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The Passenger Pigeon



Autumn 1966

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IN THIS ISSUE

The 1965 Christmas Bird Count 87

By William L. Hilsenhoff

Stanley L. Polacheck 102

A Comparison of Five Consecutive Snowy Owl Invasions in
Wisconsin 103

By Charles Sindelar, Jr.

By the Wayside 109

Announcing the WSO Steenbock Scholarship for 1967 111

Book Review 113

NORTH AMERICAN BIRD EGGS by Chester A. Reed. Reviewed by
Nils P. Dahlstrand.

Field Notes: The Autumn Season 114

By Daryl Tessen

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The 1965 Christmas Bird Count

By WILLIAM L. HILSENHOFF

A record count! This best describes the period from December 21, 1965 to January 2, 1966, when 709 observers (previous record 587) made 85 Christmas Bird Counts (previous record 68) and found the amazing total of 129 species of birds, well above the previous record of 118 sighted in 1963. Six additional species were seen during the count period, but not on the count day. These included a Pigeon Hawk at Antigo, Prairie Chickens at Arpin, a Virginia Rail at Madison, five Woodcocks at Wautoma, a Ruby-crowned Kinglet at Appleton, and White-crowned Sparrows at Milton and Milwaukee. Mild weather in November and December caused some migratory species to linger, and was undoubtedly responsible to some extent for the record count, but the record number of observers participating in the counts was certainly a very significant factor.

Only seven count areas censused in 1964 were not covered in 1965. Three of the 1965 counts covered overlapping areas, and an effort should be made to consolidate these counts (Green Bay I and II, Sheboygan W and S, Arpin and Vesper) next year. Two counts were made at Merrill, but only the count by Allan Rusch, who has censused this area previously, was reported. One count was made on two successive days, which does not conform to the rules, but it was included in this report. Many of the counts, although they probably conform to the 15-mile diameter circle limitation, did not specify exactly where the center of the count area was located. Street or highway intersections, prominent land marks, and very small towns make excellent markers for the center of a count area.

Reporting Format Changed

Because of the large number of counts, observers, and species seen, the format for reporting the counts has been changed to conserve space. Only the 50 most commonly reported species were placed in the familiar table (Table 1) that has been used in previous years, thus eliminating many of the blank spaces in this table. To enable comparison of counts in the northern part of the state with those in the central and south, the counts were arranged by latitude instead of alphabetically. All counts were numbered, and the numbers were printed on a map (Figure 1) so that each count can be located. Birds seen on 15 or fewer counts were placed in another table (Table 2). Table 3 gives the details of the individual counts, and Table 4 provides the names of the observers and the exact location of the count areas. Where no location is given, it implies that no center for the count area has been designated.

Highlights

Six species were seen for the first time on a Christmas Count in 1965. These included a Chuckar Partridge, a Spotted Sandpiper, a Purple Sand-

piper, a Gray-cheeked Thrush, an Ovenbird, and a Dickcissel. The Chuckar Partridge was discovered at Kenosha and observed at very close range by two observers who supplied a well documented account of their

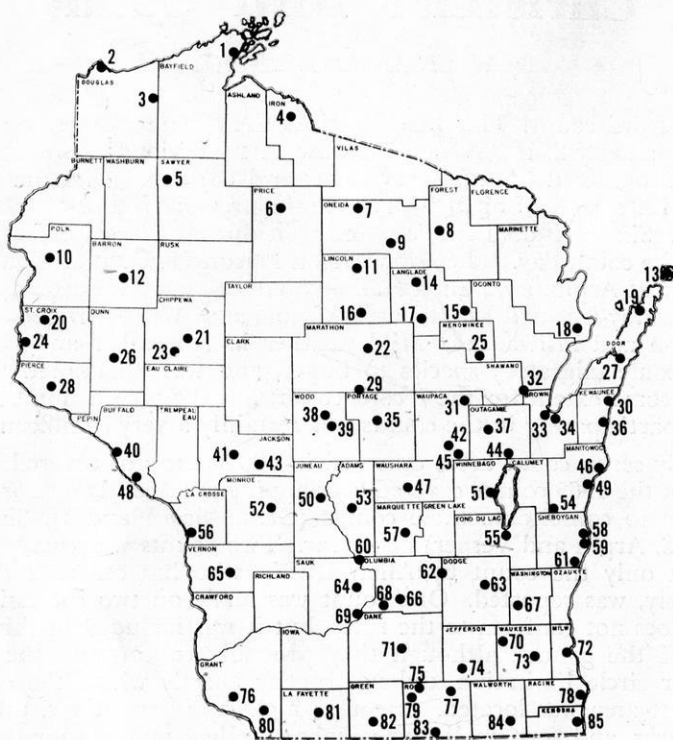


FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF 1965 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS.

discovery. This bird was probably a remnant of introductions made in the area several years ago.

The Spotted Sandpiper was observed at Cooksville at 60 yards with a 20X scope in good light, and when flushed its characteristic flight pattern was observed and its typical call was heard. The Purple Sandpiper was seen at Racine.

The Gray-cheeked Thrush was observed at close range for one-half hour at Keshena, where it fed on soaked raisins and currants at a feeder.

The Ovenbird first appeared Christmas Day at the feeder of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound in Madison. They figured it must have been a Christmas present. The following day when the Madison count was made the bird appeared again several times.

A Dickcissel was previously seen during the count period at Beloit in 1961, but the bird that was found at Don Beimborn's feeder in Ocono-

(continued on page 92)

Table 1. - Birds seen on 15 or more counts.

	Bayfield	Superior	Bruce	Iron Belt	Wayward	Fifield	Minocqua	Hiles	Rhinolander	Milltown	Tomahawk	Barron	Washington Island	Summit Lake	Langlade	Merrill	Antigo	Peshigo	Ephraim	New Richmond	Jim Falls	Mausau	Chippewa Falls	Hudson	Keshena	Menomonie	Sturgeon Bay	Ellsworth	Dancy
Count Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Mallard	..	..	6	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	59	..	44	..	..	..	382	40	9	3	..	50	..	..
Black Duck	97	2	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	124	..	..	2	..	6	267	4	37	50	1	2	..	..	2	..	..
Common Goldeneye	34	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rough-legged Hawk	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	*	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	*	..	..	..	..
Bald Eagle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marsh Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	*	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sparrow Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	..	13	3	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	8	2	11	4	2	..	1	1	2	7	..	1	4	..	..	..	2
Pheasant	1131	553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1055	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..
Herring Gull	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	110	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mourning Dove	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	*	*	*	1	1	..	6	..	..
Great-horned Owl	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Barred Owl	1	..	..	*	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	*	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	3	..	3	..
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2	11	..	..	18	..	..
Red-bel. Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	18	..	1	1	..	7	9
Red-head. Woodpecker	2	..	10	1	1	..	1	18	19	6	17	*	6	2	..	8	2	11	8	6	19	7	13	2	1	1	7	9	..
Hairy Woodpecker	3	..	10	1	1	2	..	6	24	21	4	27	4	1	2	..	14	*	13	7	4	12	4	11	3	4	..	13	..
Downy Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Lark	85	8	142	22	47	8	54	12	94	31	17	156	8	20	33	2	56	24	26	136	28	20	299	106	35	12	..	125	112
Blue Jay	15	10	32	7	3	1	29	24	6	..	..	..	7	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Raven	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	8	..	84	2	35	..	..	4	..	..	65	21	38	228	42	9	22	2	28	93
Crow	87	35	165	66	61	86	67	36	469	21	112	74	237	152	52	17	107	29	64	82	27	335	83	70	50	6	25	72	37
Black-cap. Chickadee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tufted Titmouse	1	..	11	*	4	1	4	1	33	6	5	16	1	4	5	5	24	1	2	23	8	35	17	22	6	5	..	54	1
White-br. Nuthatch	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	*	3	13	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Red-br. Nuthatch	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Brown Creeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	2	..
Northern Shrike	165	32	31	52	12	101	45	..	138	6	15	33	..	200	1	29	30	92	25	119	53	186	395	67	10	11	15	10	158
Starling	129	135	56	3	..	24	25	7	159	341	15	1500	92	30	152	512	114	61	71	1120	347	1019	1553	374	50	6	10	1100	644
House Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	17	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	5	31	11	42	18	22	3	2	..	60	7
Cardinal	15	..	183	..	80	146	3	*	227	58	*	153	*	40	4	40	109	7	75	*	23	215	37	..	68	..	15	1	11
Evening Grosbeak	1	8	12	5	..	23	..	*	18	6	10	..	..	7	12	*	28	8	*	1	8	22	3	11	..	1	..	..	10
Purple Finch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Grosbeak	14	8	12	5	..	37	..	1	30	55	..	30	..	6	457	23	51	252	10	662	45	401	2798	161	..	..	222	326	
Common Redpoll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	3	25	*	2	9	..	..	..	..
Pine Siskin	..	..	22	..	3	..	..	..	..	115	..	2	*	..	..	..	1	228	12	12	11	114	75	37	4	68	..	36	14
Goldfinch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	4	74	*	22	205	32	34	40	..	34
Slate-colored Junco	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	45	14	61	87	..	57	..	153	..
Tree Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	43	..	40	..	..	15	..	..	24	121	141	250	21	4	..	..	..	199	..	*	4	60	20	..	152	..	*	..	4

Note - Counts are numbered from north to south. An asterisk indicates species seen during the count period but not on the day of the count.

Table 1. - (continued)

	Algonna	Clintonville	Pulaski	Green Bay I	Green Bay II	Stevens Point	Kewaunee	Shiocton	Arpin	Vesper	Alma	Black River Falls	Weyauwega	Black River Forest	Appleton	Fremont	Two Rivers	Wautoma	Fountain City	Manitowoc	Necedah	Oshkosh	Tomah	Adams	Kiel	Pond du Lac	LaCrosse	Montello	Shaboygan
Count Number	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Mallard	..	..	..	320	1000	*	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	..	1	90	..	10	..	1	5	88	..	138	5	3
Black Duck	..	..	..	430	2000	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381	..	..	..	..	231	..	..	67	..	7	..	13	
Common Goldeneye	250	..	..	107	12	* 85	..	..	3	32	..	..	..	..	692	..	2	..	..	668	..	..	6	11	*	12	..	12
Common Merganser	55	..	..	68	10	1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	22	..	..	..	70	5	..	..	1	
Red-tailed Hawk	..	..	6	9	..	..	6	..	6	3	10	..	3	..	11	3	1	..	2	..	6	5	2	5	*	2	3	1
Rough-legged Hawk	..	..	2	4	1	6	1	2	6	2	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..
Bald Eagle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	..	..	2	..	..
Marsh Hawk	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	*	..	*	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	1	..	2	4	..	1	..	1	*	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	*	1	..	1	..	*	2	2	2	1	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	2	2	*	* 2	2	1	1	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	27	..	2	..	3	2	2	2	1	..	..
Pheasant	..	..	..	54	22	..	*	2	3	8	..	298	..	1	163	..	4	13	..	71	..	14	..	..	4	..	1	17
Herring Gull	350	..	..	50	45	..	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	133	..	..	424	..	18	..	3	..	14	..	580
Ring-billed Gull	25	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	28	..	..
Mourning Dove	..	6	1	8	50	6	3	25	3	1	3	..	4	1	117	1	24	26	26	40	..	41	..	9	4	1	8	..	
Great-horned Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
Barred Owl	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	*	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	3	..	..	1	..	..
Red-bel. Woodpecker	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	4	..	14	3	*	..	..	2	1	..	21	3	..	*	4	7	..	..	..	..	3
Red-head. Woodpecker	..	..	3	11	6	12	..	1	2	..	15	5	1	..	1	1	..	60	..	2	1	..	1	12	..	5	1	1
Hairy Woodpecker	..	1	7	5	6	13	5	12	1	2	11	17	6	..	18	5	3	62	2	13	..	12	1	6	7	2	..	4	
Downy Woodpecker	2	2	6	6	8	20	7	17	1	3	4	17	3	..	31	2	7	63	4	36	1	14	1	8	9	2	8	..	
Horned Lark	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	20	1	..	11	..	2	..	15	..	..
Blue Jay	4	16	28	27	58	209	9	37	7	29	205	135	42	9	47	135	12	286	41	51	66	33	15	467	14	19	24	14	
Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crow	21	74	80	38	25	223	44	58	130	121	48	24	65	603	90	1	514	27	84	35	23	1	133	23	6	6	..	20	
Black-cap. Chickadee	35	12	28	74	68	206	25	53	9	8	47	51	22	..	94	13	56	301	37	119	12	119	9	63	26	40	5	32	
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-br. Nuthatch	..	3	5	13	21	28	3	18	1	4	31	38	6	..	26	8	3	153	2	26	2	18	2	21	10	6	10	10	
Red-br. Nuthatch	..	..	..	3	..	5	2	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Creeper	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	*	..	..	2	..	..	*	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	125	..	1
Robin	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	6	..	..	2	..	2
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	7
Cedar Waxwing	..	2	..	16	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	8	..	..	10	..	7
Northern Shrike	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Starling	100	5	66	178	300	223	350	108	13	12	58	48	10	..	1132	158	38	22	109	283	..	334	2	78	4	46	587	..	
House Sparrow	250	20	186	500	675	500	750	452	* 150	708	297	330	7	1229	490	124	507	260	1089	3	1167	8	103	1060	101	438	..	236	
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	1	16	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardinal	..	2	3	20	25	18	15	24	1	2	26	35	4	..	46	20	3	98	64	24	..	15	7	16	4	21	..	21	
Evening Grosbeak	..	*	24	9	40	108	5	..	135	54	..	271	30	..	14	..	10	250	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Purple Finch	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Grosbeak	11	..	10	8	36	26	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Redpoll	..	120	1175	231	5	366	200	209	..	300	199	150	..	..	184	810	30	4	93	6	..	181	2	954	40	5	*	..
Pine Siskin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Goldfinch	..	1	10	4	..	776	47	..	..	..	263	50	..	..	48	57	1	2	..	29	..	1	10	216	18	1	30	25
Slate-colored Junco	..	1	19	77	135	190	29	33	..	3	74	31	7	4	94	12	18	289	161	148	3	59	11	188	50	2	34	62	
Tree Sparrow	2	..	70	100	185	71	66	102	..	7	103	..	..	..	193	25	10	23	182	8	..	321	2	189	12	24	409	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	..	15	37	10	50	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	5	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	..

Table 1. - (continued)

Count Number	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Mallard	..	5	6	2	..	1	10	132	827	21	..	3	17	94	..	198	..	389

mowoc was the first recorded on a count. This female Dickcissel was subsequently trapped and banded.

Five other species were found that have been reported on counts only once previously. An American Bittern was seen at Waukesha, the only previous record being an observation at Caledonia in 1953. A Harlequin Duck was found on the Racine count and another was observed at Manitowoc during the period. Two had been seen at Racine in 1962. Two Barn Owls were also found at Racine, the only previous report being from Oconomowoc in 1961. Yellowthroats were sighted on two counts, Madison and Kenosha. One had been seen in Madison in 1941, 24 years ago. The Yellow-headed Blackbird at Oshkosh is only the second one ever seen on a Christmas Count, being recorded before at Horicon in 1961.

Special mention should also be made of the three Glaucous Gulls found at Superior and the one found at Bayfield. These are the first Christmas Count observations from Lake Superior, the two previous records being from Kenosha in 1949 and Milwaukee in 1952. The Catbird at Green Bay I also deserves special mention, since this species has been reported in only two previous years. It was found at Waukesha in 1952, and at Antigo, Luck, and Madison in 1956.

Other Highlights

Other highlights of the 1965 Christmas Count include: Common Loons at Madison, Lake Geneva, and Bayfield; Horned Grebes at Racine and Washington Island; a Black-crowned Night Heron at Lake Geneva; 44 Whistling Swans at Green Bay I; 2 Snow Geese at Green Bay II; 2 Blue Geese at Green Bay II and one at Racine; Green-winged Teal at Lake Geneva and Manitowoc; 4 Blue-winged Teal at Manitowoc; a Golden Eagle at Necedah; 4 Killdeer at Fountain City with additional reports from Adams, Cornelia, and Milwaukee; a Black-backed Woodpecker at Brule, and one during the period at Beloit; 26 Brewer's Blackbirds at Horicon; Hoary Redpolls at Hudson, Jim Falls, New Richmond, Madison, and Sauk City; and 2 Savannah Sparrows at Beloit.

Waterfowl: Although lakes and rivers were completely open in many areas, especially in the southern part of the state, the various species of waterfowl occurred on about the same percentage of counts as they have for the past several years. With some exceptions, numbers also were about average. Canada Geese were unusually abundant, with 1,000 being reported at Green Bay, and 2,166 at Horicon. The 98 Gadwalls, 41 American Widgeons, and 43 Hooded Mergansers seen at Madison are exceptional totals for these species. The Common Loon, Pied-billed Grebe, and Hooded Merganser at Bayfield, the Horned Grebe at Washington Island, and the Great Blue Heron at Hayward are unusual records from the far north for these normally migrant species.

Raptors: The various species of hawks were found on a normal percentage of counts, with the exception of the Red-shouldered Hawk, which occurred on less than 10 percent of the counts for the first time since 1954. One individual, however, was found in the north at Milltown. As usual, Red-tailed Hawks occurred on and south of a line from Chip-

(continued on page 96)

Table 2. Birds Seen on Less Than 15 Counts.

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Common Loon	2	2	Bayfield 1, Lake Geneva 1
Horned Grebe	2	3	Racine 2, Washington Island 1
Pied-billed Grebe	3	5	Bayfield 1, Lake Geneva 3, Milwaukee 1
Great Blue Heron	3	6	Adams 4, Hayward 1, Manitowoc 1
Bl.-cr. Night Heron	1	1	Lake Geneva 1
American Bittern	1	1	Waukesha 1
Whistling Swan	1	44	Green Bay I 44, (Milwaukee)*
Canada Goose	9	3415	Green Bay I 98, Green Bay II 1000, Horicon 2166, Kenosha 1, La Crosse 1, (Madison), Milton 16, Oconomowoc 1, Racine 128, Wausau 4
Snow Goose	1	2	Green Bay II 2
Blue Goose	2	3	Green Bay II 1, Racine 2
Gadwall	5	112	Adams 2, Horicon 1, Madison 98, Oconomowoc 7, Sheboygan S 4
Pintail	2	4	Madison 1, Racine 3
Green-winged Teal	2	2	Lake Geneva 1, Manitowoc 1
Blue-winged Teal	1	4	Manitowoc 4
American Widgeon	4	47	Madison 41, Milwaukee 1, Oconomowoc 3, Racine 2
Shoveler	2	6	Madison 5, Manitowoc 1, (Oconomowoc)
Wood Duck	2	3	Green Bay I 1, (Oconomowoc) Racine 2, (Waukesha)
Redhead	4	31	Ephraim 7, Madison 12, Manitowoc 4, (Milwaukee), Oconomowoc 8
Ring-necked Duck	4	13	(Appleton), Fremont 7, Horicon 2, Madison 1, Manitowoc 3
Canvasback	8	208	Green Bay I 1, Green Bay II 1, Lake Geneva 20, Madison 169, Manitowoc 2, Milwaukee 4, Oconomowoc 7, Racine 4
Greater Scaup	5	7016	Green Bay I 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 6882, Racine 82, Sturgeon Bay 50
Lesser Scaup	11	57	Algoma 7, Appleton 4, Bayfield 8, Green Bay II 3, Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 7, Madison 2, Oconomowoc 18, Sheboygan W 5, Tomahawk 1, Waukesha 1
Scaup sp. ?	1	33	Manitowoc 33
Bufflehead	12	371	Algoma 47, Bayfield 1, Kewaunee 7, Lake Geneva 2, Madison 19, Milwaukee 116, Oconomowoc 5, Racine 135, Sheboygan S 30, Sheboygan W 4, Sturgeon Bay 4, Superior 1, (Washington Island)
Oldsquaw	9	2853	Ephraim 1, Kenosha 150, Kewaunee 2, Manitowoc 62, Milwaukee 554, Racine 2019, Sheboygan S 50, Sheboygan W 14, Washington Island 1
Harlequin Duck	1	1	(Manitowoc), Racine 1
White-winged Scoter	1	8	(Madison), (Oconomowoc), Racine 8

*Parentheses indicate that the species was seen during the count period but not on the day of the count.

Table 2. (Continued)

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Ruddy Duck	5	14	Appleton 1, Lake Geneva 5, Madison 1, Oconomowoc 3, Racine 4
Hooded Merganser	3	45	Bayfield 1, Green Bay II 1, Madison 43, (Milwaukee), (Oconomowoc)
Red-br. Merganser	11	141	Algoma 2, Bayfield 1, Kenosha 7, Keshena 1, Kewaunee 3, Lake Geneva 35, Manitowoc 1, Milwaukee 39, Oconomowoc 2, Racine 47, Sauk City 3
Goshawk	5	5	Madison 1, (Milwaukee), Peshtigo 1, (Rhineland), (Stevens Point), Wausau 1, Wautoma 1, Weyauwega 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	6	7	Alma 1, Manitowoc 2, Milton 1, Peshtigo 1, Wautoma 1, Weyauwega 1
Cooper's Hawk	14	16	Adams 1, Alma 1, (Baraboo), Beloit 1, (Cooksville), Green Bay I 1, (Iron Belt), Keshena 1, Lake Geneva 1, Madison 1, Merrill 1, Milton 1, (Milwaukee), (Oconomowoc), Sauk City 3, Tomah 1, Tomahawk 1, Waukesha 1, Wautoma 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	8	9	Baraboo 2, Beetown 1, Beloit 1, Hartford 1, Manitowoc 1, Milltown 1, Oconomowoc 1, Waukesha 1
Golden Eagle	1	1	Necedah 1
Chukar Partridge	1	1	Kenosha
Bobwhite	5	168	Baraboo 18, La Crosse 10, Sauk City 12, Vesper 11, Wautoma 117
Gray Partridge	6	132	Appleton 15, Beloit 24, (Green Bay II), Hartford 36, Milwaukee 27, (Pulaski), Waukesha 29, Weyauwega 1
American Coot	11	785	Green Bay I 3, Hartford 13, Horicon 4, Lake Geneva 216, Madison 477, Manitowoc 1, Oconomowoc 65, Oshkosh 3, Sturgeon Bay 1, Washington Island 1, Waukesha 1
Killdeer	4	7	Cornelia 1, Fountain City 4, Adams 1, Milwaukee 1
Common Snipe	6	9	Adams 1, (Cooksville), Fountain City 1, Hayward 2, Madison 1, Oconomowoc 1, Sauk City 3, (Wautoma)
Spotted Sandpiper	1	1	Cooksville 1
Purple Sandpiper	1	1	Racine 1
Glaucous Gull	2	4	Bayfield 1, Superior 3
Bonaparte's Gull	2	1067	Kenosha 10, Racine 1057
Barn Owl	1	2	Racine 2
Screech Owl	7	11	Beloit 3, Cornelia 1, Ellsworth 1, Green Bay I 1, (Manitowoc), Monroe 1, Racine 2, Randolph 2
Snowy Owl	4	5	Appleton 1, (Arpin), (Fountain City), Green Bay I 2, Green Bay II 1, Oshkosh 1, (Racine)
Long-eared Owl	5	21	Kenosha 9, Madison 4, (Milwaukee), Oconomowoc 1, Racine 6, Sauk City 1
Short-eared Owl	5	6	Beloit 1, Horicon 1, New Richmond 2, Sauk City 1, Waukesha 1

Table 2. (Continued)

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Belted Kingfisher	12	22	Algoma 3, Baraboo 1, Beetown 1, Beloit 2, Chippewa Falls 1, Cornelia 6, Lake Geneva 2, Monroe 1, Oconomowoc 1, Stevens Point 1, Viroqua W 2, Waukesha 1
Yellow-sh. Flicker	10	26	Appleton 2, Beetown 1, Clintonville 2, Cornelia 1, Green Bay I 1, (Green Bay II), Hartford 5, (La Crosse), Lake Geneva 4, (Milwaukee), Oconomowoc 1, Oshkosh 2, Sauk City 7
Yellow-b. Sapsucker	2	3	Green Bay I 1, Barron 2, (Appleton)
Bl.-back. Woodpecker	1	1	Brule 1, (Beloit)
Gray Jay	6	44	Fifield 13, Hayward 1, Hiles 17, Iron Belt 8, (Keshena), Rhinelander 3, Summit Lake 2
Boreal Chickadee	5	25	Antigo 1, Fifield 1, Hiles 13, Rhinelander 6, Summit Lake 4
Winter Wren	1	1	Ellsworth 1, (Manitowoc), (Randolph)
Catbird	1	1	Green Bay I 1
Brown Thrasher	2	2	(Beloit), Green Bay I 1, (Madison), (Milwaukee), (Wausau), Wautoma 1
Gray-checked Thrush	1	1	Keshena 1
Myrtle Warbler	1	1	Cornelia 1, (Fond du Lac)
Ovenbird	1	1	Madison 1
Yellowthroat	2	2	Kenosha 1, Madison 1
E. Meadowlark	5	42	Beetown 1, Beloit 34, Milton 5, Peshtigo 1, Waukesha 1
W. Meadowlark	3	22	Chippewa Falls 4, Oshkosh 16, Randolph 2
Meadowlark sp.	9	23	Appleton 2, Baraboo 2, (Barron), Cooksville 7, (Horicon), Kenosha 3, Madison 1, Menomonie 1, Milltown 1, (Milwaukee), Oconomowoc 4, (Poynette)
Yellow-h. Blackbird	1	1	Oshkosh 1
Rusty Blackbird	3	12	Cooksville 3, Madison 8, (Oshkosh), Sauk City 1
Brewer's Blackbird	1	26	Horicon 26
Brown-h. Cowbird	8	157	Darlington 1, Fond du Lac 1, Fremont 1, Horicon 135, Madison 6, Oconomowoc 1, Shiocton 1, Waukesha 11
Dickcissel	1	1	Oconomowoc 1
Hoary Redpoll	5	13	Hudson 1, Jim Falls 8, Madison 2, New Richmond 1, Sauk City 1
Red Crossbill	3	23	(Black River Falls), (Brule), Chippewa Falls 15, Ellsworth 1, New Richmond 7
White-w. Crossbill	11	82	(Brule), Chippewa Falls 3, Ephraim 14, Hiles 2, Keshena 2, Lake Geneva 17, Madison 3, Manitowoc 1, (Pulaski), Rhinelander 6, Sauk City 15, (Stevens Point), (Tomahawk), Waukesha 3
Rufous-sided Towhee	1	1	Hartford 1
Savannah Sparrow	1	2	Beloit 2

Table 2. (Continued)

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Oregon Junco	15	27	Adams 2, Appleton 2, Beloit 2, Ellsworth 1, Kenosha 1, Madison 2, Manitowoc 2, Milwaukee 2, New Richmond 1, Oconomowoc 3, Randolph 1, Sauk City 2, Sheboygan W 1, Shiocton 1, (Stevens Point), Waukesha 4
Field Sparrow	2	3	Beloit 1, Waukesha 2
White-thr. Sparrow	8	12	Appleton 1, Beloit 1, Cooksville 1, Hartford 1, Lake Geneva 1, Madison 4, Milwaukee 2, Oconomowoc 1
Fox Sparrow	3	3	Barron 1, (Ephraim), Green Bay II 1, Lake Geneva 1
Swamp Sparrow	7	15	Adams 2, Appleton 1, Kenosha 5, Manitowoc 1, Oconomowoc 1, Racine 4, Sauk City 1
Lapland Longspur	6	700	Arpin 200, (Cooksville), Green Bay II 10, Hudson 30, Kenosha 31, Randolph 75, Washington Island 360

pewa Falls to Green Bay. Rough-legged, Marsh, and Sparrow Hawks were found as far north as Pestigo and Antigo, but were commonly seen only in the central and southern counties (Table 1). Bald Eagles were seen on a record 20 percent of the counts, with many of the reports coming from the northern part of the state. The highest concentrations were 34 at Beetown and 30 at Adams.

This was an exceptionally bad year for Long-eared Owls, with reports from only 5 counts, all in the southern third of the state. Snowy Owls, too, were almost absent this year, after the big invasion last year. It is interesting to note (Table 1) that in the far north the Barred Owl was most common, while in the central and southern parts of the state the Great Horned Owl was the most common owl. The 31 Horned Owls at Madison deserve special mention. This total was primarily the result of a pre-dawn foray by Steve Curtis, and suggests that many more owls could be added to most counts if they were started well before dawn.

Pheasants, Grouse, etc.; Ruffed Grouse populations were normal, with most reports from the central and northern parts of the state, but Sharp-tailed Grouse and Prairie Chickens were absent from this year's counts. The Bobwhite was again seen on only five counts, but the total of 117 at Wautoma was impressive. Ring-necked Pheasants and Gray Partridges were less common this year, with the Gray Partridges again being found only in the eastern counties south of Green Bay and Weyauwega. Mourning Doves were present in good numbers on all but the northern counts.

Woodpeckers: Most species of woodpeckers were slightly less prevalent this year. Flickers were especially scarce, occurring on the lowest percentage of counts in more than 20 years. However, 7 were seen at Sauk City and 5 at Hartford. Unlike other woodpeckers, Red-headed Woodpeckers were numerous for the first time since 1957, and being reported as far north as Milltown. Although this species commonly winters

in the Wautoma area, the 60 reported on this year's count was exceptional.

Jays—Blackbirds: Forty-four Gray Jays and 25 Boreal Chickadees were found this year, all in the far north. Ravens, too, were confined to the north (Table 1), although 3 wandered as far south as Vesper. Blue Jays and Black-capped Chickadees were numerous throughout the entire state, each species being reported on all but one count. Tufted Titmice occurred on the lowest percentage of counts since 1952, and there were comments on their scarcity in some areas. Robins were less abundant than last year, with scattered reports as far north as Wausau. It is interesting to note that Brown Creepers and Golden-crowned Kinglets occurred as frequently in the north as in the south (Table 1). Northern Shrikes, on the other hand, were more prevalent in the northern half of the state. Except for the Cowbird, blackbirds were about as common as they normally are during this period. Cowbirds, however, occurred on a record percentage of the counts, with 135 being sighted at Horicon.

Finches and Sparrows: Perhaps the most significant occurrence of the 1965 Christmas Count was the invasion of Common (and some Hoary) Redpolls. This invasion reached the southern border of the state, with 26 counts reporting more than 100 individuals. The largest total was 2,798 at Chippewa Falls. Pine and Evening Grosbeaks were also exceptionally numerous this year, but although some reached the southern border of the state, the bulk of the grosbeak invasion was confined to the northern and central counties. Purple Finches, Goldfinches, and Pine Siskins occurred in average numbers and were well scattered throughout the state. Red Crossbills were rare, being found on only 5 counts, all in the northwest part of the state. White-winged Crossbills, however, were seen in several localities throughout the state.

Tree Sparrows and juncos were found commonly in all but the most northern counts. Those who patiently scrutinized flocks of juncos were often rewarded by finding an Oregon Junco. Figures indicate that about one percent of the winter juncos in Wisconsin are this species. Other species of sparrows wintered in the southern half of the state in about normal numbers. One Fox Sparrow was found at Barron, quite far north for a species that normally winters south of Wisconsin. Snow Buntings were found throughout the state in average numbers, but as usual were most prevalent in the north.

Future Prospects

Although the 1965 Christmas Count was a record count, records are made to be broken. The record of 129 species will undoubtedly be surpassed in the future as the number of counts and observers continues to grow. However, the number of species seen depends not only on the number of observers and counts, but also on the degree to which each count is organized, the skill of the observers, and the manner in which the counts are undertaken. In reviewing the data from several counts, it is apparent that when more time is spent on foot, more species are seen. The Madison count consistently produces the greatest number of

(continued on page 99)

Table 3. Details of the Counts

Count and Count Number	Hours		Observers	Parties	Sky	Wind	Temp. °F	Inches of Snow	Open Water	Species
	Date	a.m.-p.m.								
✓ Adams (53)	D 22	5:45- 4:45	8	3	Fair		0- 5	12-35	1	49
✓ Algoma (30)	D 31	7:00- 4:00	4	1	Fair	W	20-35	35-52	0 L R	19
✓ Alma (40)	J 1	7:30- 5:00	10	3	Fair	S	0- 5	15-30	0 R	29
✓ Antigo (17)	D 26	8:00- 4:00	18	10	Cl			28-37	tr	26
✓ Appleton (44)	D 26	6:45- 4:45	22	6	PCI-Cl	ESE	5-10	21-29	1 L R	48
✓ Arpin (38)	D 29	7:00- 5:00	2	1	Cl	WNW	2- 5	31-35	2	18
✓ Baraboo (64)	D 26	6:00- 4:30	15	7	Cl	SE	15	14-25	4 L R	35
✓ Barron (12)	J 2	8:00- 4:00	15	14	Sn	NE	5-10	15-25	5	23
✓ Bayfield (1)	D 21	7:30- 4:30	6	2	MCl	SW	7-10	18-31	8 L	27
✓ Beetown (76)	D 28	8:00- 5:00	5	2	PCI-Cl	N	5-10	10-29	tr R	33
✓ Beloit (83)	D 26	7:00- 4:30	27	11	PCI	S	5	20-25	3 R	46
✓ Black River Falls (41)*			19	1				30-35	0 R	20
✓ Black River Forest (43)	D 31	10:00- 5:00	1	1	Fair		15-30	30-40	tr	6
✓ Brule (3)	D 22	6:30-10:00	13	4	Cl	SW	8-10	21-30	8 R	25
✓ Cedar Grove (61)	J 1	7:00- 4:30	3	1	F-PCI	NE	5-15	20-28	0 L R	23
✓ Chippewa Falls (23)	D 26	6:45- 4:45	10	3	Cl	SE	12	20-30	1 R	32
✓ Clintonville (31)	J 1	7:00- 5:00	4	1	Fair	NW	lt.	20-30	0 R	17
✓ Cooksville (75)	J 1	7:30- 4:30	3	1	Fair	NE	8-10	22-38	0 R	30
✓ Cornelia (80)	D 26	7:00- 5:30	6	2	PCI	NW	0- 5	20-30	1 R	35
✓ Dancy (29)	D 27	7:00- 4:00	9	2	PCI	SE	5-10	15-25	2 R	17
✓ Darlington (81)	D 30	7:00- 4:00	4	2	Fog	SW	0- 5	26-38	0 R	16
✓ Ellsworth (28)	D 30	6:30- 4:30	4	1	Fog	SW	2-10	32-39	0 R	30
✓ Ephraim (19)	J 1	8:00- 4:00	6	2	Fair	N	5	20-24	0 L	21
✓ Evansville (79)	J 1	8:00- 5:30	5	2	Fair	NW	5	22-40	1 ?	17
✓ Fifeild (6)	D 26	7:15- 3:30	3	2	Cl	ESE	5-20	19-24	3 R	16
✓ Fond du Lac (55)	D 26	7:00- 4:30	3	1	F-Cl	SE	5-10	15-30	2	26
✓ Fort Atkinson (74)	J 1		1	1	Fair	W	15	32	0 R	16
✓ Fountain City (48)	J 2	7:30- 4:30	9	3	Snow	N	10-25	20-30	7 R	22
✓ Fremont (45)	D 29	8:00- 4:00	1	1	Cl	S	5-15	32-39	tr R L	24
✓ Green Bay I (33)	D 26	7:00- 5:00	11	3	PCI	S	10-12	20-27	tr L	50
✓ Green Bay II (34)	D 28	7:00- 4:30	21	4	Cl-PCI	NW	3- 5	9-25	1 L	39
✓ Hartford (67)	D 28	8:00- 4:00	6	1	Cl	NW	0- 3	28-36	3 L	31
✓ Hayward (5)	D 23	9:00- 4:00	3	1	Snow	E	8-10	24-31	10 R	19
✓ Hiles (8)	D 24	6:25- 3:45	3	2	Snow	NW	5-20	20-25	12	15
✓ Horicon (63)	D 21	7:00- 4:00	1	1	Fair	SW	0-15	22-28	1 R	28
✓ Hudson (24)	J 1	6:30- 5:00	7	3	F-PCI	E	2-10	12-32	0 R	32
✓ Iron Belt (4)	D 27	9:30- 4:30	2	1	PCI	SW	0- 5	-2-5	24	10
✓ Jim Falls (21)	D 22	6:30- 4:30	1	1	Cl-F	calm		24-28	4 R	24
✓ Kenosha (85)	D 27	6:00- 5:00	14	7	Cl-F	NW	10-15	25-27	5 L R	47
✓ Keshena (25)	D 30	8:00- 5:00	14	4	Fair	SSW	5- 8	30-38	tr L R	29
✓ Kewaunee (36)	D 28	7:00- 5:00	2	1	Cl	W	10-20	5-20	tr L R	27
✓ Kiel (54)	D 26	7:00- 5:00	1	1	Cl	SE	10-20	18-25	2 R	19
✓ La Crosse (56)	J 2	8:30- 3:00	5	1	Snow	W	1- 5	20-28	4 R	35
✓ Lake Geneva (84)	J 2	7:15- 4:30	12	6	Rain	SW	5-30	32-42	0 L R	46
✓ Langlade (15)	J 1	7:30- 4:30	3	2	Fair	light		8-24	tr R	13
✓ Lodi (68)	J 1	7:30- 4:00	2	1	Fair		0- 5	20-38	0 R	16
✓ Madison (71)	D 26	3:45- 4:45	40	11	PCI	SSW	0-20	6-20	2 L R	72
✓ Manitowoc (49)			25		PCI	SE	10-18	18-28	1 L R	51
✓ Menomonie (26)	D 24	9:15- 3:40	1	1	Cl	NW	10-15	25-30	1 R	17
✓ Merrill (16)	D 31	7:00- 4:30	1	1	Cl-F	W	5-30	27-42	tr R	15
✓ Milltown (10)	D 29	9:00- 4:30	2	1	Cl	SSW	8-17	34-37	3 R	25
✓ Milton (77)	J 2	7:30- 5:00	7	3	Rain	SE	15-20	25-40	0 R	31
✓ Milwaukee (72)	J 2	6:15- 5:30	26	8	Rain		18-28	35-42	tr L R	45
✓ Minocqua (7)	D 31	8:00- 4:30	3	1	Cl-F	NW	10-25	28-38	6 R	9

Count and Count Number	Hours Date a.m.-p.m.	Observers	Parties	Sky	Wind	Temp. °F	Inches of Snow	Open Water	Species
Monroe (82)**	D 21 7:30-11:30	3	1	Fair	S 2	25-28	2	R	16
Montello (57)***	D 31 1:00-3:55	3	1	Fair	NW 20	47-51	0	R	7
Necedah (50)	D 27 11:00-4:00	1	1					R	11
New Richmond (20)	D 22 6:00-4:45	2	1	Cl	NE 0-8	23-28	1	R	27
Oconomowoc (70)	J 2 7:00-4:30	23	5	Rain	N 15-20	33-34	0	L R	53
Oshkosh (51)	D 30 6:45-5:00	10	5	Cl	SW 10	38-40	tr	R	35
Peshigo (18)	J 1 7:00-4:00	2	1	F-PCI	W 1-2	14-24	0	R	21
Poynette (66)	J 2 7:30-noon	3	1	Rain	SE 15-30	30-32	0	R	20
Pulaski (32)	D 27 7:30-4:15	6	3	F-PCI	WNW 13	12-16	1	R	26
Racine (78)	J 2 6:30-5:00	26	10	R-Cl	SE 20-25	32-35	0	L R	54
Randolph (62)	J 1 6:30-5:00	1	1	Fair	E 0-10	20-32	0	R	26
Rhineland (9)	D 23 8:00-4:30	14	6	Cl	NW 0-5	27-34	6	R	22
Sauk City (69)	D 27 7:00-4:30	23	5	Cl	SW 15-20	28-41	2	R	55
Sheboygan W (58)	J 1 7:30-2:00	5	1	Fair	W 3-5	27-30	0	L R	31
Sheboygan S (59)	D 29 7:30-1:00	5	1	Cl	S 5-10	36-38	tr	L R	17
Shiocton (37)	D 27 6:30-4:30	8	2	Fair	W 5-13	9-14	1	R	32
Stevens Point (35)	D 28 8:00-5:00	21	7	Cl	S 7	12-17	2	R	33
Sturgeon Bay (27)	D 29	1	1	Cl	strong				12
Summit Lake (14)	D 22 6:50-4:05	2	2	Cl	WNW 0-5	24-28	4	R	19
Superior (2)	D 23 7:30-2:00	3	1	Snow	NE 10-20	18-24	4	L	13
Tomah (52)	J 1 9:30-3:30	1	1	F-PCI	SE 2-5	23-28	0		21
Tomahawk (11)	D 21 7:30-3:30	1	1	Cl	SSW 0-8	23-28	4	R	16
Two Rivers (46)	D 30 7:30-4:30	11	2	Cl	calm	36-42	0	L R	22
Vesper (39)	D 24 6:30-4:30	3	1	S-Cl	N 5-15	32-36	3	R	28
Viroqua W (65)	D 29 7:00-3:00	1	1	Cl	SE 5	25-40	tr		18
Washington Island (13)	D 31 7:00-5:00	2	1	Cl	S 25	41-50	0	L	19
Waukesha (73)	D 26 7:00-5:00	26	9	MCl	W 8	10-27	5	R	49
Wausau (22)	J 9 7:15-4:30	33	14	Cl	S 10-20	15-25	9	R	32
Wautoma (47)	D 30 8:00-4:00	10	4	Fog	calm	32-38	0	R	32
Weyauwega (42)**	D 29 7:00-11:00	8	1	Cl	S light	30-35	tr		19
Wisconsin Dells (60)	D 30 7:30-4:00	2	2	Fog	S 5-10	37-42	0	R	21

F—Fair, PCI—Partly Cloudy, MCl—Mostly Cloudy, Cl—Cloudy, Sn—Snow, R—Rivers,
L—Lakes

*Count made on two separate days, D 30 and D 31, from 8:30-11:30 a. m. each day.
D 30 was cloudy, wind SW and light, with a temperature of 35°F. D 31 was clear,
wind NW and light, with a temperature of 30°F.

**Hours a. m. only

***Hours p. m. only

species, and on this count most parties spend the entire morning tramping through diverse habitats in their assigned areas, the parties often being subdivided for more thorough coverage. The afternoon is devoted to driving, with additional time spent on foot surveying small selected habitats.

Another factor that must not be overlooked is the weather. Strong wind, especially, should be avoided. The large, highly organized counts are difficult to postpone, but small counts involving only a few observers should be scheduled with alternate dates to take advantage of the best weather. With the cooperation of the weather, with better organization of some counts, and with the introduction of new counts in previously uncensused areas, perhaps we can again rewrite the record book in 1966.

Table 4. Count, Location, Center of Count Area, and Observers.

- Adams (53):** 1 mi. S of Dellwood. Tom Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Brown, Josephine Brown, Steven Curtis, Paul Krombholz, Josephine Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker.
- Algoma (30):** 7 mi. NW of Algoma. Tom Erdman, Gary Henkelmann, Roy Lukes, Dave Younk.
- Alma (40):** Dave Angell, Joan Angell, Paul Blanchard, Kathi Hillery, Tom Hillery, Charles Kemper, Joan Klink, Joel Klink, Ed Reifenaue, Neva Reifenaue.
- Antigo (17):** Center of Antigo. Robert Dana, Emma Folk, Earle & Inez Holman, Irene Hull, Mrs. E. McKenna, Althea Waite, Mr. & Mrs. Myron Wandrey, Ed Johnson, Lynn Schimmels, Sidney & Leona Spurgeon.
- Appleton (44):** Center of Appleton. Mr. & Mrs. Frank Blick, Mrs. Curney Defferding, Mrs. Fred Guenther, Fred Guenther, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey Hansen, Gregory and Michael Hintz, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Larsen, David Natzke, Mrs. Edward Natzke, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Pasch, Mr. & Mrs. Ross Pearson, Mrs. Mildred Seeliger, Daryl Tessen, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Tessen, Mrs. Russell Ward.
- Arpin (38):** 7 mi. S of Arpin. Don G. Follen Sr., Fred Rasmussen.
- Baraboo (64):** Harold Allen, Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Robert Carroll, A. James Epstein, Bayard Gee, Nancy Haefter, Watson Hall, David & Joan Klitzke, Obert Mielke, Ben Pederson, Ronald Rich, Ronald Sauey, G. Ronald Scott, Mrs. Lucille Thompson.
- Barron (12):** Roger Amundson, Marguerite Arndt, Margaret Brown, Glenn Christianson, Andy Folstad, Fern Gilbertson, Mel Jensen, Mildred Johnston, Katherine Jolin, LaVerne Olson, Ella Otterstein, Inga Quam, Clifford Simms, Ernest Swift, Merton Wolworth.
- Bayfield (1):** Mark Baillie, John Degerman, Marvin Grandlund, Bernard Klugow, Jack Pickett, Dr. Robert J. Sneed.
- Beetown (76):** Terrence N. Ingram, Judie Klinger, Mrs. Lillian Lee, Mrs. William Nikolai, Mrs. Glenn Weigel.
- Beloit (83):** N end of Big Hill Park. Virginia Anderson, Bernice Andrews, John & Edith Brakefield, Darrell Cox, Mr. & Mrs. David Cox, Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Dougan, Elta L. Fisk, Frances Glenn, Helen Guetschow, Al Hepler, Joe & Gyda Mahlum, Melva T. Maxson, David & Ruth Mezger, Ralph & Marguerite Morse, Rudy & June Ohm, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Reppert, Mrs. Carl Sandgren, Dave & Marion Stocking.
- Black River Falls (41):** Jack Fry, Alice Gearing, Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Hagen, Mrs. H. C. Hagen, Mrs. Frances Horner, Mrs. Peter Hoffman, Mrs. Perry Hull, Mrs. Robert Jones, Mrs. Maurice Keefe, Mrs. Eugene Krohn, Mrs. Lamont McDonald, Clarence Olson, Mrs. Frances Perry, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey Putnam, Mrs. Glenn Whittet, Mrs. Mason Werner.
- Black River Forest (43):** W. D. Brown.
- Brule (3):** 3 mi. S of Brule. Mark Baillie, Dr. Richard Bernard, John Degerman, Raymond Follis, Al Gagne, Marum Grandlund, Pete Granstrow, Skip Johnson, Bernard & Richard Klugow, Mrs. Ken Magnuson, Beatrice N. Norman, Mrs. Chandler Osborn.
- Cedar Grove (61):** Junction of highways K, B, and BH. Kathlyn Heidel, June Platz, Myron Reichwaldt.
- Chippewa Falls (23):** Paul Blanchard, Verlene Gay, Kathi Hilley, Rollie Irwin, Charles Kemper, Carol Kersten, Richard Phillips, Ed Reifenaue, Neva Reifenaue, Marsha Wiley.
- Clintonville (31):** Mr. & Mrs. Russell A. Rill, Jeffrey Rill, Mark Wisnefske.
- Cooksville (75):** Thomas Asman, L. D. Eager, Jr., John Wilde.
- Cornelia (80):** Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd Grimes, Terrence N. Ingram, Judie Klinger, Mrs. Doris McKeon, Harry Wilkerson.
- Dancy (29):** Ed Carroll, Grey Carter, Sue Hollowell, Dennis Heart, Don Helgersen, Don Hoehn, Linda Kernz, Diane Kline, Pam Wagner.
- Darlington (81):** Seymour Corners. Terrance N. Ingram, Ken Kamps, Mrs. William Nikolai, Harry Wilkerson.
- Ellsworth (28):** 3 mi. S of Ellsworth. Richard Behrens, Jerrol Conley, Martin Laakso, Sam Robbins.
- Ephraim (19):** Virginia Booth, Mrs. Esther Helmer, Ebba Lind, Roy Lukes, Harold & Verna Wilson.
- Evansville (79):** Edith, Jane, & John Brakefield, Ruth Levingood, Myrtle Thomson.
- Field (6):** Field Post Office. Mary Lou & Thomas Nicholls, Alice Vincent.
- Fond du Lac (55):** St. Peter. Walter Gilles, Carl & Rockne Knuth.
- Fort Atkinson (74):** Emil Stock.
- Fountain City (48):** Mrs. J. Milton Dahm, F. Gerald Daley, Don Gray, Ken Krumm, Mrs. Carl Lipsohn, Dr. & Mrs. Don Mahle, Mr. & Mrs. Sanford Tyler.
- Fremont (45):** 4 mi. SW of Fremont. Daryl Tessen.
- Green Bay I (33):** James Borowitz, Bernard Chartier, Louise Debenack, Thomas Erdman, Gary Henkelmann, Harold Lindberg, Paul Romig, Cora Stencil, Michael Stencil, William Talen, Jr., Alice Weber.
- Green Bay II (34):** Junction of Allouez and S. Webster Streets. Ed Cleary, Judge & Mrs. Ed Duquaine, Mr. & Mrs. Taylor Hall, Clara Hussong, Mr. & Mrs. Myron Duquaine, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Markell, Mrs. H. Merrick, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Koeller, Mrs. Hartwood Hunter, Ray Pankratz, Mr. & Mrs. Ed Paulson, Mrs. J. J. Robb, Mildred Van Vouderon, Mrs. John Yindra, Genevieve Yindra.
- Hartford (67):** Mr. & Mrs. William Holmes, Mrs. Sigurd Rudolf, Mrs. Milton Schuette, Mr. & Mrs. Earl Schmidt.
- Hayward (5):** 4 mi. E of Hayward. Marvin Graudlund, Mrs. Pat Laberge, Bernard Klugow.
- Hiles (8):** 9 mi. N of Hiles at Pine R. bridge on Forest Rd. 2182. Mary Donald, Mrs. LeRoy Dunst, Tom Soulen.
- Horicon (24):** Harold A. Mathiak.
- Hudson (24):** S end of Lake St. Croix. Nelson Baxter, Robert Garber, Mr. & Mrs. Carl Pemble, Sam Robbins, Charles Sontag, Tom Soulen.
- Iron Belt (4):** Iron Belt. David Snarski, Phill Vanderschaegen.

Jim Falls (21): Bridge over Bob Creek on Hwy. 175. Clarence Kube.

Kenosha (85): Hwy. 158 1 mi. E of I-94. Nell Craig, Gen Crema, Louise Erickson, Eva Fenner, Bob Fiehweg, Joy Joslin, Dorothy Joslyn, Dorothea Kuehn, George & Thelma Ludwig, Mark Madsen, Andrew Paulsen, John Saetveit, Bill Weber.

Keshena (25): Keshena. Olga Brener, James Caldwell, Allan Delabreau, Erna & Larry Fenton, Mrs. K. Haberman, Mr. & Mrs. Andre LeMay, Fr. R. Link, David Oshkosh, Art Schoff, Pat Schoff, Mitchell Waukau, Mrs. Mel Wegenke.

Kewaunee (36): 7 mi. W of Kewaunee. Elmer Decramer, Roy Lukes, Enos Campbell, Dr. A. Lanier, Dr. R. M. Neseemann, Paul Wolske.

Kiel (34): Myron Reichwaldt.

La Crosse (56): John Ellenbecker, Eric Lawson, Fred Leshner, Jerome Rosso, Howard Young.

Lake Geneva (84): Williams Bay. Earl Anderson, Martha Bannert, Agnes Drabek, Margaret Lehmann, Ronald Palmquist, Helen Wilson, Joan Anesey, Karl Bartel, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Hall, Clarence Palmquist, Paul Schulze.

Langlade (15): Junction Hwy. T and Forest Rd. 2117. Archie, John, & Paul Woodcock.

Lodi (68): Lodi. Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Thompson.

Madison (71): State Capitol. Mrs. Tom Akagi, Avis Anderson, Philip & Thomas Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Barger, Fern Bell, Ruby Bere, Joyce Ann Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Brown, Ann Carlson, Catherine Crocker, Steve Curtis, Jim Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Earl Fetterer, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Foster, Robin Gates, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Hickey, William Hilsenhoff, Harriett Irwin, Francis Jordan, Mr. & Mrs. William Kilgour, Paul Kromholz, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Lound, A. W. Schorger, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Shepherd, Josephine Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Evelyn Werner, Dave Willard, Oliver Wynn, James Zimmerman, Stephen Zitzer.

Manitowoc (49): 3 mi. SW of downtown Manitowoc. Kent Beeman, Bernard Brouchoud, Mark Culver, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Elfner, Mr. & Mrs. Ray Hallesy, Todd Fischer, Mrs. Victor Husar, Mr. R. C. Klopfer, Gene Krejcarek, John Maresh, Hohn Meyer, Mrs. F. Miller, Peter Neumann, Merle Pickett, Mrs. Pokorski, R. J. Rensink, Ken Schnell, Dan Seefeldt, Jim Skarda, Tom Vnuk, Mrs. M. M. Vogelsang, Mike Wagner, Jim Welnetz.

Menomonie (26): Robert Heagle.

Merrill (16): NE corner of S 31, T32N, R6E. Alan Rusch, John Lokemoen.

Milwaukee (10): 3 mi. W and 2 mi. S of Milwaukee. Mildred Jerdee, Gertrude Pedersen.

Milton (77): Maxoni Woods. Virginia Anderson, Melva Maxson, June & Rudy Ohm, Bob & Delores Reppert, Walter Kugler, Karl Westlund.

Milwaukee (72): Hampton and Port Washington Rds. Marion Allen, Ivy Balsom, Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Basten, Mrs. A. C. Bromm, Mrs. Arthur Bruss, Marion Campbell, Rosemary Carlson, Mary Decker, Mrs. Margaret Dickinson, Mary Donald, Mr. & Mrs. Carl Frister, Mr. & Mrs. Lowell Hall, Don Hanbury, Dr. Anna Hehn, Billie Logan, Lillian Logeman, Mrs. William McGovern, Mary Pietch, Elly Reed, Ruth Reed, Mrs. William Simmons.

Minocqua (7): 1 mi. E of Minocqua. Lois Dahlstrand, Nils Dahlstrand, F. T. Ratliff.

Monroe (82): Donald, Glen, & Christine Weir.

Montello (57): Laurence, Helen, & Richard Jahn.

Necedah (50): Ed Collins.

New Richmond (20): 1½ mi. E of Boardman. Sam Robbins, James White.

Oconomowoc (70): 2 mi. N of Oconomowoc on Hwy. 67. Don Beimbom, Dave & Irene Blair, Edna & Jim Fuller, Art Gauerke, Lucy Gauerke, Dorothy Harthun, Gordon Hammel, Karl Hayssen, Margaret James, Ruth Koepke, Ed Larson, Gert Larson, Ed Peartree, Bess Ritchey, Mabel, Mary, Richard, Robert, & Tom Sharp, Nellis Smith, Walt Wellman.

Oshkosh (51): Oshkosh. Mrs. Marjorie Bretschneider, Mrs. Ralph Buckstaff, Mr. & Mrs. Glen Fisher, Mrs. Nevin James, John Kasper, Dan Krysiak, Mrs. Robert Peterson, Becky Peterson, Mrs. Fred Riddell.

Peshigo (18): Harmony Corners. Harold Lindberg, LeRoy Lintereur.

Poynette (66): Poynette. Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer, Mark Tomlinson.

Pulaski (32): Junction Hwys. 32 and B. Richard Hasterlik, Bro. Eric Jarzab, Bro. Ladislaus Makowiecki, Donald Palmer, Bro. Columbian Sokolowski, Rev. Melvin Wierzbicki.

Racine (78): Center of Racine. Anne Carlson, Bro. Daniel, Billy Erickson, Mrs. Robert Erickson, Bob Fiehweg, Mr. & Mrs. R. Gertenbach, Lyla Holt, Bro. Jerome, Dorothy & Joy Joslyn, Virginia Kring, Mrs. R. Lentner, Mr. & Mrs. G. Ludwig, Mark Madsen, Andrew Poulsen, Ed Prins, Mrs. William Rohan, John Saetveit, Mrs. Art Schacht, J. A. Simpson, Mrs. A. Stoffel, B. L. von Jarchow, Bill Weber, Ida Whitten.

Randolph (62): Hwy. P midway between Randolph and Cambria. Charles Gilmore Sr.

Rhineland (9): Junction Stevens and Davenport Streets. Mrs. J. Bloom, Nils, Olga, & Sadie Dahlstrand, Marge & Phil DeWalt, Donald Kemmeter, Evelyn & F. T. Ratliff, Leone & Raymond Schmutzler, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Stumpner, Cedric Vig.

Sauk City (69): 1½ mi. SE of Witwen. Mrs. Tom Akagi, Tom Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Barger, Ruby Bere, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Brown, Joyce Brown, Mr. & Mrs. David Cox, Steve Curtis, F. H. King, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Koenig, Paul Kromholz, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Kruse, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Orians, Chuck Sontag, Josephine Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker, David Willard.

Sheboygan W (58): Cathy Carman, Marge & Ed Fisher, Joyce Phenicie, Helen Richardson, Pauline Trowbridge.

Sheboygan S (59): Carol & Gordon Bly, Art Jehle, Mary Peterson, Lucile Thomson.

Shiocton (37): Shiocton. Mrs. Curney Defferding, David Holly, Mrs. Holly, Mrs. Harold Komp, Mr. & Mrs. Louis Schwall, Daryl Tessen, Mrs. Fred Tessen.

Stevens Point (35): John Barnes, Dale Becker, George Becker, Fred Baumgartner, Marguerite Baumgartner, Jane Bickford, Col. Paul Drake, William Hansen, Betty Jenkins, Gilbert & James Newman, Jane Peterson, E. F. Pierson, Harold & Nancy

Roberts, John Simonis, Nancy & Robert Whitmore, Bernard Wievel, Carla Yambert, Paul Yambert.

Sturgeon Bay (27): Adrian Freitag.

Summit Lake (14): 4 mi. E of Summit Lake. Lynn Schimmels, Tom Soulen.

Superior (2): Superior. Richard Bernard, Al Gagne, Peter Granstrom.

Tomah (52): Robert Heagle.

Tomahawk (11): Donald J. Hendrick.

Two Rivers (46): Mrs. Charles Altmann, Mrs. A. Asplund, Ervin Bakes, Mrs. B. Crane, Don King, Mr. & Mrs. John Kraupa, Edna & Katherine Smith, Ted Stobbe, Harry Wilsman.

Vesper (39): 5 mi. SW of Vesper. Andy Durand, Jerry & Suanne Greubel.

Viroqua W (65): Viratine Weber.

Washington Island (13): Mark Madsen, John Saetveit.

Waukesha (73): Junction of Hwys. ZZ and D. Robert Adams, Clarence Anthes, Jim Babcock, Harlow & John Bielefeldt, Helen Brown, Dorothy Bub, Olive & Leslie Compton, Leslie Compton Jr., Eleanor Cuthbert, May Everts, Clarence Henricks, Em & Paul Hoffman, L. D. Hunter, Jane, Walter, & Charlotte Klug, Charlotte McCombe, Ted Michaud, Charles, Mary, & Spencer Nelson, Verna Zimmerman.

Wausau (22): Ray & Edna Andrews, Dave & Emily Bierbrauer, Alma Burger, Mrs. James Colby, Fay Crow, Marion Forcep, Mr. & Mrs. Matthew Gjetson, Florence Hensey, Mr. & Mrs. Art Hundhausen, Mr. & Mrs. Merrill Hyde, Mrs. Jaecks, Dorothea Krause, Ruth Lane, Leroy & Bertha Mattern, Arthur & Adaire Meeks, Alice Oatman, Bertha Pearson, Harry Schield, Martin Staab, Olive Wells, Karl & Joan Williams Mr. & Mrs. Ernst Wetzel.

Wautoma (47): Mt. Morris. Richard Anderson, Harold Bauers, William Boose, Gary Chipman, Mr. & Mrs. Merwood Chipman, Warren Dettmann, Robert Gilbert, Ralph B. Locke, Roy Lukes.

Weyauwega (42): Mrs. Verne Brewster, Mrs. Rolland Paschke, Mrs. Emil Prah, Mrs. Oswald Prillwitz, Mrs. Clarence Radtke, Mrs. Robert Radtke, Mrs. William Radtke, Mrs. Fred Zeichert.

Wisconsin Dells (60): 1 mi. N of Plainville. Watson Hall, Obert Mielke.

33 Eau Claire Avenue

Madison, Wisconsin 53705

STANLEY L. POLACHECK

On July 6, 1966, Stanley L. Polacheck, Milwaukee, died of a heart attack. He had been hospitalized about two weeks.

Stan was a dedicated member of WSO for many years, serving on the board of directors from 1954-64 and as president in 1958-59. He was also active in the Milwaukee Audubon Society, Friends of the Museum, and the Book Fellows of Milwaukee. He was serving as president of the Milwaukee Audubon Society at the time of his death as well as on the Book Fellows' board of directors.

Stan had a collection of several hundred bird prints and had organized several print exhibits in galleries in Milwaukee. Many of his prints have been displayed at WSO conventions.

He was a lifelong resident of Milwaukee. He operated a small manufacturing company for several years. He was a retired manufacturer's representative and had operated the Stanley Polacheck Co., a lighting firm.

He served as a lieutenant in the navy during World War I and was a member of the American Legion. In World War II he worked with the navy as a civilian, inspecting manufacturing materials in Milwaukee.

Stan's dedicated service to the Society will be missed.

A Comparison of Five Consecutive Snowy Owl Invasions in Wisconsin

By CHARLES SINDELAR, JR.

The Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) can be seen in Wisconsin nearly every winter. Some areas attract many more than others. Why?

If one notes the recent so-called invasion years in Wisconsin (Table 1), it is not apparent that the big Snowy Owl invasions occurred on the average of every four years as Gross (1946) states, although it is commonly believed they are cyclic. It has been shown (Gross, 1931) that the years having large numbers of Snowy Owls in the far north also have large numbers of arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*). Both animals rely upon the lemming as a main staple (Grossman and Hamlet, 1964). The peak of the well known lemming cycle correlates with the big Snowy Owl years.

Table 1

Winter of	No. of Snowy Owls Reported
1960-61	162
1961-62	55
1962-63	26
1963-64	104
1964-65	76

For both the Snowy Owl and the Arctic Fox it seems that numbers increase when the lemmings increase. Then the lemming population drops. Is this why the owls move south? Another possibility is that the invasion of owls into the south follows a year of peak production of young.

Now keeping in mind that the Snowy Owls apparently come here in search of food, let's look at where they go.

The methods of getting Snowy Owl reports have been mainly an appeal to members of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology to report owls, through newspaper (Milwaukee, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh) and radio publicity (Bob Ellerson's "Radio of the Air" on the state network), and through the efforts of Operation Snowy Owl. O.S.O. is a group of Wisconsin researchers who have pooled efforts, driven thousands of miles on frozen lakes in bitter cold, and spent hundreds of their own dollars to study the Snowy Owl.

I believe that the information so obtained is somewhat biased for several reasons. O.S.O. was more apt to check out a distant report if the report was for more than one owl; thus, scattered single birds were less

Operation Snowy Owl and the Research Committee of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology wish to thank Charles Sindelar, Jr. for assembling this material for publication, and he in return wishes to acknowledge their help.

often checked out than were concentrations of birds. The more densely settled areas have a higher percentage of bird clubs, and, therefore, more WSO members and, thereby, more reports. Last of all, Green Bay has one of the most active bird clubs in the state. This would tend to make the Green Bay Snowy Owl population estimate more accurate, and the rest of the state perhaps underestimated. Nevertheless, enough time was spent in Green Bay, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac, for example, to show that the Green Bay concentration was the largest of the three in most of the winters of this study. In the winter of 1960-61, 162 owls were reported in Wisconsin. It has been shown that they were concentrated

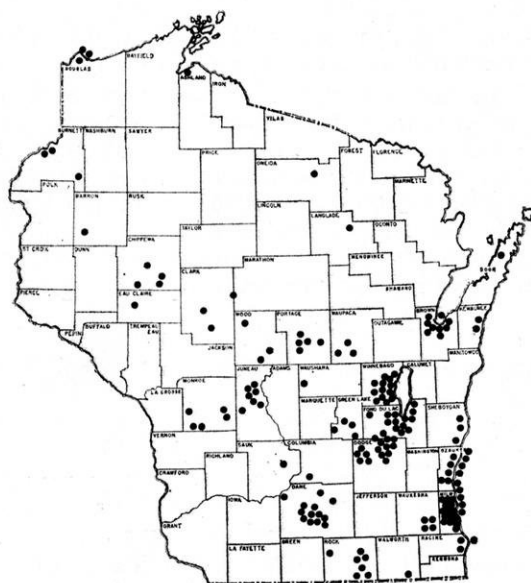


FIGURE 1. SNOWY OWLS REPORTED FOR THE WINTER OF 1960-1961. (EACH DOT REPRESENTS ONE OWL IN ALL FIGURES).

in large cities near lakes, on the frozen lakes themselves (Hamerstrom, 1962 (Figure 1). One exception was noted—at Horicon Marsh (north central Dodge county). That year there were numerous runner rats, that is, muskrats (*Ondatra zibethica*) that are pushed out of their home territory in search of food due to abnormally thick ice. Runner rats run on top of the ice in search of food where they are exceptionally vulnerable to predators. Such an abundant source of food may be a reason for that owl concentration.

The reasons for the city concentrations are more complex. Do the ranch-style homes in suburbia resemble the barren tundra homeland of this arctic visitor (Hamerstrom, 1962), or are the cities and lakes merely an easy food source? Snowy Owls often frequented city dumps, perhaps to crop the surplus of rats (*Rattus norvegicus*). Snowy Owls are known to eat rats (Fisher, 1893, Bent, 1938, and Grossman and Hamlet, 1964). The lakes often had an adjacent muskrat marsh which offered a possible food source. Where the water stays open in part and holds a number of winter-

ing ducks, they are another possibility. A third possibility is fish—presumably fish discarded by ice fishermen. Although Bent (1938) quotes Audubon to show that Snowy Owls prey on free-swimming fish, O.S.O. in many miles of driving on ice, saw no evidence of such use.

The winter of 1961-62 presented a remarkably similar distribution to 1960-61 (Figure 2) with far fewer owls (55 were reported). During the winter of 1962-63 the reports were scattered and mostly singles; twenty-six owls were reported (Figure 3). No concentrations of owls were noted with the possible exception of Green Bay for which five owls were re-

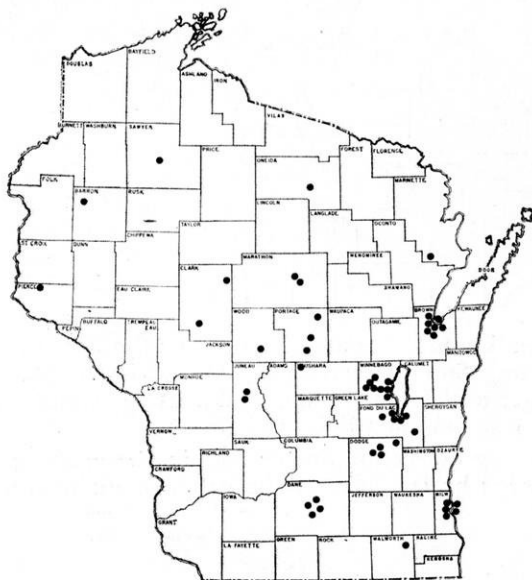


FIGURE 2. SNOWY OWLS REPORTED FOR THE WINTER OF 1961-62

ported. Then came the winter of 1963-64. There were 104 Snowy Owls reported in Wisconsin (Figure 4). That year Horicon Marsh did not have numerous runner rats and there were very few Snowy Owls on Horicon Marsh.

Some of the large cities that had had a high Snowy Owl concentration in 1960-61 had few in 1963-64 (Figure 4). One city (Racine), which in 1960-61 had held only three owls, now held eight. There were only four areas of concentration in 1963-64—Green Bay, Milwaukee, Racine, and Superior.

Another way that 1963-64 differed from 1960-61 is that the Snowy Owl reports were more evenly distributed throughout the state.

The winter of 1964-65 appeared even more strange (Figure 5). Seventy-six Snowy Owls were reported in Wisconsin. However, the only areas that held a concentration were Green Bay and Oshkosh. The number of Snowy Owls in Green Bay was the largest noted during this study.



FIGURE 3. SNOWY OWLS REPORTED FOR THE WINTER OF 1962-63.

We were walking the ice at the mouth of the Fox River while trapping and banding Snowy Owls with bal-chattris (Berger and Mueller, 1959, and Berger and Hamerstrom, 1962), using starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and pigeons (*Columba livia*) as bait.

While assisting Operation Snowy Owl in Green Bay on January 10, 1965, on a trip led by Dr. Fran Hamerstrom of Plainfield, Wisconsin, I

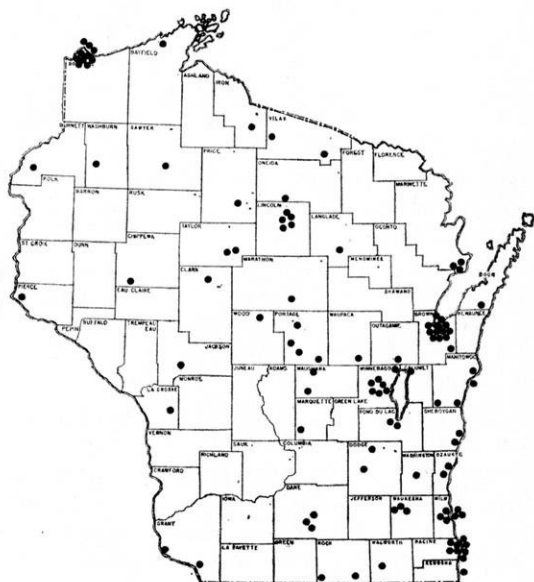


FIGURE 4. SNOWY OWLS REPORTED FOR THE WINTER OF 1963-64

became aware of an interesting situation.

On the ice we picked up 22 intact Snowy Owl pellets (castings) and nine broken pellets. As these wintering Snowy Owls are highly territorial (Keith, 1964), it seems likely that the pellets I picked up are from only a few (probably about six) of the 19 Snowy Owls present in Green Bay at that time. We also saw many meadow voles (*Microtus*) dead and frozen on the ice, and picked up a sample of nine. Some were as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ mile (estimated) from any possible cover.

In the 22 complete pellets and the nine broken pellets, estimated to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ original size, I found evidence of 118 meadow voles. Only

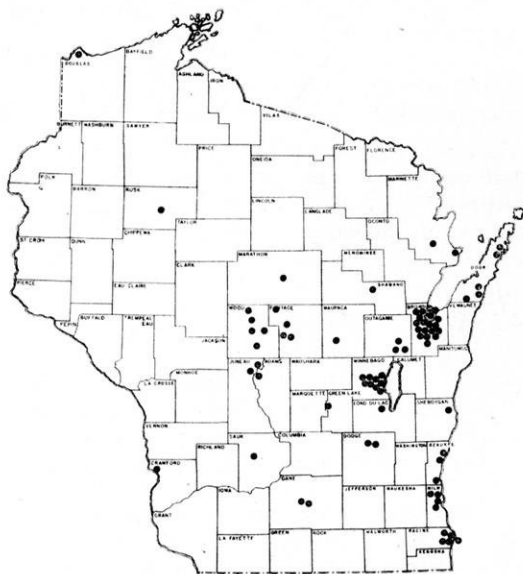


FIGURE 5. SNOWY OWLS REPORTED FOR THE WINTER OF 1964-65.

one pellet contained remains other than meadow voles (and no meadow voles). This odd pellet contained avian prey digested beyond recognition.

In the 21 complete pellets plus the nine approximate halves that contained remains of meadow voles, I found evidence of 118 individuals. This is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ meadow voles per pellet.

These pellets and dead meadow voles were picked up on the ice at the mouth of the Fox River in Green Bay. There was open water, holding a number of wintering ducks less than a mile away. The dead meadow voles, the high degree of meadow vole predation as indicated by pellet analysis, and lack of predation on waterfowl suggests a high meadow vole population. This perhaps explains the Green Bay Snowy Owl concentration for the winter of 1964-65.

Watson (1957) has records of one male and two female captive Snowy Owls eating an estimated 320, 240, and 240 grams per day respectively. Another captive Snowy Owl (sex unknown) ate 30-35 meadow

voles in four days, "probably about 150-260 grams per day" (Beamer, 1937).

Burt's (1946) average figure for meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*) weights for Michigan is 20 grams. It seems likely this would also hold true for Wisconsin. Watson (1957) states that a Snowy Owl in winter should eat slightly more than 10% of its body weight per day. The mean weight of 100 wintering Snowy Owls (males and females) trapped in Wisconsin from 1960-65 is 2,054 grams (trapped by Operation Snowy Owl). 10% of 2,054 would be about ten meadow voles per Snowy Owl per day.

It appears that most Snowy Owls that invade Wisconsin tend to be located in the southern and eastern portions of the state. Few owls are reported in the west and north. I believe that the hills in the west and the forests in the north don't offer suitable habitat, being much different from the homeland of this wintering visitor.

Although they seemed to prefer open, flat land, the areas where they concentrated varied considerably. This appears to be due to available food. Whether Wisconsin has few or many wintering Snowy Owls, situations having an abundant food supply simply attract Snowy Owls. This perhaps explains concentrations of owls.

425 Union Street
Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481

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CALL FOR SNOWY OWL OBSERVATIONS

Several Snowy Owls have been seen in the Lake States region this winter. A survey of the southward movement of the Snowy Owl is being made this winter to determine the distribution of these birds as well as the extent and duration of their invasion. The following information is requested: Name and address of observer, date, time, and location of observation (state, nearest town, county, and if possible: township, range, and section), habitat, activity, and weather. If bird is perching, how high and on what is it perching? Please send observations to: Thomas H. Nicholls, University of Minnesota, Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455. Cooperators will be sent a report of the results, if requested.

By the Wayside...

Large Nighthawk Migration. I observed a flight of Nighthawks on Wednesday afternoon, August 18, 1965. We were driving from Blanchardville to Monroe on Highways 78 and 81. The birds were diving clear to the ground over the road just in front of the cars. Thought we would hit one any minute. It must have been a stream at least a mile wide. They were flying as far as we could see to the right and left of us and way overhead. There must have been thousands of them.—Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, Beloit.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker in Langlade County. On the morning of September 11, 1965, I observed a woodpecker on County Trunk K west of Highway 55 in Langlade county. It flew to a dead tree trunk several hundred yards to the north. The bird was slightly smaller than a Hairy Woodpecker. What was most striking about it in flight was the fact that its back and wings were completely black. A telescope (15, 22 and 30x) confirmed the lack of pattern on back and wings. The bird was distant enough that I could not establish for sure the barred sides and yellow flanks or yellow cap, although both appeared to be present. The one thing I saw very clearly was the face pattern on one side, which consisted of a thin white line which proceeded from the bill posteriorly through the lower part of the cheek, separated from the white throat by a thin black line which joined the black of the bend of the wing. The remainder of the cheek was black.

One hour later I observed the bird at closer range under excellent conditions, making it very easy to note the solid black back and wings, the face pattern, the bright yellow cap, the barring in the sides and

NOTICE

Persons interested in participating in the program at the 1967 WSO convention in La Crosse are asked to contact Howard Young, Wisconsin State University, La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601.

flanks and even the thin white lines bordering the sides of the tail.—Tom Soulen, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Royal Tern Observation. I observed one sitting on a rock in the Fox River by Kimberly during the early afternoon of September 5, 1965. It was a clear day, ideal for birding. I had been observing shorebirds and terns below the dam with my 7x binoculars when my attention was drawn to a tern sitting apart from the others. At a glance it seemed smaller than the four Caspians that were nearby. Switching to my 30x scope I could see it was indeed smaller. Upon further examination I noted the following identification points: 1) wing tips ending at the tail-tip, 2) an orangish bill, 3) a more slender bill in comparison to the Caspians, and 4) white forehead, absolutely lacking streaks.

I observed the bird for almost an hour. During that time it did not fly so I could not determine the extent of its forked tail. Despite this I feel certain that it was a Royal, due to the five aforementioned identification points and the excellent opportunity to compare it with the four Caspians nearby.—Daryl Tessen, Arlington Heights, Illinois.

Due to the rarity of this species being found north of the Carolinias, let alone in Wisconsin, at the most this could only be considered a hypothetical record.—Autumn Seasonal Editor.

Great Gray Owl Found: I have a Great Gray Owl! It was found by Ranger George Gillette near the Cedar Island Gate on Highway 27,

FIND THIS BIRD ONLY IN RACINE



15 complete
GASOLINE STATIONS

W. H. PUGH OIL CO.
Racine, Wisconsin

Brule. The bird was killed by the high tension line. There are a few small feathers still stuck to both wires where the bird hit. The find was on November 1, 1965.—Bernard Klugow, Brule.

The bird was subsequently taken to Superior State where it was confirmed by Dr. Richard Bernard. It is now on display in the biology department at WSU-Superior. The last record of this species in Wisconsin was in 1891, when two were collected at Iron River in Bayfield county.—Autumn Seasonal Editor.

Possible Sighting of Long-tailed Chickadee: Yesterday while walking a railroad near Portage, Frank King, Walter and I saw a couple of chickadees which were different than the rest in the group we were watching. They were in the tamaracks at the edge of a marshy area crossed by the railroad.

They were larger than usual, with longer tails which appeared rounded or forked. What attracted me at first was that they seemed to have a stripe above the eye as the Mountain Chickadees do, but after watching more closely, we found that the head markings were much as usual, but there seemed to be no more white. What was striking were the two definite white wingbars, which made a distinct "V" on the back—that, and the long tail. The breast was pink at the edges, fading toward

ANNOUNCING THE WSO STEENBOCK SCHOLARSHIP

Objective: To promote and encourage study and research in birds.

Value: \$100.

Application deadline: March 13, 1967.

Method for application: Applicant must state in a letter (typed and double spaced) his age, present occupation, educational experience to date. The use to which the funds will be put must be clearly stated.

If for research on a bird project, indicate the beginning and termination dates, nature of project, what has already been done by others as well as by the applicant. Within two months after termination date, the recipient must submit a report to the Scholarship Committee. The recipient is encouraged (but not required) to submit the report in the form of a publishable manuscript.

If for a scholarship to an Audubon camp, outdoor workshop, biological station, etc., the candidate must indicate the beginning and termination dates of the session for which the scholarship is requested. Within two months after termination date, the recipient must submit a report to the Scholarship Committee.

Send application to: Mrs. Clara Hussong, 332 Beaupre Avenue, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301.

Announcement of award: The winner of the scholarship for the year will be announced by May 15, 1967.

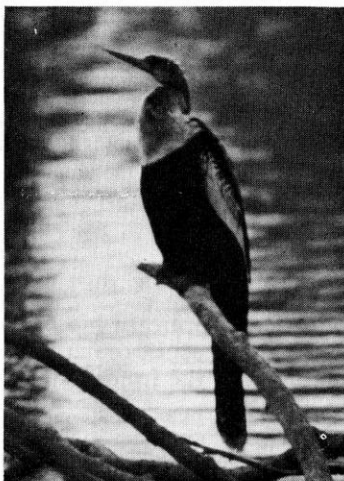
the middle. There were at least two and possibly three.—Trudi Scott, Madison.

The only possible way of confirming this would be collecting.—Autumn Seasonal Editor.

A Ribbon of Birds: On October 17, 1965, between Fond du Lac and Oshkosh on the west side of Lake Winnebago we saw, paralleling the highway, for a distance of about 5 miles a “ribbon” of birds. Maybe a flock of birds is not ordinarily described as a “ribbon” of birds, but these were strung out in a width of about six feet in a long undulating, continuous line five miles long. What kind they were I do not know for sure, but suspect they were probably blackbirds of some kind.—Mrs. Russell Rill, Clintonville.

Visitor from the Past. On April 7, 1966, a winged visitor from the remote past came to Wisconsin. The bird, an Anhinga, is one of the “living fossils” that have defied time and evolution.

The Anhinga, a female, was spotted in the lagoon section of Milwaukee's Whitnall park by Mrs. Dorothy Bednarek and her son, Russell, of Brookfield. They notified Oscar Lemke, West Allis, a WSO member. (from *The Milwaukee Journal*).



ANHINGA

PHOTO BY OSCAR LEMKE

Oscar Lemke continues the story: “Immediately after receiving the phone call mentioned in the *Journal* item, I hurried to the park with photo equipment and hiked to the area of the 20-acre lagoon where the Anhinga was reported to have been seen. I arrived there about 3:30 p. m. and was pleased to meet the Bednareks who had discovered this strange visitor earlier that day. After ‘introducing’ me to the Anhinga, they went home.

“The sky was overcast much of the time, the shoreline muddy and fringed with a tangle of brush. And the Anhinga perched off shore on a dead willow branch protruding from the water. After taking several ‘assurance shots,’ I slow-motioned my way to a point 60 feet from the bird for more photos through the 400mm lens on my 35mm camera. She

did some posing—facing the camera, facing away from the camera with wings folded and displaying a prettily patterned back. She also posed with wings spread for drying. Occasionally it stretched its long neck forward, sometimes uttering a muttering sound, very likely directed to me. It also did considerable preening, but no swimming or feeding.

"After an hour and 20 minutes of enjoyable observation of this distinctive bird, a cloud bank rising from the western horizon blanketed the setting sun. The Anhinga is gone—but surely not forgotten by Oscar Lemke."

book reviews

NORTH AMERICAN BIRD EGGS. By Chester A. Reed. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1965. xii + 372 pp., illustrated, paper-bound. \$3.00.

If you are interested in identifying birds by their eggs, here is a book that will be most helpful.

This book was first published in 1904. In this revised edition, Paul A. Buckley of Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology has updated all the material in accordance with the American Ornithologists' Union 1957 Checklist. Nearly every North American bird is included with details of common and official names, range, general life history, stressing nesting and laying habits, and a thorough description of the eggs of each species. The book contains more than 600 photographs and line-drawings.—Nils P. Dahlstrand.

Books reviewed in **The Passenger Pigeon** may be purchased from the WSO Supply Department. The 10% member discount applies to all purchases.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE STUDY OF ENERGY FLOW THROUGH SPARROW POPULATIONS

A special meeting was held on 27 July, 1966 at the XIV International Ornithological Congress, to organize international cooperation in the study of geographic and climatic variations in the morphological, physiological and ecological adaptations of the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) and Tree Sparrow (*P. montanus*) throughout the world. Special attention will be paid to the measurement of energy flow through sparrow populations and their economic meaning in various regions in connection with the International Biological Programme.

Correspondence from persons interested in the project will be welcomed.

Dr. Jan Pinowski
Chairman of Committee
Working Group Of Granivorous Birds
PT Section
International Biological Programme
Warszawa, Nowy Swiat 72, Poland



FIELD NOTES

The Autumn Season

August 16-November 30, 1965

By DARYL TESSEN

Weather had a most pronounced affect upon the migration this fall. September was unbelievably poor for birding as noted by the many reporters. Sam Robbins writes, "It (September 6-30) was one of the most persistently prolonged periods of cloudy, showery weather I have ever experienced for a migration period—either spring or fall. Night after night was cloudy, and often there was a sufficiently low ceiling and yet no hard rain, as to give quite a chorus of low-flying night migrants." Likewise Mrs. Irma Chipman in Wautoma mentions that in her area there were just four days in September that were free of rain. By the time weather conditions improved in October and November the large migrations had already passed through the state. The result was not a single observer having anything enthusiastic to say about this year's fall migration. Robbins summed it up best in commenting, "An awful lot of birds flew over us this fall, real low . . . but disappointingly small numbers of them could be found the next day."

Major Migrations

Despite the mediocre flight some interesting points emerged from the reports that I processed. Foremost is the number of casualties at the WEAU-TV tower in Eau Claire as reported by Dr. Charles Kemper. As would be expected with the persistent low ceilings and light rain during September many birds were killed. However the numbers actually killed were extremely high. Kemper noted, "TV tower casualties have been tremendous all month—the worst ever. The mortalities commenced on August 24 and continued through October 20. During this time there were six days of 1,000 or more casualties being recorded." They included:

September 6:	7,085 birds of 55 species.
September 16:	1,642 birds of 40 species.
September 20:	5,443 birds of 41 species.
September 24:	4,189 birds of 59 species.
September 26:	2,509 birds of 58 species.
October 1:	3,272 birds of 53 species.

Also, it must be remembered that the above figures do not include nightly casualties of between 2 to 500 birds. When all of this is considered the total becomes almost astronomical.

Also of interest this fall were the times of major migrations. These are hard to anticipate mainly due to the lack of uniform listening by enough birders. Secondly, the majority of birders are of the weekend variety and not all migrations occur on weekends! However, from the reports received and the tower casualty figures certain dates emerge as times when large numbers of birds moved across the state. The first sizable migration occurred on September 6-8 as noted by the TV tower kill and the comments of Robbins, Alice Vincent, Alfred Bradford and Tom Ashman. This was followed by another major migration on September 19-20. On that night Robbins picked six five-minute periods between 10:00 and 12:30 and averaged a whopping 81 chips per minute or approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ chips per second! September 24-26 was the next prominent migration, especially the night of September 25-26 as witnessed by the accounts from Madison. Eugene Roark writes, "There were at least 80 chips per minute about 10:00 p. m. in downtown Madison. I have never heard anything like it." Bill Hilsenhoff added that at 10:50 he stepped out of the house and judged that the chips averaged more than one per second for the next fifteen minutes. The migration was still continuing at 11:45 p. m. The last sizable migration occurred on October 1.

Interesting Species

Most interesting of the species observed this fall included the first state record of a Royal Tern, the return of the Great Gray Owl to Wisconsin after an absence of 74 years, and observations of such species as the Cattle Egret, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Swainson's Hawk, Golden Eagle, Spruce Grouse, Avocet, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, Sharp-tailed, Lark and Gambel's Sparrows. Add to this the movement of Evening and Pine Grosbeaks, Redpolls and Pine Siskins, plus the usual species and one must conclude that the bird variety was present despite the outward appearance to the contrary. What one especially needed this fall was a considerable amount of persistence and luck to observe them.

The Season's Summary

Common Loon: Last dates include November 21, La Crosse county (Leshner), and November 30, Dane county (Ashman).

Red-throated Loon: Three observations during the period: Ozaukee county (Strimple), October 17 at Crex Meadows (Minneapolis Bird Club), and two on November 21, Dane county (Bielefeldt).

Horned Grebe: Noted in eleven counties this fall, the latest being November 30, Dane county (Ashman).

Pied-billed Grebe: Nine November departure dates, the latest being the 25th in Dane county (Ashman) and the 27th in Waukesha county (Bielefeldt).

Double-Crested Cormorant: Only one of this species this fall, that by Bernard in Douglas county on September 23. Interestingly Minnesota had many reports with a peak of 100 individuals by one observer (**Audubon Field Notes**).

Great Blue Heron: Latest departure date by Hoffman, November 24, Waukesha county.

Common Egret: Seven reports this fall; thirty counted on September 16 in La-Crosse county (Leshner), last noted in Burnett county on October 2 (Stone), and an exceptionally late date of November 24 in Columbia county (Hilsendorf). The latter is three days short of tying the state departure record.

Cattle Egret: One well substantiated report of two in Marquette county on November 4 (Washburn, fide Hopkins). Another report, with no substantiating details, of 12-15 in a field with cows during the woodcock season in Sheboygan county.

Green Heron: Four October departure dates: October 1 Milwaukee county (Strehlow), October 3 Vernon county (Weber) and Rock county (Andrews, Dugan, Glenn), and October 12 Sawyer county (Mahlum).

Black-crowned Night Heron: Last noted this year in Milwaukee county on October 1 (Strehlow).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: One immature observed by Prins and Fiehweg at Wind Point, Racine county on November 28.

American Bittern: All reports this fall recorded August dates with the exception of October 3 in Price county (Vincent).

Least Bittern: Reported in Fond du Lac county on September 11 (Knuth).

Whistling Swan: Reported from twelve counties which is slightly more than usual. All were eastern counties with the exception of LaCrosse, Ashland, Marathon and Dane. First noted by Richter in Oconto county on October 14 and still present there on December 5 along the shore of Green Bay.

Canada Goose: Arrived at Horicon Marsh (Hunt) and Milwaukee county (Strehlow) on September 10. Large influxes at Horicon were noted on September 16-17, 22, 24-26. By October 3 a record number of 121,000 birds were present. Heavy flights also noted in Marinette (Lindberg) and Oconto (Richter) counties on September 25-26.

Richardson's (Canada) Goose: Regularly observed along Highway 49 at Horicon (Hunt). Noted in Columbia county by Dryer on October 25.

White-fronted Goose: One killed at Horicon Marsh on September 25 (Hunt).

Snow Goose: Arrived at Horicon Marsh on September 18 with a peak of 1,000 on October 17. Still present at the end of the period (Hunt). Observed in sixteen additional counties. Peartree noted a large migration in Waukesha county on October 3.

Blue Goose: Observed in sixteen counties this fall with the first arrivals recorded at Horicon Marsh on September 18 (Hunt). A peak of 1,000 on October 17 noted at Horicon with individuals still present in December. A large migration of this species also recorded by Peartree on October 3 in Waukesha county.

Gadwall: November 30 in Dane county (Ashman).

Pintail: Also by Ashman on November 30, Dane county.

Green-winged Teal: Reported as still present in Waukesha county at the conclusion of the period (Bielefeldt).

Blue-winged Teal: A November 10 departure date in Milwaukee county (Strehlow) is the latest.

American Widgeon: 4,000+ noted on the Mississippi River in La Crosse county on October 9 (Young, Leshner). Reported as still present at the end of the period in Dane (Ashman), Racine (Prins), and Waukesha (Bielefeldt) counties.

Shoveler: Ashman also reported this species still present in Dane county on November 30.

Wood Duck: Three November departure dates with the latest being in Racine county on November 15 (Erickson).

Redhead: Still present at the end of the period in Racine county (Erickson).

Ring-necked Duck: Bielefeldt reports this species present at the end of November in Waukesha county.

Canvasback: Reported from four counties at the beginning of the winter period, including Dane (Ashman), Racine (Erickson), Waukesha (Bielefeldt) and Winnebago (Tessen). Thousands reported on Lake Poygan on November 5 (Bradford).

Greater Scaup: First reported by Cleary and Paulson in Brown county on October 21. Erickson reports 980 present on November 15.

Lesser Scaup: Lingering into December in Racine, Waukesha and Winnebago counties.

Common Goldeneye: Four October arrival dates: October 17 Burnett county (Minneapolis Bird Club), October 21 Brown county (Cleary, Paulson), and October 30 Winnebago (Tessen) and Waukesha (Bielefeldt) counties.

Bufflehead: A female observed by Fiehweg and Erickson on September 18 in Racine county is a month earlier than the next arrival date this year.

Old Squaw: Arrived October 21 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

White-winged Scoter: Two reports; three on October 3 in Racine county (Weber), November 14 in Brown county (Paulson).

Ruddy Duck: Winnebago county, November 13 (Tessen) and LaCrosse county, November 21 (Leshner) were the last dates.

Hooded Merganser: In Dane county, still present on November 30 (Ashman, Bielefeldt).

Common Merganser: A September 27 date in Ashland county by Dryer is a full month ahead of the next date of October 30 in Winnebago county (Tessen).

Turkey Vulture: Six counties reporting this fall. All dates falling between September 19 (Portage county, Fiehweg) and October 13 (St. Croix, Robbins).

Goshawk: A record number of 35 banded this fall at Cedar Grove (Berger). An individual was observed in Price county on November 23 capturing a weasel (Simpson). Also from Brown, Douglas, Milwaukee, Iowa and Portage counties.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: First from Douglas county on August 18 (Bernard). Eighteen on September 15 by von Jarchow. Last from Racine county on October 23 (Erickson).

Red-tailed Hawk: A migration in Sheboygan county on September 25 (Heidel).

Broad-winged Hawk: Dates were from August 20 (Douglas county, Bernard) to October 13 (Waukesha county, Hoffmann). A large migration was noted on September 24-25. Robbins counted 240 birds in a short period of watching on the 24th. On the 25th, 116 were counted in Portage county by Fiehweg, 75-100 in Kenosha county by Kuehn, with comments by Heidel (Sheboygan county) and Hoffmann (Waukesha county) of a large migration of this species also for that date.

Swainson's Hawk: Robbins had an excellent look at an individual on September 22 in St. Croix county.

Rough-legged Hawk: An extremely early arrival date of August 30 in Douglas county (Bernard). Next is September 11, Winnebago county (Tessen).

Golden Eagle: One at Crex Meadows on October 17 by the Minneapolis Bird Club. One in Juneau county on October 24 (Erickson).

Bald Eagle: Reports from fourteen counties during the period this year.

Osprey: Last on September 30, Sauk county (Rusch).

Peregrine Falcon: Three reports, interestingly all during the time of the largest hawk migration of the fall: September 23 Milwaukee county (Donald), September 24 St. Croix county (Robbins), and September 26 Horicon Marsh (Hunt).

Pigeon Hawk: Last one seen on October 31 in Marinette county by Lindberg.

Spruce Grouse: One shot in Lincoln county on October 16 (Hendrick).

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Three reports: Burnett (Stone), Douglas (Bernard), and Lincoln (Hendrick) counties. The latter individual was reported to be coming to a feeder during the fall.

Bobwhite: Reports from only four counties: Columbia, LaCrosse, Vernon and Rock. The only number recorded was in LaCrosse where 15 were observed October 15 by Leshner.

Sandhill Crane: Three in Burnett county on August 23 (Soulen); 38 in Burnett on September 24 (Stone); 30 in Waukesha county on October 2 (Compton) where 50+ were noted November 14-16; 90+ in Wood county on October 22 (Leshner); October 24 in Dane county (Ashman); November 8-16 in Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Virginia Rail: Only report this year from Milwaukee county on October 1 by Donald.

Sora: Forty-two killed at the TV tower in Eau Claire on September 26 (Kemper). Last date for the season was September 28 in Douglas county (Bernard).

Common Gallinule: Last noted September 11, Fond du Lac county (Knuth) and September 12, Columbia county (Dryer).

Semipalmated Plover: Interestingly the last report for the state this fall was from a far northern county, Douglas—October 1 (Bernard).

Piping Plover: Noted in Douglas county on August 30 (Bernard), Bayfield county on October 6 (McMaster) and Sheboygan county, October 14 (Priebe, Donald).

Killdeer: Seven November departure dates, the latest being November 13, Winnebago county (Tessen), November 14, Milwaukee (White), and November 19, Dane county (Ashman).

Golden Plover: Six reports: first in Douglas county on August 30 by Bernard; last in St. Croix county by Robbins on November 2.

Black-bellied Plover: First report of the season by Bernard on August 18 in Douglas county with last by Koopmann in Sheboygan county on November 4. Also observed in Brown, Bayfield, Dane, Marinette and Manitowoc counties.

Ruddy Turnstone: Five reporting counties including Sheboygan, August 20 (Koopmann); Winnebago, September 11 (Tessen); St. Croix, September 20 (Robbins); Racine, September 26 (Fiehweg); Milwaukee (Donald).

Woodcock: The last bird noted in Columbia county on October 29 by Tomlinson.

Common Snipe: Last for the state this year was Ashman's report on November 19 in Dane county.

Whimbrel: A bird observed and heard calling on September 2 in Milwaukee by Donald.

Upland Plover: Two August reports this fall including St. Croix county on August 18 (Robbins) and Columbia county August 28 (Tomlinson).

Spotted Sandpiper: October 14 is the last date for this species this year, Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Solitary Sandpiper: Latest date is October 13 by Andrews in Rock county.

Greater Yellowlegs: Remained at Racine until November 4 (Weber).

Lesser Yellowlegs: Remained in Fond du Lac county until October 16 (Knuth).

Knot: Only report from St. Croix county by Robbins where he observed two birds on August 26, one on September 13 and one on September 16.

Pectoral Sandpiper: Three remained in Racine until November 4 (Weber).

White-rumped Sandpiper: Only report by Robbins on September 16 in St. Croix county.

Baird's Sandpiper: Reports from eight counties, the last being October 2 in Rock county (Hadow).

Least Sandpiper: Last noted in Rock county on October 4 (Hadow).

Dunlin: Only November departure was November 3 in Rock county (Hadow).

Dowicher: Present in Fond du Lac county at the beginning of the period where it remained until September 5 (Knuth); August 15-September 1, St. Croix county (Robbins); August 28-September 5, Outagamie county (Tessen); September 5, Winnebago county (Tessen); September 23, Rock county (Hadow); September 28, Douglas county (Bernard).

Stilt Sandpiper: Reported as being present at the beginning of the period in St. Croix county (Robbins) where 30 were noted on September 1. Last observed on October 15 in Rock county (Hadow). Also reported from Douglas, Vernon, and Milwaukee counties.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: Departed from Marinette county on September 25 (Lindberg) and St. Croix county on October 1 (Robbins).

Western Sandpiper: Only report was from Hadow of one individual on October 4 in Rock county.

Sanderling: All reports from counties bordering either Lake Superior or Michigan. The exception is Bradford's report from Outagamie county on August 16. Last noted in Racine on November 1 (Erickson).

Avocet: One of these western birds was observed at Crex Refuge on August 22 by Stone.

Wilson's Phalarope: No reports this fall.

Northern Phalarope: Reported from the following counties: St. Croix, August 31-October 5 (Robbins); Douglas, September 8 (Bernard); Washington, October 5-11 (Schmidt) and a nonsubstantiated report of an amazing 64 individuals on September 4 in Brown county where it lingered until the second week in October (Erdman).

Franklin's Gull: Only from St. Croix county where 125 individuals were noted October 5. Last observed on October 15. Robbins comments that this is fewer than is usual and feels it is due to the delay in fall plowing caused by the prolonged September rains.

Bonaparte's Gull: November dates from Winnebago county, November 13 (Tessen), Sheboygan (Bauers) and Waukesha (Peartree) counties, on November 20 and at Racine (Erickson). The latter reported 210 birds on November 23 with the number increasing to an amazing 1,200 in December.

Forster's Tern: October dates from St. Croix county, October 1 (Robbins), Winnebago county, October 2 (Tessen), and Dane county, October 19 (Bielefeldt).

Common Tern: Majority of departure dates between September 25-27 with an October 1 date from Douglas county (Bernard).

Royal Tern: One individual observed in Outagamie county on September 5. Read the details in "By the Wayside."

Caspian Tern: Reported from Racine, Outagamie, St. Croix, Marinette, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Douglas, Dane, Brown and Adams counties during the first half of the period.

Black Tern: An extremely late date of October 15 in Outagamie county (Bradford).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: An October 21 bird in Rock county (Brakefield) was close to the state departure record, and the record was exceeded by a November 5 straggler in Racine (Kuehn).

Black-billed Cuckoo: Last reported on October 13, Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Screech Owl: Reported from these counties: Columbia, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Racine, Rock, Vernon and Waukesha.

Snowy Owl: Two reports: one from Bernard on October 10, Douglas county and the other from Bailey on November 16, Washburn county.

Great Gray Owl: One found dead on November 1 in Douglas county is the first in Wisconsin in 74 years. Read the details in "By the Wayside."

Long-eared Owl: These reports: Adams county, October 23 (Erickson); Cedar Grove, five banded by November; Racine county, nine on November 4 (Weber, Saetveit); Waukesha county, November 19 (Hoffmann).

Short-eared Owl: The following reports were received this fall: Waukesha county, 10-12 during the season (Peartree); Kenosha county, October 2 (Erickson); Racine, November 4 (Weber, Saetveit); Price county, November 20 (Nicholls); St. Croix county, November 21 (Robbins).

Saw-whet Owl: Seventeen were banded at Cedar Grove by November; noted between October 22 and November 15 in Douglas county (Bernard); one in Milwaukee (Donald) and Rock county (Maxson) on October 27; three on November 4 in Racine (Weber, Saetveit).

Whip-poor-will: Last noted at Cedar Grove when several were observed on October 3.

Nighthawk: Large migrations were noted on August 18 when "thousands" were observed in Rock county (Mahlum) and on August 21 when 8,000-10,000 were observed in Sauk county (Peartree). Last individual in Dane county on October 6 (Bielefeldt).

Chimney Swift: Last reported in Dane county on October 14 (Bielefeldt).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: The following October dates this fall: October 1, Outagamie county (Tessen); October 2, Barron county (McMaster); October 4, Sauk county (Koenig); October 7, Racine (Kuehn).

Yellow-shafted Flicker: Reported as present at the end of the period in Outagamie (Tessen) and Sauk (Barger) counties.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: One straggler still present December 5 in Racine county (Saetveit).

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: No less than eight reports this fall: September 11, Langlade county (Soulen); October 20, Winnebago county (Natzke); October 26, Rock county (Maxson); October 27, Manitowoc county (Rensink); October 31 (Seifert) and November 8, Milwaukee county; November 13, Douglas county (Bernard); November, Polk county (Maxson).

Eastern Kingbird: One individual in Rock county on September 27 is very late (Mahlum).

Phoebe: Four early October and one November 1 (Erickson) departure dates, the latter being late. Reports this fall indicate this species becoming less abundant. It should be watched closely in future years.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: An individual banded by Leshner on October 2 in LaCrosse county misses tying the state departure record by four days.

Traill's Flycatcher: Last reported on October 1 in LaCrosse by Leshner.

Least Flycatcher: Two September 29 departure dates—Pierce (Robbins) and Vernon (Weber) counties.

Wood Pewee: Last observed in Polk county on October 1 (Robbins); Racine, October 2 (Erickson).

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Two September 22 dates from St. Croix (Robbins) and Rock (Mahlum) counties; one September 26 date where an individual was found dead by the Eau Claire TV tower (Kemper).

Tree Swallow: Thousands observed flying low over the ground in Brown county on September 5. 100+ were killed by cars (Wilson). Last noted on October 11, Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Bank Swallow: None later than September 23, Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Rough-winged Swallow: Latest this year was September 10, Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Barn Swallow: Later than usual dates for this species include October 1, St. Croix county (Robbins); October 2, Rock (Andrews) and Winnebago (Natzke) counties.

Cliff Swallow: The latest date from St. Croix county by Robbins on September 22.

Purple Martin: A late date is that of October 1, St. Croix county (Robbins).
Gray Jay: A real influx this fall as witnessed by the following reports: August 12 in Sawyer and August 23 in Price counties (Robbins). Two September records: September 11, eight in Langlade county (Soulen) and September 27 in Ashland county (Dryer). October records are from Florence, Forest, Oneida, Vilas, Price and Douglas counties. November records include Price, Douglas and Burnett counties.

Blue Jay: 240 counted going over in migration in St. Croix county on September 24 (Robbins); 341 migrating over Stevens Point on September 25 (Fiehweg).

Black-billed Magpie: One individual noted north of Port Washington by Schluter.

Raven: One individual reported from Cedar Grove flying south one day, north the next (no dates given).

Long-tailed (Black-capped) Chickadee: A possible sighting of 2-3 individuals of this western subspecies of our Black-capped in Columbia county. Read about it in "By the Wayside."

Boreal Chickadee: Three reports this fall including four in Langlade county on September 11 (Soulen); one in Vilas county on September 22 (Bradford); one in Iron county on November 21 (Snarski, Bernard).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Reports from seventeen counties this fall. Of particular interest are the two individuals present at the beginning of the period from Milwaukee (Donald) and Outagamie counties (Tessen). Still present in these two counties as well as Waushesha county (Hoffmann) in December.

Brown Creeper: First for the fall was an individual observed on September 17 in Outagamie county (Tessen).

House Wren: October departure dates from Polk, Rock, Milwaukee and Dane counties, the latter being on October 9 (Bielefeldt).

Winter Wren: Reported only from Bayfield, August 24 (Robbins) and Rock, October 27 (Maxson) counties.

Long-billed Marsh Wren: Last reported from Outagamie county, October 9 (Bradford).

Short-billed Marsh Wren: Milwaukee county had the last reported individual on September 27 (Strehlow).

Mockingbird: Three reports: Rock county, October 10 (Brakefield); Horicon Marsh where it was coming to a feeder—observed November 25 by Hunt; Dane county, November 27-28 (Knudsen).

Catbird: October 25 was the latest departure date for this species this year in Manitowoc county (Kraupa).

Brown Thrasher: One November departure date: November 9, Dane county (Bielefeldt).

Varied Thrush: One report of this western visitor this fall by the Ellithorpes in Sturgeon Bay on November 20.

Wood Thrush: Three October 3 departure dates from Racine (Kuehn), Milwaukee (Strehlow) and Dane (Bielefeldt) counties.

Hermit Thrush: An individual on August 26 in Marinette county (Wierzbicki). Last in Rock county on October 24 (Stockings).

Swainson's Thrush: Arrival dates included a number of August dates, several of which were prior to the beginning of the fall season. A late departure date of November 4 was noted in Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Gray-checked Thrush: First reports were from Douglas county, September 4 (Bernard) and Outagamie county, September 5 (Tessen). Last noted in Lincoln county on October 26 (Hendrick).

Veery: 133 killed at the WEAU-TV tower on September 6 (Kemper). Departure date was October 15 in Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Bluebird: Ratliff reports the most abundant in eight years in Oneida county. October 31 was the departure date in Rock county (Mahlum).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Only report was in Dane county, September 19 (Ashman).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Robbins' August 25 date in Douglas county was a good month earlier than the next date.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Milwaukee county had the earliest date, September 5, and the last departure date, November 17 (Strehlow).

Water Pipit: Reports from these counties: St. Croix, September 13-28 (Robbins); Outagamie, September 25 (Bradford); Dane, October 8 (Ashman); Winnebago, October 9 (Tessen); Racine, November 4 (Weber).

Bohemian Waxwing: Only report was a movement through Cedar Grove on October 30-31.

Northern Shrike: Arrived in Sawyer county, October 16 (Mahlum); Brown county, October 26 (Cleary, Paulson); Cedar Grove on October 26; and Milwaukee on October 27 (Donald).

Loggerhead Shrike: Last reported September 28 in Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Bell's Vireo: A singing bird September 4 in LaCrosse county (Leshner).

Yellow-throated Vireo: Last at the TV tower in Eau Claire on October 9 (Kemper).

Solitary Vireo: Kemper writes that there was an excellent migration on September 26. Last individual from Rock county on October 19 (Mahlum) is moderately late.

Red-eyed Vireo: Kemper reports a tremendous migration also for this species as witnessed by the fantastic kills at the TV tower; 1,817 on September 6 and 703 on September 22. Last noted on October 12 in Waukesha (Peartree) and Outagamie (Tessen) counties.

Philadelphia Vireo: Again record numbers of this species killed by the tower this year. Kemper reports 572 killed on September 20 alone. An individual caught and banded in Waushara county on November 6 is a new state departure record (Chipman). The previous record was November 3.

Warbling Vireo: One in Portage county on October 1 (Fiehweg) is late.

Black-and-white Warbler: No less than six October 1 departure dates this year from Eau Claire, Waukesha, Dane, Rock (two people) and Kenosha counties.

Prothonotary Warbler: The only report of the species this fall was on September 10 in Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Golden-winged Warbler: A late departure date of October 1 by Kemper.

Blue-winged Warbler: Three reports for this species including August 28, Columbia county (Tomlinson), September 11, Rock county (Andrews), and September 12, Vernon county (Weber).

Tennessee Warbler: Tremendous numbers lost at the TV tower in Eau Claire with a total of 3,267 being killed this fall. Approximately three-fourths of these were counted on three days: September 6 (972) and 24 (627) and October 1 (732). Last recorded in the state in Brown county on October 22 (Cleary, Paulson).

Orange-crowned Warbler: Recorded first on September 4 in Douglas county (Bernard). A straggler was still present on December 3 in Dane county (Ashman). The previous state record was November 5!

Nashville Warbler: October 16 departure dates from Waushara, Waukesha and Sauk counties with one dead individual found at the Eau Claire tower on October 20 (Kemper).

Parula Warbler: Observed on August 15 in Outagamie county (Tessen). Last noted on October 6 in Milwaukee (Donald).

Yellow Warbler: Few reports for this species this year, the last being from Eau Claire on September 27 (Kemper).

Magnolia Warbler: Peartree observed the first individual in Sauk county on August 20. Last recorded in the state on October 12 in Milwaukee county (Strehlow).

Cape May Warbler: Arrival date of August 20 from Dane county (Ashman). 140 were killed at the Eau Claire tower on September 6 and an additional 57 on October 1 (Kemper). Erickson found the last individual at Racine on October 18.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: The following dates: Milwaukee, August 31 (Donald); Douglas (Bernard) and Rock (Maxson) counties, September 4; St. Croix county, September 18-27 (Robbins); Racine, September 23-27 (Kuehn); Eau Claire TV tower, September 6-October 1 (Kemper); and Rock county again, October 1 (Stockings).

Myrtle Warbler: Robbins noted the first individuals in Bayfield (August 23) and Douglas (August 24) counties for the fall. Last seen in Milwaukee on November 17 (Donald).

Black-throated Green Warbler: August 28 dates from Pierce and St. Croix counties (Robbins). Observations then continued until October 3, Sheboygan county (Koopmann).

Cerulean Warbler: Only report was from Peartree on September 4, Waukesha county.

Blackburnian Warbler: August 20 was the first date for the fall from Waukesha county (Bielefeldt). Last from the TV tower (Kemper) and Vernon county (Weber) on October 1.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Last seen October 4, Milwaukee (Strehlow) and October 5, Vernon county (Weber).

Bay-breasted Warbler: A fall arrival date from Rock county (Maxson) on August 23 with observations continuing until October 18 from Racine (Erickson, Kuehn).

Blackpoll Warbler: Arrived August 19 in Dane county (Ashman). Last seen October 3, also in Dane county (Bielefeldt).

Pine Warbler: First from Douglas county (Bernard) on August 20. Last from Waushara county (Chipman) on October 8.

Prairie Warbler: Only report was of an individual observed in Ozaukee county on October 1 (Donald).

Palm Warbler: An early arrival date of August 24 from Bayfield county (Robbins). 150-180 observed in Kenosha county on October 8 by Erickson. Last seen on October 19 in Dane county (Bielefeldt).

Ovenbird: Tremendous numbers of this species also killed at the TV tower in Eau Claire. A total of 3,426 were killed with peaks on September 20 and 24. Last date, October 16, Marinette county (Lindberg).

Northern Waterthrush: Last date, October 11, Rock county (Hadow).

Louisiana Waterthrush: Last date, September 28, Racine (Erickson).

Connecticut Warbler: Last date at tower in Eau Claire, October 1 (Kemper).

Mourning Warbler: Also last recorded on October 1 at the TV tower in Eau Claire.

Yellowthroat: Last seen in Columbia county on October 20 (Tomlinson).

Yellow-breasted Chat: Two fall reports; one bird in Kenosha county (Hunt) and one in Rock county (Brakefield) on September 29.

Wilson's Warbler: A peak reported in Portage county on September 24 (Fiehweg). Last at Eau Claire TV tower on October 1.

Canada Warbler: Last at TV tower in Eau Claire on October 1.

Redstart: Last noted on October 9 by Kemper and in Dane county (Bielefeldt).

Bobolink: October 2, Winnebago county (Tessen) is the last date.

Yellow-headed Blackbird: Departure dates of September 12 from Columbia county (Dryer) and September 22 from St. Croix county (Robbins).

Red-winged Blackbird. A peak of 10,000 birds noted in Rock county on November 14 (Andrews, Dougan, Glenn).

Baltimore Oriole: Last: October 1, TV tower in Eau Claire (Kemper) and October 2, Vernon county (Weber).

Rusty Blackbird: Early arrival of September 17 from St. Croix county (Robbins).

Brewer's Blackbird: A peak of 1,000 birds noted on September 5 in Outagamie county (Tessen).

Scarlet Tanager: Last date, October 5, Rock county (Mahlum).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Last date, October 8, Vernon county (Weber).

Indigo Bunting: Last from WEAU-TV tower on October 1 (Kemper).

Dickcissel: Three fall reports, the latest being September 22 from St. Croix county (Robbins).

Evening Grosbeak: Many reports this fall, although none of large flocks. Those reported seem to represent small groups of nomads that paused but briefly and then moved on. Reported from Bayfield and Price counties at the beginning of the fall period. Other August dates included August 25, Douglas county (Robbins) and August 29, Vilas county (Richter). The only September date was a well documented bird from Wood county on September 12 (Follen). Then followed a deluge of reports in October and and November from all over the state.

Purple Finch: Present in St. Croix county at the beginning of the fall period. Next noted in Douglas county, August 18 (Bernard), Burnett county, August 26 (Soulen) followed by early September dates in Waukesha and Outagamie counties. Not present in large numbers, however.

Pine Grosbeak: First reported on October 30-31 at Cedar Grove. This was followed by November reports from 13 additional counties, indicating an above average movement into the state for this winter highly probable.

Common Redpoll: Many reports during the last half of October and all of November including such southern counties as Rock and Racine indicate a good movement into the state for the winter. First reported from Brown county on October 8 (Paulson).

Pine Siskin: First from Douglas county, August 18 (Bernard) and Bayfield county, August 23 (Robbins). This was followed by many October reports. However, the numbers decreased during November, as noted by many reporters.

Red Crossbill: No report.

White-winged Crossbill: Four reports: Four in Bayfield county, August 23-24 (Robbins); Green county, October 26 (Robbins); Milwaukee on November 17 (Donald); Waukesha county on November 25 (Bielefeldt).

Towhee: Last date: November 1, Brown county (Paulson).

Savannah Sparrow: October 30 was the last date, Outagamie county (Tessen).

Grasshopper Sparrow: Only report was from Columbia county, August 29 (Dryer).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow: One individual killed at the Galesville TV tower on October 3 (Young).

Vesper Sparrow: Last date, November 4, Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Lark Sparrow: One individual observed in Milwaukee on October 4 (Priebe).

Slate-colored Junco: Arrival dates of September 4 from Douglas county (Bernard) and September 16 from Dane county (Ashman).

Oregon Junco: Four reports: September 25, Douglas county (Bernard); October 2, Outagamie county (Tessen); October 5, Racine (Erickson); November 11, Milwaukee (Donald).

Tree Sparrow: Arrival date of October 5 from Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Chipping Sparrow: Departure date of October 24 from Rock county (Mahlum).

Clay-colored Sparrow: Last date of October 1 when 35 were observed in Portage county (Fiehweg).

Field Sparrow: Last seen on November 14 in Rock county (Stocking).

Harris' Sparrow: Decidedly more scarce than usual as evidenced by the reports. September 27, St. Croix (Robbins); September 28, Douglas county (Bernard); September 29, Price (Vincent) and Pierce (Robbins) counties; October 1, six in Polk county (Robbins); October 5, Ashland county (McMaster).

White-crowned Sparrow: While there are reports from 14 counties this fall, the majority of observers commented on the scarcity of this species. It will have to be watched closely in future years and it is hoped that observers will note the numbers they observe as well as the dates. Departure dates of October 14, Outagamie county (Tessen) and October 15, Racine (Erickson).

Gambel's Sparrow: One banded and photographed by the Stockings on October 24 in Rock county.

White-throated Sparrow: Interesting arrival dates were August 23, Outagamie county (Tessen) and August 29, Milwaukee (Donald).

Fox Sparrow: First observed on September 25 in Douglas county (Bernard). An individual still present in Racine on December 3 (Erickson). Peartree reports banding 250 individuals on October 16-17 in Sauk county.

Lincoln's Sparrow: First on September 12, St. Croix county (Robbins) and last on October 24, Dane county (Bielefeldt).

Lapland Longspur: September 25 was the date this species was first recorded in the state in both Marinette (Lindberg) and St. Croix (Robbins) counties. 300 in Winnebago and 200 in Outagamie counties were noted on October 30 (Tessen).

Snow Bunting: Reported from ten counties this fall, the first being Marinette on September 22 (Lindberg and Outagamie on October 18 (Bradford). The former is a new state arrival record, beating the old one by a day.



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