schultz (photo).

In a flock of Ring-billed and Herring Gulls, an adult bird was noted to have a dark eye. The yellow bill exhibited both a red and black spot near the gonys. The mantle was slightly darker

gray than the other two species. The legs were yellowish-green, instead of the pink of a Thayer's Gull's legs. With closer inspection, a red periorbital ring was noted.

Laughing Gull—

#2000-061 Milwaukee Co., 5-15 May, 2000, Korducki.

This adult bird was similar in size to a Ring-billed Gull, but more slender in build. The dark gray mantle and black hood were obvious. The red bill was heavier than that of a Franklin's Gull, with a slight droop at the tip. The black primary tips lacked any white mirrors, and white eye crescents were also noted.

Iceland Gull—

#2000-027 Manitowoc Co., 18 March 2000, T. Wood.

#2000-028 Eau Claire Co., 19 April 2000, Polk.

#2000-029 Ozaukee Co., 13 May 2000, Frank.

#2000-030 Ozaukee Co., 21 May 2000, Frank.

The Manitowoc bird was in adult plumage, white overall with a pale gray mantle, and yellow bill. The primary tips were white with light gray bands. The bird was smaller than adjacent Herring Gulls.

The Eau Claire bird was a bit smaller than associated Herring Gulls, overall white, with extensive buffy speckling. The wing tips were also light with pale gray markings. The bill was light proximally, dark distally.

The first Ozaukee bird was all-white, slightly smaller and more slender in build than nearby Herring Gulls. The folded white primary wing tips extended noticeably beyond the tail. The

all-white appearance of the bird was faintly mottled with buffy flecks. The bill, shorter and more slender than that of the Herring Gulls, was flesh colored on the proximal two-thirds, dark on the distal third.

The second Ozaukee bird was similar to the first, except patches of light gray were beginning to show in the mantle. In addition, this bird had more extensive gray flecking in the plumage, rather than the sparser brown flecking of the previously mentioned bird. Finally, there was gray mottling in the white outer tail feathers, but only white in the central tail feathers.

Lesser Black-backed Gull—

#2000-031 Manitowoc Co., 9 March 2000, Sontag.

#2000-032 Milwaukee Co., 20 March 2000, L. Hall; 31 March 2000, Frank.

#2000-033 Dane Co., 1 April 2000, T. Wood.

The Manitowoc and Dane County birds were adults, slightly smaller than a Herring Gull and slightly larger than a Ring-billed Gull. The markedly darker gray mantle contrasted slightly with the black primary tips. A yellow bill and yellow legs completed the descriptions.

The Milwaukee County birds were seen at the same location, but may have been two different individuals. The first bird had extensive very dark gray in the mantle, while the second seemed to have more patches of mottled brown intermixed with the dark gray feathering. The bill was light colored proximally, dark distally. The legs were light pinkish in color. The white tail had black smudging distally. The white head and neck were noticeably smudged with brown. These two birds

could have been third-winter and second-winter individuals, or the same second-winter bird.

Arctic Tern—

#2000-035 Racine Co., 27 May 2000, Hughes.

#2000-036 Milwaukee Co., 14 May 2000, Boldt.

The Racine bird was a first-year bird. Its body was overall a bit smaller than the Common Terns; this was particularly noticeable in flight. The dark legs were shorter, and the black bill shorter and thinner, than those of the Common Terns. The dark trailing edge of the underside of the primaries was very thin in comparison to that of the Common Terns. The color of the upperside of the folded primaries and secondaries was a shade of gray similar to the mantle. On the Common Terns, this area was a noticeably darker gray. A white forehead broke up the otherwise black cap.

The Milwaukee bird was in adult plumage. In comparison to adjacent Common Terns, it was shorter legged, grayer breasted, and had more noticeable contrast between white cheek and gray breast. The bill was a bit shorter, red in color from base to tip. The folded primaries were similar in color to the mantle, instead of darker than the mantle as in the Common Terns.

Long-billed Murrelet—

#2000-037 Washington Co., 6 March 2000, Domagalski, Korducki.

This bird was thought to be slightly smaller than a Horned Grebe, although there were no grebes present for direct comparison. In addition, it appeared shorter necked. The upper-

parts were a dark brown that extended from the cap to below the eye, down the back of the neck, and across the mantle. The ventral portions of the head, neck, chest, and undertail coverts were white. This line of demarcation between dark and white on the throat, neck, and chest was very distinct and straight, reminiscent of a Pacific Loon. The scapular area was a soft brownish color instead of white. The white of the foreneck did not extend around the back of the neck. The bill was short, pointed, and dark in color, and was held horizontally or slightly upturned relative to horizontal. When the bird dove it did not leap forward as grebes and ducks do, rather just submerging and disappearing.

The size and shape of this bird are consistent with a small alcid. The extent of the dark color on the side of the face below the eye rules out Kittlitz's Murrelet. The absence of white extending around the back of the neck appears to rule out a Marbled Murrelet. Other murrelets lack the brownish breeding plumage. This bird appears to have been a Long-billed Murrelet in transition between winter and breeding plumage. This is Wisconsin's second hypothetical record in the past three years.

Barn Owl—

#2000-038 Pierce Co., 19 March 2000, Carlsen, (photo).

#2000-039 Sheboygan Co., 11 May 2000, Jacobs, Moretti, (photo).

These medium-sized owls were overall buff with brown speckling. The white, heart-shaped facial disk and small, dark eyes were diagnostic. They were seen in a shed and barn, respectively.

Northern Hawk Owl—

#2000-049 Oneida Co., 18, 19 April 2000, Tessen; 19 April 2000, Uttech.

This dark brown owl was relatively long-tailed. The borders on the facial disks were black. It was between an American Kestrel and an American Crow in size. The belly was barred, the head rounded, without ear tufts.

Burrowing Owl—

#2000-050 Kenosha Co., 11 April 2000, Hoffmann.

This screech-owl-sized bird was observed standing on a Tree Swallow house and on the ground in a burned-over grassland area. The legs were relatively long and white. The tan face was outlined by white eyebrows and a white throat. Below the throat was a chocolate brown necklace. The head was round with no ear tuft evidence. The eyes were yellow. The rest of the body, wings, and crown were brown with white flecking/spotting.

Eurasian Collared-Dove—

#2000-051 Rock Co., 24 April 2000, Heikkinen, Unson, Potter; 29 April 2000, T. Wood.

This Mourning Dove-sized bird was a bit chunkier in build with a paler tan color than a Mourning Dove and a more rounded tail. The primaries appeared darker than the rest of the plumage. On the back of the neck was a black half-collar mark. The undertail was black from the coverts two-thirds of the way down the tail instead of white as in a Ringed Turtle-Dove. The lateral upper tail tips were white. This is Wisconsin's third record.

Chuck-will's-widow—

#2000-052 Ozaukee Co., 5 May 2000, Frank.

This bird was heard for 35 minutes at dawn and another 35 minutes at dusk. The call differed from that of a Whip-poor-will in that it consisted of four notes instead of three notes. The first note was a faint "chuck" sound followed by three louder notes. These three notes did not have the even cadence of the Whip-poor-will. The last two notes were very slurred together. The quality of the notes of the Chuck-will's-widow was much sharper than that of a Whip-poor-will.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher—

#2000-054 Ozaukee Co., 29 May 2000, Cutright (photo), Uttech.

This kingbird-sized flycatcher was seen perched on electric wires and hawking insects. The upperparts were light gray; the underparts whitish; the wings dark gray; the very long, forked tail was black with white edging; and the shoulders and axillaries were pink.

Brown-headed Nuthatch—

#2000-055 Milwaukee Co., 26 February-19 April 2000, Gentry.

A small nuthatch was observed feeding at a suet feeder repeatedly over two months time. The brown cap was evident, as was a dark eye line. The back was blue, the breast white. This is Wisconsin's second record.

Yellow-throated Warbler—

#2000-057 Grant Co., 24, 26 May 2000, T. Wood (2 birds).

This warbler was singing from an exposed perch. The throat was bright yellow, the black face mask extended down the side of the neck, and the su-

percilium was white. The white underparts had black streaks on the sides. White wing bars also were seen. A female, similarly marked but paler, was foraging nearby.

MacGillivray's Warbler—

#2000-058 Waukesha Co., 10 May 2000, Albanese (photo).

This bird was mist-netted, banded, and photographed. The blue-gray hood was accented by black lores and prominent white eye crescents above and below the eyes. The upperparts of the body, the wings, and the tail were olive-green; the breast and undertail coverts were yellow. The upper breast had a mottling of black, not the solid patch expected on a Mourning Warbler. A female Mourning Warbler may have a thin, almost complete eye ring, but not the bold crescents of a MacGillivray's.

Supportive measurements of this individual include a flattened wing-tail measurement of 6 millimeters (the range for MacGillivray's is 2-12 millimeters, for a Mourning 9-18 millimeters). The tail length was 52 millimeters (the range for a MacGillivray's is 47-63 millimeters, for a Mourning it is 43-53 millimeters).

This is Wisconsin's first record.

Western Tanager—

#2000-059 Trempealeau Co., Leshner.

This bird was a bit larger and bulkier than a Baltimore Oriole, overall more yellow than orange. The lower back, rump, wing bars, and breast were yellow in contrast to the black upper back, wing coverts, flight feathers, and tail. The striking red head was also seen.

NOT ACCEPTED

Pacific Loon—

#2000-010 Ozaukee Co., 15 May 2000.

Seen off Virmond Park, this report lacked any significant details other than that the bird was still in winter plumage.

Tricolored Heron—

#2000-011 Ozaukee Co., 15 May 2000.

Seen at Harrington Beach, this report also lacked any details regarding the identification.

White-tailed Kite—

#2000-019 Trempealeau Co., 7 May 2000.

This bird was seen hovering over freshly mowed grass/weeds. It was described as white with black wing tips and a "gull-like" head and beak. The observer expressed uncertainty about the presence of black on the shoulders and cannot recall any gray on the bird. The leading edge of the wing should be black in the shoulder area, and the mantle should be gray in a White-tailed Kite. The white overall color, black wing tips, and shape of the head and bill all point to a gull. Although it may not be a common behavior for observers to witness, Ring-billed Gulls do feed in a hovering manner in newly plowed or mowed fields.

Rock Sandpiper—

#2000-023 Bayfield Co., 13 May 2000.

Six Dunlin-sized shorebirds were seen on rocks along the shoreline and in flight at a distance of 200-350 feet in dark lighting conditions. The upperparts were dark in color, the underparts white. The legs were short and dark, the bill "medium long," dark, and slightly drooping. No black was

discernible on the breast. The size and beak description would seem to suggest Dunlin, Purple Sandpiper, or perhaps even Rock Sandpiper. The lack of any yellow-orange color in either the bill or the legs is inconsistent with Purple or Rock Sandpipers. The seemingly dark upperparts seems inappropriate for Dunlin. Thus, the identification is uncertain from the documentation.

Common Black-headed Gull—

#2000-025 Bayfield Co., 13 May 2000
(photo).

A Ring-billed Gull flock contained a bird that was in a different plumage than the rest. The wing tips were more extensively dark, the bill was dark-tipped, and the legs were a bit darker as well. The photo appears to be that of a first-year Ring-billed Gull in transition from first-winter to first-summer plumage.

Tern (sp.)—

#2000-034 Winnebago Co., 12 May 2000.

A Caspian Tern-sized bird was seen flying over. The tail was reported to be forked, but the relative degree of this trait was not ascertained. The tail of Caspian Terns is forked, but not as deeply as that of Elegant and Royal Terns. The key to ruling out a Caspian Tern in this instance would be absence of the extensive black on the underside on the primaries.

Blue Grosbeak—

#2000-060 Washington Co., 23 May 2000.

A pair of birds was observed; the male was entirely blue, the female brown. In addition, the male had rusty wing bars. The observer felt initially that they were cowbirds until seen

through binoculars. In all likelihood, this was a pair of Blue Grosbeaks. Male Indigo Buntings can have a variable degree of brown, even rust in the wing. With an acknowledgment of the beak size and shape, this identification could have been pinned down with more certainty. Also of note, the female Blue Grosbeak would also be anticipated to have rusty wing bars.

Hermit Warbler × Townsend's Warbler Hybrid—

#2000-056 Waukesha Co., 29 May 2000.

Initially attention was drawn to this bird by its unusual song. It was described as a Chipping Sparrow-like trill followed by three buzzy notes. The first two buzzy notes were on the same pitch as the trill, the third a bit higher. The sound brought to mind possibilities of a Cerulean, a Blue-winged × Golden-winged hybrid, or a Black-throated Blue Warbler. A brief "four-second" look was finally obtained that revealed a warbler with a yellow head and black throat. There was a faint green line through the eye which was inconsistent with a Hermit Warbler. The yellow of the crown gave way to darker coloring toward the nape. The back was seen briefly as the bird flew away. It appeared gray, similar in color to the wings, not contrasting in color. No mention of streaking on the back was made, probably due to the brief look. Also described was a flash of white spots in the tail and wings, but no localization of colors was possible. Unfortunately, the breast color and lack or presence of streaking was not seen.

Even with photographs of a bird such as this, it would likely be a controversial identification. Although the head description most closely resem-

bles a Hermit Warbler, the brief look leaves out any concrete information about the body of the bird which would at least narrow down some of the possibilities. The green eye line suggests it is not a pure Hermit Warbler, if it is one at all. Although the song isn't consistent with a Black-throated Green Warbler, the yellow face and black throat make it a consideration. If the possibility of a hybrid Black-throated Green is entertained, it opens up more speculation as to what hybridization would do with a Blackburnian Warbler, etc. Factoring in the song may be hard in hybrids since we barely have docu-

mented information on hybrid colorations, let alone how their songs mix. Judging by the array of Blue-winged × Golden-winged songs, some of which don't seem to attach themselves to either species, there is lot to learn in this area. The brief look does raise serious possibilities of a hybrid Hermit × Townsend's Warbler, which apparently is not unusual on the west coast, but a lot more description is needed, and again perhaps photographs, to make a strong argument for such an identification.

Jim Frank

WSO Records Committee Chair



Black-backed Woodpecker, Simms Lake Burn, Douglas County, Wisconsin (September 2000)
by Dennis Malueg

The Summer Season: 2000

by *Thomas K. Soulen*

Many areas of Wisconsin received large amounts of rainfall during the summer. With soil in parts of the state already soaked from May rains, many farmers experienced extended periods when it was impossible to work in their fields. Although storm damage to crops was reported in some areas, it did not appear to be widespread. Belter reported record June rainfall in the Wausau area, and observers in several other locations said that their totals approached existing records. The wet weather likely contributed to Ashman's experience in Dane County: "Hordes of mosquitoes made birding very difficult during June and early July." Although a few areas also received much rain in July, in general July was considerably more dry.

Temperatures were less extreme than in many summers. Most observers who commented on the weather said it was cool (or at least comfortable), especially in the northern part of the state. Temperatures reached the 90s only briefly toward the middle of June and again toward the middle of July, and then only in some parts of the state. As usual, there was frost in some

areas at the beginning of June, and shortly after the middle of July frost was also reported in several locations. Goff reported that June temperatures in Barron County averaged 10 degrees below normal. Temperatures in Douglas County prompted the LaValleys to comment on "one of the coldest Junes on record for northwest Wisconsin . . . Two late June frosts killed many flowers, froze the first leaves off the oak trees, and eliminated the blueberry crop."

Observers commented little on the impact of weather on birds. Korducki surmised that the mild spring might have led to fewer spring migrants lingering into June. On the other hand, the decidedly cooler temperatures in the latter half of July may have been part of weather patterns that contributed to a somewhat larger than usual number of early fall migrants.

Wisconsin observers recorded a total of 266 species during the season, close to the summer high of 271 noted two years ago. The account that follows gives details on 151 of them. An additional 85 that are not mentioned were common and widespread enough to be

reported from more than 25 counties. The remaining 30 species, generally noted in 10–25 counties, are listed here along with the number of counties in which each was recorded: Common Loon (20), American Bittern (14), Least Bittern (13), American Black Duck (10), Northern Shoveler (11), Green-winged Teal (16), Red-head (11), Hooded Merganser (25), Ruddy Duck (14), Sharp-shinned Hawk (21), Virginia Rail (13), Sora (22), Upland Sandpiper (15), Common Snipe (19), American Woodcock (22), Herring Gull (19), Forster's Tern (13), Black Tern (23), Great Horned Owl (20), Common Nighthawk (23), Whip-poor-will (18), Common Raven (23), Hermit Thrush (22), Golden-winged Warbler (16), Northern Parula (10), Northern Waterthrush (18), White-throated Sparrow (22), Western Meadowlark (13), Purple Finch (24), and Evening Grosbeak (11).

Previous to this summer, there were two hypothetical Wisconsin White-winged Dove records. A brief appearance of a bird in Portage County in June provided the chance for Kent Hall to document this species with an excellent photograph (see "By the Wayside"). Three additional species were reported for only the second time in Wisconsin in summer, surprisingly all of them just two years after their first appearance was recorded. Observers could find at least two Eurasian Colared-Doves in Oconto County through much of June and July, an adult male Summer Tanager spent the entire season in Marquette County, and two Bohemian Waxwings were seen in Oneida County in early June.

Other rarities during the summer—some rare because they were out of season—included Eared Grebe (4 coun-

ties); Snowy Egret (4 counties); Little Blue and Tricolored Herons; Yellow-crowned Night-Heron; Snow Goose; Long-tailed Duck; Rough-legged Hawk; Spruce Grouse; Yellow Rail; American Avocet; Willet; Whimbrel; Marbled Godwit; Western Sandpiper; Laughing, Little, Glaucous, and Great Black-backed Gulls; Black-backed Woodpecker; Western Kingbird; Scissor-tailed Flycatcher; White-eyed Vireo; Carolina Wren; Northern Mockingbird; Yellow-throated and Prairie Warblers; Yellow-breasted Chat; and Le Conte's and Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows.

As usual, some observers commented on the abundance of particular species compared to previous years. The small sample size cautions against making sweeping conclusions, but this year's reports seem not quite as discouraging as those of many recent years. No less than seven species were thought by at least three observers to be more common this year: Great Egret, Turkey Vulture, Ring-necked Pheasant, Eastern Phoebe, House Wren, Wood Thrush (although an equal number thought them to be less common), and Dickcissel. At least three observers thought these species to be less common (or absent) this year: American Coot, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Common Nighthawk (no less than seven observers agreed about their decreased numbers), Red-headed Woodpecker (although two observers thought there were more this year), Yellow-throated Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Wood Thrush, Brown Thrasher, Blue-winged Warbler, and Eastern Towhee.

Reports and/or photographs came from 73 contributors this year, not many less than last year's all-time high

of 79. With the extension of Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas fieldwork through the summer of 2000, we again benefited from reports submitted by some atlasers, especially from areas that otherwise would have received less extensive or no coverage. We hope they'll continue to submit reports in future seasons.

Perhaps because the number of people reporting records from multiple counties again was lower than it often is, there were many counties represented by no reports of any kind: Adams, Buffalo, Crawford, Iron, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Menominee, Monroe, Pepin, Trempealeau, Vernon, Waushara, and Wood.

REPORTS

(1 JULY 2000–31 JULY 2000)

Horned Grebe.—A bird present in Eau Claire County June 2 was unusual (Polk).

Red-necked Grebe.—Noted in more counties than usual this season: Columbia (Bartholmai, Burcar) (Figure 1); 3 in Manitowoc June 9 (A. and J. Holschbach); 2 in Green Lake June 17 and 2 in Sheboygan July 16 (Wood); 2 in St. Croix July 10–14 (Soulen); and through the season in Winnebago, with 7 nests and a high of 16 birds on June 17 (Ziebell).

Eared Grebe.—Single birds were seen in these counties: Eau Claire June 1–6 (Polk), Marathon June 4 (Decker), Milwaukee June 1–4 (David, Gustafson, Korducki), and Winnebago June 17 (Ziebell).

American White Pelican.—A number of observers found these in Dodge County, where Bartholmai photographed young on July 7 (Figure 2). Reported also from Brown (Evanson, Tessen), Door (the Lukeses), Fond du Lac (Evanson), Oconto (the Smiths), Pierce (Rodewald), and Winnebago (Bruce, Ziebell) Counties.

Double-crested Cormorant.—There were several reports of large numbers: over 190 in Marathon County June 9 (Belter), 535 in Manitowoc County June 2 (Sontag), and 500 in Win-



Figure 1. Red-necked Grebes were noted in more Wisconsin counties than usual during the summer of 2000. This nest at Grassy Lake in Columbia County was photographed by Jack Bartholmai on 15 July 2000.

nebago County June 15 (Ziebell). Noted in 21 counties in all.

Great Egret.—A bird in the Ashland/Bayfield County area during much of June was unusual (Verch). Ziebell noted 200 in Winnebago County June 3. Found in 17 counties overall.

Snowy Egret.—Observed in these counties: Brown (Peterson, 2 on June 3; Tessen), Kenosha June 10 (Wood), Milwaukee June 8–15 (Frank, Gustafson, Korducki), and Winnebago July 3–21 (Ziebell).

Little Blue Heron.—Rodewald saw an adult in Pierce County June 2 and 6.

Tricolored Heron.—The summer's only observation was in Brown County June 16 (Regan). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."



Figure 2. American White Pelicans successfully nested at Horicon National Wildlife Refuge in Dodge County during summer 2000. These adults and young were photographed on 7 July 2000 by Jack Bartholmai.

Cattle Egret.—Very few reports: Manitowoc County June 10 (A. and J. Holschbach, Sontag) and Winnebago County from June 16 to July 17 (Bruce, Ziebell).

Black-crowned Night-Heron.—At least 900 were in Winnebago County June 15 (Ziebell). Recorded in 14 counties in all.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.—Ziebell observed one in Winnebago County through the month of June.

Snow Goose.—Noted in Brown County June 5 (Evanson). This species has been reported in 8 of the last 9 summers in Brown and/or Winnebago Counties.

Mute Swan.—Observers found these in Ashland/Bayfield, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Iowa, Marathon, Walworth, Washington, and Winnebago Counties.

Trumpeter Swan.—Noted in Burnett (the Saur; 29 on June 24), Dodge (Stutz), Marathon (Belter), Portage (Hall), and Vilas (Reardon) Counties.

Tundra Swan.—A few birds of this species are reported almost every summer. This year's observations were as follows: up to 2 birds in Brown County between June 3 and July 18 (Peterson, Regan, Tessen), Marathon County June 18–23 (Belter), and Portage County July 14 (Hall).

Gadwall.—Noted in Brown, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties.

American Wigeon.—Reported from Ashland/Bayfield, Brown, Dane, Rusk, and Winnebago Counties.

Northern Pintail.—Observed in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield, Barron, Brown, Marathon, and Winnebago.

Canvasback.—Up to 3 birds were present from mid-June until mid-July in Ozaukee County (Frank, Strelka, Uttech). Also noted in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Dane (Burcar, Stutz) Counties.

Ring-necked Duck.—Observed in Barron, Burnett, Dunn, Marathon, Oneida, Pierce, St. Croix, Vilas, and Winnebago Counties.

Greater Scaup.—Reported from Manitowoc County through June 7 (Sontag) and Milwaukee County June 10 through July 4 (Korducki).

Lesser Scaup.—Noted in Ashland/Bayfield, Brown, Douglas, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Winnebago Counties.

Long-tailed Duck.—A male in nearly full breeding plumage in Manitowoc County June 12 was unusual (Regan).

Bufflehead.—More reports than usual, from these counties in early to mid-June: Barron (Goff), Brown (the Baumanns), Door (the Lukeses), Eau Claire (Polk), and Sheboygan (the Brassers).

Common Goldeneye.—Noted in the Ashland/Bayfield County area through June 2 (Verch), Brown County June 20 (Regan), and Door County through the season (the Lukeses).

Common Merganser.—Present in Ashland/Bayfield, Clark, Door, Florence, Menominee, Oneida, and Vilas Counties.

Red-breasted Merganser.—Observed in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield, Door, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oneida, and Rusk.

Osprey.—Reported nesting in Dane County July 8 (Evanson). Noted in 22 counties in all, most of them considerably further north.

Northern Goshawk.—Observed in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Door (the Lukeses), Florence (Burcar), Oneida (the Fishers), and Vilas (Baughman) Counties.

Red-shouldered Hawk.—Noted in 15 counties, the most northern of which were Florence (Burcar) and Oneida (the Fishers).

Broad-winged Hawk.—This species sometimes is observed in migration even into early June. This year Regan saw 15 immatures on the move in Door County June 10. Reported from 26 counties, with Dane, Iowa, and Sauk (Burcar) and Ozaukee (Uttech) being the most southern.

Rough-legged Hawk.—Well documented reports came from Portage County June 18 (Berner), Oneida County July 19–24 (the Fishers), and Milwaukee County July 20 (Strelka).

Merlin.—This season's reports came from these counties: Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Door (the Lukeses), Douglas (Johnson, the LaValleys), Oneida (the Fishers), and Vilas (Baughman).

Peregrine Falcon.—Noted in Brown, Dane, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Portage, and Winnebago Counties.

Gray Partridge.—Observed in Brown (Hansen), Dodge (Tessen), Door (the Lukeses), Manitowoc (A. and J. Holschbach), and Pierce (Rodewald) Counties.

Spruce Grouse.—Only one report this season: June 2 in Forest County (Wood).

Sharp-tailed Grouse.—Reported in Bayfield (NRRI) and Douglas (the LaValleys) Counties.

Greater Prairie-Chicken.—Observed in Clark (Decker), Marathon (Ott), and Portage (Berner, Hall) Counties.

Northern Bobwhite.—Present in Chippewa, Columbia, Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Portage, Richland, Rock, and Winnebago Counties.

Yellow Rail.—This elusive species was reported from Bark Bay Slough, Bayfield County June 23 (Verch), as well as from its better known Burnett County location June 17 (the Smiths).

King Rail.—For the third time in the last 10 years, there were no summer reports.

Common Moorhen.—Noted in these counties: Brown, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Outagamie, and Winnebago.

American Coot.—Ziebell counted 312 in Winnebago County June 17. Recorded in 22 counties in all.

Black-bellied Plover.—Remained in several locations into June, latest in Brown County June 12 (Regan).

American Golden-Plover.—More reports than usual, including Dane County June 1 (Ashman), Chippewa County June 4 (Polk), and Mar-

itowoc County June 4–5 (A. and J. Holschbach, Peterson, Tessen). Was a bird in Sheboygan County June 23 (Peterson) a spring or fall migrant?

Semipalmated Plover.—The latest of seven separate June reports was the 16th, in Brown (Regan) and Milwaukee (Gustafson) Counties. The first reported fall migrant was in Dodge County July 11, with birds appearing in several other locations within the next week.

American Avocet.—Noted in the Ashland/Bayfield County area June 6–7 (Verch) and in Dodge County July 1 (Wood).

Greater Yellowlegs.—Birds had returned by June 25 to Milwaukee County (Korducki), June 28 to Brown County (Regan), and June 30 to Vilas County (Baughman).

Lesser Yellowlegs.—Lingered until June 6 in Milwaukee County (Strelka). Fall migrants appeared in several locations by the last week in June, earliest in Brown County June 23 (Regan).

Solitary Sandpiper.—Birds returned to Oneida County by June 24 (the Fishers) and Ozaukee County by June 29 (Uttech), with appearances in a number of other locations during the following week.

Willet.—Noted in Milwaukee County June 23 (Korducki), Sheboygan County July 8 (Tessen, Wood), and Ozaukee County July 9 (Wood). Wood thinks the 2 birds he saw on July 8 and 9 might have been the same birds.

Whimbrel.—Noted June 2 in Bayfield County (Verch) and Manitowoc County (Sontag), and in Ozaukee County July 29 (Wood).

Marbled Godwit.—Present June 1–4 in Manitowoc County (A. and J. Holschbach, Peterson, Sontag, Tessen) and June 21–23 in Brown County (the Baumanns, Regan).

Ruddy Turnstone.—Noted in several locations in early June, latest in Milwaukee County June 12 (Korducki). Had returned to Milwaukee County by July 27 (Gustafson).

Red Knot.—Observed in Sheboygan County June 2 (the Brassers) and Manitowoc County June 4–5 (A. and J. Holschbach, Peterson, Sontag).

Sanderling.—Stragglers were noted in 3 counties: Dane June 2 (Ashman), Ashland/Bayfield June 3 (Verch), and Manitowoc June 5 (Sontag). The first fall reports came from Manitowoc and Ozaukee Counties July 29 (Wood).

Semipalmated Sandpiper.—There were a number of mid-June observations, the latest in Brown County June 19 (Regan). Birds returned to Marathon County by July 15 (Belter) and to several other areas within the next few days.

Western Sandpiper.—Present in Manitowoc County through June 16 (A. and J. Holschbach, Sontag).

Least Sandpiper.—Still present in Sheboygan County June 11 (Frank). Fall migrants appeared in Brown County June 26 (Regan) and Ozaukee County June 28 (Frank) and in a number of other locations during the following week.

White-rumped Sandpiper.—Observed in several locations through mid-June; stragglers were still present in Brown County June 22 (Regan) and Manitowoc County June 26 (Sontag).

Baird's Sandpiper.—June departures were noted in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield June 3 (Verch), Oconto County June 4 (the Smiths), and Manitowoc County June 10 (A. and J. Holschbach, Sontag). The only fall migrant reported was in Dane County July 31 (Burcar).

Pectoral Sandpiper.—Returning birds were observed in 4 counties July 15–16: Dane, Dodge, Marathon, and Winnebago.

Dunlin.—Reported from several locations in early June and in Manitowoc County June 14 (Sontag) and Brown County June 17 (Regan). A breeding plumage bird in Dodge County June 24 and July 1 (Wood) may have been a very late spring migrant.

Stilt Sandpiper.—Noted only in Brown County July 1 (Hansen), Dane County July 2 (Ashman), and Milwaukee County July 27 (Gustafson).

Short-billed Dowitcher.—Present in Manitowoc County through June 5 (A. and J. Holschbach). Had returned to Milwaukee County by June 30 (Korducki) and to several other areas within the next few days. Only one of the 12 reports received included any documentation as to species of dowitcher.

Wilson's Phalarope.—Noted in June in Burnett, Brown, Marathon, and Portage Counties, and in July in Brown, Dodge, Marathon, and Pierce Counties.

Laughing Gull.—Well documented birds were seen in Ashland County June 19 (Brady, Verch) and Sheboygan County June 23 (Peterson). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

Franklin's Gull.—Reports came from Chippewa (Polk, 5 birds) and Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties June 2, and from Kewaunee County June 12 and Brown County June 17 (Regan).

Little Gull.—Noted in Manitowoc County June 4 (A. and J. Holschbach) and June 23 (Peterson), and between July 2 and 29 in Sheboygan County (the Brassers, Tessen, Wood).

Bonaparte's Gull.—Two were seen in Eau Claire County June 6 (Polk). Observed in 6 additional counties bordering Green Bay or Lake Michigan or Lake Superior.

Glaucous Gull.—Seen in Sheboygan County through June 2 (the Brassers).

Great Black-backed Gull.—Present through the season in Door County (the Lukeses, Regan) and Sheboygan County (the Brassers, Peterson, Stutz, Tessen, Wood).

Caspian Tern.—Noted through the season in Dane County (Ashman) and Winnebago County (Ziebell; 46 on July 26) and in Marathon County July 26 (Belter). The other 10 reporting counties bordered Green Bay, Lake Michigan, or Lake Superior. Sontag counted over 200 in Manitowoc County July 16.

Common Tern.—The only reports away from large bodies of water came from Dane County June 2 (Ashman) and Portage County June 29 (Hall). Observed in 9 counties in all.

Eurasian Collared-Dove.—Oconto County provided this summer's observations, with 2 or more birds present through much of June and July (Bontly, Peterson, Tessen). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

White-winged Dove.—There previously were two hypothetical Wisconsin records of this species. Reports of a bird in Portage County June

16 (Berner, Hall) were well supported by an excellent photograph and written documentation. Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—The northernmost of the 21 counties in which these were found were Ashland, Douglas, Price, and Washburn.

Eastern Screech-Owl.—Reported from Chippewa, Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Ozaukee, Waupaca, and Winnebago Counties.

Long-eared Owl.—Noted in Eau Claire County July 22 (Polk).

Short-eared Owl.—Considerably more reports than usual, from Burnett (the Sauris), Clark (Decker), Douglas (the LaValleys), Milwaukee (David), Oneida (the Fishers), and Portage (Berner, Hall) Counties. In none of the past 20 summers has this species been reported from more than 2 counties; in 12 of those years there were no reports.

Northern Saw-whet Owl.—One was reported in Shawano County June 12 (Peterson).

Red-headed Woodpecker.—Reported numbers were not large, but observers found these in 26 counties, about the same number as in recent years.

Red-bellied Woodpecker.—The most northern observations were in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield, Barron, Florence, Marathon, Oconto, Shawano, and Washburn. Noted in 35 counties in all.

Black-backed Woodpecker.—Observed in Ashland County June 5 (NRRI), Douglas County June 8 through July 15 (Bauer, Domagalski, Johnson, the Smiths), and Vilas County June 3 (Wood; a pair at a possible nest cavity) and June 17 (Baughman).

Olive-sided Flycatcher.—As usual, several observers noted early June migrants. It is not known whether a bird in Brown County June 25 was a resident (the Baumanns). Reports came from an additional 7 counties in normal summer range.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.—The latest of the obvious spring migrants were reported from Manitowoc County June 7 (Sontag) and Milwaukee County June 9 (Zehner). The most southern

of the summer residents noted were in Marathon County June 19 (Belter) and Portage County June 17 (Berner). Residents were reported from 7 additional, more northern counties. A July 5 observation in Winnebago County is unusual (Bruce). The first obvious fall migrant was in Brown County July 31 (Regan).

Acadian Flycatcher.—Nested in Portage County (Berner). Present also in Pierce (Rode-wald) and 10 more southern counties.

Alder Flycatcher.—The most southern of the 33 reporting counties were Columbia, Dane, Green, Iowa, and Ozaukee.

Willow Flycatcher.—Noted in Burnett, Chippewa, Marathon, Oconto, and Shawano Counties, as well as in 21 more southern ones.

Western Kingbird.—A bird was seen well and photographed in Bayfield County June 10–12 (Brady, Verch) (Figure 3).

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.—A bird seen in Washington County June 16 (Domagalski, Gustafson) constitutes Wisconsin's ninth summer

record. Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

Loggerhead Shrike.—Observed in 5 counties: Door from June 29 on (the Lukeses), Dunn (Polk; nested), Oconto (the Smiths; nested), Ozaukee June 25 (Stutz), and Pierce June 3 (Rode-wald).

White-eyed Vireo.—Noted in Rock County June 11 (Wood) and June 17 (Peterson).

Bell's Vireo.—Reports came from Dunn and Eau Claire (Polk; 3 families), Grant (Bontly), Green (Ashman; nested), Iowa (Burcar, Evan-son, Stutz), Monroe (Gustafson), Pierce (Rode-wald), and Richland (Duerksen) Counties.

Yellow-throated Vireo.—Among the 36 counties in which these were observed, the most northern were Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Oconto, Oneida, Price, Sawyer, Shawano, Washburn, and Vilas.

Blue-headed Vireo.—Noted in Jackson (Berner, 5 birds) and Portage (Berner) Counties and 14 counties further north.



Figure 3. This Western Kingbird was present from 10–12 June 2000 at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center in Bayfield County. Photo by Ryan Brady.

Philadelphia Vireo.—A bird in the Ashland/Bayfield County area July 29 presumably was a migrant (Verch).

Gray Jay.—Recorded in usual range in Ashland, Douglas, Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties.

Boreal Chickadee.—Observed in Ashland (NRRI) and Oneida (Baughman, the Fishers) Counties.

Tufted Titmouse.—Reports came from these counties: Chippewa, Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Milwaukee, Richland, and Walworth.

Red-breasted Nuthatch.—Noted through the season in Dane County (Ashman) and also in 23 counties further north.

Carolina Wren.—Observed from June 23 on in Jefferson County (Hale), through the season in Waupaca County (Hewitt), and July 31 in Racine County (David).

Winter Wren.—As usual, most observations were in central and northern counties, but birds were also found in Grant (Stutz), Green (Evanson), and Ozaukee (Sherkow, Uttech) Counties. Noted in 23 counties in all.

Marsh Wren.—Ziebell found 450 in Winnebago County June 17. Reported from 28 counties in all.

Golden-crowned Kinglet.—Present again in the Dewey Marsh bog, Portage County (Berner, up to 3 birds), and in 11 counties further north.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—Birds reported from Barron County in early June (Goff) and in Waupaca County through the season (Hewitt) were unusual. More normal were observations in Oneida (the Fishers, Baughman) and Vilas (Baughman, Reardon) Counties.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—Noted in Chippewa (Polk), Marathon (Belter), Oconto (the Smiths), and Sawyer (Polk) Counties, as well as in 24 counties further south.

Swainson's Thrush.—Birds were reported from Oneida County July 27 (the Fishers) and Washington County July 30 (Domagalski).

Northern Mockingbird.—Observed in Dane County June 26 (Evanson), Columbia County June 6 (Evanson) and 17 (Peterson), and Marathon County June 9 (Belter).

Bohemian Waxwing.—Just two years after Wisconsin's first summer record, the Fishers had a brief look at 2 birds of this species in a flock of Cedar Waxwings in Oneida County June 6, seeing well their overall more gray coloration and the rich chestnut undertail coverts.

Blue-winged Warbler.—Among the 24 counties in which this species was found, the most northern were Chippewa (Polk), Marathon (Belter), Oconto (the Smiths), and Shawano (Peterson).

Brewster's Warbler.—Two individuals of this hybrid were banded July 7 and July 30 in Ozaukee County (Sherkow).

Tennessee Warbler.—Late migrants were in Oconto (the Smiths) and Pierce (Rodewald) Counties June 4. Present from early June at least through July 15 in Douglas County (the La-Valleys). One was present in the Ashland/Bayfield County area July 7 (Verch), and a singing bird was in Chippewa County July 15 (Polk). Definite fall migrants had appeared in at least 5 counties by the last week in July.

Nashville Warbler.—A bird remained in Manitowoc County through June 14 (Sontag). Sherkow noted 3 migrants in Ozaukee County July 30. Reported from 21 counties within normal summer range.

Magnolia Warbler.—One still present in Dane County June 1 (Ashman). All remaining reports came from 12 northern counties.

Cape May Warbler.—Noted in Ashland (Verch), Bayfield (NRRI), Florence (Burcar), Forest (the Smiths), Oneida (Baughman, the Fishers), Price (the Smiths), and Vilas (Baughman) Counties.

Black-throated Blue Warbler.—Birds were reported from these counties: Ashland/Bayfield (NRRI, Verch), Door (the Lukeses), Oneida (the Fishers), Shawano (Peterson), and Vilas (Baughman).

Yellow-rumped Warbler.—Three remained in Manitowoc County through June 7 (Sontag). Noted in Clark, Dunn, and Eau Claire

Counties (Polk); Portage County (Berner); and 17 counties further north.

Black-throated Green Warbler.—Still present in Washington County June 4 (Domagalski) and in Manitowoc County June 7 (Sontag). Noted in Ozaukee County from June 23 through July 21 (Sherkow) and in Portage County through June 26 (Berner). The remaining reports came from 18 counties further north.

Blackburnian Warbler.—Present in Milwaukee County June 7 (Zehner) and through the period in Manitowoc County (A. and J. Holschbach). Noted also in 11 counties in normal summer range.

Yellow-throated Warbler.—Observed in Wyalusing State Park, Grant County, on June 16 (Bontly) and July 23 (Stutz).

Pine Warbler.—A bird in Dane County through June 11 was unusual (Ashman). Reported from 23 counties in all.

Prairie Warbler.—One report, well documented, from Dane County July 2 (Ashman). See "By the Wayside."

Palm Warbler.—Present again in the Dewey Marsh bog, Portage County (Berner, Hall); 8 in juvenile plumage were seen there July 18. Also reported from Ashland/Bayfield, Chippewa, Douglas, Oneida, Price, Sawyer, Vilas, and Washburn Counties.

Bay-breasted Warbler.—Two birds were seen July 19 in the Ashland/Bayfield County area (Verch), and one was present in Oneida County July 23 (the Fishers).

Blackpoll Warbler.—Birds were present the first week of June in Brown (the Baumanns), Dane (Ashman), and Milwaukee (Zehner) Counties.

Cerulean Warbler.—Berner observed a territorial male in Portage County through June 19. The remaining reports came from 13 additional counties, the most northern of which were Chippewa in the west (Polk) and Brown in the east (Regan).

Prothonotary Warbler.—Noted in Dodge (Stutz), Dunn (Polk), Grant (Bontly, Stutz), Pierce (Rodewald), and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties.

Worm-eating Warbler.—For the first time since 1990, there were no summer reports of this species.

Louisiana Waterthrush.—Domagalski found a nest containing 3 eggs in Waukesha County June 22. Also reported from Dane, Dunn, Marathon, Pierce, Sauk, Shawano, and Waupaca Counties.

Kentucky Warbler.—Reported from Grant (Bontly, Stutz) and Pierce (Rodewald) Counties.

Connecticut Warbler.—Berner found 7 in Jackson County July 1. Also noted in Ashland/Bayfield (NRRI, Verch), Douglas (Johnson, the LaValleys, the Smiths), Oneida (Baughman, the Fishers), and Vilas (Baughman, Wood) Counties.

Hooded Warbler.—Reported from these counties: Grant July 23 (Stutz); Manitowoc June 7 (Sontag); Portage June 9 (Hall) and 18 (Berner; a female with 4 eggs); St. Croix June 28 (Soulén); and Sheboygan June 10 (the Brassers) and 18 (Mueller).

Wilson's Warbler.—Noted during the first few days of June in Douglas, Manitowoc, Oneida, and Ozaukee Counties.

Canada Warbler.—Lingered through June 6 in Dane County (Ashman) and through June 7 in Manitowoc (Sontag) and Milwaukee (Bontly) Counties. A bird in Columbia County July 7 was unusual (Burcar). Noted also in 15 considerably more northern counties.

Yellow-breasted Chat.—At least one young fledged in Green County (Ashman). Reported also from Iowa County (Evanston, the Smiths), Kenosha County June 10–11 (Wood; 2 birds), and St. Croix County June 24–28 (Soulén).

Summer Tanager.—An adult male in Marquette County through the season (Meid) represents only the second Wisconsin summer record. See "By the Wayside."

Field Sparrow.—Among the 35 counties from which this species was reported, the most northern were Ashland/Bayfield, Barron, Douglas, and Florence.

Lark Sparrow.—Noted in Chippewa, Dunn, and Eau Claire (Polk) and Sauk (Burcar, Stutz) Counties.

Grasshopper Sparrow.—Observed in Chippewa (Polk), Marathon (Belter), Oconto (Tessen), and Shawano (Peterson) Counties, and also in 15 more southern ones.

Henslow's Sparrow.—Reported from 17 counties, more than in recent years. The most northern observations were in Clark (Polk), Florence (Burcar), Marathon (Belter), and St. Croix (Soulen) Counties.

Le Conte's Sparrow.—Noted in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Burnett (the Saur's), Douglas (Johnson), Vilas (Baughman), and Washburn (Polk) Counties.

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow.—Noted only in Burnett County, on June 17 (the Smiths) and June 23–24 (the Saur's; 4 birds).

Lincoln's Sparrow.—Present again in the Dewey Marsh bog, Portage County (Berner; 7 on June 17). Noted also in Ashland/Bayfield, Chippewa, Douglas, Marathon, Oneida, Price, and Vilas Counties.

Dark-eyed Junco.—Noted in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Florence, Oneida, Price, Shawano, and Vilas Counties.

Northern Cardinal.—The most northern reports came from the Ashland/Bayfield County area in the west (Verch) and Oconto County in the east (the Smiths). Observed in 39 counties in all.

Dickcissel.—A good year: noted in 32 counties, more than in most recent years. Quite a few observers commented on larger than usual numbers. Birds got as far north as Brown, Burnett, Chippewa, Door, Marathon, Oconto, and Shawano Counties.

Yellow-headed Blackbird.—Ziebell found 380 in Winnebago County June 17. Observed in 22 counties overall.

Brewer's Blackbird.—Most of the 29 counties in which this species was observed were in the northern, central, or western part of the state.

Orchard Oriole.—Noted July 1 in Winnebago County (Evanson), July 9 in Dane County, and through the period in Dunn and Eau Claire Counties (Polk) and Ozaukee County (Frank, Uttech). All other reports were in June in Brown (the Baumanns, Evanson), Columbia (Evanson),

Dodge (Bartholmai, see Figure 4), Iowa (Burcar, Evanson, Stutz), Richland (Duerksen), Rock (Mueller), Sheboygan (the Brassers), and Winnebago (Tessen) Counties.

Red Crossbill.—Noted in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield through the period (Verch), Douglas June 17 (Johnson) through July 23 (Domagalski), Oneida through the period (the Fishers), Shawano July 20 (Peterson), and Vilas June 1 (Baughman) through July 15 (Reardon).

White-winged Crossbill.—Found only in Douglas County (the LaValleys; over 40 on July 3), in Oneida County July 1–4, and in Vilas County June 18–30 (Baughman).

Pine Siskin.—Present through the period in Ashland/Bayfield, Barron, Douglas, and Vilas Counties. Also reported, mostly in July, from Chippewa, Langlade, Marathon, Oneida, and Washburn Counties.

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Figure 4. This female Orchard Oriole was photographed by Jack Bartholmai in Beaver Dam, Dodge County, on 4 June 2000.

Regan, Andrew Reimer, Pete Rode-
wald, Ed and Mary Saur, Carl Schwartz,
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“By the Wayside”—Summer 2000

Rare species documentations for summer 2000 include Tricolored Heron, American Avocet, Laughing Gull, Eurasian Collared-Dove, White-winged Dove, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Prairie Warbler, and Summer Tanager.

TRICOLORED HERON (*Egretta tricolor*)

16 June 2000, Brown County—About half the size of some nearby Great Egrets. Heronlike bird: long slim neck, long bill and legs. Dark plumage: head, neck, mantle, breast; sharp cutoff at breast: white belly, underparts; whitish under wings. Active bird: running about, jumping, kept gulls from its “territory.”—John Regan, Green Bay, WI.

AMERICAN AVOCET (*Recurvirostra americana*)

1 July 2000, CTH W just north of CTH A, Dodge County—A single bird was feeding in the flooded cornfield. Although it was still in breeding plumage, the orange-brown color on the head and neck seemed somewhat faded. It had a long upcurved bill, long gray legs, white underparts, and black wings with large white patches.—Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, WI.

LAUGHING GULL (*Larus atricilla*)

19 June 2000, Chequamegon Bay shoreline near Ashland, Ashland County—Ob-

viously a gull, the bird was nearly as large as the Ring-billed Gulls it stood with. In flight, the Laughing Gull's wings seemed more slender and longer than a Ring-bill's. The black head/hood was prominent and extended far down the nape toward the hindneck. The bill was reddish orange and heavy/thick. The dark eye had white crescents above and below. The neck, breast, belly, and undertail coverts were white. The wings and mantle were very dark gray, much grayer than Ring-bills. At rest, the primaries showed all black and the legs were reddish brown, mostly dark, not bright. When the gull flew it showed an all-white tail, lacking any gray at all. The uppersides of the wings were dark gray blending to black outer primaries, lacking any white markings at all. The undersides of the wings were pale except for the black outer primaries. About as much black was visible on the underside of the wing as on the upperside. Overall, the black head, heavy reddish bill, white tail, all-black primaries, and relatively large size were the keys to identifying the adult breeding-plumaged Laughing Gull.—Ryan Brady, Ashland, WI.

23 June 2000, Sheboygan Point, Sheboygan County—I almost immediately found a dark-colored gull, about the same size as the nearby Ring-billed Gulls. It was standing on the rocky point and was preening itself. It would occasionally walk or fly a short distance. It had a black hood, dark brown between the eye and bill. The bill was at least as long and maybe a little longer than the Ring-billed Gulls, and it was dull reddish at the tip and dark gray at the base. The bill was thicker toward the tip, giving it a drooped appearance. The legs and feet were a mottled dark gray/black. The breast, belly, and neck were white. The back and wings were dark gray. The wing tips were black. The trailing edge of the wings had a narrow band of white. It also had white crescents above and below the eye.—*Mark Peterson, Caroline, WI.*

EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

22 June 2000, White Potato Lake, Oconto County—The bird was about the size of a Mourning Dove, but with a stockier, more chunky body. It was a pale gray on head, breast, and belly with a small, dark half-collar on the back of the neck. Back and wings were darker gray, and black outer primaries could be seen when the bird flew. We were able to observe one bird from below as it perched on top of a utility pole. The tail was broad and rounded, not pointed as a Mourning Dove tail would be. White edged the tail feathers, visible in flight. The feet were bright pink, and in a certain light the breast had a rosy tinge. The underside of the tail was white with just a narrow black line along the edge. The voice

was a hoarse "coo, coo, coo."—*Marilyn Bontly, Cedarburg, WI.*

25 June 2000, White Potato Lake, Oconto County—I arrived at the area mentioned on the hotline and soon began hearing a dovelike call consisting of a short note, a long note, and a short note. At times, for the next half-hour, this call could be heard from, at times, two different positions. A Mourning Dove call could also be heard periodically. A dove, paler than a Mourning Dove and with a blunter tail, flew into one of the pine trees. This dove had a white patch about 2 inches across the distal end of the tail. The tail was rounded and not pointed like a Mourning Dove. The length was similar to that of a Mourning Dove. When one of the birds perched on a TV antenna, a black stripe, bordered narrowly with white, could be seen on the back of the neck. Although there are apparently only two birds, at times they were so active in their movements and called so frequently that there seemed to be as many as three to four individuals.—*Mark Peterson, Caroline, WI.*

11 July 2000, White Potato Lake, Oconto County—Could not even stop the truck before I heard two of them calling. One was right above me. Mourning Dove-type bird—slightly larger, black collar, pale gray body, black outer primaries (flight), square tail with outer white (especially in flight). Heard and observed for 30–45 minutes.—*Daryl Tessen, Appleton, WI.*

WHITE-WINGED DOVE (*Zenaida asiatica*)

15 June 2000, 2901 River Road, Plover, Portage County—White wing patch seen

on anterior of wing while perched (Figure 1); these broadened to conspicuous patches in the short flight it made from feeder to nearby limbs. Relatively large bird in same size range as Mourning Dove. Color was also similar to that of a Mourning Dove—namely grayish brown; there was a slight purplish sheen on the crown and nape. The bird gave a rather “bulky” appearance, in part due to its short, squared-off tail. The bird had a red iris with distinct blue skin surrounding it and extending to the bill. The bill was large and bulky. When perched, the undertail (see Figure 1) was distinctly white; in flight the outer tail feathers were distinctly white with a thin “sliver” of brown feathers down the middle. On each side of the head was a blackish “swoosh” similar to the Nike trademark.—*Kent D. Hall, Stevens Point, WI.*

16 June 2000, 2901 River Road, Plover, Portage County—Size and shape closely resembled a Mourning Dove. But bulkier, with some of the bulk due to the hunched, “drowsy” posture and demeanor. The dove did not strike me as entirely alert. Overall dull grey and tan. Pale tan-colored head brighter than the body and wings. Straight, narrow black bill. Viewed head-on the base of the bill was bluish. I was uncertain if this colored area was feathered or bare. Broad, lovely pale blue eye ring and eyelid—the most striking feature on the bird. It was debated whether the iris or the orbital was red. The extent of the red color was such that the former appeared to be the case. Short black dash mark at the lower side of the neck. Underparts unmarked pale, dull grey. Breast feathers showed tan or bronze-colored highlights and a bit of

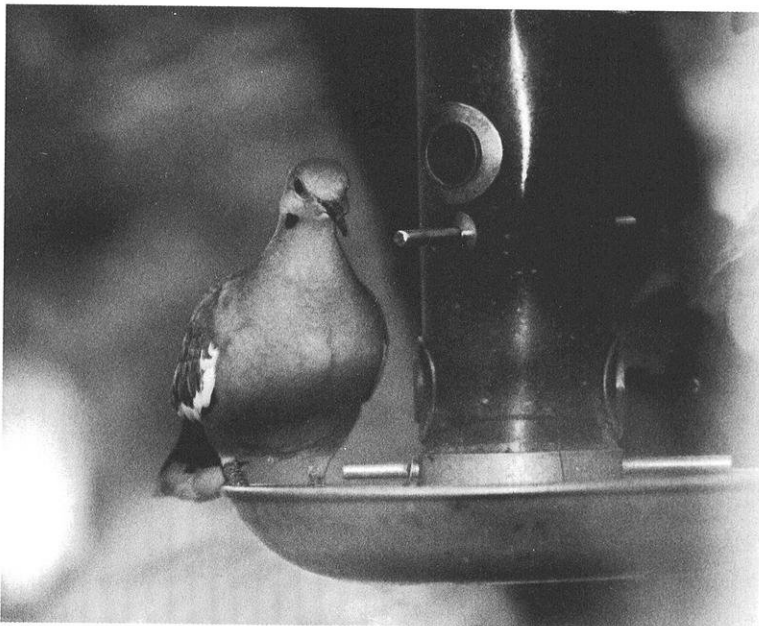


Figure 1. This White-winged Dove was photographed by Kent Hall in Plover (Portage County), Wisconsin, on 15 June 2000.

iridescence when fluffed and spikey. Back not seen. Scapulars and wing coverts the only part of the wing not in complete shadow or concealed. Dim darker smudgy edges were present on individual scapular feathers, forming at least two dim rows. A narrow white arc extended from just below the shoulder along (or within) the wing, disappearing in the fluffed belly feathers. It could not be determined if this white patch was part of the wing or part of the body. No color or pattern could be discerned in the primary wing tips visible. Pale undertail coverts. The underside of the blocky, square-tipped tail was bicolored. Over the part of the undertail visible, the black basal one-half and the white terminal one-half appeared approximately equal in extent. The margin between the black and white of the tail was distinct and abrupt. There was high contrast between the terminal end of the tail, the black basal part, and the undertail coverts. The topside of the tail was not visible. Legs and feet not seen. It made no sound. Except for occasionally turning its head, blinking its eyes, and once fluffing its breast and belly feathers, it remained perched and still. Earlier in the day, the dove had visited the feeders as usual on the deck attached to the house. The bird allowed Ms. Plaisance to approach within several feet as she spread feed on the deck railing.—*Murray J. Berner, Stevens Point, WI.*

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER
(*Tyrannus forficatus*)

16 June 2000, Grass field at Lowes Lake, Washington County—The head and upper back were pale gray, with the gray extending across the entire underside, except for a touch of

salmon along the flanks below the folded wings. When stretching the wings or when in flight, the axillaries were a vivid crimson bordered by a larger area of salmon. The black eye showed well against the pale gray face. The bill was black. The folded wings were blackish with pale edgings. The tail was extremely long, about half the entire length of the bird. In flight, from the underside, this long and forked (scissors-shaped) tail was black with the outside borders white. The bird perched on stalks in the large grass field. It often chased or hovered for insects. It seldom flew more than a few feet above the grass.—*Bob Domagalski, Menomonee Falls, WI.*

16 June 2000, DNR fields along Emerald Drive, east of Washington County Road K—Bob Domagalski had the bird in his scope as I arrived. I noticed a mostly whitish flycatcher with very dark (almost black) wings and tail. The average size bill (for a flycatcher) was black, with a blackish line extending from the bill to the eye (lore area). It wasn't until later that I could see some pink around the front edge of the folded wing. As it turned, I could see a long tail, black with white borders. As the bird flew, hovering, chasing something, then alighting again on the top of a mullein (from last year), I was able to get a great look at the deep salmon-red axillaries and the forked nature of the tail. Because the pinkish color was not as bright as on many other birds I have seen and the tail was long, but not extremely so, I believe this was probably a female Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.—*Dennis Gustafson, New Berlin, WI.*

PRAIRIE WARBLER
(*Dendroica discolor*)

2 July 2000, Western Dane County—I was very surprised to hear a singing

male at Walking Iron County park . . . I tracked the warbler-sized bird down and noted greenish upperparts, bright yellow underparts with black streaks on the sides, and a black eye line and black crescent below the eye on a yellow face. The song was an ascending series of buzzy notes. The bird remained in a small area singing constantly for about an hour.—*Philip Ashman, Madison, WI.*

SUMMER TANAGER (*Piranga rubra*)

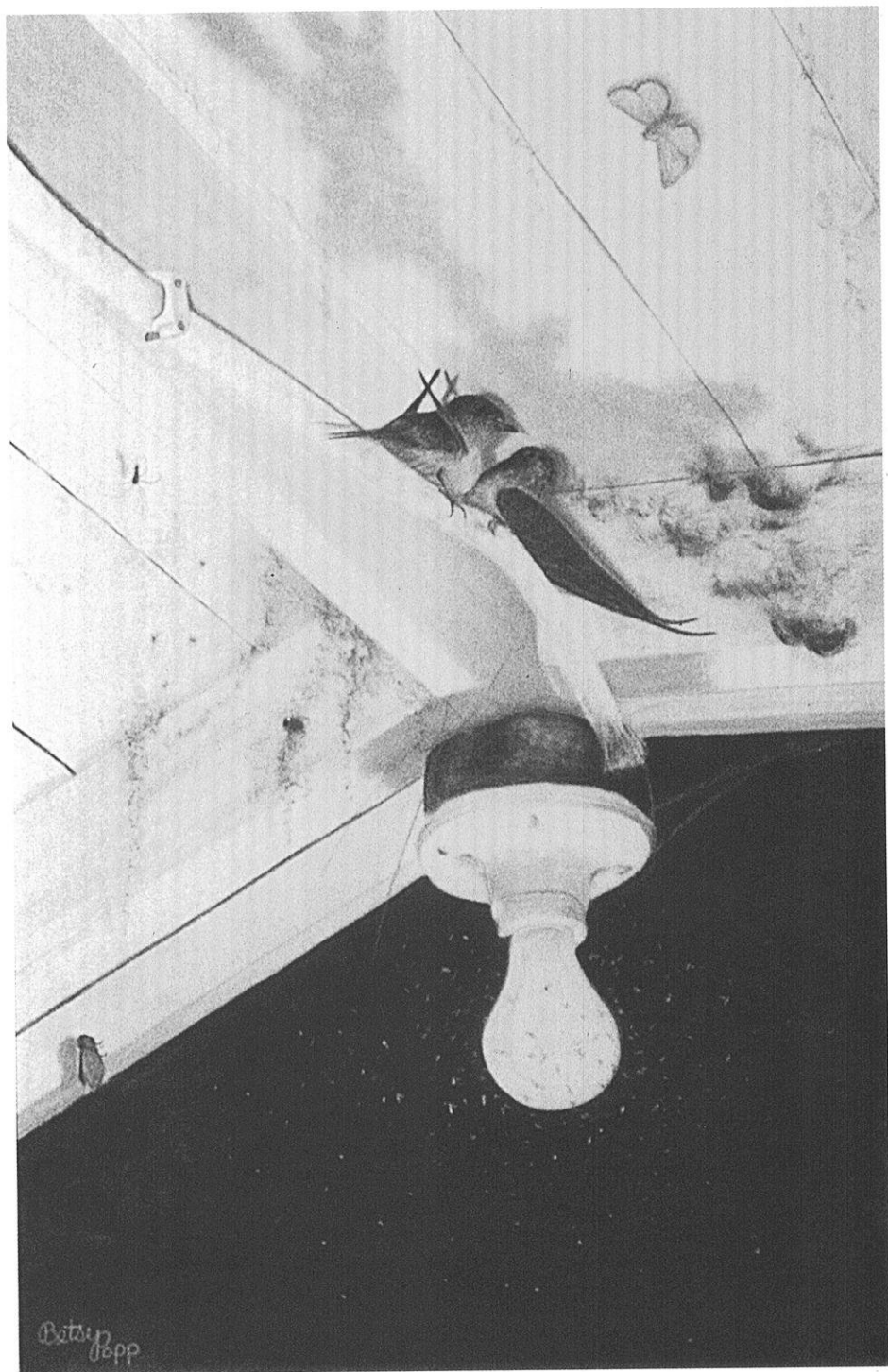
8 May to 9 August 2000, One-half mile west and one-half mile north of the junction

of County Roads A & M, Marquette County—A solid rosy red-colored bird with the wings and tail appearing slightly darker than the rest of the body. The bird was slightly smaller than a cardinal. The beak was light colored and appeared slightly larger than a Scarlet Tanager's. Eyes appeared dark brown or black. There were no markings such as wing bars, eye line, or eye ring. The bird would normally fly to one of the nearby trees and then fly in to the feeder or birdbath.—*Jerry Meid, Westfield, WI.*

50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*—Spring

The featured article by Robert Ellarson was on the Yellow-headed Blackbird. Much of the information in the paper was obtained from WSO members who returned questionnaires dealing with this species. About 50 colonies were reported from 27 Wisconsin counties, ranging from Burnett, Forest, and Marinette in the north to Rock, Walworth, and Kenosha in the south. A colony south of Hales Corners in Milwaukee County was reported. Counties with the largest number (5) of colonies were Dane (Dunn's Marsh, Duschack's Marsh, Fish Lake, Lake Barney, and a marsh a mile east of Lake Monona) and Winnebago (Lake Butte de Morts, south of Neenah, two between Winnebago and Fond du Lac, and near Oshkosh). It will be interesting to compare the map of the state in the article with the one to be prepared showing the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas results.

The entire back cover was devoted to an ad for birdseed from Feed Supplies, Inc. in Milwaukee. Fifty pounds of sunflower seed cost \$7.00 and 50 pounds of wild bird feed mixture cost \$3.75. Featured in the mix were sunflower seed, buckwheat, milo, hemp, flax, red millet, rape, fine chick grit, charcoal, salt, fine and medium cracked corn, and whole and fine cracked wheat. (Excerpts from Volume 12, No. 3, 1950)



"Night Out" (Barn Swallow)
by Betsy Popp

WSO Records Committee Report—Summer 2000

The WSO Records Committee reviewed 13 reports involving seven species from the summer of 2000 season, with one additional report from the Summer 1999 season. Eleven of the reports were accepted. Included in the accepted reports is Wisconsin's first state record of a White-winged Dove, bringing the state list to 413 species.

In addition, further information on the May 1998 Black-bellied Whistling-Duck at Horicon is presented.

ACCEPTED

Tricolored Heron—

#2000-063 Brown Co., 16 June 2000, Regan.

Smaller than nearby Great Egrets, this heron had a dark head, neck, mantle, and breast. The lower breast, belly, and underwings were white.

Laughing Gull—

#2000-064 Ashland Co., 19 June 2000, Brady.

#2000-065 Sheboygan Co., 23 June 2000, M. Peterson.

These were adult birds exhibiting a dark gray mantle; a black hood; a reddish, slightly drooped bill; black primary tips without white spots; and white eye crescents. They were almost the size of a Ring-billed Gull.

Eurasian Collared-Dove—

#2000-067 Oconto Co., 22 June 2000, Bontly; 25 June 2000, M. Peterson; 11 July 2000, Tesen.

Two individuals were present. They were stockier than a Mourning Dove, pale gray in overall color, with darker gray-black outer primaries. The nape of the neck had a black crescent, outlined in white. The underside of the squared-off tail was black proximally, white distally. The birds usually called vigorously, a short "coo" followed by a longer "coooooo" and the third note a short "coo" again. This is Wisconsin's fourth record.

White-winged Dove—

#2000-068 Portage Co., 15 June 2000, Hall (photo); 16 June 2000, Berner.

This dove was similar in size and color to a Mourning Dove, but had a squared-off tail. The underside of the tail was dark proximally, but whitish distally. At rest, a white patch stretched along but just inside the anterior border of the wing. In flight, this white patch stretched across the wing from anterior to posterior, separating the darker flight feathers from the lighter mantle feathers. The reddish eye was outlined by blue periorbital skin. This is Wisconsin's first official record after two previous hypothetical records.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher—

#2000-069 Washington Co., 16 June 2000, Domagalski, Gustafson.

This slender, robin-sized bird was generally gray. Also reported were salmon color on the flanks and in the axillaries. A dark gray streak ran through the eye. The tail was unusually long and forked; black in color, but with white edging. The bird had a slightly paler pink color and shorter tail than the observers expected, which suggested to them that it was a female.

Rufous Hummingbird—

#99-085 Manitowoc Co., ? June 1999, Katz (photo).

This bird was the size of a Ruby-throated Hummingbird, but differed in that the sides of the breast and back were brownish in color. The throat gorget was reddish.

NOT ACCEPTED

Lesser Black-backed Gull—

#2000-066 Ashland Co., 5 June 2000, (photo).

This bird appears slightly larger than the adjacent Ring-billed Gulls, but with

irregularity in the surface of the ground and the random positions of the gulls, the exact size is not readily discernible. The mantle appears slightly darker gray than the Ring-billed Gulls, but not as dark as a Lesser Black-backed Gull would be. The head shape seems more Ring-billed than California Gull-shaped. The yellow bill has what appears to be a black distal ring rather than a black tip. Lighting on the legs is a bit shadowy, but they appear yellowish. This gull has a Ring-billed profile to it, but the size of the bird and mantle color are not consistent with this. The bird could be an aberrant Ring-billed, or perhaps a hybrid of some sort. Accurate identification does not seem likely from this photo.

White-winged Dove—

#2000-071 Milwaukee Co., 17 July 2000.

This brief "fly-by" look of a Mourning Dove-like bird showed a white wing patch. The location of this white was not indicated, nor was the shape of the tail indicated. Although this may fit the description of a White-winged Dove, without definition of the white patches and tail shape, partial albino Mourning Doves and even Rock Doves aren't eliminated from consideration.

Black-headed Grosbeak—

#2000-070 Ozaukee Co., 30 July 2000.

This bird was described as having a black head; bright orange breast; thick, gray bill; and white wing bars. It was felt to be smaller than a Rose-breasted Grosbeak. This may well have been a male Black-headed Grosbeak, but some doubt is left in the identification. Needed was a more complete characterization of the color pattern and comparison to immature plumages of

a Rose-breasted Grosbeak, with that species' paler orangish breast and faint streaking, and an assertion that the head had no white striping. Without a mention of the clarity of view and the length of the tail, a towhee is also a consideration. The bill description should eliminate an oriole that the smaller size and "bright" orange breast bring to mind.

BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK REVISITED

On 10 May 1998, there was a report of a Black-bellied Whistling Duck at Horicon. This record was previously accepted by the Records Committee based on the documentations of four individuals (out of a much larger number of actual observers). A couple of photographs by one other observer surfaced after that review; however, they proved to be much too distant to prove the identification and provide the hoped for removal from hypothetical status. More than a year later, one of the original observers/documenters felt he recognized this Horicon bird when looking at a picture of an Egyptian Goose. As with many waterfowl, this species is sometimes kept in captive flocks in this country. This raised the question of the accuracy of the Black-bellied Whistling-Duck identification. Further correspondence with prominent birders in Texas about juvenile plumages of whistling-ducks added to the confusion.

With the new information and the additional species to consider, the documentations were recirculated in the Records Committee. What had previously fit a young Black-bellied Whistling-Duck in the minds of the committee now also seemed to possibly fit

an Egyptian Goose. Information obtained from Greg Lasley in Texas indicated that adult plumage is obtained by February at the latest, suggesting the hint of black feathering in May on the central breast of the bird in question was not consistent with the beginning of moult into adult plumage. Now the committee was faced with an aberrant migration and an aberrant plumage for the suspected Black-bellied Whistling-Duck.

In support of a whistling-duck, the four documentations listed a peaked back crown (noted by two observers), neck held lower than the body during flight (one observer), an eye ring (one observer), tail was short (one observer), Mallard-sized (one observer), black underwing (one observer), white wing stripe flashing through to the underwing from the upperwing (one observer), and white wing stripe on the upper wing (three observers).

Field marks indicative of an Egyptian Goose included a central black breast spot (all four observers); a darker area around the eye (two observers); aggressive behavior toward Canada Geese (two observers); specific mention of the absence of an eye ring (one observer); a larger size, about one-third less than a Canada Goose (one observer); a long, sweeping curve to the neck (one observer); behavior of walking around for hours (one observer); the white wing stripe (three observers); and the absence of any color notation in front of the white wing stripe in flight by any of the three observers who saw the bird fly.

Both species have pink bills and feet as this individual did. The identification by the observers and the Records Committee appears to have relied heavily on the pink bill and feet as well

as the upright posture of the bird. The overall drab brown color was confusing at first, but the black breast feathering drew attention to a Black-bellied Whistling-Duck identification. With the entrance of the Egyptian Goose into the picture, apparently not previously considered by anyone, a number of inconsistent details suddenly had consistency, and a few other traits felt to be consistent no longer seemed so. At this time, the identification of this bird is officially listed as uncertain.

The change in thought regarding this bird's identity should demonstrate the fallibility of all of us, as field observers as well as Records Committee members. Relying on written documentation to prove the identity of rare birds is a very reliable tool in most cases, but when certain bits of information are lacking or are not considered adequately, we can all make mistakes. Photographs and skins do carry stronger weight as evidence in these circumstances, but even these are known to be misleading in expert

hands. The lesson should be to make every effort to submit all information of rare bird sightings that can be recalled. The more evidence presented, the more likely the proper identification can be made and the more likely good identifications won't be discounted because insufficient data exist to support them.

The function of the five-member Records Committee is to evaluate such documentations. Ideally, the different perspectives of each person will lead to consideration of all the possibilities and all of the inconsistencies in the reports. As is apparent, that doesn't always occur, at least not as rapidly as we would have liked. In credit to the original observer of this interesting waterfowl species, reconsidering his own identification and questioning the conclusion of the committee took a bit of courage. The accuracy of the ornithological record took precedence over another "tick" on the checklist.

Jim Frank

WSO Records Committee Chair

Wisconsin Big Day Counts: 2000

by *Jim Williams*

Big Days can be noteworthy for several reasons, sheer devotion to effort among them. Few Big Days are done without early departure and late return, the effort, at least of staying alert, therein implied.

Instead of birds seen and species reported on the lists submitted for the 2000 Big Days, let's begin with a tribute to effort as well as to birding skill. Mark Peterson sent seven checklists recording seven Big Days, the first beginning at 2:30 A.M. on May 6. He quit that day at 6:30 P.M. Why did he stop so soon, you ask? Perhaps because the next day he began again at 3 A.M., staying on the chase until 9 P.M.

The next day, May 8, he was back at it again, afield once more at dawn. He does not tell us when he stopped that day; maybe he was too tired to remember. He did log 128 species, topping his count of 122 on the first day and 105 on the second.

On May 9, he was out again at 3:30 A.M., birded until 8:30 P.M., and recorded 122 species.

For reasons unknown, Mr. Peterson took May 10 off.

On the 11th, he went from 4 A.M. to 6:30 P.M., with 126 species listed. The next day, he got a slow start, out at 5 A.M., but did go until 8:30 P.M., with 120 species seen.

He understandably laid low for four days, then on May 17 was out the door by 5 A.M., and birded until he was rained out twelve and a half hours later. His count was 125 species.

He aged his vehicle considerably during this birding splurge, driving 1,929 miles total. If Big Day expenses are tax deductible, he can claim a mileage charge of \$617.28 for his seven trips, using the standard 32 cents per mile.

Mark began his Big Days in the Thunder Marsh/A Bog area, was in the Green Bay area on Day Three, worked from Madison to Wyalusing State Park on Day Four, and added Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary, Harrington Beach State Park, Manitowoc and Milwaukee impoundments, and Atkinson Marsh among other stops on the other days.

He had a Boreal Chickadee on his first list, along with 12 sparrow species, filled on swallows on May 7, had 21 species of warblers on May 8, both cuckoos

Table 1. 2000 Wisconsin Big Day Counts (NWR = National Wildlife Refuge).

Date	Observer(s)	Location	Species
1 Jan.	Jim Frank	Ozaukee, Milwaukee Counties	60
3 Feb.	Jim Frank	Ozaukee, Milwaukee Counties	45
17 Feb.	Jim Frank	Ozaukee, Milwaukee Counties	46
31 March	Jim Frank	Ozaukee, Milwaukee Counties	74
3 May	Mark Peterson Daryl Tessen	Storr's Lake Wildlife Area, UW Arboretum, Shovelers Sink, Arlington Ponds, Mud Lake Wildlife Area, Grassy Lake	111
6 May	Mark Peterson	Thunder Marsh, A Bog, Atkinson Marsh	122
7 May	Mark Peterson	Theresa Marsh, Shawano County, Rat River Marsh	105
7 May	Daryl Tessen	Heckrodt Wetlands, High Cliff State Park, Thousand Islands, Bay Beach Sanctuary, Lilly Lake County Park, Ken Evers Natural Area, Deltos Marsh	128
8 May	Mark Peterson	Navarino Wildlife Area, Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary, Atkinson Marsh, Green Bay shoreline to Oconto County	128
9 May	Mark Peterson	Comstock Bay, Goose Pond, Hemlock Draw, Baxter's Hollow, Spring Grove Prairie, Gov. Dodge State Park, Wyalusing State Park	122
11 May	Mark Peterson	Navarino Wildlife Area, Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary, Atkinson Marsh	126
12 May	Mark Peterson	Horicon NWR, Milwaukee Impoundment, Harrington Beach State Park, Sheboygan Point, Manitowoc Impoundment, Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary, Atkinson Marsh	120
13 May	Daryl Tessen	Part of Winnebago County, Heckrodt Wetlands, Menasha, Necedah, Stroebe's Island, Rat River, Deltos Marsh, Winneconne	120
13 May	Mark Korducki Steve Lubahn	Milwaukee County	138
13 May	Jim Frank	Ozaukee County	136
13 May	Marty Evanson	Dane County	108
14 May	Jeff Baughman Scott Baughman Tom Schultz	Fond du Lac County	154
14 May	Scott Diehl	Holy Hill, Pike Lake State Park, Cedarburg Bog, Fredonia, Harrington Beach State Park, Port Washington, Ulao Parkway, Lincoln Park, Milwaukee Impoundment, South Shore Yacht Club, Horicon NWR	146
17 May	Jim Frank	Cedarburg Bog, Blue Goose Road, Ehlers Park, Waubedonia Park, Hawthorne Hills County Park, Riveredge Nature Center, Theresa Marsh, Horicon NWR, Six Mile Road, Harrington Beach, Port Washington, High Bluff Preserve	157
17 May	Mark Peterson	Pella Swamp, Mack Wildlife Area, Manitowoc Impoundment, Silver Creek Park, Woodland Dunes, Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary, Atkinson Marsh	125
17 May	Jeff Baughman Tom Schultz Scott Baughman Daryl Tessen	Rat River, White River Marsh, Comstock Bog, Lake Maria, Horicon NWR, Kettle Moraine State Forest (north), Sheboygan harbor and city, CTH LS, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Green Bay area, Shiocton, Patton Road	179

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

Date	Observer(s)	Location	Species
21 May	Scott Diehl Jim Frank	Cedarburg Bog, Blue Goose Road, Ehlers Park, Waubedonia Park, Hawthorne Hills County Park, Riveredge Nature Center, Theresa Marsh, Horicon NWR, Six Mile Road, Harrington Beach, Port Washington, High Bluff Preserve, Milwaukee Coast Guard Impoundment	163
26 May	Randy Hoffman Mark Peterson Daryl Tessen	Bear Bluff area, Trempealeau NWR, Rieck's Lake, Tiffany Bottoms, Chippewa River (Pepin County), Wilson Pond (Dunn County), Lyman Lake Bog, Wisconsin Point, CTH A Bog, Crex Meadows	187
1 Nov.	Jan Hansen	Brown County	61
5 Nov.	Jim Williams	Burnett County	51

on May 9, and 22 warbler species on May 11.

For those of us who appreciate Big Days as high adventure and great fun, Mr. Peterson could be our Poster Boy. For those of you who find such events crazy and perverse, well, Mr. Peterson could be your Poster Boy, too.

Let us move on to more usual doses of devotion to the sport. We will begin on the first day of the year, when Jim Frank opened the new year with serious birding in Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties, recording 60 species. As you might suspect, a full third of his birds were waterfowl, assuming you will accept American Coot in that category.

Three days inside February, Mr. Frank was on the count again in the same counties, this time finding 45 species. He missed a grebe species seen in January, and the Thayer's Gull and Short-eared Owl he had logged on his first trip, and had five fewer species of sparrows.

Two weeks later, in mid-February, in the same counties, he pushed his total to 46, finding fewer waterfowl species, but digging out a couple more sparrows.

In March, cleverly waiting until the last day of the month to give those early migrants every possible opportunity to return, Mr. Frank did the route again, this time scoring 74. His waterfowl count rose to 24 species, including all three scoters. He found a Lesser Black-backed Gull and one warbler species, Yellow-rumped.

We now get to May, the third day, Mark Peterson at it again, this time with Daryl Tessen at his side. Out for 12 hours and change, the pair racked up 111 species during 325 driven miles (three on foot), territory covered ranging from Storr's Lake Wildlife Area to Shoveler Sink, Arlington Ponds, and on to Mud Lake Wildlife Area and Grassy Lake (Rock, Dane, and Columbia Counties). They found 16 warbler species, including both waterthrushes.

Mr. Tessen did solo runs on May 7 and May 13. He was in Brown County and south and west of there on the first day, finding 128 species, including 500 Least Sandpipers. On May 13, he was on some of the same ground, and worked parts of Winnebago County for International Migratory Bird Day. He listed 120 species, including 60 Rock Doves,

45 American Crows, 120 European Starlings, and 40 House Sparrows.

On the same day, in Milwaukee County only, Mark Korducki and Steve Lubahn birded for 12 hours, beginning at 4 A.M., logging 99 miles by car and five on foot, finding 138 total species. They called their count "the best in several years." High winds gave them pause early, but deterred neither them nor the birds. Highlights, they said, included Mute Swan, King Rail, Willet, Franklin's Gull, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Tufted Titmouse, and Connecticut Warbler among 24 species for that family.

Also on May 13, Jim Frank began at 3:10 A.M. and went for 16.5 hours to log 136 species in Ozaukee County. His list held an Iceland Gull, six species of flycatcher, and 10 of sparrow.

Marty Evanson chose this day, too, putting in 14 hours in Dane County. He found 108 species of birds, including a Yellow-breasted Chat.

The next day, May 14, Scott Diehl took his turn, working from the Holy Hill area to the lakefront, and west to Horicon National Wildlife Refuge. He began at 4:44 A.M. and finished at 9:31 P.M. He listed 146 species, including 17 species of waterfowl and nine species of raptor.

Jeff and Scott Baughman and Tom Schultz worked Fond du Lac County May 14 for the May Migration Count, finishing with 4,687 individual birds of 154 species. They counted 456 Tree Swallows and 329 Red-winged Blackbirds for their highest counts by species. They had four Henslow's Sparrows, a Peregrine Falcon, four species each of tern and gull, three owl species, and 41 Blue-gray Gnatcatchers.

The Baughman brothers and Mr. Schultz were out again on May 17, with Daryl Tessen, starting at midnight and stopping eighteen and a half hours later. They all listed 179 species, beginning at Rat River and logging 325 miles through Comstock Bog, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, Sheboygan harbor and city, and the Green Bay area, among other places. What did they see? Everything. Also on May 17, Jim Frank cupped his ears at 3:10 A.M. to begin his day, reverting to banker's hours at the end of the foggy, rainy day, heading home at 5 P.M. Weather aside, he found 157 species by working Cedarburg Bog, Ehlers Park, Riveredge Nature Center, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, Harrington Beach, Port Washington and other stops. He had five species of vireo, 25 species of warbler, and left few blank spots on the Big Day checklist.

On May 21, Jim Frank enlisted the company of Scott Diehl, and the pair tallied 163 species during 16 hours of driving and walking. They covered the Cedarburg Bog area, Blue Goose Pond, Riveredge Nature Center, Harrington Beach State Park, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, and the Milwaukee Coast Guard impoundment, among other places. The Iceland Gull of May 13 was still in place.

Rounding out the Big May Days on the 26th of the month, Randy Hoffman, Mark Peterson, and Daryl Tessen hit the road at midnight and ran for 21 hours to count 187 species, working the western edge of the state, from top to bottom. They had a Least Bittern, both night-herons, Mute Swan, Common Moorhen, Northern Bobwhite, Bell's Vireo and five other vireo species, and Henslow's, Le Conte's, and

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows. They were skunked on Yellow Rail, however.

On November 1, Jan Hansen scoured Brown County, finishing the day with 61 species. He was out from 8 A.M. until 3:30 P.M. under a clear sky. Highlights were American Golden-Plover, Northern Shrike, and American Pipit. "Looking through the list," he said, "I feel that I missed about 15 species that could have reasonably been expected. A November total of around 75 in the county is certainly a realistic goal."

"I was surprised by the numbers of shorebirds still present in the area," he added, "including several hundred Dunlin and Sanderling and about 50 Black-bellied Plover."

Four days later, challenged by Jan to match his total in my own home county, Burnett, I spent half a day working mostly the Crex Meadows and Fish Lake Wildlife Management areas, ending with 51 species, and wishing I had been smart enough to go out four days earlier, before the weather changed.

For my money, however, the best report of all came from Steve Betchkal of Eau Claire. He identified 42 species of birds by song or call before crawling out of his sleeping bag while camping with his family at Point Beach State Forest in Two Rivers in May. That beat his previous sleeping-bag record of 33 set at Kettle Moraine State Park the year before. Highlights, he reported, included Whip-poor-will, Barred Owl, Wood Ducks, Green Heron, three thrush species, six warbler species, Purple and House Finches, and Golden-crowned Kinglets.

To return for a moment to the reports from single-county efforts, this

reporter would like to encourage more of you to give that a try. It would be nice to write about Big Days for each county for each month. Running a total of 140 or more birds on a day in May is one thing, and a fun thing. Digging out 40 or 50 species on a cold December day in one county is another thing, also fun, and perhaps more challenging.

Jan and I are going to try to cover our home counties once a month through the year. How about you?

WSO BIG DAY COUNT RULES

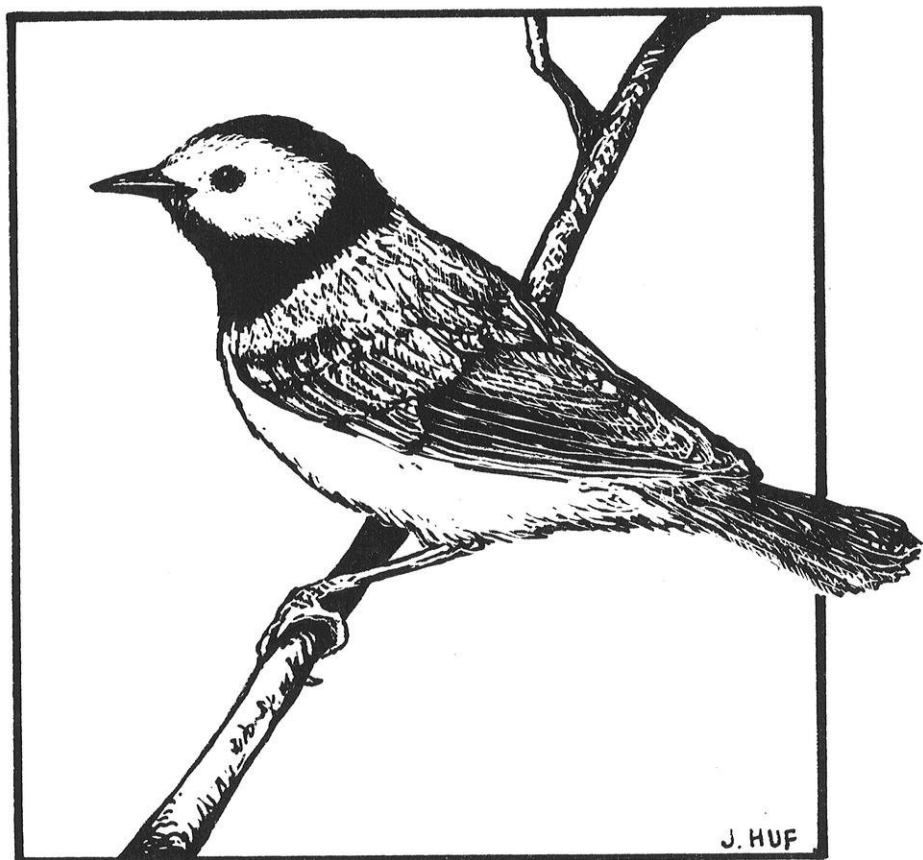
For those unfamiliar with the rules for WSO Big Day Counts:

- 1) Count must be taken between May 1-31.
- 2) Count must be taken within a 24-hour calendar day (midnight to midnight).
- 3) Count must be taken within the state boundaries, but it may cover as many parts of Wisconsin as birders can reach in the time limit.
- 4) All participants must be within direct conversational contact at all times during the birding and traveling periods. This excludes meal and rest stops if birding is not conducted during these times. This limits the number of parties involved to **one** and participants to that number safely and comfortably contained in one vehicle (1-6?).
- 5) Areas can be revisited during the day.
- 6) Counting individuals is **optional**.
- 7) The same areas may be covered on **different** Big Day Counts.
- 8) No fees are involved in conducting the counts.

9) An official Big Day Count Form (available from the associate editor, Jan Hansen) should be filled out for each count. It is critical that all unusual species—whether they be late sightings or rare species—be completely documented. Capitalized species on the form may be documented on the back of the form. New additions to the form should

be documented on the traditional WSO Exceptional Record Documentation Form with probable review by the WSO Records Committee.

Jim Williams
5239 Cranberry Lane
Webster, WI 54893



Hooded Warbler
by Judith Huf

Wisconsin May Counts: 2000

by *Jim Frank*

The total of 13 May Counts held in 2000 is the lowest in recent memory, and reflects a trend that has been developing for the past four years (Table 1). In the past decade, counts had numbered in the low twenties. Leading the way in participation as usual was Winnebago, with Waukesha moving up to tie with 29 birders. Portage had 22.

Winnebago remained on the top of the species list with a spectacular 198 species, in spite of a stiff westerly wind. Milwaukee/Ozaukee produced a very impressive 188 in the same weather conditions. Almost overshadowed was the equally impressive 180 on Oconto's count.

The total species list of 245 was surprisingly good in spite of the fewer number of counts conducted. New additions to the list of 284 species included a Tricolored Heron and Caro-

lina Wren on the Oconto count, Stilt Sandpiper on the Waukesha count, and Eared Grebes on the Portage and Mosquito Hill counts. Loggerhead Shrikes were again on both the Oconto and Milwaukee/Ozaukee counts. A Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, an Iceland Gull, a Summer Tanager, and a Harris's Sparrow further highlighted the Milwaukee/Ozaukee count. Ashland had an American Avocet and Winnebago had a Northern Mockingbird and a Black Scoter.

Mute Swans appeared on eight of the 13 counts, Merlins on six of 13. Shorebirds made a strong showing with Red Knots on three, Sanderlings on four, Willets on two, and Short-billed Dowitchers on nine counts.

Jim Frank

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Mequon, WI 53097

Table 1. 2000 Wisconsin May Counts.

	Date	Time	Sky	Wind	Temp	Observ.	Party	Species
Vilas	5/27	03:30–22:30	Lt. Rain	E 20	39–60	3	1	126
Ashland	5/19	04:00–16:00	Clear	NE 8	28–63	19	6	147
Burnett	5/13	03:50–21:50	Cloudy	S 20	56–68	3	1	129
Oconto	5/21	00:15–20:30	P. Cl.	SW10	35–71	7	?	180
Marathon	5/13	00:40–20:45	Cloudy	W 25	40–55	16	10	166
Portage	5/13	04:00–22:00	Cloudy	W 20	42–69	22	18	153
Mosquito Hill	5/13	04:30–17:30	P. Cl.	N 20	39–62	9	2	99
Winnebago	5/13	03:45–20:00	Cloudy	W 25	50–46	29	17	198
Oconomowoc	5/14	03:15–19:00	Cloudy	SW20	48–60	17	5	126
Waukesha	5/13	04:00–18:30	Cloudy	W 20	50–46	29	9	150
Sheboygan	5/13	03:00–16:30	P. Cl.	W 20	43–48	15	7	127
Milwaukee/Ozaukee	5/13	03:00–17:00	P. Cl.	W 20	55–59	12	9	188
Kenosha	5/06	04:00–20:00	P. Cl.	SE15	68–85	1	1	144

50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*—Summer

Sam Robbins contributed mightily to this issue. He reported on four rare stragglers in Wisconsin—Vermilion Flycatcher, Roseate Tern, American Avocet, and American Brant. Sam also edited “By the Wayside,” which included notes on a partial albino Rose-breasted Grosbeak, two rarities at Antigo, a male oriole fighting his reflection, a sand-colored English Sparrow, and a note from Robert Nero who recounted the taking of three domestic cats by a Great Horned Owl near Bagley in Grant County. The late spring and summer season field notes also were prepared by Sam. He recounted the phenomenal migration in early May 1950 that brought together a late early migration because of record-breaking cold weather through April and the many lakes that remained ice-covered, and a deep low pressure area including 80 mph winds on May 5–6. Delayed April migrants arrived on May 4 and a tremendous migration occurred that night, which included a flood of early May migrants, a number of later May migrants, outstanding rarities, and an appalling number of dead birds. (Excerpts from Volume 12, No. 4, 1950)

Table 2. Species seen on the 2000 Wisconsin May Counts.

SPECIES	Vilas	Ash-land	Bur-nett	Oconto	Mara-thon	Por-tage	Mosq.-Hill	Winne-bago	Ocono-mowoc	Wauke-sha	Sheboy-gan	Milw./Ozaukee	Kenosha
Common Loon	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	
Pied-billed Grebe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Horned Grebe													
Red-necked Grebe			X			X							
Eared Grebe							X						
American White Pelican				X				X					
Double-crested Cormorant		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
American Bittern	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X
Least Bittern				X				X			X	X	
Great Blue Heron	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Snowy Egret			X	X				X					
Tricolored Heron				X									
Cattle Egret								X					X
Green Heron	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Black-crowned Night-Heron				X				X				X	X
Yellow-crowned Night Heron								X				X	X
Turkey Vulture	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greater White-fronted Goose													
Snow Goose								X					
Canada Goose	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mute Swan		X						X	X	X	X	X	
Trumpeter Swan	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	X	
Tundra Swan				X	X			X					
Wood Duck	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gadwall	X		X	X	X	X		X					
American Wigeon		X	X	X	X			X			X	X	
American Black Duck	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	
Mallard	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Blue-winged Teal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Shoveler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Pintail		X			X								

(continued)

[illegible]

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

SPECIES	Vilas	Ash-land	Bur-nett	Oconto	Mara-thon	Por-tage	Mosq.-Hill	Winne-bago	Ocono-mowoc	Wauke-sha	Sheboy-gan	Milw./Ozaukee	Kenosha
Long-billed Dowitcher				X									
Common Snipe	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
American Woodcock	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Wilson's Phalarope	X	X		X									
Red-necked Phalarope													
Franklin's Gull								X				X	
Little Gull													
Bonaparte's Gull		X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Ring-billed Gull		X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Herring Gull		X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Iceland Gull	X	X		X									
Glaucous Gull													
Great Black-backed Gull													
Caspian Tern		X		X				X			X	X	X
Common Tern		X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X
Forster's Tern		X		X	X	sp.?		X		X	X	X	X
Black Tern		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rock Dove	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mourning Dove	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Black-billed Cuckoo													
Yellow-billed Cuckoo													
Eastern Screech-Owl					X			X	X	X		X	X
Great Horned Owl	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X
Snowy Owl					X	X		X					
Barred Owl		X		X	X	X		X				X	
Great Gray Owl													
Long-eared Owl					X								
Short-eared Owl						X							
Northern Saw-whet Owl				X									
Common Nighthawk			X	X		X		X	X			X	X
Whip-poor-will		X	X	X		X	X	X	X				
Chimney Swift		X	X	X		X		X	X				

Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Belted Kingfisher
Red-headed Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Black-backed Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Acadian Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Willow Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Great Crested Flycatcher
Western Kingbird
Eastern Kingbird
Loggerhead Shrike
Northern Shrike
White-eyed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Blue-headed Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Gray Jay
Blue Jay
American Crow
Common Raven
Horned Lark
Purple Martin
Tree Swallow
Northern Rough-winged Swallow

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

SPECIES	Vilas	Ash-land	Bur-nett	Oconto	Marathon	Portage	Mosq. Hill	Winnebago	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Sheboygan	Milw./Ozaukee	Kenosha
Bank Swallow	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cliff Swallow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barn Swallow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Black-capped Chickadee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Boreal Chickadee													
Tufted Titmouse													
Red-breasted Nuthatch	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
White-breasted Nuthatch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brown Creeper													
Carolina Wren		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
House Wren	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Winter Wren	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sedge Wren			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Marsh Wren			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Golden-crowned Kinglet	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern Bluebird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Veery			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Gray-checked Thrush		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Swainson's Thrush	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Hermit Thrush		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wood Thrush		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
American Robin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gray Catbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Mockingbird													
Brown Thrasher		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
European Starling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
American Pipit													
Cedar Waxwing	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Blue-winged Warbler				X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Golden-winged Warbler		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

[illegible]

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

SPECIES	Vilas	Ash-land	Bur-nett	Oconto	Mara-thon	Portage	Mosq. Hill	Winnebago	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Sheboygan	Milw./Ozaukee	Kenosha
Western Tanager													
Eastern Towhee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
American Tree Sparrow													
Chipping Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clay-colored Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Field Sparrow													
Vesper Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Savannah Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grasshopper Sparrow													
Henslow's Sparrow													
Le Conte's Sparrow	X	X		X	X	X		X	X				
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow													
Fox Sparrow													
Song Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lincoln's Sparrow	X												
Swamp Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
White-throated Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
White-crowned Sparrow			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Harris's Sparrow													
Dark-eyed Junco	X				X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Lapland Longspur													
Northern Cardinal	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rose-breasted Grosbeak			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indigo Bunting	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dickcissel													
Bobolink	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-winged Blackbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern Meadowlark		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Meadowlark													
Yellow-headed Blackbird	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X
Rusty Blackbird													
Brewer's Blackbird	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X

Table 3. Wisconsin May Count species totals by year.

SPECIES	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
Common Loon	8	8	10	9	11	8	7	9	9	5	8	11
Pied-billed Grebe	13	15	12	13	19	14	17	17	20	13	16	15
Horned Grebe		2	1	5	6							
Red-necked Grebe	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	1
Eared Grebe	2											
American White Pelican	2	2	3	3	3	1			1			
Double-crested Cormorant	10	14	10	11	17	14	14	14	12	12	8	11
American Bittern	8	10	8	10	13	11	10	16	17	13	15	16
Least Bittern	3	2	2	3	5	2	4	5	5	4	4	3
Great Blue Heron	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	21	22	22
Great Egret	5	7	4	5	9	5	7	11	10	7	10	11
Snowy Egret					1	1	1			1		
Tricolored Heron	1											
Cattle Egret	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	4	1		2	1
Green Heron	13	15	11	8	19	13	16	20	20	21	19	21
Black-crowned Night-Heron	5	7	6	2	5	6	7	7	6	7	8	8
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1		1									
Turkey Vulture	11	16	14	14	17	14	14	16	19	15	11	16
Greater White-fronted Goose			1									
Snow Goose		2		2	1	1	3				2	1
Canada Goose	12	17	14	17	23	19	20	23	22	20	21	19
Mute Swan	8	8	4	6	7	3	7	5	5	3	4	7
Trumpeter Swan	3	1	3	5	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	
Tundra Swan	2	2		1	5	2	1		3		2	4
Wood Duck	13	17	13	15	21	18	21	22	27	20	22	21
Gadwall	7	9	6	5	10	7	6	8	8	4	7	9
American Wigeon	6	5	4	7	11	7	8	8	6	8	8	11
American Black Duck	6	3	7	4	7	5	8	7	9	7	6	5
Mallard	13	17	14	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	21	22
Blue-winged Teal	13	17	12	15	22	18	20	22	23	21	22	20
Northern Shoveler	11	12	8	10	15	10	11	14	14	14	14	10
Northern Pintail	3	2	3	3	7	3	4	7	7	6	5	
Green-winged Teal	11	12	8	10	12	9	10	13	13	10	11	10
Canvasback	4	4	2	5	6	3	2	2	5	1	4	3
Redhead	4	5	6	7	10	6	4	6	7	5	5	9
Ring-necked Duck	7	8	4	11	17	8	11	10	10	7	8	9
Greater Scaup	2	6	3	6	8	2		6	6	1	2	1
Lesser Scaup	5	9	4	8	13	10	6	9	9	9	12	8
Surf Scoter				1								
White-winged Scoter				1								
Black Scoter				1								
Long-tailed Duck	1			1	1	1		1				
Bufflehead	5	4	5	12	13	2	6	7	5	3	7	6
Common Goldeneye		4		5	6	3	2	3	5	1	3	5
Hooded Merganser	9	13	9	12	12	9	9	9	9	7	7	8
Common Merganser	7	7	3	6	9	7	6	6	5	4	3	4
Red-breasted Merganser	5	4	6	7	10	5	7	7	4	2	5	5
Ruddy Duck	5	7	6	6	6	6	8	7	9	7	10	10
Osprey	9	10	9	11	16	10	6	15	13	8	7	11
Bald Eagle	9	8	8	10	10	11	9	11	10	8	7	5
Northern Harrier	13	15	12	13	20	18	19	21	18	12	15	14
Sharp-shinned Hawk	11	11	8	10	16	8	10	14	17	7	9	10

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

SPECIES	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
Cooper's Hawk	9	11	9	7	16	8	12	11	9	7	9	12
Northern Goshawk	1		1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	3	5	5	1	8	4	6	2	5	5	5	5
Broad-winged Hawk	7	10	10	11	15	11	14	17	18	11	11	13
Red-tailed Hawk	13	17	14	16	21	17	22	22	24	21	20	21
Rough-legged Hawk	4	2	2	3	7	4	2	1	3	3	6	1
American Kestrel	12	15	14	13	19	19	18	24	24	22	21	21
Merlin	6	2	2	7	6	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Peregrine Falcon	4	2	1	4	4	1	6	6		2	1	
Gray Partridge	1	1	1		1							
Ring-necked Pheasant	9	13	9	14	15	13	15	17	13	13	15	13
Ruffed Grouse	8	11	9	10	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	16
Spruce Grouse				1								
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Greater Prairie-Chicken	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	4
Wild Turkey	11	13	12	10	14	9	9	9	7	5	4	3
Northern Bobwhite	3	3	2	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	
Yellow Rail					2							
King Rail	2		2	1	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	2
Virginia Rail	6	7	10	8	12	8	12	10	8	5	7	8
Sora	12	15	12	13	18	14	17	18	23	15	20	15
Common Moorhen	3	3	2	3	6	3	5	6	4	4	4	4
American Coot	10	12	14	11	18	9	12	15	16	13	17	15
Sandhill Crane	13	17	11	14	21	14	19	22	23	18	18	18
Black-bellied Plover	5	1	5	2	4	3	5	3	4	1	4	5
American Golden-Plover	2	3	1	2	1	1	2		1			1
Semipalmated Plover	9	7	6	4	2	5	12	8	13	7	6	11
Killdeer	13	17	15	17	22	19	22	24	24	21	21	21
American Avocet	1				1							
Greater Yellowlegs	9	9	8	9	14	12	10	9	13	8	13	10
Lesser Yellowlegs	10	13	10	9	13	12	9	14	12	7	14	13
Solitary Sandpiper	8	10	9	10	12	6	12	13	10	10	13	9
Willet	2	2		2								
Spotted Sandpiper	12	16	12	12	19	18	19	21	21	18	18	19
Upland Sandpiper	5	6	7	7	6	3	5	6	6	6	6	8
Whimbrel			1									
Hudsonian Godwit		1	2	1								
Marbled Godwit			2	1								
Ruddy Turnstone	5	2	3	5	7	4	6	4	3	3	2	6
Red Knot	3			1								
Sanderling	4	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	2
Semipalmated Sandpiper	8	6	9	4	5	6	12	2	9	6	6	8
Least Sandpiper	10	10	9	8		11	14	14	16	9	12	13
White-rumped Sandpiper	4	3	3		3	4	3	1	2	3		2
Baird's Sandpiper	3	1			1	2	4	2	2	1	1	2
Pectoral Sandpiper	6	8	4	4	5	2	7	3	6	4	9	7
Dunlin	8	8	7	6	7	11	11	7	9	9	4	8
Stilt Sandpiper	1											
Short-billed Dowitcher	9	5	4	4	5	2	7	3	6	4	9	7
Long-billed Dowitcher	1		1									
Common Snipe	11	13	12	12	16	15	17	19	18	15	19	17
American Woodcock	11	14	12	12	18	14	15	21	17	10	18	11

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

SPECIES	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
Wilson's Phalarope	3	1	1	2	2	3	6	5	4	6	10	4
Red-necked Phalarope					1							
Franklin's Gull	2	1	1									
Little Gull				1	1	2					1	2
Bonaparte's Gull	6	11	7	6	11	8	10	10	8	7	7	7
Ring-billed Gull	12	12	14	9	16	14	16	19	17	19	14	14
Herring Gull	8	10	11	10	12	13	15	16	9	7	9	10
Iceland Gull	1		1									
Glaucous Gull			1	2	1	1		1	1		1	
Great Black-backed Gull		1		2								
Caspian Tern	6	6	7	6	10	5	9	9	6	5	7	7
Common Tern	8	9	9	8	12	8	11	12	9	7	10	10
Forster's Tern	8	8	7	6	10	7	12	9	9	10	14	7
Black Tern	9	14	8	10	13	13	15	17	19	16	16	17
Rock Dove	13	17	15	16	23	19	21	24	23	22	21	22
Mourning Dove	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	23
Black-billed Cuckoo	4	10	8		3	2	7	10	11	10	8	14
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1		2		2	1	2			3	3	6
Eastern Screech-Owl	5	6	4	3	6	3	8	6	3	3	5	5
Great Horned Owl	10	13	12	12	17	14	14	17	19	11	16	15
Snowy Owl				1								
Barred Owl	7	10	8	8	12	12	10	12	14	6	12	10
Great Gray Owl					1							
Long-eared Owl	1				1							
Short-eared Owl	1					1	1	1	1	2		
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1			1		1	1	2	2	1		1
Common Nighthawk	3	10	10	7	12	8	11	14	9	13	9	16
Whip-poor-will	7	10	10	7	12	9	8	13	7	8	8	12
Chimney Swift	12	17	15	14	19	19	21	22	22	20	20	22
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	12	16	12	14	14	14	16	18	16	15	13	14
Belted Kingfisher	13	17	14	14	20	16	17	21	23	17	18	21
Red-headed Woodpecker	9	10	8	11	13	12	16	21	20	17	19	21
Red-bellied Woodpecker	11	14	12	13	20	15	16	18	19	16	17	20
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	9	7	8	11	11	12	12	12	11	8	10	10
Downy Woodpecker	13	15	15	17	23	18	19	23	23	22	21	23
Hairy Woodpecker	12	17	14	15	20	17	22	23	22	19	21	21
Black-backed Woodpecker					1	2	1	1	1		1	
Northern Flicker	13	16	14	16	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	22
Pileated Woodpecker	7	11	7	6	12	10	10	9	11	9	10	9
Olive-sided Flycatcher	3	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	9	3
Eastern Wood-Pewee	10	14	11	9	15	8	14	19	10	13	13	16
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	5	7	4	1	7	3	5	3	3	1	1	3
Acadian Flycatcher	1	2	3	1	2							
Alder Flycatcher	2	6	2	1	2	6	6	5	2	2	1	8
Willow Flycatcher	5	9	6	1	3	7	5	2	2	5	5	9
Least Flycatcher	13	17	14	14	17	14	20	19	21	18	20	19
Eastern Phoebe	13	17	15	16	23	17	21	21	23	19	20	19
Great Crested Flycatcher	13	16	12	11	14	18	20	22	24	20	21	21
Western Kingbird			1									
Eastern Kingbird	13	17	15	14	23	18	20	23	23	22	21	21
Loggerhead Shrike	2	2										
Northern Shrike					1							

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

SPECIES	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
White-eyed Vireo		1			1							
Yellow-throated Vireo	9	13	7	5	9	14	15	18	13	14	12	16
Blue-headed Vireo	9	11	8	10	12	10	15	13	9	6	9	9
Warbling Vireo	12	17	14	10	11	16	18	21	22	20	19	16
Philadelphia Vireo	3	6	3	2	4	5	7	7	4	8	6	7
Red-eyed Vireo	12	15	12	6	10	14	19	22	19	21	17	19
Gray Jay	1	1		2	2	2	2	1	2		1	1
Blue Jay	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	23
American Crow	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	23
Common Raven	7	5	4	7	9	10	9	8	8	8	5	8
Horned Lark	11	16	11	12	15	16	19	21	21	17	18	19
Purple Martin	12	14	14	13	16	14	19	20	23	19	19	21
Tree Swallow	13	17	15	16	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	21
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	13	15	14	12	19	18	17	21	24	17	20	21
Bank Swallow	11	15	10	9	16	16	17	19	20	16	14	16
Cliff Swallow	13	15	15	15	19	17	20	21	16	13	16	16
Barn Swallow	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	21	22
Black-capped Chickadee	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	23
Boreal Chickadee			1	1	1	1		1	1			
Tufted Titmouse	2	1			1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2
Red-breasted Nuthatch	11	10	9	10	21	9	17	14	12	7	15	10
White-breasted Nuthatch	13	17	15	16	22	18	21	24	24	22	21	23
Brown Creeper	6	12	7	10	13	9	6	10	8	6		13
Carolina Wren	1											
House Wren	12	17	15	16	22	18	22	24	24	22	21	23
Winter Wren	9	6	9	6	13	10	11	12	10	7	5	9
Sedge Wren	12	12	11	8	14	11	14	16	17	13	16	10
Marsh Wren	8	10	8	7	11	12	17	15	16	11	14	7
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	5	2	4	10	6	5	10	3	4	6	6
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	9	9	7	14	20	10	14	16	15	7	14	15
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	10	12	12	11	13	12	15	14	15	14	14	15
Eastern Bluebird	13	17	14	17	22	18	22	23	24	21	22	21
Veery	13	15	12	13	19	17	19	18	18	15	20	17
Gray-cheeked Thrush	5	10	4	8	12	8	5	9	8	7	10	4
Swainson's Thrush	9	11	7	14	18	12	14	17	14	13	14	11
Hermit Thrush	9	9	7	15	14	11	15	14	14	10	12	13
Wood Thrush	10	16	13	15	19	17	18	21	21	19	19	19
American Robin	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	23
Gray Catbird	13	17	15	17	22	18	22	24	23	22	21	23
Northern Mockingbird	1		3		1							
Brown Thrasher	11	17	15	15	21	19	21	24	23	21	20	21
European Starling	13	17	14	17	23	18	22	24	23	22	22	23
American Pipit	3	3	1	2	4							
Cedar Waxwing	10	15	14	10	12	14	15	15	16	14	13	15
Blue-winged Warbler	7	12	9	5	9	8	15	11	11	12	13	10
Golden-winged Warbler	8	12	7	6	10	13	18	14	14	9	13	16
Tennessee Warbler	10	14	8	10	8	14	18	18	18	16	15	17
Orange-crowned Warbler	3	6	1	3	8	2	6	8	3	4	7	9
Nashville Warbler	11	16	11	16	15	15	18	19	20	16	18	18
Northern Parula	9	9	4	9	13	9	10	10	12	4	9	10
Yellow Warbler	13	17	15	17	20	19	22	24	24	20	21	22
Chestnut-sided Warbler	13	17	10	11	16	17	21	24	20	18	17	18

(continued)

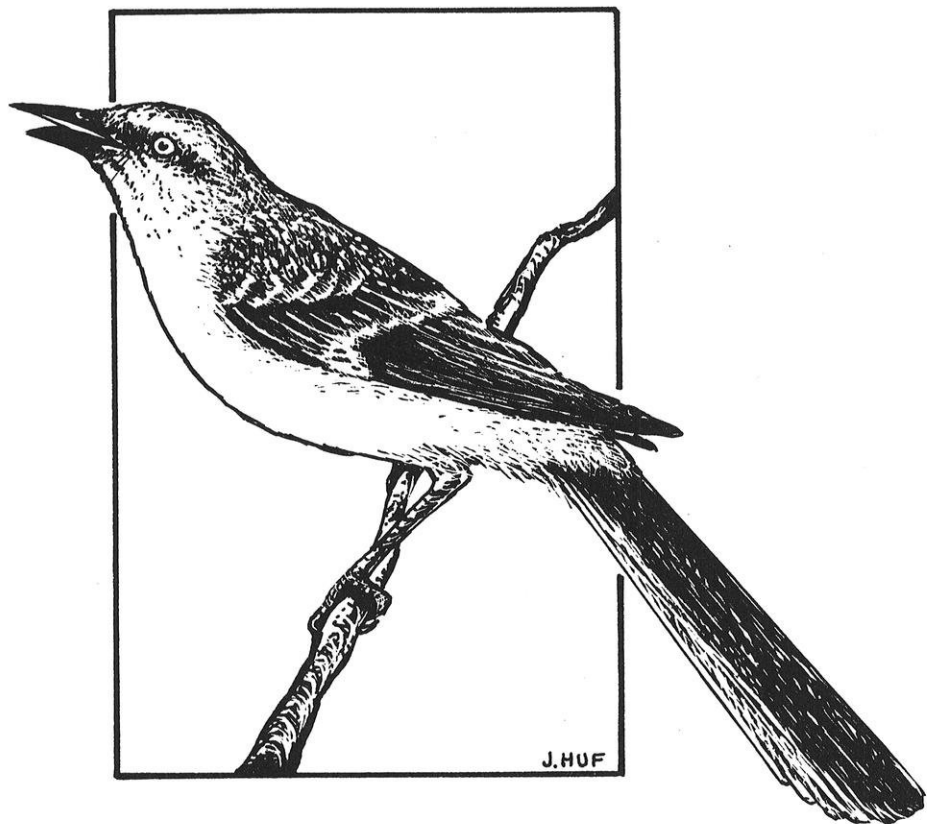
Table 3. (*continued*)

SPECIES	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
Magnolia Warbler	12	14	7	15	13	16	17	19	17	16	19	16
Cape May Warbler	8	10	4	8	15	11	16	16	14	12	10	13
Black-throated Blue Warbler	5	8	4	7	10	8	9	6	7	4	2	7
Yellow-rumped Warbler	11	16	13	17	23	18	22	23	22	18	22	20
Black-throated Green Warbler	11	16	10	14	19	15	19	19	19	16	17	18
Blackburnian Warbler	11	14	8	11	14	15	20	19	19	14	16	13
Yellow-throated Warbler				1	1							
Pine Warbler	8	9	7	6	13	12	12	9	6	8	6	9
Kirtland's Warbler			1									
Prairie Warbler		1										
Palm Warbler	12	13	11	14	21	13	15	21	22	12	19	17
Bay-breasted Warbler	6	9	5	7	10	11	14	15	13	12	13	14
Blackpoll Warbler	5	9	7	7	10	10	13	11	9	14	10	11
Cerulean Warbler	1	4	2	4	7	3	3	6	7	7	3	8
Black-and-white Warbler	13	17	13	17	21	18	21	19	19	16	20	21
American Redstart	13	17	13	15	18	18	20	22	21	18	19	20
Prothonotary Warbler	1	2	1		4	3	2	6	1		3	7
Worm-eating Warbler				1		1	1				1	
Ovenbird	13	17	15	17	21	18	21	23	22	19	20	21
Northern Waterthrush	12	15	11	13	18	13	18	20	19	11	16	12
Louisiana Waterthrush		4	1	1	4	3	3	1	2	3	4	5
Kentucky Warbler		1			3	1		1	3	1		
Connecticut Warbler	4	5	2	5	7	4	5	5	6	5	3	2
Mourning Warbler	8	11	6	6	9	8	11	14	8	11	8	11
Common Yellowthroat	13	17	15	16	17	17	21	22	24	20	21	22
Hooded Warbler	4	4	2	2	1							
Wilson's Warbler	10	10	4	12	12	10	14	12	14	10	15	12
Canada Warbler	7	10	5	10	10	11	13	15	14	13	7	9
Yellow-breasted Chat		1	1	2								
Summer Tanager	1				1							
Scarlet Tanager	11	16	12	4	12	14	19	23	17	17	16	17
Western Tanager				1								
Eastern Towhee	11	17	15	15	21	12	18	20	19	18	18	17
American Tree Sparrow			2	3	6	4	3	1	1		1	2
Chipping Sparrow	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	21
Clay-colored Sparrow	9	11	10	10	12	12	14	15	12	11	10	12
Field Sparrow	10	15	14	13	17	15	18	17	18	17	18	19
Vesper Sparrow	11	14	12	11	17	14	14	17	17	15	16	15
Savannah Sparrow	11	15	14	14	21	16	19	22	21	19	21	19
Grasshopper Sparrow	4	6	8	5	8	7	10	10	9	8	6	7
Henslow's Sparrow	4	6	3	4	5	2	3	1		1	3	4
Le Conte's Sparrow	3	5	3	6	3	3	3	4		4	4	2
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow		1										
Fox Sparrow		3		5	8	1	2	4	3	4	7	7
Song Sparrow	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	20	23
Lincoln's Sparrow	6	8	6	9	8	8	10	12	5	5	5	12
Swamp Sparrow	12	17	15	13	19	18	20	21	21	19	20	23
White-throated Sparrow	11	16	13	17	23	16	21	22	23	15	21	18
White-crowned Sparrow	11	12	10	13	20	14	14	16	21	13	19	15
Harris's Sparrow	1			3	3	3			2	2	5	
Dark-eyed Junco	4	7	6	4	12	4	6	9	5	3	6	7
Lapland Longspur	4	3			2	1	2	1	3	2	2	

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

SPECIES	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
Northern Cardinal	11	15	14	15	22	16	17	22	23	20	20	22
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	12	17	15	17	22	19	21	23	24	22	22	23
Indigo Bunting	11	17	14	10	19	17	19	19	20	20	18	19
Dickcissel			1		3							
Bobolink	12	17	15	14	21	18	19	21	22	20	19	19
Red-winged Blackbird	13	17	15	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	23
Eastern Meadowlark	11	15	15	13	20	18	21	22	22	22	19	18
Western Meadowlark	3	6	6	3	9	8	10	11	15	11	16	12
Yellow-headed Blackbird	8	9	11	9	12	13	14	15	19	15	16	17
Rusty Blackbird				1	2	1	1			1		
Brewer's Blackbird	10	11	9	9	14	13	13	13	14	12	14	16
Common Grackle	13	17	15	16	23	19	22	24	24	22	21	23
Brown-headed Cowbird	13	17	15	17	21	17	22	23	24	22	21	22
Orchard Oriole	4	5	2	2	3	1	3	7	3	4	4	3
Baltimore Oriole	13	17	15	15	21	17	22	23	24	22	21	22
Purple Finch	7	11	8	10	17	12	17	17	17	13	13	9
House Finch	13	16	15	14	23	18	22	22	19	16	12	11
Red Crossbill		2		3	2	2	1	1		1	2	1
White-winged Crossbill		1		2	1							
Pine Siskin	7	6	5	6	17	5	11	11	10	6	18	4
American Goldfinch	13	17	8	17	23	19	22	24	24	22	22	23
Evening Grosbeak	5	3	3	5	9	5	7	6	7	3	4	4
House Sparrow	13	17	15	16	21	19	21	24	24	21	22	23
SPECIES	245	239	239	246	254	240	247	244	245	242	244	245



Northern Mockingbird
by Judith Huf

North American Migration Count 2000: Wisconsin

by Jim Frank

The eighth North American Migration Count took place on May 13, 2000, in numerous states and counties across the country. The count differs from Wisconsin's traditional May Counts in that this count attempts to count the *individual numbers* of each species (as you do on Christmas Bird Counts) and the number of *party hours* is also reported (again as on Christmas Counts). It differs from the Christmas Counts in that the count area is an entire county, not a 15-mile diameter circle. In addition, this count is taken on the *same day* across the country (*always the second Saturday in May*) to, in essence, take a "snapshot" of the spring migration in North America. The premise is that *numbers* of birds will create useful comparative data for the future, something the mere "ticking" off of species doesn't generate.

The count is held at a time when some of the northern states haven't reached their peak of migration, but still have lingering early migrants. The southern states may be past their peak, but late migrants may still be present. Because spring migration is so dynamic, counts have to be held on the

same day to avoid repetitive counting. Obviously, nothing is foolproof, we all are aware of how far some birds can fly in one day's time if they are on the move.

Please note that it is possible to conduct a traditional May Count on the same day as a Migration Count, as long as it occurs on the second Saturday in May, individuals are counted for the species, and party hours are noted. In the year 2001, a "late" date of May 12 will be used for the Migration Count.

In examining the data from 2000, relative to the previous seven years, the later date is obviously an influence on the numbers. Most warblers, several vireos, indigo buntings, orioles, and hummingbirds were seen at near record numbers, equaled only by 1994, the last time a "late date" for conducting the Migration Count occurred. The 232 species is above the 226 species average. The 148 participants is the second highest ever. Finally, the 11 counties participating is average, and, interestingly, only two shy of the 13 May Counts conducted this year!

Individually, Winnebago County, as usual, led the way with an amazing 198 species. Marathon County's 166 species was impressive, and the 150 in Kenosha County and 140 from Ozaukee County are also noteworthy. A special mention is needed of Bayfield County's participation of 34 birders! Thanks to Phyllis Johnson, it has obviously become "an event" up there.

Throughout the state, the Migration Count was conducted in extremely windy conditions, with all counts noting 25 mph westerly wind conditions that significantly hampered birding. Species usually found by call were recorded in some the lowest numbers ever. These included owls, rails, woodcocks, snipe, sparrows, Wood Thrush, and Winter Wren. Warblers were found tucked down low, out of the wind, trying to find insects that were doing the same. A Summer Tanager in Ozaukee County was seen feeding on the beach along the edge of the adjacent shrubbery. At Concordia College in Ozaukee County, a four-hour census tallied 137 *southbound* Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, along with many other passerines.

Of note were a Harris's Sparrow, Northern Mockingbird, Snowy Egret, 6 Marbled Godwits, and 4 Willets in Bayfield County; Long-eared Owl and Henslow's Sparrow in Marathon County; Franklin's Gull, Henslow's Sparrow, 2 King Rails, Black Scoter, and 22 American White Pelicans in Winnebago County; Summer Tanager, Iceland Gull, and 20 Long-tailed Ducks in Ozaukee County; and Gray Partridge in Kenosha County.

The following species recorded the highest total numbers in eight years of Migration Counts: Lapland Longspurs (1,067), Ruby-throated Hummingbirds

(207, twice the total numbers recorded in the previous eight years), Eastern Bluebirds (153), Osprey (30), Bald Eagle (49), Double-crested Cormorants (1,190), Wild Turkey (68), Black-crowned Night-Herons (415), Wood Ducks (235), Northern Shoveler (120), Red-eyed Vireo (125), Yellow-throated Vireo (32), Least Sandpiper (237), Pectoral Sandpiper (72), and Short-billed Dowitcher (33). In general, herons, swallows, and terns were all found in extremely high numbers.

Evening Grosbeaks and Pine Siskins were recorded in very low numbers, crossbills were absent, but 13 Common Redpolls in Bayfield County ignored the trend in the finch family.

Hopefully, the number of individuals recorded for a species will be fascinating, both on a county and a statewide level. The 415 Black-crowned Night-Herons, 180 Baltimore Orioles, and 463 Yellow-headed Blackbirds in Winnebago County are incredible. The 137 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds by one "hawk-watching" observer in Ozaukee County is also hard to believe. More records are waiting to be set.

The 2001 North American Migration Count is to be held Saturday, May 12. Compilers of the 2000 counts are listed below. If you are interested in joining one, contact them. If you want to initiate one yourself, contact Jim Frank, 10524 N. O'Connell Lane, Mequon, Wisconsin 53097. Even if you count alone, the data are useful since they are analyzed by party-hours.

Bayfield Co.—Phyllis Johnson, P.O. Box 303, Cornucopia, WI 54827.

Ashland Co.—Dick Verch, 906 Ellis Ave., Ashland, WI 54806

Vilas Co.—Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Lane, Eagle River, WI 54521

Oneida Co.—Rosemary Boxrucker, 4413 Highlander Rd., Rhineland, WI 54501

Florence Co.—Jean Strelka, 9418 N. Green Bay Rd., Apt. 138, Brown Deer, WI 53209

Clark Co.—Ken and Jan Luepke, B894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479

Marathon Co.—Dan Belter, 523 Mobile Ave., Wausau, WI 54403

Winnebago Co.—Tom Ziebell, 1322 Ceape Rd., Oshkosh, WI 54901

Ozaukee Co.—Jim Frank, 10524 N. O'Connell Lane, Mequon, WI 53097

Milwaukee Co.—Jim Frank, 10524 N. O'Connell Lane, Mequon, WI 53097

Kenosha Co.—Ron Hoffman, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141

Jim Frank
10524 O'Connell Lane
Mequon, WI 53097

Table 1. Numbers of individuals of each species observed on North American Migration Day Counts in Wisconsin, 2000.

SPECIES	Bayfield	Ashland	Vilas	Oneida	Clark	Marathon	Florence	Winnebago	Ozaukee	Milwaukee	Kenosha
Common Loon	9	1	14	1	1	2	2	1			
Pied-billed Grebe	2				3	8	1	28	4		1
Red-necked Grebe					3			8			
American White Pelican								22			
Double-crowned Cormorant	35	1			5	222		857	62		8
American Bittern	1				2	1		8			3
Least Bittern								2	1		
Great Blue Heron	2		10	4	14	304		52	11	4	15
Great Egret								102	1		14
Snowy Egret	1							6			
Cattle Egret					2	3		23	3	1	6
Green Heron	1							415			
Black-crowned Night-Heron					17	6	4	5	7	7	9
Turkey Vulture	9							1			
Snow Goose			1					707	97	71	154
Canada Goose	83		2	5	128	235	17				
Trumpeter Swan						6					
Tundra Swan						6		1			10
Mute Swan						3		1			5
Wood Duck	9		18	19	25	60	11	77	11		
Gadwall	4				1	30		8	4		
American Wigeon	6			6		6		7			
American Black Duck		1				1		2			
Mallard	46		91	33	134	442	24	593	78	12	103
Blue-winged Teal	13	1	6		16	107	4	121	27		10
Northern Shoveler	9				7	35		50	14		5
Northern Pintail						4		4			
Green-winged Teal	20					70		4			
Canvasback								4	3		
Redhead								2	5		
Ring-necked Duck	2		23			24		63			
Greater Scaup	3							2			

Lesser Scaup	12	1	6	14	2
Long-tailed Duck				20	
Black Scoter	18			1	
Bufflehead	9		6	3	1
Common Goldeneye					
Hooded Merganser	18	4	4	1	1
Common Merganser	4	4		2	
Red-breasted Merganser				2	
Ruddy Duck		7		4	37
Osprey		4	11	57	5
Bald Eagle	8	2	13	7	4
Northern Harrier	2	4	13	5	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	3	21	8	
Cooper's Hawk	1		2	6	3
Northern Goshawk	1	1	4	9	1
Red-shouldered Hawk					
Broad-winged Hawk		3	4	1	
Red-tailed Hawk		10	22	44	6
Rough-legged Hawk	1	1	5	2	
American Kestrel	13	3	14	24	
Merlin	4	17	1	3	6
Peregrine Falcon				1	
Ring-necked Pheasant		2	2	2	9
Ruffed Grouse	2	1	16	15	
Greater Prairie-Chicken		12	5		
Wild Turkey		2			
Northern Bobwhite		4	37	13	1
King Rail				1	
Virginia Rail				2	
Sora				6	
Common Moorhen			3	23	6
American Coot				4	4
Sandhill Crane		2	61	246	3
Black-bellied Plover	1	32	218	217	
American Golden-Plover				1	
Semipalmated Plover	1		4	7	2

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

SPECIES	Bayfield	Ashland	Vilas	Oneida	Clark	Marathon	Florence	Winnebago	Ozaukee	Milwaukee	Kenosha
Killdeer	13	2	3		51	51	2	62	12		27
Greater Yellowlegs						9		4			4
Lesser Yellowlegs	1				1	62		14			
Solitary Sandpiper	4				1	5		6		1	
Willet											
Spotted Sandpiper	21	2		2	4	26	1	26	2	2	2
Upland Sandpiper					3						1
Marbled Godwit	6										
Ruddy Turnstone											
Sanderling								53			
Semipalmated Sandpiper				1		5		3			
Least Sandpiper	38				1	110		48	31		
White-rumped Sandpiper						1			1		4
Pectoral Sandpiper						60		7	7		
Dunlin	1							44			4
'peep' (sp.)											
Short-billed Dowitcher						6		14	13		
Common Snipe			1			2		3	1		2
American Woodcock			4			7	1	4	7		6
Franklin's Gull								1			
Bonaparte's Gull	57	1				65		27	129		165
Ring-billed Gull	298				1			9024	754	30	710
Herring Gull	150	1	1					132	44	1	400
Iceland Gull									1		
gull (sp.)								228			1315
Caspian Tern	2	1						11	10	4	63
Common Tern	99				5			12	29		416
Forster's Tern	1		14		6	8		56			13
Black Tern	4				1	50		1378			15
<i>Sterna</i> (sp.)								14			1500
Rock Dove	26	7	10		254	180	2	630	40	5	336
Mourning Dove	47	2	35	6	172	170	9	709	57	13	88

Black-billed Cuckoo	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		</
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(continued)

Tennessee Warbler			4	17			12	1	3	14
Orange-crowned Warbler			24	11	26		3	1	1	1
Nashville Warbler							8	5	8	11
Northern Parula				1	2		1	2	1	3
Yellow Warbler			51	103	2		190	17	12	18
Chestnut-sided Warbler			14	18	9		12	1	14	4
Magnolia Warbler			3	10			30	13	8	15
Cape May Warbler				1			6			
Black-throated Blue Warbler							1			2
Yellow-rumped Warbler			24	47	6		94	9	6	39
Black-throated Green Warbler		1		9	1		4	2	6	7
Blackburnian Warbler			1	1			1	2	1	2
Pine Warbler		1	1	1	2		1			
Palm Warbler			2	20			17	7		24
Bay-breasted Warbler				4			3	2	10	1
Blackpoll Warbler							2			3
Cerulean Warbler			2							1
Black-and-white Warbler			10	21	2		7	5	8	9
American Redstart		1	11	62			67	11	22	17
Prothonotary Warbler										1
Ovenbird		2		64	19		8	6	1	5
Northern Waterthrush			142	16			24	6	3	8
Connecticut Warbler			3				2			1
Mourning Warbler				1			1			
Common Yellowthroat			1	1						
Wilson's Warbler		7	58	77	2		128	44	3	42
Canada Warbler			1	1			8	5	3	1
Summer Tanager		1					5	1	1	2
Scarlet Tanager			13	8				1		
Eastern Towhee		1	11	27	4		4	6	6	10
American Tree Sparrow							2	7		7
Chipping Sparrow	16									
Clay-colored Sparrow	125		66	137	4		186	14	3	26
Field Sparrow	4	2	12	24	3		1	7	1	
Vesper Sparrow	4	6	2	2			11	7		4
Savannah Sparrow	1		2	1			5	1		1
Grasshopper Sparrow	12	8	46	64			368	16	1	1
		4					2	1		

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

SPECIES	Bayfield	Ashland	Vilas	Oncida	Clark	Marathon	Florence	Winnepago	Ozaukee	Milwaukee	Kenosha
Henslow's Sparrow	1					1		1			
Fox Sparrow	36	2	29	1	124	156	9	416	46	12	21
Song Sparrow			4			1		1			
Lincoln's Sparrow	4		27		27	37		275	9		38
Swamp Sparrow	50		32	1	5	31	7	28	2	11	2
White-throated Sparrow	11		2	2	6	7		20	27	5	52
White-crowned Sparrow	1										
Harris's Sparrow	1										
Northern Junco	1		1	1		1		1			
Lapland Longspur					25			1042			
Northern Cardinal	3				9	27		94	16	19	51
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	36	2	23	9	56	98		41	3	8	11
Indigo Bunting	1				12	9		27	16	3	31
Bobolink	8	11	2		30	22	5	80	7		4
Red-winged Blackbird	193	166	158	13	1912	1233	49	3872	270	27	407
Eastern Meadowlark	12	2		2	41	43		21	12		22
Western Meadowlark						1		2			
meadowlark (sp.)								4			
Yellow-headed Blackbird	2				2	35		463			1
Brewer's Blackbird	5	5			6	91	4	10	6		24
Common Grackle	51	2	73	5	402	331	6	780	82	26	202
Brown-headed Cowbird	207		22	3	173	355	5	328	27	21	116
blackbird (sp.)											200
Orchard Oriole								1	2		2
Baltimore Oriole	10		10	4	65	92	5	180	14	29	22
Purple Finch	85		25	15	10	8	3	1			
House Finch	6		3		38	29		194	14	10	21
Common Redpoll	13										
Pine Siskin	16		2		1	4		2			
American Goldfinch	92		29	7	143	162	14	431	332	32	107
Evening Grosbeak	34		40	11			6				
House Sparrow	5				353	296		1163	65	8	149

Total Species	135	34	104	55	133	166	66	198	140	86	150
Total Individuals	3472	274	1779	312	7348	13547	480	35908	4197	759	9917
Parties	8	1	6	1	6	10	1	16	2	3	3
Observers	34	13	10	5	8	16	2	29	2	26	3
Total Hours	77	4	39	18	66	94	13	133	19	7	26
Hours—Foot	5	1	19	2	3	36	7	27	4	7	17
Hours—Car	57	3	18	6	61	58	6	73	11		9
Miles—Foot	7	2	9		2	30	7	22	4	4	18
Miles—Car	393	48	325	93	777	785	95	577	202		181
Individuals / Hour	45	68	46	17	111	144	37	270	221	40	381

Table 2. North American Migration Day Count totals for Wisconsin by year.

SPECIES	2000 Total	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Common Loon	31	28	16	52	56	55	32	9
Pied-billed Grebe	46	85	50	99	237	69	36	68
Horned Grebe		2		436	17			
Red-necked Grebe	11	26	22	16	6	3	10	22
American White Pelican	22	21	4	3	24	8		
Double-crested Cormorant	1190	472	227	883	1117	377	219	587
American Bittern	15	35	24	46	44	29	35	33
Least Bittern	3	20	5	4	5	15	5	7
Great Blue Heron	416	487	80	192	415	283	261	195
Great Egret	117	67	2	7	95	73	8	92
Snowy Egret	1				2	1		
Cattle Egret	6	12	13	14	3	3		
Green Heron	39	44	20	20	41	33	80	61
Black-crowned Night-Heron	415	83	54	27	39	46	36	11
Turkey Vulture	64	69	22	31	114	34	29	33
Snow Goose	2	1		3		1	2	
Canada Goose	1497	1028	577	660	1202	1924	906	436
Trumpeter Swan	8		6	7	4	1	2	4
Tundra Swan	7	4	1	12	23	3		
Mute Swan	14	7	2	11	14	17	1	2
Wood Duck	235	151	104	142	190	205	184	139
Gadwall	47	54	6	66	43	40	32	27
American Wigeon	25	36	23	73	44	34	7	20
American Black Duck	4	6	10	7	29	12	42	7
Mallard	1554	1234	860	1154	1777	1526	1981	942
Blue-winged Teal	305	319	111	544	663	421	342	396
Northern Shoveler	120	42	8	90	93	33	31	65
Northern Pintail	8	1	3	48	7	4	30	12
Green-winged Teal	94	45	6	217	145	36	36	12
Canvasback	5	4	2	8	21	1	8	2
Redhead	68	60	83	128	94	78	48	101
Ring-necked Duck	53	100	10	518	526	93	14	101
Greater Scaup	3	59	27	76	162	4	5	11
Lesser Scaup	35	92	35	134	128	223	22	46
Long-tailed Duck	20	2						
Black Scoter	1			3	2			
Surf Scoter		3		3				
Bufflehead	32	60	42	139	261	113	10	39
Common Goldeneye	9	4	1	29	104	4	1	19
Hooded Merganser	12	13	5	16	61	26	14	6
Common Merganser	31	52	58	38	159	22	23	9
Red-breasted Merganser	45	364	266	1576	696	10	25	202
Ruddy Duck	69	42	35	94	47	42	85	116
Osprey	30	19	15	25	30	10	14	18
Bald Eagle	49	43	26	41	49	37	26	19
Northern Harrier	56	60	26	57	168	90	82	113
Sharp-shinned Hawk	32	8	14	16	32	11	7	8
Cooper's Hawk	19	24	11	24	24	13	10	14
Northern Goshawk	1		1	2	4	2	2	
Red-shouldered Hawk	3	2	1	2	1	2		
Broad-winged Hawk	26	27	12	45	41	27	14	29
Red-tailed Hawk	101	135	103	154	251	96	137	142
Rough-legged Hawk	9	9	6	2	6	1		
American Kestrel	81	98	39	78	175	104	88	121

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

SPECIES	2000 Total	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Merlin	6	7	3	6	4		3	
Peregrine Falcon	2	4		1	3		2	
Gray Partridge	1				3		2	2
Ring-necked Pheasant	30	19	35	57	59	66	77	120
Spruce Grouse				1	2		6	
Ruffed Grouse	55	130	29	111	74	64	36	11
Sharp-tailed Grouse		10	1	12	15	6	4	
Greater Prairie-Chicken	7	8		2	8	16	18	11
Wild Turkey	68	35	13	32	56	10	19	4
Northern Bobwhite	5	4	1	5	7		9	3
Yellow Rail							2	7
King Rail	2		2	2	3	3	1	1
Virginia Rail	16	25	17	35	21	30	19	16
Sora	40	128	61	113	195	157	76	165
Common Moorhen	7	5	2	8	21	7	11	9
American Coot	353	300	137	873	1463	179	259	361
Sandhill Crane	474	636	174	358	509	432	532	347
Black-bellied Plover	5			208	52	4	97	
American Golden-Plover	2		15	116	79	20	68	1
Semipalmated Plover	14	4		5		6	13	1
Killdeer	223	460	208	372	451	494	622	516
Black-necked Stilt		1						
American Avocet		1						
Greater Yellowlegs	17	32	12	82	203	8	22	21
Lesser Yellowlegs	77	113	32	159	219	22	64	67
Solitary Sandpiper	14	38	5	141	69	5	13	13
Willet	4	7			20			
Spotted Sandpiper	88	48	14	47	77	90	55	34
Upland Sandpiper	4	7	4	2	9	3	14	5
Hudsonian Godwit					1		4	
Marbled Godwit	6						1	
Ruddy Turnstone	53	3	12	23	119	118	336	26
Sanderling	1	7	3	22	41	16	14	30
Semipalmated Sandpiper	9	1		3	4	16	27	
Least Sandpiper	237	39		86	36	49	74	18
White-rumped Sandpiper	1	1			1	1		
Pectoral Sandpiper	72	3	1	4	23	8	5	47
Dunlin	52	12	21	13	74	75	33	2
'peep' (sp.)	4	100			41		71	21
Short-billed Dowitcher	33	9		4	4	10	15	6
Common Snipe	9	27	13	73	109	77	67	65
American Woodcock	29	91	32	83	58	40	34	50
Red-necked Phalarope					2			
Wilson's Phalarope					9		17	7
Franklin's Gull	1				1			
Little Gull						2		
Bonaparte's Gull	379	445	864		10824	280	316	1056
Ring-billed Gull	10882	9707	12849	15364	9187	6261	4310	4363
Herring Gull	729	428	1897	2532	1134	385	872	2817
Iceland Gull	1							
Glaucous Gull		1	1		6			
gull (sp.)	1543	466		1900	2010	2354	8425	2151
Caspian Tern	91	6	67	13	84		149	45
Common Tern	561	78	109	140	1407	398	586	102

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

SPECIES	2000 Total	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Forster's Tern	98	66	137	103	100	157	119	127
Black Tern	1448	15	27	20	146	332	123	88
<i>Sterna</i> (sp.)	1514	213	140	1014	506	1223	13082	171
Rock Dove	1490	883	762	1127	2245	1549	1710	1664
Mourning Dove	1308	1293	664	1008	1566	1340	1050	1226
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	1				1	3	1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	1					1	
Eastern Screech-Owl	2	6	3	2	7	2	5	
Great Horned Owl	6	15	18	11	61	26	19	14
Snowy Owl				1				
Barred Owl	4	10	2	15	24	20	8	8
Great Gray Owl					1			
Long-eared Owl	1							
Short-eared Owl						1		
Northern Saw-whet Owl		1			1	1	2	
Common Nighthawk	2	2		4	4	10	14	52
Whip-poor-will	13	7	8	3	3	24	4	14
Chimney Swift	286	190	190	154	238	337	565	430
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	207	18	3	6	9	15	35	15
Belted Kingfisher	44	38	42	73	107	37	36	45
Red-headed Woodpecker	13	14	16	13	9	13	37	46
Red-bellied Woodpecker	35	55	41	46	82	32	46	36
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	18	52	23	191	61	69	39	17
Downy Woodpecker	109	185	120	229	264	159	149	101
Hairy Woodpecker	55	69	46	78	109	95	71	39
Northern Flicker	158	213	134	196	399	447	287	233
Pileated Woodpecker	14	22	9	22	21	25	19	7
Olive-sided Flycatcher	5			1	2			
Eastern Wood-Pewee	13	7	2	11	13	6	26	8
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	6				2		1	2
Acadian Flycatcher					1		1	
Alder Flycatcher	2		1		2		8	1
Willow Flycatcher	2	3	1		1	2	5	2
Least Flycatcher	135	131	13	37	30	59	181	165
<i>Empidonax</i> (sp.)	22	12	7	7	33	9	8	15
Eastern Phoebe	122	156	53	153	149	103	126	92
Great Crested Flycatcher	94	40	11	9	14	56	158	96
Eastern Kingbird	130	99	31	22	53	96	241	192
Northern Shrike					1		1	
Loggerhead Shrike		1						
Yellow-throated Vireo	32	15	2	1	3	15	29	27
Blue-headed Vireo	15	28	9	5	15	13	15	7
Warbling Vireo	106	71	34	5	4	83	134	94
Philadelphia Vireo				2	1	2	3	2
Red-eyed Vireo	125	12	4	2	1	17	84	13
Gray Jay			7	1	9	8	8	
Blue Jay	488	552	570	568	906	798	751	919
American Crow	1526	1264	690	1409	1792	1544	1431	907
Common Raven	47	27	90	67	91	80	36	11
Horned Lark	63	125	36	38	151	102	62	184
Purple Martin	490	258	234	127	107	179	269	341

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

SPECIES	2000 Total	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Tree Swallow	5462	4162	1387	2513	4836	6822	3921	2129
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	594	161	51	112	351	579	385	97
Bank Swallow	486	820	605	408	142	457	566	629
Cliff Swallow	1609	681	372	623	288	1313	1704	1138
Barn Swallow	3052	2099	821	1017	1715	2264	1768	1146
Black-capped Chickadee	412	641	353	823	987	820	628	568
Boreal Chickadee			2		3			
Tufted Titmouse		1					1	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	51	89	51	86	139	85	60	6
White-breasted Nuthatch	82	102	56	111	250	140	116	99
Brown Creeper	6	7	15	30	50	12	11	8
House Wren	205	335	209	187	59	277	384	278
Winter Wren	6	15	12	32	36	22	16	8
Sedge Wren	263	123	112	111	29	109	403	260
Marsh Wren	706	985	697	388	155	508	585	342
Golden-crowned Kinglet	11	16	5	7	37	18	7	12
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	62	94	25	183	432	45	46	67
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	60	78	58	58	30	61	59	54
Eastern Bluebird	153	126	51	102	135	94	152	100
Veery	28	21	4	21	136	40	50	22
Gray-cheeked Thrush	5	2	1	12	65	9	8	16
Swainson's Thrush	28	12	2	34	196	44	43	30
Hermit Thrush	41	57	37	104	102	39	60	16
Wood Thrush	24	31	9	22	53	89	119	80
American Robin	3083	2993	1926	3235	3933	4210	3577	3050
Gray Catbird	235	279	49	45	101	275	550	368
Northern Mockingbird	1						1	
Brown Thrasher	32	79	44	98	152	115	138	132
European Starling	3925	4185	1906	4029	4040	3795	3589	3403
American Pipit	6	28	37	35			3	10
Cedar Waxwing	39	15	200	41	35	96	148	101
Blue-winged Warbler	11	15	6	2	4	9	25	14
Golden-winged Warbler	32	21		2	2	37	81	46
Tennessee Warbler	51	44	2	5	2	52	127	42
Orange-crowned Warbler	5	3		4	4	1	7	11
Nashville Warbler	152	233	95	36	100	174	292	170
Northern Parula	17	12	1	3	46	10	27	7
Yellow Warbler	415	532	100	89	250	604	771	457
Chestnut-sided Warbler	105	36	3	3	22	77	228	116
Magnolia Warbler	87	29	3	6	48	82	188	91
Cape May Warbler	8	15		5	25	75	89	87
Black-throated Blue Warbler	5	7		3	17	15	7	6
Yellow-rumped Warbler	298	685	312	1339	2364	977	1018	691
Black-throated Green Warbler	67	106	26	26	126	83	104	53
Blackburnian Warbler	15	13	4	4	29	46	74	38
Yellow-throated Warbler		1						
Pine Warbler	19	26	17	18	18	16	34	26
Palm Warbler	94	219	73	219	698	270	185	155
Bay-breasted Warbler	20	9	1		2	12	89	25
Blackpoll Warbler	5	11		1	5	9	34	21
Cerulean Warbler	3	2		2	3	2	8	2

(continued)

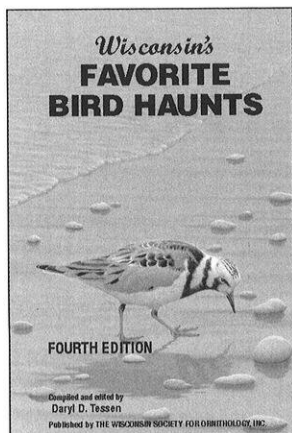
Table 2. (continued)

SPECIES	2000 Total	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Black-and-white Warbler	77	72	17	50	264	117	115	134
American Redstart	200	32	6	44	49	142	237	122
Prothonotary Warbler	1	3		1	4	3	2	
Ovenbird	316	254	38	102	396	738	611	509
Northern Waterthrush	63	48	17	55	166	37	38	52
Louisiana Waterthrush		3			1	1		
Kentucky Warbler		1			1			
Connecticut Warbler	4				5	6	4	
Mourning Warbler	4	4		1	1	5	7	
Common Yellowthroat	368	300	42	42	78	309	626	472
Hooded Warbler		2					1	
Wilson's Warbler	19	6	1	3	7	3	31	9
Canada Warbler	10	6	1	12	6	18	25	5
Yellow-breasted Chat		1						
Summer Tanager	1						1	
Scarlet Tanager	47	9	3	1	3	37	84	48
Eastern Towhee	59	39	17	38	88	76	115	83
American Tree Sparrow	18	4	1		39	36	19	3
Chipping Sparrow	602	991	558	1063	1211	1288	1306	696
Clay-colored Sparrow	54	131	11	133	34	149	61	105
Field Sparrow	36	63	28	103	143	95	76	80
Vesper Sparrow	11	31	18	27	29	36	37	28
Savannah Sparrow	515	604	689	676	639	828	892	1006
Grasshopper Sparrow	7	5	2	6	5	2	17	5
Henslow's Sparrow	2	1	1	6	6	8		
Le Conte's Sparrow		6	2	14	9	3	2	2
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow					1			
Fox Sparrow	1	1		5	8	4	2	4
Song Sparrow	752	1365	886	1176	2060	1782	1579	1579
Lincoln's Sparrow	6	18	26	18	17	12	15	7
Swamp Sparrow	417	521	350	442	593	751	264	486
White-throated Sparrow	169	456	363	1570	1025	295	253	264
White-crowned Sparrow	132	254	94	78	144	96	51	38
Harris's Sparrow	1							
Northern Junco	5	33	13	22	121	27	29	3
Lapland Longspur	1067	137			40	205	300	30
Northern Cardinal	219	392	205	330	425	330	355	305
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	287	226	55	65	168	418	604	295
Indigo Bunting	99	24	6	7	13	42	132	51
Bobolink	169	138	76	58	164	261	301	361
Red-winged Blackbird	8310	12144	8088	6787	15698	13282	10878	8762
Eastern Meadowlark	155	234	81	154	487	323	287	389
Western Meadowlark	3	7	1	3	5	15	12	29
meadowlark (sp.)	4	9	3	7	14		3	19
Yellow-headed Blackbird	503	844	501	705	571	420	601	742
Brewer's Blackbird	151	230	128	227	433	253	395	201
Common Grackle	1860	2239	1621	2804	5223	3633	3150	3461
Brown-headed Cowbird	1257	1973	880	1703	2917	1245	1138	1009
blackbird (sp.)	200	103	100	36	1050	116	100	100
Orchard Oriole	5	2	1	1		3	1	15
Baltimore Oriole	431	223	87	32	78	227	474	350
Purple Finch	147	130	105	188	240	155	132	30
House Finch	405	483	245	724	980	523	499	340

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

SPECIES	2000 Total	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Red Crossbill		3		30		4	1	
White-winged Crossbill				70	12			
Common Redpoll	13			5	106			
Pine Siskin	25	219	49	146	261	296	62	5
American Goldfinch	1349	1492	631	1201	1047	1784	1777	1295
Evening Grosbeak	91	110	202	100	219	121	120	
House Sparrow	2138	2405	1506	3065	2811	3014	3276	3978
Total Species	232	228	201	223	244	226	229	222
Individuals	77993	74011	51351	72024	113404	83165	87395	66071
No. of Counties	11	12	9	12	18	14	12	9
Parties	57	47	36	58	72	66	68	50
Observers	148	137	87	133	184	141	127	90
Total Hours	496	430	250	341	720	541	530	490
Hours—Foot	128	148	86	106	176	125		
Hours—Car	302	262	159	190	454	401		
Miles—Foot	105	97	57	68	138	93		
Miles—Car	3476	3062	1750	2144	5039	4634		
Individuals / Hour	157	172	203	166	153	128	136	135



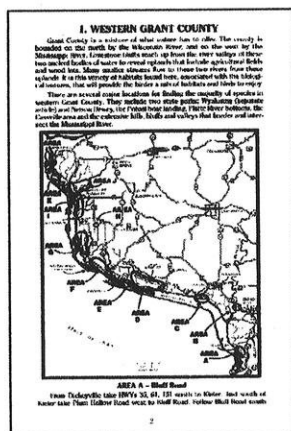
Wisconsin's Favorite Bird Haunts, Fourth Edition (2000)

Available November 1!

Compiled and edited by Daryl Tessen with contributions from birders throughout the state. Features artwork by Thomas Schultz, David Kuecherer, Rockne Knuth, Judith Huf and Jeannie Perry.

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Notices and Advertisements

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY

20 MAY 2000,
BARABOO, WISCONSIN

President Sumner Matteson called to order the annual business meeting for the 2000 WSO Annual Convention, sponsored by International Crane Foundation (ICF), in Baraboo, Wisconsin, at 1:30 P.M., 20 May 2000.

He welcomed participants to the 61st annual WSO convention, the first of the new millennium. Saying that a WSO convention had not been held in Baraboo since the founding of the Society in 1939, Sumner acknowledged the hard work of the organizers: from ICF, Director George Archibald, Betsy Didrickson, Kate Fitzwilliams, Scott Swengel, Julie Zajicek, and Jim Harris; from Riverland Conservancy, Jen Steward; from Sauk County Land Conservation, Joe Van Berkel; from the Badger Ammunition Plant, Joan Kennedy and Dave Fordham; from the Aldo Leopold Foundation, Teresa Searock; from the Baraboo Range Preservation Alliance, Ron Persche; and, last but not least, Ken Lange, who has kept the Board informed of progress in organizing this year's convention.

Sumner then turned the podium over to WSO Youth Education chair Steve Kupcho for presenting special awards to the winners of the International Crane Foundation's "Interna-

tional Bird of Peace-Crane" Children's Art Exchange for 2000. Steve was glad to join the ICF in recognizing the highly creative students who entered the contest. Now in its seventh year, the ICF art exchange received artwork from all over Wisconsin, plus the states of New Jersey and Mississippi. Four students, in four different grade categories, won the "Best of Show" award for their entries, which were displayed in the meeting room. These originals, along with the 300-350 other pieces entered in the 2000 Children's Art Exchange, will be on display at the Ron Sauey Library.

Steve asked Sumner to present the ICF award plaques for "Best in Show" to these students:

- Hailey Appenzeller, of Racine and Steven Bull Fine Arts School (Grades K-2)
- Heidi Ostrom, of La Crosse and West Salem Middle School (Grades 3-5)
- Paula Bewick, of Richland Center and Rockbridge Elementary School (Grades 6-8) and
- Amanda Bending, of Berlin and Berlin High School (Grades 9-12)

The business meeting then resumed.

[A copy of the complete minutes, excerpted here, is available from WSO Secretary Jane Dennis.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS

President—Sumner Matteson—This has been an interesting, challenging, and rewarding first year as president. Find-

ing replacements for Daryl Tessen as Associate Editor, Jennifer Nieland as editor of *The Badger Birder*, and Mary Donald as Awards Committee Chair, was a priority. I am pleased that Jan Hansen has agreed to serve as our new Associate Editor, Rob Whitmire has replaced Jennifer, and, as luck or fate would have it, Daryl has decided to stick around a little while longer, this time as Mary Donald's replacement. Between them, Daryl, Mary, and Jennifer have devoted over 50 years to WSO as Board members, and their service has been exemplary.

More recently, I worked with an ad hoc committee of Bill Foster, Mark Martin, and Bill Volkert to establish the Sam Robbins Shorebird Endowment Fund, which the full Board recently approved on April 30, 2000. I am gratified that there will now be a living memorial to Sam that will implement projects to benefit shorebirds, and I encourage all members to contribute to this special endowment fund as a way of continuing to honor Sam's conservation legacy.

Vice President—Bill Brooks—From the 2000 Annual Meeting minutes: Bill said that his "first year on the block" has been a learning experience. Bill comes to the WSO Board during his 34th year at Ripon College and his 20th year of involvement in ornithology. He has spent two sabbaticals and the years in between bringing restoration to Rush Lake, focusing his primary efforts in the field on bird behavior, and is this year looking forward to leading Ripon's May-mester of field ornithology (taking 13 students around the state to study bird behavior).

Bill is looking for suggestions for where to hold the WSO convention in

2002; if you have suggestions, contact Bill at brooks@ripon.edu.

Kent Hall announced that the 2001 WSO convention is scheduled for Stevens Point, at the Best Western Royale Inn, in the latter part of May 2001, including the Memorial Day holiday.

Treasurer—Alex Kailing—For WSO's 1999 statements of revenue and expenses, see Tables 1 and 2.

For WSO's balance sheet, as of 31 December 1999, see Table 3.

Due to the magnitude of the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas project, it is maintained as a separate profit/loss financial center. A summary from the program's beginning in late 1994 through 1999 is presented in Table 4.

During 1999, WSO made the following special grants and commitments:

- Sam Robbins Amazon trip
- *Cats Indoors* Educational program
- American Bird Conservancy membership
- Urban Redtail project
- Horicon Marsh Festival

Secretary—Jane Dennis—From the 2000 Annual Meeting minutes: Jane has been working on the planning committee for the Midwest Birding Symposium (MBS), to be held at the Regency Suites Conference Center, in Green Bay, on 30 August–2 September 2001, and 11–14 September 2003. Sponsors of the MBS are Eagle Optics, *Birder's World*, and WSO. A shorebird theme was chosen for 2001, with four categories of presentation: backyard/habitat, wetlands, bird identification, and environment. Saturday will feature a special Youth Day organized by WSO's Steve Kupcho. Jane put information sheets on "MBS 2001, A Bird Odyssey" by the registration desk.

Table 1. WSO Statement of Revenue, 1996-1999.

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bookstore	3,320.89	3,312.54	2,926.27	2,379.93
Slides	55.00			
Interest	1,098.24	1,412.63	986.97	734.51
Investments			1,250.59	16,162.18
Convention	1,058.61	911.40	2,168.22	370.00
Advertising		624.50	905.50	472.00
<i>Passenger Pigeon</i>				
Back Copies	36.00	31.00	6.00	45.50
Subscriptions	789.00	728.00	902.00	500.00
Membership				
Dues	22,470.50	26,585.50	26,212.80	27,088.71
Life	1,910.00	1,645.00	2,050.00	3,325.00
Mbr List		6.00		
Contributions				
Endowment	1,067.50	1,479.00	283.00	827.00
Scholarship	2,600.79	3,923.26	640.86	1,410.50
Honey Creek	1,772.50	1,367.00	1,167.50	1,692.50
Fledgling				587.70
Other				357.67
Birdathon	2,876.86	1,968.48	4,910.95	3,118.50
Memorials	4,000.00	5,445.00		195.00
Special Projects				
Video Project		5,000.00	100.00	100.00
Seminar	2,125.00	3,370.00	1,488.00	5,402.00
Robbins Fund			280.00	4,335.00
Fund Pass Thru				2,000.00
Costa Rica Trip				7,800.00
Atlas	67,433.41	74,167.35	100,218.21	58,923.18
Total Revenues	\$115,165.80	\$132,945.52	\$147,308.87	\$138,400.88

The Passenger Pigeon Editor—R. Tod Highsmith—The past year saw two major milestones for *The Passenger Pigeon*. First, the summer 1999 issue featured the first color photographs (of Streak-backed Oriole and Green Violet-ear) to be published in the journal. Thanks to the generosity of two anonymous donors, printing these photos required no additional expense. The second milestone was the publication of the fall 1999 issue, which was devoted entirely to articles from WSO's February 1999 Wetland Bird Symposium. I believe this issue will serve as an important reference on Wisconsin's wetland birds for years to come, for both research and conservation workers and for the general public.

Getting the journal back on publication schedule continues to be a struggle, despite a major push I made over the fall and winter of 1999/2000 to get a number of issues out. In terms of the cover date, the journal is still running about five months late (the fall 1999 issue, which should have been delivered by January 2000, wasn't mailed until the first week of May). In terms of seasonal bird reports (seasonal field note summaries, "By the Wayside," and the WSO Records Committee Reports), however, progress has been made. I printed two complete sets of field note articles (fall and winter 1998) in the summer 1999 issue, and will double up again (with the spring and summer 1999 reports) in the

Table 2. WSO Statement of Expenses, 1996–1999.

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Administration	294.03	459.66	541.66	603.75
Assoc. Editor	598.45	768.52	1,167.18	1,030.66
Bird Haunts			58.00	297.69
Awards	189.95	145.93	48.84	104.02
<i>Badger Birder</i>				
Printing	6,009.07	7,780.50	8,894.85	6,672.99
Mailing	1,984.33	2,054.70	2,037.71	2,589.37
Misc.	64.53	314.02	449.68	239.79
Convention	677.48	400.00	725.00	800.00
Bookstore				
Insurance	277.00	126.00	250.00	
Misc.	300.00	340.00	370.00	390.00
Field Trips		312.50	120.00	192.46
Honey Creek				
Taxes	1,269.90	1,110.48	736.19	1,059.54
Insurance	1,380.00	1,381.00	1,380.00	1,380.00
Upkeep	635.29	1,746.91	878.45	789.40
Hotline	229.88	281.10	256.30	198.08
Membership	3,453.98	2,469.35	2,362.24	2,009.54
<i>Passenger Pigeon</i>				
Printing	17,170.37	20,784.16	18,732.16	24,700.78
Mailing	1,884.88	1,602.26	1,907.19	2,182.12
Misc.	374.98	378.16	393.07	438.64
President		218.55	32.00	32.00
Publicity	200.00	218.55	483.90	552.58
Birdathon	177.15	100.56	142.42	139.29
Records	186.40	175.88	154.69	27.00
Grants	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Youth				570.00
Seminars	227.26	5,200.15		6,397.97
Printing	4,425.95	61.72	965.87	5,224.60
Treasurer	290.51	124.05	129.72	89.70
Special Projects	1,465.00	4,249.95	2,363.73	2,799.00
Equipment				1,550.00
Costa Rica Trip				8,175.00
Youth Grants				333.16
Video Project				1,497.21
Baraboo Hills Book			4,000.00	
Cats Project			591.40	319.04
Robbins Project				3,043.40
Prairie Poster		1,000.00	250.00	
Atlas	48,716.65	72,092.33	74,844.22	68,441.98
Total Expenses	\$97,626.82	\$128,613.10	\$122,526.51	\$146,843.76

winter 1999 issue. By the end of the year, I hope to have the field notes articles all caught up, despite whatever date is on the cover!

As in previous years, I took great pleasure in working with the many other people who make this journal happen. Associate Editor Daryl Tessen;

Field Note Compilers Tom Soulen, Jerry Smith, Mark Peterson, and Ken Lange; Records Committee Chair Jim Frank; and Assistant Copy Editor Mary Dykstra all gave lavishly of their time and energy.

Special thanks are due to Cary Reich, who, after 10 years of service as

Table 3. WSO Balance Sheet, as of 31 December 1999, for the period 1996–1999.

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Liquid Assets				
Cash	1,788.93	2,279.20	859.43	1,085.88
Saving Accounts				
General	16,883.58	15,108.68	8,222.60	3,615.85
Endowment	11,045.49	14,793.43	17,532.68	7,136.37
Atlas	4,006.42	30,617.15	20,966.14	51,630.37
Investments				
General	957.38	957.38	957.38	957.38
Endowment	35,021.06	35,021.06	35,021.06	50,025.56
Grants	15,300.00	15,300.00	15,300.00	15,300.00
Atlas	25,000.00		40,000.00	
Inventories				
Bookstore				
Cash	2,672.63	2,336.63	3,574.02	3,237.42
Inventory	22,118.81	14,955.54	14,929.51	15,349.88
Slides				
Cash	4,728.11	5,022.39	5,441.14	6,199.52
Inventory	1,312.98	1,734.58	1,518.40	1,840.80
Fixed Assets				
Equipment	7,131.82	7,418.74	7,369.10	8,919.10
Land & Buildings				
Prairie Chicken	1,491.39	1,491.39	1,491.39	1,491.39
Honey Creek				
Land	21,475.86	21,475.86	21,475.86	21,475.86
Buildings	8,927.88	8,927.88	8,927.88	8,927.88
Total Assets	\$180,862.34	\$177,838.37	\$204,053.59	\$197,162.17

Art Editor, is now stepping down. Readers can thank Cary for contacting and working with the many artists whose beautiful photographs, paintings, and drawings of birds adorn each issue. Without her efforts, fewer of us would be familiar with the work of Jack Bartholmai, David Kuecherer, Jim McEvoy, Cary Hunkel, Dennis Malueg, Steve Lubahn, and others who have contributed their work for use in the journal.

Volume 61 (1999) of the journal topped off at just over 500 pages. Although I have made a substantial dent in the backlog of submitted manuscripts, many fine papers remain on hand to be published in the coming year. I look forward to receiving more submissions, and, as always, am eager

to get feedback on the journal from readers.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Associate Editor—Daryl Tessen—The annual mailing of seasonal and count forms occurred during October. Seasonal reports (winter, spring, summer, and fall) were processed with rarities, exceptional dates, etc., with documentation forwarded to the Records Committee chair, and the remaining reports sent to the appropriate seasonal editor. Christmas, Big Day, May, and Migratory Day counts were likewise sent to the appropriate editor.

As this is my last year as Associate Editor, I would like to take this time to

Table 4. Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas, income and expenses, 1994–1999.

Income	
WSO	11,160
Foundations	96,000
Governmental	150,000
Matching Grant	25,000
Individuals	14,110
WSO Members	27,850
Clubs	7,200
Businesses	4,700
Interest	6,190
Sales	750
Meetings	980
Total	\$343,940
Expenses	
Data Center	72,920
Coordinator	19,000
Field Specialists	141,500
Maps	4,520
Publicity Materials	14,200
Data Collection	6,370
Phone and Postage	7,840
Computer Equip.	15,850
Data Center Equip.	4,000
Total	\$292,310
Balance	\$51,630

extend a big “thank you” to the people who guarantee that the field notes, “By the Wayside,” and count summaries appear on a regular and timely basis in *The Passenger Pigeon*. They include Bill Hilsenhoff, Christmas count editor (who is retiring after 34 years!); Ken Lange, winter field notes editor; Jerry and Karen Smith, spring field notes editors; Tom Soulen, summer field notes editor; Mark Peterson, winter field notes editor; Jim Frank, May Count and Migratory Day count editor; and Jim Williams, Big Day reports editor. When you see these tireless workers, thank them for their outstanding efforts.

And last, to the membership, I thank you for allowing me to serve you these past 35 years, including 10 as fall editor

and 27 as Associate Editor. It has been a great pleasure and fun! I hope I have been able to contribute in some small way to the best state bird organization in the country—WSO! See you in the field!

Three last thoughts. In case you are not aware, Mark Korducki is the new Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) Coordinator. If you are interested in helping on a BBS route, contact him.

Jan Hansen is the new Associate Editor. He will assume the position September 1, 2000, so be certain to send all observations to him as of then. He will do an outstanding job, so please give him your enthusiastic support.

And last, work on the fourth edition of *Wisconsin's Favorite Bird Haunts* is progressing well. Despite a few setbacks, we remain on target to have the book off the press by early October and available for sale by November 1, 2000. There are 135 articles with new and updated areas, great maps, and unbelievable art contributed by several fantastic artists. The latter alone is worth the price!

Awards—Mary Donald—From the 2000 Annual Meeting minutes: Mary Donald is retiring as WSO Awards Committee chair. Mary has given many years of service to WSO. She has been a dedicated regional bird surveyor over the years, allowing WSO the “benefit of her ear.” She served as *Badger Birder* editor from 1965 to 1991, and as Awards Committee chair from 1992 to 2000. WSO gave Mary their honor, applause, and thanks.

Badger Birder Editor—Jennifer Nieland—Another successful year for WSO's membership newsletter *The Badger Birder* was completed in 1999

with 11 issues produced. Each issue ranged from 6–12 pages, with an average of 10 pages. The number of volunteer hours required to produce *The Badger Birder* ranged from 12–20 per month. The number of advertising sponsors grew in 1999; the cost of their ad purchases went to offset printing costs for the newsletter. WSO membership and Board members provide the majority of the fine articles, information, photos, and other items, such as poetry, in each issue. This fact alone inspires me to produce a document that satisfies the needs of the WSO membership, and brings me great personal satisfaction and fulfillment. Being the editor of *The Badger Birder* is indeed a privilege, and I hope I have served honorably as Editor in the past five years.

In March 2000, I stepped down as editor in order to pursue further education. You will still see me serving WSO and the birding community through events such as the Nicolet Bird Survey and Midwest Birding Symposium. I also hope to be out in the field watching birds more than facing a computer screen, or perhaps you will see me at other WSO events. Thank you all for making my years as editor truly enjoyable!

From the 2000 Annual Meeting minutes: Rob Whitmire is the new editor of *The Badger Birder* editor, having taken over from Jennifer Nieland in March 2000.

Bookstore—Don and Christine Reel—Sales in 1999 totaled \$18,390, with 1999 convention sales of \$3,386.

Early in 2000, we attempted to find new managers for the bookstore. No one expressed interest, and we decided to continue as managers of a restructur-

ed bookstore that requires less of our time. The bookstore is now made up of two parts. In addition to a greatly reduced traditional bookstore that we continue to manage from our home, we have established an online bookstore that provides a source for more than 8,200 nature-related items (www.birding.com/WSO_Bookstore). People without Internet access may contact us in the usual way and we will place online orders for them.

We continued to communicate with members through monthly articles in *The Badger Birder*. In addition, we published the WSO Bookstore Catalog during April 2000, listing the items that we continue to stock in our traditional bookstore and describing how to access the online bookstore. The WSO Bookstore Catalog is also available as part of the WSO web site, which contains a link to our email address and the online bookstore.

We are pleased to be able to continue to serve the organization, and we appreciate your support throughout the year.

Birder Ethics—Mark Korducki—From the 2000 Annual Meeting minutes: Overall, it's been a pretty positive year for bird watching; people have generally let birders come to see a target bird (thanks to Larry Michael for talking to Mr. Bird at the A&W ponds). Concerning the use of tape playing to attract birds, we all should review the WSO Code of Ethics [see forthcoming *Badger Birder*; see also *Badger Birder*, #483, March 2000]. Mark gave special thanks to Noel Cutright for being the real backbone of this bird ethics/bird conservation effort.

Conservation—Noel Cutright—During the past year, I:

- Attended Board meetings
- Coordinated the 15th annual Honey Creek Birdathon/Bandathon
- Testified at a hearing on Resident Canada Goose Management EIS and wrote a letter in support for need to manage
- Wrote letter to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in support of Snow Goose management
- Supported CARA legislation in a variety of ways
- Served on the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas Steering Committee, also as coauthor of publication
- Wrote letter to Wisconsin Dept. Of Natural Resources (WDNR) in support of incidental take for prairie/savanna management
- Tracked various state and federal Master Plans and Feasibility Plans and commented as appropriate
- Wrote letter opposing development of transportation corridor at Wisconsin Point
- Participated in NABCI/WBCI planning efforts
- Helped bring "Hunters of the Sky" exhibit to Milwaukee County Zoo
- Presented several programs on birds to a variety of audiences in Wisconsin
- Tracked developments in bird kills at towers and other structures
- Tracked developments with the CREP program
- Wrote letter to comment on the WDNR initiative "Wisconsin Land Legacy" (what's needed over next 50 years)
- Prepared a new year's worth of "50 Years Ago" for *The Passenger Pigeon*
- Wrote a commentary for *The Passenger Pigeon* that focused on use of tapes to attract birds

- Wrote letter to support introduction program for Whooping Cranes
- Sent letter to EPA to support tern colony at Ashland
- Wrote letter in support of water draw-down at Horicon
- Wrote letter supporting delisting of Bald Eagle
- Dealt with the Mourning Dove Hunting Issue!!!!

Education—Mary Dykstra—From the 2000 Annual Meeting Minutes: Mary has stepped down from the post of Education Committee chair, and will be replaced by Mariette Nowak.

Membership—Alex Kailing—From the 2000 Annual Meeting Minutes: Alex reports that WSO membership has more or less evened out. To attract new members, the WSO Board has recently added a Youth Membership category, so that young birders, basically through high school, can enjoy the full benefits of WSO membership at half the regular price. For WSO membership status as of 1 May 2000, see Table 5.

Field Trips—Tom Schultz and Jeff Baughman—It has been another great year for WSO field trips, with excellent participation and many great birds having been seen! Our portable radios have continued to be very popular, providing excellent communication between participants and leaders. They have not only served to keep everyone informed as to what birds have been spotted, but they have also been invaluable for communicating traffic information and travel routes at those times when the "caravan" gets spread out.

We are also pleased to report that we have once again begun offering opportunities for field trips or tours beyond

Table 5. WSO membership status, as of 1 May 1999.

Category	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Senior	61	63	50	48	49	46	48	50	51	37	52
Regular	601	598	616	610	672	679	663	638	622	669	661
Family	349	376	346	321	349	358	336	330	335	318	322
Sustain	105	112	91	88	84	86	84	58	48	55	41
1/4 Life	14	5	6	10	7	9	3	7	8	9	7
Life	71	82	86	87	93	98	105	108	110	117	120
Patron	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Honorary	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	3
Board	5	4	2	2	4	3	5	9	8	7	5
Library	45	48	46	40	44	47	44	45	42	37	42
Exchange	44	43	36	40	41	43	44	50	48	47	47
Total	1309	1346	1292	1259	1356	1381	1344	1306	1283	1306	1306
Deceased	2	4	5	6	9	5	3	8	11	3	2
Non-Renew	119	130	189	237	172	177	191	200	166	150	170
Library Drop	5	2	2	3	1	0	4	2	4	8	2
New Members (for the calendar year):											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
	140	171	176	180	163	134	147	120	130	131	

the state of Wisconsin. An exciting birding tour of Costa Rica took place from April 2–13, 2000, with 14 participants and was led by Tom Schultz. The group had some great experiences in the rich and diverse tropical forests, and found a total of 399 bird species! A WSO birding trip to southern California is being offered in September, to be led by Jan Hansen of Otus Asia Tours of Green Bay.

Publicity — Bettie Harriman—Since June of 1999, the following activities by the Publicity Committee have promoted WSO:

- An article on the 1999 Scholarships and Grants recipients for *The Badger Birder* and major newspapers in Wisconsin
- WSO booth at the first annual Ducks Unlimited Great Outdoors Festival held August 27–29 in Oshkosh
- WSO booth at annual meeting of Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association

in September in Oshkosh; at the January meeting of the Fox Valley Woodland Owners Association; and at the March “Spring Gathering” in Madison of The Nature Conservancy, UW-Arboretum, SW Prairie Enthusiasts, and Madison Chapter of Wild Ones

- Article on “Media Guide” publication in October issue of *Birding*, journal of the American Birding Association
- “Cats Indoors!” campaign public service announcements supplied to five television stations in Wisconsin
- Letter to editor of *Birder’s World* urging birders to join their state ornithology organization, which appeared in the February 2000 issue
- WSO-sponsored lecture during the “Birds in Art” at Leigh Yawkey Woodson Museum in Wausau. This year’s speaker was Noel Cutright
- A press release to all state newspapers on the 100th anniversary year of the

Christmas Bird Count. Spoke with numerous reporters about these counts

- Obtained new 6-foot vinyl "Wisconsin Society for Ornithology" banner
- Taught two classes (fall and spring) on birds for the "Learning in Retirement" program at UW-Oshkosh
- Addition of Marion Campbell to committee to write letters to newspapers regarding WSO field trips
- Preparation for a month-long art show of original art from the new edition of *Wisconsin's Favorite Bird Haunts*, to be held January 2-31, 2001, at the Bergstrom Museum in Neenah.

Research—Robert W. Howe—No report.

Records—Jim Frank—The WSO Records Committee evaluated the following number of records for the 1999 birding year:

Season	Records Evaluated	Records Accepted	Additional Records
Winter 1998-99	40	31	3
Spring 1999	43	36	2
Summer 1999	10	7	0
Fall 1999	78	69	1
Totals	171	143	6

Of note this year were the addition of the Streak-backed Oriole to the state list (#409), and the removal from hypothetical to official state list of the Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (#410). Also of interest was the first hypothetical record for a Great-tailed/Boat-tailed Grackle, species undetermined.

The Records Committee was composed of Jeff Baughman, Janine Polk, Dennis Gustafson, Bob Domagalski, and Jim Frank (chair). Scott Baugh-

man replaces Jeff Baughman on the committee for the coming year.

(Please note a new address for Jim Frank: 10524 N. O'Connell Lane, Mequon, WI 53097-3314. Phone number remains the same, 262-242-2443.)

Scholarships and Grants—Janine Polk—This year the WSO Scholarships and Grants Committee (comprising Janine Polk, chair; Michael John Jaeger; and Noel Cutright) reviewed a wonderful set of proposals. The committee feels that it is important to support work on Wisconsin birds.

In 2000, WSO gave monetary awards totaling \$2,000. *Charles and Mary Nelson Awards* were given to David A. Shealer for "Population Demographics of Black Terns at Horicon National Wildlife Refuge," and to Terri Beth Peters for "Numbers and Distribution of Breeding Black Terns in Southeastern Wisconsin during the Year 2000." WSO scholarships were awarded to William E. Stout, to continue "An Urban Cooper's Hawk Nesting Study in the Metropolitan Milwaukee Area"; William P. Mueller, for "The Biogeography and Recent Decline of the Red-headed Woodpecker in Wisconsin"; to the MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship) Banding Station at Riveredge Nature Center, headed by Alan M. Sherkow and Debra Hartmann, to continue providing long-term data on productivity, survivorship, and population sizes of land birds in North America; to Matthew J. Solensky, to continue study of "Merlin Nest Site Reoccupancy in North-central Wisconsin"; and to Amber Roth, for "A Comparison of Golden-winged Warbler Density and Territory Size across Multiple Age-classes of

Regenerating Aspen in North-central Wisconsin."

Web Site Coordinator—Jennifer Davis—During the above time period, the following work was done on the WSO website:

- News section—created query form about Dove/Crane hunting proposals and added select articles from *The Badger Birder* and *The Passenger Pigeon*
- Hotline Reports—kept these updated on the website thanks to Jane Dennis, who has taken over copying the hotline reports from Wisbirdn into the web files on the WSO website
- Dates section—updated dates (field trips, meetings, etc.) once a month based on *The Badger Birder*
- Periodicals section—updated the table of contents from *The Passenger Pigeon* as each new issue was published
- Research section—revised Bird Checklist in conjunction with WSO Records Committee; created online Exceptional Records Documentation form
- Education section—completely reworked the Wisconsin Organizations page, based on the work Alex Kailing did to prepare the paper version
- Bookstore section—revised to reflect change to new online bookstore and to list limited selections now available from the Reels
- Administration section—updated Officers and Committee Chairs as needed.

Youth Education Coordinator—Steve Kupcho—My fifth year as Youth Education Coordinator kept me busy with the Fledgling Fund Grants once again. All the spring awardees for 1999 turned in their project summaries for *The Badger Birder* and have had their

results published. There was a downswing for the fall awards, as no grants were submitted. Spring seems to be the time for applicants to submit proposals, as I now have six grants waiting to be read by our evaluation committee for this session. These grants will have been awarded prior to the publication of this summary.

I worked with Glenn Helgeland, of Target Communications Corporation, on the initial groundwork for the Waukesha Bird Expo to be held in the fall of 2000. The meeting was strictly advisory on my part and dealt with schools' and youth groups' participation in the exposition. I continued my involvement with the birding workshops for youth/educators at the Wausau School Spring Outdoor Adventure Workshop and the Horicon Marsh Fest, both held in May. I also represented WSO at the Youth International Art Exchange: Crane Bird of Peace. This event coincided with the WSO Convention in Baraboo, and I presented four plaques, funded by the YEC Budget, to the four "Best in Show" winners. Cosponsored by the International Crane Foundation and WSO, this event has the makings of a joint annual event by the two organizations.

Matt Barber, a senior at Appleton North High School, was selected as the state youth birder for 2000. He will receive a complimentary one-year membership to WSO. An interview with him appeared in the May issue of *The Badger Birder*.

I managed to attend all the board meetings for the year, kept under my allotted budget, and look forward to another eventful year.

From the 2000 Annual Meeting minutes: Proposals for the WSO Youth Grant (the Fledgling Fund) must be

submitted by young people (not adults). The research grants awarded this year are: "Night Birding Project," a study of night bird sounds and behavior, from the Rockbridge Elementary School; "Chimney Swift Count No. 3," a continuation of an ongoing study, from Rockbridge Elementary School; "Celebrate Spring 2000," a Saturday Enrichment Program for elementary classrooms in the Weyauwega-Fremont School District; and "Wisconsin Bird Lovers," a study of inner city eagles, from Milwaukee.

NEW BUSINESS

From the 2000 Annual Report minutes: Christine Reel, chair of the WSO Nominating Committee, presented the

committee report for May 2000. The Nominating Committee, composed of Christine Reel, Marilyn Bontly, and David Brasser, offered the following slate of officers to serve WSO from now until May 2001: President, Sumner Matteson; Vice President, Bill Brooks; Secretary, Jane Dennis; Treasurer, Alex Kailing; and Editor, Tod Highsmith. Christine then asked for nominations from the floor. Hearing none, she moved that the nominations be closed and that this proposed slate of WSO officers be accepted. The motion was seconded and approved by voice vote.

It was moved that the 2002 WSO Annual Convention be held in Stevens Point. The motion was seconded and approved by voice vote.

The annual WSO business meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS AND ARTISTS

Ryan Brady is currently pursuing a Master's degree in Raptor Biology at Boise State University in Boise, Idaho. He has a B.S. degree in Biology from Northland College in Ashland, Wisconsin, where he spent five wonderful years watching the birds of Chequamegon Bay.

Virgil Diodato is an amateur photographer of ornithological and related subjects, especially of visitors to his backyard in northwestern Milwaukee County. He is a freelance indexer of books in science, technology, and other fields.

Robert C. Domagalski is an avid state birder who has kept track of Wisconsin record arrival and departure dates since 1993, Wisconsin rare bird records since 1999, and Wisconsin state and county lists since 1997.

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

R. Tod Highsmith is a freelance environmental sciences writer and is editor of *The Passenger Pigeon*. He received a Ph.D. in Zoology from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, where he studied the vocal behavior of wood-warblers.

Judith Huf is a wildlife artist and illustrator of children's books who lives in Milwaukee.

Dennis Malueg is a serious amateur bird and wildlife photographer. Currently, he is working from his backyard photo studio, prairie, and 80-acre forest to capture images of birds native to Waushara County.

Sumner W. Matteson is an avian ecologist working in the non-game program of the Bureau of Endangered Resources of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. He is a regular contributor to *The Passenger Pigeon*.

Kelly Morris received a B.S. in Zoology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in August 2000. She is currently pursuing graduate study in ecology and evolutionary biology, with a special interest in the effects of disease on wildlife populations.

Betsy Popp is a wildlife artist in Townsend, Wisconsin, who works in a variety of media, including oils, watercolor, and oil pastels. When not painting, she enjoys photography, taxidermy, and wood carving.

Jerry H. Smith is a wildlife biologist/wetland ecologist for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Green Bay. He received a B.S. in Wildlife Management in 1974 and did graduate work until 1977. When not engaged in wetland regulatory work, he does breeding bird surveys, operates a MAPS banding station, conducts long-term research on Northern Saw-whet Owls, and compiles the spring field notes for *The Passenger Pigeon*.

Thomas K. Soulen is one of WSO's hardworking Field Note Compilers and a frequent contributor to WSO activities. An expatriate Wisconsinite, now a Professor in the University of Minnesota's Botany Department, Tom has remained active in Wisconsin ornithology.

Ann B. Swengel is the summer naturalist at Mirror Lake State Park. She is also interested in butterflies and serves as vice president of the North American Butterfly Association.

Scott R. Swengel is an avid bird watcher and former curator of birds at the International Crane Foundation. He has studied and published on owls, butterflies, and grassland birds in his spare time for more than 10 years. His chief research interests are social behaviors and land management techniques that promote grassland bird conservation.

Jim Williams has seen 90% of his Wisconsin birds in Burnett County. When not afield, he works for the American Birding Association as associate editor of *Birding*, and as editor of *Minnesota Birding* and *Bluebird*, the latter published by the North American Bluebird Society.

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