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The Passenger Pigeon

Winter 1969

31

VOLUME 30, NUMBER 4

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Weather Patterns & Spring Migration

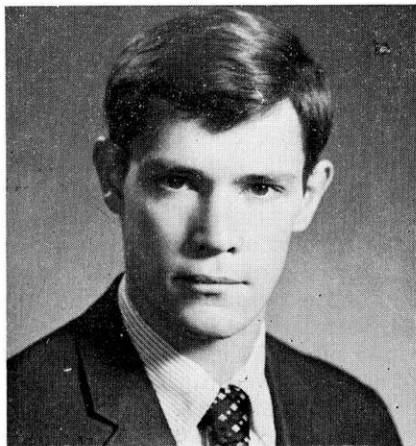
By STEVE CURTIS

Counts of migratory birds, if taken daily at the same study plot, can provide data on the arrivals and departures of migrants, and on the attending weather conditions. During the springs of 1963, 1964 and 1966 such counts of the grounded populations of night migrating passerines were conducted at Madison, Wisconsin. This paper is somewhat similar to an article in the *Wilson Bulletin* (Curtis, 1969), but is intended to be more of local interest with more emphasis placed on the individual species.

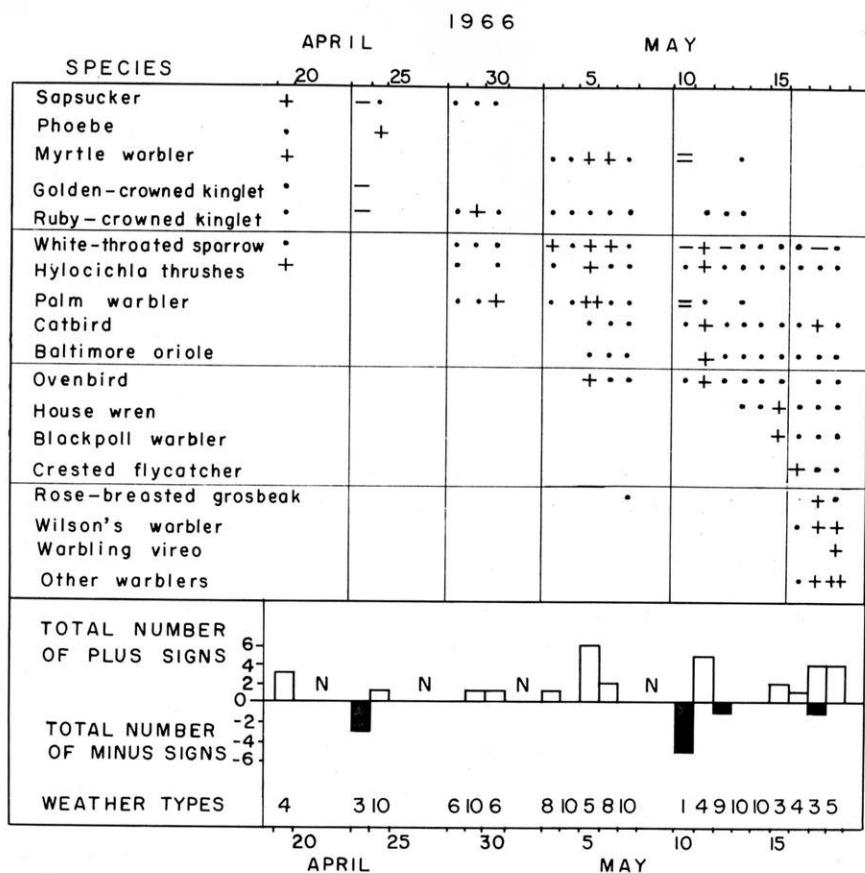
The counts were conducted daily from mid-March to the end of May in 1963 and 1964 at a twenty-acre study area at Picnic Point on the University of Wisconsin campus. Picnic Point is composed of a mixture of deciduous trees and is surrounded on three sides by the waters of Lake Mendota. In 1966 the data were gathered in April and May at a 6.5 acre woodlot located near Verona on county rd. PD. The woodlot is made up of oak, hickory and black cherry and is surrounded on all four sides by fields. Both study areas attracted roughly the same bird species with Picnic Point having a larger variety. Some rare species of interest observed on the periphery of the Picnic Point area include Yellow-throated Warbler and Worm-eating-Warbler. Additional data gathered in 1964 at the Stevens Point region of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum could not be logically combined with the 1964 Picnic Point data in this analysis.

Because of low numbers of birds in the early half of the spring only the period from April 15 to the end of May is considered for weather analysis. Meteorological information was obtained from the U.S. Weather Bureau's Daily Surface Maps and from the U.S. Weather Bureau reports for Truax Field at Madison.

Counts were made in the morning hours, with a few exceptions. The study plots were covered systematically and rather intensely by slowly traversing the network of trails. The area of coverage and the distance travelled were held nearly constant, but the time spent censusing in-



The author is a native of Madison, Wisconsin. He was born about the same time as the WSO was born. His father, John T. Curtis, is a famous plant biologist at the U. W. Steve received a BS in chemistry in 1967. He says his interest in ornithology began in 1950. He wrote this paper while a student of Dr. John Emlen under whom he received his Masters degree in zoology in 1967. Currently he is working for his PhD in ecology at the University of Minnesota. He is married and has a seven-month-old son, John, who we hope will be a future member of the WSO.



creased with bird densities. Although counting errors and local movement of birds into and out of the study areas contributed to the observed day to day count changes, I feel migration was responsible for most of the large changes.

Duplicate counts conducted twice in 1964 and four times in 1966 produced a difference in counts of about 15%.

Daytime Movement of Migrants

I have been told that migratory birds move about so much during the day that any attempt to count them must be on a per unit of time basis. From the work at Picnic Point, I was of the opinion that spring migrants do move around a great deal within a given wooded area, but generally remain within the woods and do not often fly across fields or lakes. In addition individuals of rare species were often seen in the same woods for days at a time. In 1966 the daytime movement problem was examined more extensively by choosing a relatively isolated woodlot surrounded by fields. For each of the four sides of the woodlot movement of birds into and out of the woodlot was observed during randomly selected 15 minute periods. In all there were 36 such observation periods. While the movement data were somewhat inconclusive, the following was

found: 1. Very little movement into or out of the woodlot was observed. The maximum number of migrants ever observed to enter or leave the woods during any 15 minute period was 4. Very often there were none. A large amount of movement was observed within the woodlot however. 2. The amount of movement into and out of the woods was found to be inversely proportional to the distance to the nearest trees or woods. The greatest amount of movement occurred at the southeast corner of the study area where a row of trees and bushes extended northward from a large wooded area to the south of the study plot. If a migration study plot consists of a section of woods within a larger wooded area movement would no doubt greatly reduce the reliability of count data. If a relatively isolated study area is chosen error due to movement can be reduced. Cochran et al. (1967) reported that none of 33 radio marked thrushes proceeded by day and that all confined their daytime activity to 0.1-0.5 acres. However, I feel many species are more active than thrushes. More studies need to be done on the daytime movements of birds that migrate at night.

Migration Data

Figures 1-3 show that the majority of species studied tend to respond similarly to a given weather situation. Only the species which occurred in fair numbers are considered.

Explanation of figures:

- =the presence of the species in study area with little or no change in numbers from the previous day.
- + =substantial increases in numbers from previous day.
- ++=very large increases in numbers from previous day.
- =substantial decreases from previous day.
- = =very large decreases from previous day.

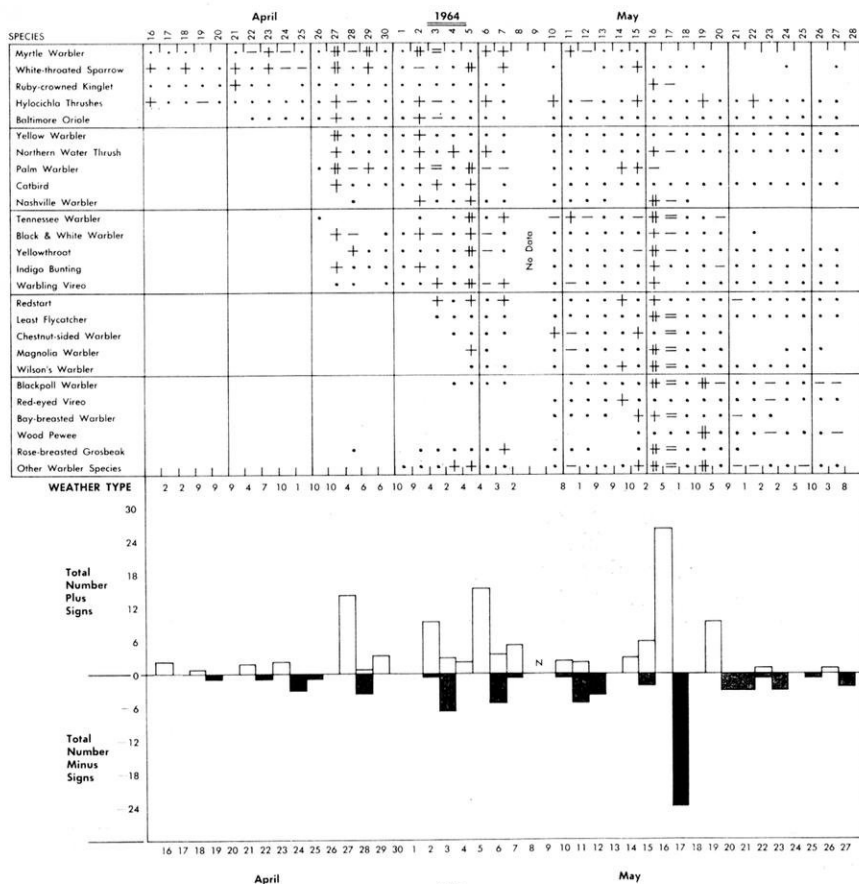
While the changes from day to day of each species are numerical, the determination of the magnitude of change had to be somewhat subjective. The major arrival dates coincided for many species as did major departure dates. There are many days of little activity of any of the species. The histograms at the bottom of the tables show the total increase and decrease for each day. Note that increases and decreases seldom occur on the same day. The general weather pattern for each night is given above the histograms, and will be explained in the next section of the article.

General Weather Patterns

In temperate North America weather patterns drift from west to east in a constant progression of high and low pressure systems each characterized by associated predictable patterns of wind, sky cover, and temperature variation. During the course of a spring season various weather patterns are repeated over southern Wisconsin in cycles. For purposes of analysis in this study ten stages of a typical weather cycle were recognized as depicted diagrammatically in Figure 4. Each of the 104 days was assigned to one of the ten stages (the Daily Weather Maps were used for this purpose). The average increases (average number of plus signs) and the average decreases (average number of minus signs) were calculated for each of the ten weather stages (Figure 5).

Refer to figures 4 and 5 during the following descriptions of the ten weather stages.

1. Stage one weather occurs just to the west of a high pressure center. Clear skies and calm to light southerly winds are the rule. Large

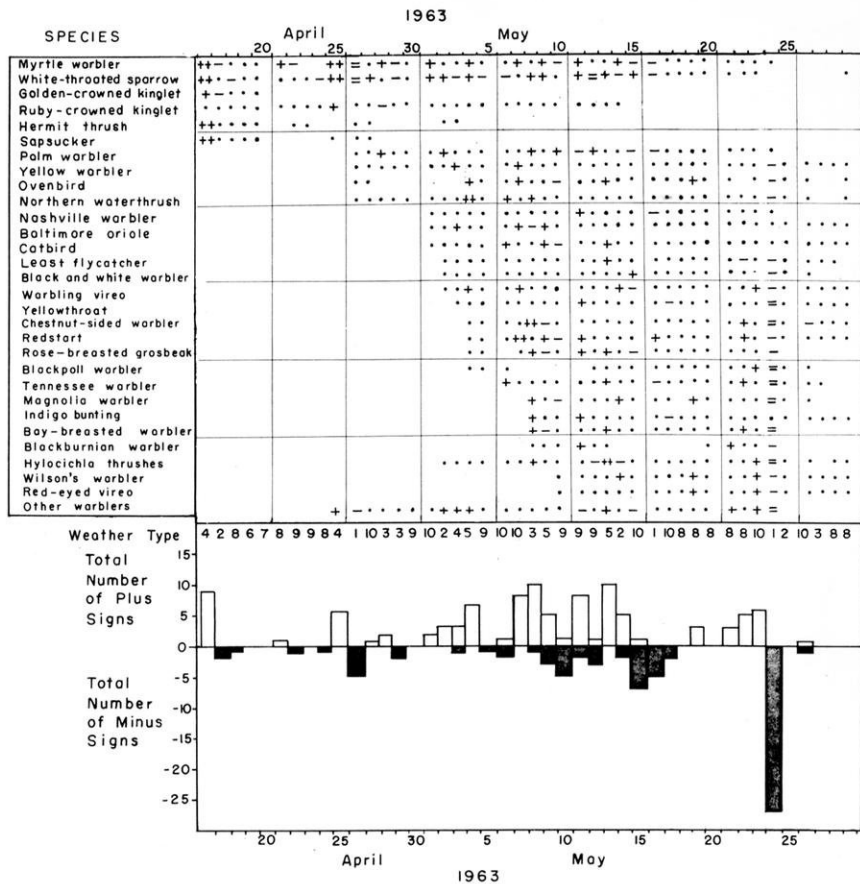


decreases in numbers of birds were observed with stage one weather (note especially May 24, 1963 and May 17, 1964).

2, 3. Clear skies and northward airflow characterize stage two weather. Stage three weather is similar to stage two except that skies are mostly overcast. Average increases were slightly greater than decreases for both stages.

4, 5. As the high pressure center moves farther east and a low pressure system approaches from the west weather stage four is characterized by southerly winds, with rain showers or thundershowers occurring over southern Wisconsin during the night. For stage five rain is associated directly with a cold or stationary front. Large increases were noted following nights of stage four or stage five weather (Figure 5), presumably reflecting large scale groundings of migrating birds as they encountered moderate to heavy rain or thundershowers, vertical and horizontal air turbulence, and shifts in wind direction. Similar groundings have been reported by Bagg et al. (1950) and many others.

As is rather clearly indicated by Figure 5 most migrational activity took place during stages 1-5.



6. Only minor changes occurred with stormy weather conditions associated with the center of a low pressure cell (stage 6 weather).

7. The relatively infrequent occurrence of cool, dry southwesterly winds after the passage of a cold front (stage seven weather) provides an opportunity to isolate the effects of wind direction from the effects of warm moist air. Stage seven weather occurred on only two nights and small numerical changes were observed.

8, 9. Stage eight and nine are characterized respectively by westerly and northeasterly winds associated with the cold sector of a low pressure system. Average change for these conditions was light.

10. Stage ten weather is found just to the east of a high pressure center. Skies are sometimes cloudy and winds are light variable or northerly. Average changes for this weather stage were light. Little migrational activity occurred during weather stages 6-10.

Hypothesis for Spring Migration

In summary I offer the following hypothesis, based on this study and the conclusions of Bagg et al. (1950) and others.

1. Most spring migrants proceed northward in the flow of southerly winds that occurs in the region to the west of a high pressure center, and in the warm sector of a low pressure system. Flying into headwinds is not a common feature of nocturnal migration.

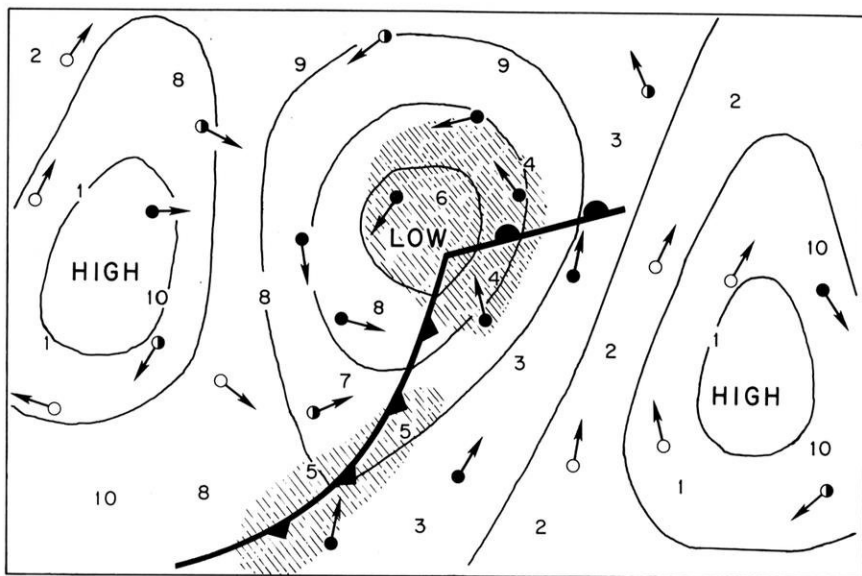






Fig. 4 Hypothetical map of a typical spring weather cycle with a high pressure system to the east (with clockwise winds) followed by a low pressure system (with counter-clockwise winds and associated fronts and rain activity), followed to the west by another high pressure system. These patterns drift eastward across North America. The numbers denote the ten stages of a typical weather cycle as described in text. High levels of migration occurred in the region of northward airflow (zones 1-5); low levels in zones 6-10. Greatest departures occurred in zones 1 and 2, while greatest arrivals occurred in zones 4 and 5.  Cold front;  Warm front; Light lines, called isobars, pass through areas of equal barometric pressure. Shaded area—Rain activity.

Arrows indicate wind direction with circles on arrows indicating sky conditions.
 ○ clear;  partly cloudy;  overcast.

2. For night migrating passerines most migration is initiated under early evening weather conditions of light overcast to clear skies, with calm or light southerly winds. In general, this is the weather situation just to the west of the center of a high pressure system.

Perhaps the major reason for the large departures observed for this type of weather (stage one) is that it provides the first break following several days or more of unfavorable weather for migration. As the major weather systems drift eastward a stage one pattern could pass over southern Wisconsin during the daytime, with a stage 2 or 3 occurring by evening. Large departures would then occur with these types of weather. Certainly any evening with southerly winds and partly cloudy to clear skies (and even complete overcast, if preceded in late afternoon by enough clearing to allow the sun to be visible) provides the appropriate conditions for emigration.

3. If skies remain mostly clear throughout the night, most of the migrating birds will remain airborne until the hours before dawn. If birds in flight encounter heavy overcast, flight might conceivably be terminated. Large cumulus type clouds with their associated vertical and horizontal air turbulences would probably ground birds in flight, while other cloud types would be less likely to do so. If migrants encounter

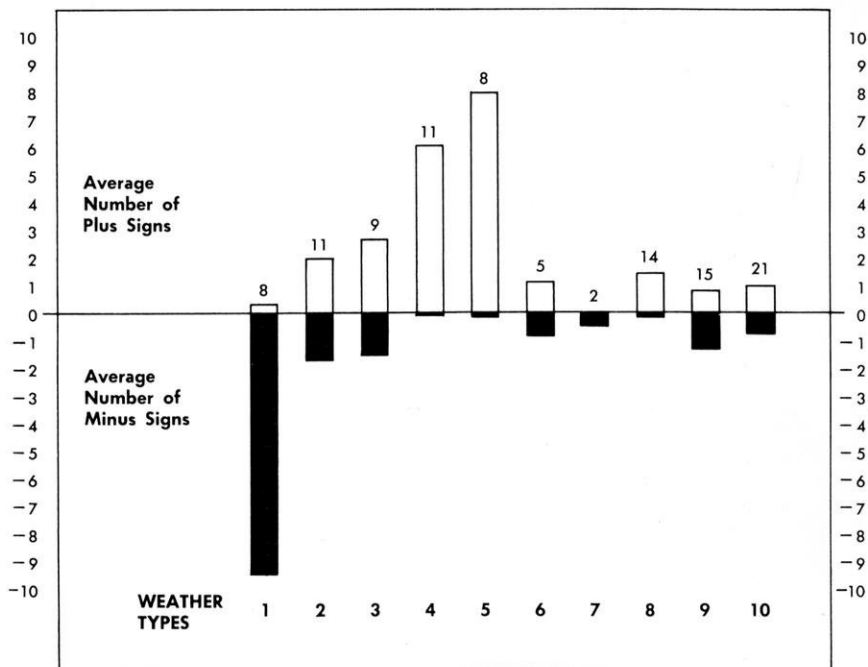


Fig. 5. The average number of plus signs (unshaded) for each of the ten weather categories denote increases in migrant numbers for each weather type, while the average number of minus signs (shaded) for each weather category denote departures. See text for description of ten weather categories.

light rain or mist some may continue flight. If heavier rain and/or marked wind shifts are encountered birds will be grounded in large numbers ("arrested wave" of Baggett et al., 1950).

4. Upon landing in a wooded area many of the migrants will remain there until their fat supplies are such that they are "ready" for the next night of weather conditions favorable for migration. If there is a more or less continuous area of trees or shrubs the migrants may wander considerable distances in the process of daytime feeding.

5. Little northward migration occurs in the spring under weather conditions characteristically occurring west and north of a low pressure center, or east of a high pressure center.

6. The longer the period of blocking or inhibiting weather the more intensive the migration will be when these adverse conditions are replaced by favorable weather conditions (May 24, 1963 is such a case). However, as the period of blocking weather increases birds will accept poorer migrating conditions.

7. Each species has undoubtedly evolved its own species specific response to weather conditions such that migration occurs at the most favorable times, and these responses to weather tend to be the same for most species. It is this that accounts for the coincidental dates of migration of a large number of species, rather than some form of interspecific interaction.

APPENDIX

Species seen in approximate order of appearance	Dates of occurrence March 15-May 30	Maximum number seen	Date on which max. no. were seen
1. Common grackle	Entire period	200	April 21, 63
2. Redwing blackbird	Entire period	90	April 11, 63
3. Tree sparrow	Until April 20	65	March 19, 63
4. Slate-colored junco	Until April 25	200	March 26, 63
5. Robin	Entire period	65	March 19, 63
6. Song sparrow	Entire period	17	March 17, 63
7. Fox sparrow	March 20-April 25	36	April 4, 63
8. Cowbird	From March 20	23	April 27, 64
9. Rusty blackbird	March 15-April 15	33	March 25, 63
10. Towhee	April 15-May 20	8	April 27, 63
11. Yellow-shafted flicker	From March 29	19	April 6, 63
12. Phoebe	March 24-April 17	3	April 9, 64
13. Swamp sparrow	From March 20	17	April 16, 63
14. Golden-crowned kinglet	March 25-April 25	18	April 16, 63
15. Field sparrow	From April 2	8	April 20, 66
16. Hermit thrush	April 2-May 2	12	April 16, 63
17. Ruby-crowned kinglet	April 5-May 15	36	April 30, 66
18. Myrtle warbler	April 5-May 25	170	May 2, 64
19. Yellow-bellied sapsucker	April 4-May 5	8	April 16, 63
20. Vesper sparrow	From April 5	3	April 22, 66
21. Winter wren	April 6-April 15	2	April 12, 63
22. White-throated sparrow	April 10-May 25	135	May 4, 63
23. Chipping sparrow	From April 14	14	May 4, 64
24. Bluebird	April 15-April 16	2	April 16, 63
25. Brown thrasher	From April 16	11	April 29, 64
26. Parula warbler	April 16-May 22	3	May 4, 63
27. Pine warbler	April 21-May 13	4	May 11, 66
28. House wren	From April 22	10	April 22, 64
29. Palm warbler	April 26-May 23	60	May 10, 63
30. Yellow warbler	From April 26	18	May 9, 63
31. Ovenbird	April 26-May 20	11	May 23, 63
32. Northern water-thrush	April 22-May 29	17	May 10, 63
33. Long-billed marsh wren	April 24-May 24	3	May 19, 64
34. Black-throated green warbler	April 28-May 30	10	May 16, 64
35. Nashville warbler	April 28-May 24	14	May 11, 63
36. Baltimore oriole	From April 22	25	May 15, 64
37. Catbird	From April 27	50	May 12, 64
38. Olive-backed thrush	From April 16	21	May 23, 63
39. Blue-gray gnatcatcher	April 22-May 9	3	May 4, 64
40. Least flycatcher	May 2-May 30	12	May 23, 63
41. Black and white warbler	April 27-May 25	10	May 5, 64
42. Warbling vireo	From April 27	21	May 10, 63
43. Red-headed woodpecker	From April 27	9	May 9, 63
44. White-eyed vireo	May 2	1	May 2, 63
45. Cape May warbler	May 1-May 25	10	May 23, 63
46. Blue-winged warbler	April 28-May 11	2	May 3, 63
47. Orange-crowned warbler	April 27-May 13	3	May 7, 63
48. Golden-winged warbler	May 3-May 14	3	May 13, 63
49. Yellowthroat	From April 28	28	May 5, 64
50. Chestnut-sided warbler	April 29-May 29	20	May 8, 63
51. Redstart	April 29-May 29	35	May 8, 63
52. Crested flycatcher	From April 28	7	May 23, 63
53. Rose-breasted grosbeak	April 28-May 27	35	May 8, 63
54. Veery	May 2-May 31	4	May 2, 64
55. Philadelphia vireo	May 4-May 22	2	May 6, 64
56. Yellow-throated vireo	May 4-May 23	4	May 23, 63
57. Prothonotary warbler	May 4-May 10	2	May 6, 64
58. Blackpoll warbler	May 4-May 30	25	May 19, 64
59. Scarlet tanager	May 3-May 30	6	May 22, 63
60. Tennessee warbler	April 27-May 30	30	May 9, 64
61. Magnolia warbler	May 5-May 26	14	May 14, 63
62. Indigo bunting	From April 27	26	May 16, 63
63. Bay-breasted warbler	May 8-May 25	12	May 23, 63
64. Blackburnian warbler	May 3-May 23	7	May 14, 63
65. Wood pewee	From May 8	12	May 24, 63
66. Louisiana water-thrush	May 4-May 21	1	May 4, 64
67. White-crowned sparrow	May 3-May 22	3	May 10, 64
68. Wood thrush	May 2-May 22	6	May 13, 63
69. Red-breasted nuthatch	April 26-May 12	2	April 29, 64
70. Wilson's warbler	May 5-May 29	14	May 23, 63
71. Red-eyed vireo	From May 9	20	May 20, 64
72. Black-throated blue warbler	May 10, 63	1	May 10, 63
73. Canada warbler	May 10-May 30	10	May 23, 63
74. Lincoln's sparrow	May 8-May 25	2	May 4, 66
75. Ruby-throated hummingbird	May 13-May 28	3	May 22, 63
76. Brewster's warbler	May 11-May 14	1	May 11, 63
77. Mourning warbler	May 4-May 30	3	May 23, 63
78. Blue-headed vireo	May 3-May 23	10	May 22, 63
79. Alder flycatcher	From May 19	8	May 23, 63

80. Eastern kingbird	From May 17	4	May	19, 64
81. Grey-cheeked thrush	From May 5	7	May	23, 63
82. Yellow-bellied flycatcher	May 15-May 27	3	May	23, 63
83. Yellow-billed cuckoo	May 17-May 27	3	May	25, 63
84. Short-billed marsh wren	May 20-May 24	1	May	22, 63
85. Yellow-breasted chat	May 22	1	May	22, 63
86. Hooded warbler	May 2-May 27	1	May	27, 64
87. Harris' sparrow	May 5	1	May	5, 66
88. Black-billed cuckoo	May 16-May 24	2	May	16, 64
89. Acadian flycatcher	May 22-May 23	1	May	22, 63
90. Kentucky warbler	May 25	1	May	25, 63
91. Connecticut warbler	May 22-May 28	2	May	23, 64
92. Olive-sided flycatcher	May 29	1	May	29, 63
93. Cerulean warbler	May 11-May 22	1	May	11, 64

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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A Peripatetic Robin Nest

By FRANCES HAMERSTROM

(photos by Aloysius Hüttermann)

In the spring of 1969 a robin nested in an abandoned building—it would seem injudiciously—for as soon as the eggs were laid, my friend Joe moved the building. First he turned the building around and then he moved it north, then east, and then southeast clear across old Highway 51. The total distance was 130 yards. The robin stuck to her clutch and hatched the young, but Joe needed to rip off the roof and remodel the building. He didn't want to make her desert her young by hammering and sawing.

A WSO member came up with a solution: Put the robin nest—nestlings and all—into a hanging cardboard box and move the box along a rope in slow stages to a tree some 18 yards away. Joe said, "She kept looking at me when I tried to pull the box along with a string and then she flew away. It was sort of drizzling so I wanted to get it done quick; I moved the box along by hand. If I moved it six or eight feet it was too big a jump and she just flew around and wouldn't come back, so I had to move it two feet at a time. The male was there too and they both fed the young between times. It was an all day project."

When the box finally reached the tree, Joe fastened the nest between some branches, work started on the building, and the baby robins fledged successfully. But Joe did say "I didn't think it would work," demonstrating less than sublime faith in WSO.



Fig. 1. The roof had to go, but a tree was nearby.



Fig. 2. Mission accomplished. (note box on ground)

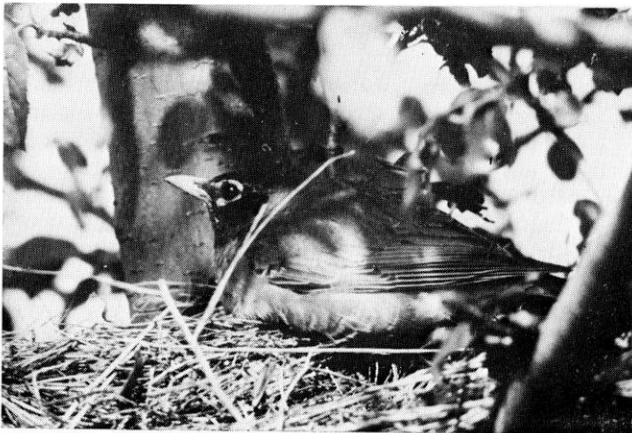


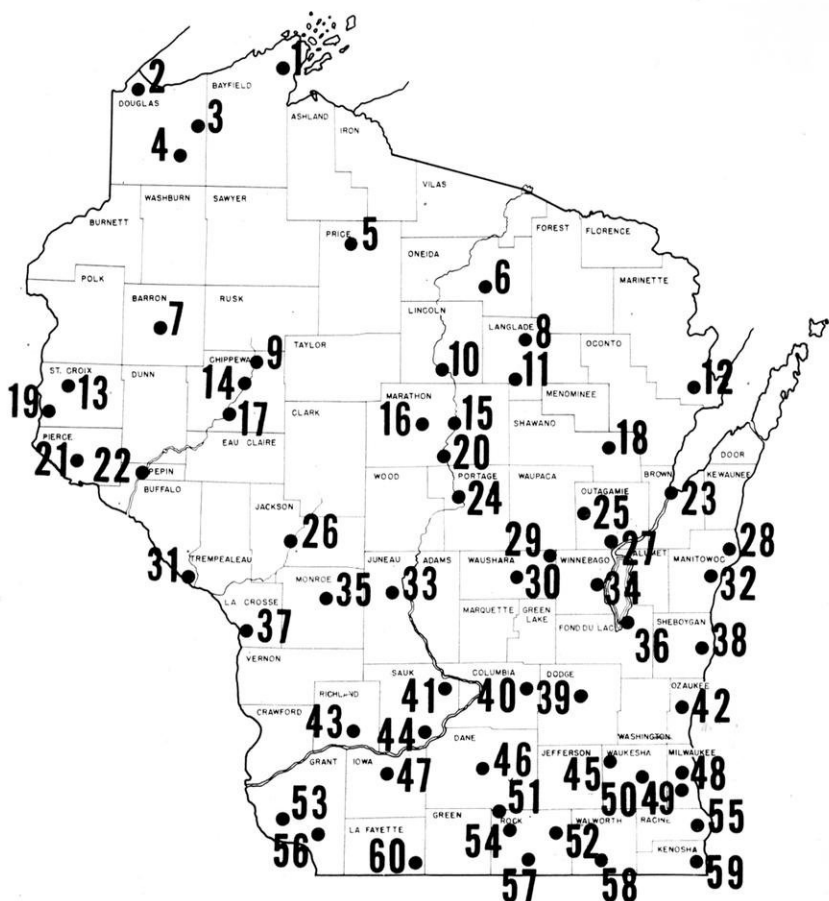
Fig. 3.

Robin broods
after moving.

The 1968 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count

By WILLIAM L. HILSENHOFF

Mild temperatures in November and early December followed by a good snow cover generally produce the best Christmas Counts. The mild weather entices migrants to linger, and the snow drives the birds to feeders and roadsides where they are easily observed. This was the formula in 1968, but unfortunately, when the snow fell on December 22, 23, and 28, it came in such copious amounts that roads were blocked and many counts were either conducted in restricted areas or abandoned altogether. The snow was followed by very cold temperatures, and 24 of the counts were carried out in below zero temperatures. The 542 observers on 60



counts was the lowest total since 1962, but the 120 species was the third highest total ever recorded.

There were four new counts (Durand, Holcombe, Richland Center, and Solon Springs), four counts that reappeared after being missed in 1967 (Cedarburg, Dodgeville, Fountain City, and Necedah), and one count (Cooksville) that was reactivated after being missed for two years. The count at South Wayne was made again for the first time since 1958. But, 16 areas that were censused in 1967 were not covered in 1968.

In spite of fewer counts, fewer observers, and adverse weather during the count period, the results were spectacular. Four species, the Lewis' Woodpecker at Peshtigo, the Cinnamon Teal at Lake Geneva, and the Black-billed Magpie and Semipalmated Sandpipers at Racine were new to Wisconsin Christmas Counts (See "By the Wayside"), and the former is the first record for the state. Seen for only the second time on Christmas Counts were the Northern Three-toed Woodpecker at Brule, and the Lincoln's Sparrow at Milton. Again, the Madison Count produced the most species (67), but Appleton (64), Milwaukee (63), Hales Corners (59), and Lake Geneva (57), were not far behind. Forty or more species were sighted on 11 additional counts.

The counts are numbered from north to south, and their locations are shown in figure 1. Species seen on 20% or more of the counts are reported in table 1, while the remainder are reported in table 2. Details of the counts are summarized in tables 3 and 4. Counts at Sparta, Weyauwega, and one of the counts at Green Bay were conducted only at feeders and were not included in the totals but reported as birds seen during the count period but not on the day of the count. Ten species were seen during the count period but not on the day of the count. These included Whistling Swans at Green Bay and Wautoma, a Mallard x Pintail hybrid at Beloit, a Blue-winged Teal at Oconomowoc, an Iceland Gull at Manitowoc, Bonaparte's Gulls at Hales Corners and Racine, a Mockingbird at Oshkosh, a Catbird and a Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Madison, a Baltimore Oriole at Chippewa Falls, and a Harris' Sparrow at Sparta.

Many species were exceptionally abundant. Eighteen species were observed on a record percentage of counts (Green-winged Teal, Bald Ea-

The POLLUTION of Air and Water

*has become the problem which must be solved
if Americans are to enjoy wholesome and pro-
ductive lives.*

Mary and Charlie Nelson

gle, Gray Partridge, Killdeer, Mourning Dove, Short-eared Owl, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Brown Thrasher, Myrtle Warbler, Common Grackle, Common Redpoll, Rufous-sided Towhee, Oregon Junco, White-throated Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, Lapland Longspur, and Snow Bunting). Other species that were found much more frequently than usual were the Black Duck, Gadwall, Red-tailed Hawk, Ring-necked Pheasant, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Tufted Titmouse, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Northern Shrike, Cardinal, Evening Grosbeak, Pine Grosbeak, and Song Sparrow.

Only a few species were noticeably scarcer. No crossbills were sighted, this being the first time since 1953 that Red Crossbills have not been found. The Common Merganser and Snowy Owl were the only other species that were seen much less frequently than usual.

For most of those who braved the weather, the 1968 Christmas Counts proved to be an exceptionally rewarding experience.



TABLE 2.—BIRDS SEEN ON LESS THAN 20% OF THE COUNTS.

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Pied-billed Grebe	2	2	Horicon 1, Lake Geneva 1
Canada Goose	10	2048	(Beloit), Cedarburg 5, Green Bay 200, Hales Corners 20, Horicon 1636, Lake Geneva 40, Madison 13, (Oconomowoc), Racine 115, Randolph 12, Shawano 1, Wausau 6
Snow Goose	1	1	Green Bay 1
Blue Goose	1	3	Green Bay 3, (Oconomowoc)
Gadwall	4	22	Hales Corners 1, Madison 17, Milwaukee 1, Oconomowoc 3
American Pintail	4	6	Appleton 2, LaCrosse 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 2
Cinnamon Teal	1	1	Lake Geneva 1
Green-winged Teal	4	4	LaCrosse 1, Lake Geneva 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 1
American Widgeon	5	6	Appleton 2, (Hales Corners), Lake Geneva 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 1, Oconomowoc 1
Shoveler	1	1	Oconomowoc 1
Wood Duck	4	12	Appleton 7, (LaCrosse), Milwaukee 2, Racine 2, Richland Center 1
Redhead	5	28	Appleton 5, Cedarburg 10, Hales Corners 3, Horicon 3, Milwaukee 7
Ring-necked Duck	2	2	Appleton 1, Madison 1
Canvasback	5	67	Cedarburg 4, Hales Corners 40, Madison 1, Milwaukee 18, Oconomowoc 4, (Racine)
Greater Scaup	7	7812	Cedarburg 200, Green Bay 3, Hales Corners 3450, Kenosha 1, Manitowoc 2, Milwaukee 4155, Oconomowoc 1, (Racine)

Table 2.—Continued

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Lesser Scaup	5	77	Appleton 12, Green Bay 50, Lake Geneva 7, Madison 5, Oconomowoc 3
Bufflehead	6	222	Cedarburg 9, Hales Corners 127, Lake Geneva 8, Milwaukee 49, Oconomowoc 1, Racine 28
Oldsquaw	6	20614	Cedarburg 80, Hales Corners 4582, Kenosha 170, Manitowoc 78, Milwaukee 15208, Racine 496
Ruddy Duck	4	12	Appleton 1, Lake Geneva 4, Madison 3, Oconomowoc 4
Hooded Merganser	1	12	(Cedarburg), Lake Geneva 12
Red-br. Merganser	5	52	Beetown 1, Hales Corners 3, Lake Geneva 31, Milwaukee 14, Racine 3
Goshawk	5	6	Antigo 1, (Green Bay), Holcombe 1, Kenosha 2, Stevens Point 1, Superior 1, Tomah 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	3	Oconomowoc 2, Shawano 1
Cooper's Hawk	7	9	Appleton 1, Beloit 1, Chippewa Falls 1, (Horicon), Hudson 1, Madison 1, Mazomanie 3, Shiocton 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	6	7	Beloit 1, Cedarburg 1, Hales Corners 1, Mazomanie 2, Milwaukee 1, Oconomowoc 1
Turkey	1	12	Necedah 12
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1	5	Antigo 5
Prairie Chicken	1	95	Stevens Point 95
Bobwhite	5	147	(Beloit), (Black River Falls), Fountain City 18, LaCrosse 47, Mazomanie 29, (Richland Center), Stevens Point 4, Wautoma 49
American Coot	9	518	Appleton 1, Green Bay 1, Hales Corners 1, Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 304, Madison 131, Oconomowoc 76, Waukesha 2, Wautoma 1
Killdeer	3	4	Cedarburg 1, Kenosha 1, Milton 2
Semipal. Sandpiper	1	2	Racine 2
Common Snipe	6	16	Cornelia 2, Lake Geneva 3, Madison 2, Milton 2, Waukesha 2, Wautoma 5
Glaucous Gull	1	1	Hales Corners 1, (Manitowoc)
Ring-billed Gull	6	111	Cedarburg 25, Hales Corners 56, Lake Geneva 4, Madison 201, Milwaukee 2, Racine 4
Screech Owl	7	8	Beloit 1, Cooksville 1, Hales Corners 1, (Kenosha), (LaCrosse), Madison 1, Milwaukee 1, Oshkosh 1, (Racine), Randolph 2
Snowy Owl	2	4	Chippewa Falls 2, Green Bay 2, (LaCrosse), (Oshkosh)
Barred Owl	10	18	Antigo 1, Appleton 3, (Baraboo), Beloit 1, Dancy 1, Fountain City 2, LaCrosse 6, Merrill 1, New Richmond 1, Oshkosh 1, (Shiocton), (South Wayne), Superior 1, (Wausau)
Long-eared Owl	8	38	Beloit 1, Dodgeville 14, Lake Geneva 4, Madison 1, (Mazomanie), Milwaukee, Necedah 1, Racine 12, Waukesha 1

Table 2.—Continued

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Short-eared Owl	9	31	Beetown 2, Beloit 7, Cooksville 1, Evansville 1, Green Bay 1, LaCrosse 4, Milwaukee 3 New Richmond 1, Waukesha 11
Lewis' Woodpecker	1	1	Peshtigo 1
Yellow-b. Sapsucker	3	3	Appleton 1, (Beloit), Kenosha 1, Madison 1
Black-b. Woodpecker	1	1	Brule 1
No. 3-toed Woodpecker	1	1	Brule 1
Gray Jay	3	15	Fifield 5, Rhinelander 5, Shawano 5
Black-b. Magpie	1	1	Racine 1
Boreal Chickadee	3	13	Antigo 1, (Green Bay), Rhinelander 10, Summit Lake 2
Winter Wren	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Varied Thrush	2	2	Black River Falls 1, Jim Falls 1
Hermit Thrush	1	1	Lake Geneva 1
Eastern Bluebird	1	1	Lake Geneva 1
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	1	2	Baraboo 2
Bohemian Waxwing	3	45	(Green Bay), New Richmond 8, Wausau 12, Wautoma 25
Myrtle Warbler	4	5	Black River Falls 1, Hales Corners 1, Stevens Point 2, Wautoma 1
Rusty Blackbird	4	337	(Evansville), Lake Geneva 1, Madison 333, Oconomowoc 2, Waukesha 1
Brewer's Blackbird	1	7	Horicon 7
Br.-headed Cowbird	8	409	Appleton 2, (Evansville), (Green Bay), Hales Corners 332, Horicon 22, Madison 35, Milton 2, Milwaukee 3, Oshkosh 12, (Racine), (Sparta 1), Waukesha 1
Hoary Redpoll	3	10	Antigo 8, Chippewa Falls 1, Hales Corners 1
Rufous-sided Towhee	4	4	Appleton 1, Cooksville 1, Cornelia 1, Milton 1, (Stevens Point)
Field Sparrow	2	3	Kenosha 2, (Milwaukee), (Racine), Shiocton
Harris' Sparrow	1	1	(Sparta 1)
White-cr. Sparrow	1	2	(Appleton), Shiocton 2
Fox Sparrow	4	5	Hales Corners 1, Milwaukee 2, Racine 1, Rhinelander 1, (Waukesha)
Lincoln's Sparrow	1	1	Milton 1
Swamp Sparrow	9	19	Cedarburg 2, (Green Bay), Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 5, Madison 2, Milwaukee 2, Racine 1, Sheboygan 1, Shiocton 1, Waukesha 4

Note: Parentheses indicate that the species was seen during the count period but not on the day of the count. The results of the Sparta count were also included in this table, although this count was made only at feeders.



Count Number	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Mallard	..	205	3	152	..	910	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	263	..	7	38	..	11
Black Duck	..	220	..	..	..	455	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	13
Common Goldeneye	..	26	1	..	..	782	..	..	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Common Merganser	..	12	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	12
Red-tailed Hawk	4	2	..	2	1	14	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	2	2	16	1	4	2	7	7
Rough-legged Hawk	..	1	..	4	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	3	11	..	..	1	..	7	3	1	1
Bald Eagle	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Marsh Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	..	..	..	1	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1
Ruffed Grouse	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	34	6	8	..	400	8	6	2	6	101	..	82	..	6	..	25	57	7	6	12
Gray Partridge	..	37	..	7	..	241	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herring Gull	..	4	..	..	..	7	270	..	..	..	35	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550
Mourning Dove	3	12	67	29	..	300	26	13	16	19	8	51	65	..	37	24	20	12	45	11	3
Great Horned Owl	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellow-sh. Flicker	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-bel. Woodpecker	4	2	3	5	6	3	..	2	18	4	..	..	..	2	11	1	..	..	..	5	..
Red-head. Woodpecker	1	..	25	1	1	5	..	1	35	4	..	..	6	2	..	6	1	7	..	7	..
Hairy Woodpecker	1	2	11	20	12	13	..	3	45	5	..	19	..	3	10	5	2	1	9	9	9
Downy Woodpecker	4	3	31	23	29	52	7	20	65	6	16	1	24	7	6	37	12	21	1	9	8
Horned Lark	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	12
Blue Jay	65	8	569	33	61	64	16	163	441	49	19	41	32	52	19	121	6	67	10	93	12
Common Raven	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Crow	40	2	298	49	31	311	4	64	40	29	19	128	75	34	20	43	23	33	2	16	15
Black-cap. Chickadee	62	13	306	48	94	190	57	33	302	23	46	..	141	16	44	153	23	21	4	46	41
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
White-br. Nuthatch	9	19	69	31	72	68	8	8	138	10	7	..	34	9	5	95	6	13	2	20	4
Red-br. Nuthatch	..	1	9	..	5	11	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	4	1
Brown Creeper	..	1	1	2	14	..	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Thrasher	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Robin	2	1	1	1	..	6	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	..	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	3	..	1
Starling	2	120	301	122	74	3000	27	118	86	..	103	210	1123	18	143	523	92	18	24	5	37
House Sparrow	352	504	797	547	289	3100	159	785	720	..	292	57	2139	21	363	1957	79	316	129	72	251
Meadowlark sp.	1	..	12	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12 (1E)	..	..	16	3	..	2E	..	..	..
Red-winged Blackbird	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	10	..	..	11	..	..	428	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	3	2	1	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	17	..	..	..
Cardinal	69	11	22	17	55	83	3	21	88	47	16	..	31	4	13	83	22	4	1	58	5
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	192	148	411	302	47	69	684	..	44	..	..	22	2	..	32	12	..	73	18
Purple Finch	8	..	..	6	32	38	..	1	9	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	22	1
Pine Grosbeak	..	..	28	20	..	68	..	43	..	29	..	3	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	4	38
Common Redpoll	235	310	1636	135	7	243	..	12	..	39	25	348	..	100	65	1	..	84	60	71	71
Pine Siskin	..	30	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Goldfinch	65	24	109	102	64	300	6	5	55	4	25	50	27	8	6	76	4	39	31	35	2
Slate-colored Junco	30	52	264	102	172	203	12	75	577	153	91	1	122	8	23	107	65	112	7	100	74
Oregon Junco	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	1	5	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tree Sparrow	24	118	35	50	8	252	28	8	11	5	43	21	126	3	65	223	4	107	199	108	252
White-thr. Sparrow	..	..	1	..	3	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4
Lapland Longspur	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	203	4	..	..	..	..	32	2	123
Snow Bunting	..	90	121	74	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	125

Count and Count Number	Date	Species	Observers	Parties	Party Hours	Sky	Wind	Temp. Range	Snow (Inches)
Antigo (11)	D-29	25	4	1	8	F-PCI	SW 3- 5	+ 5 +15	35
Appleton (27)	J - 1	64	30	9	43	Fair	W 10-20	-15 0	24
Baraboo (41)	D-28	35	5	1	7½	Snow	NW 15-20	+25 +30	8
Barron (7)	D-28	16	4	1	5	Snow	NE 10-20	+18 +24	24
Bayfield (1)	D-24	19	2	1	7½	Cloudy	NW 8-12	- 6 +15	22
Beetown (53)	D-29	29	5	1	10	F-PCI	NW 5-10	- 5 +10	4
Beloit (57)	D-29	46	25	12	70	F-PCI	SSE 3-10	+ 3 +22	4
Black River Falls (26)	D-31	30	20	3	8½	PCI	NW 15-20	-15 -12	24
Brule (3)	D-21	26	8	4	20	PCI-Cl	NW 8-12	- 1 +22	14
Cedarburg (42)	D-24	48	2	1	10¾	PCI	NW 10-15	+ 6 +12	2
Chippewa Falls (17)	D-29	32	6	2	21	Fair	N 0- 2	- 3 +10	26
Cookville (51)	J - 1	26	4	1	9½	Fair	WNW 10-15	-15 0	6
Cornelia (56)	D-30	40	6	2	21	Snow	NW 10-20	-10 +10	6
Dancy (20)	D-30	17	9	2	16	MCI	WNW 5-15	-10 +10	20
Dodgeville (47)	D-21	18	2	1	8	F-PCI	light	+25	
Durand (22)	D-22	20	3	1	9	Snow	E 10-30	+25 +27	13
Ellsworth (21)	D-22	14	3	1	2	Snow	NNE 10-20	+22 +27	25
Evansville (54)	J - 1	21	2	1	2½	Fair	NW 19	- 5 0	4
Fifield (5)	D-24	20	4	3	14	Fair	NW 5-12	- 5 +12	18
Fond du Lac (36)	D-29	28	7	6	25	Fair	NW 15	+13 +23	10
Fountain City (31)	D-29	25	8	3	7¾	Fair	NW 1- 2	- 8 +19	32
Fremont (29)	D-31	25	1	1	8½	Fair	WNW 10-20	- 5 + 3	24
Green Bay (23)	D-29	43	7	2	12¼	Fair	SW 6	+ 2 +17	17
Hales Corners (49)	D-28	59	7	3	24½	Cl-PCI	calm	+17 +31	1
Holcombe (9)	D-21	21	4	1	8½	Sn-PCI	ENE 2- 5	+ 6 +19	12
Horicon (40)	D-20	29	1	1	9¾	Cloudy	NW 20	+23 +25	tr
Hudson (19)	J - 1	33	2	1	9	F-PCI	WSW 2- 5	-15 - 4	24
Jim Falls (14)	D-29	21	1	1	10½	Fair	calm	- 8 +12	26
Kenosha (59)	D-29	45	10	8	40½	Fair	W 2-10	+ 9 +30	10
LaCrosse (37)	D-28	37	9	4	35	Cl-PCI	ENE 0- 4	+15 +23	6
Lake Geneva (58)	D-29	57	4	3	23	Fair	W 5	+12 +20	7
Madison (46)	D-21	67	34	12	78	F-PCI	S 0- 2	+21 +30	2
Manitowoc (32)	D-29	36	14	10	24	PCI	NW 2- 5	+22 +28	13
Marathon (16)	J - 5	11	1	1	3	Cloudy	NW 10	+ 8 +11	15
Mazomanie (44)	J - 4	44	16	6	43	Fair	NW 5-15	-15 - 1	8
Merrill (10)	D-28	19	2	1	8	Snow	N 5-25	+22 +25	26
Milton (52)	J - 1	37	7	2	20	Fair	NW 10-15	- 2 + 5	5
Milwaukee (48)	D-29	63	20	9	65	Cl-F	W 9-14	+14 +21	5
Necedah (33)	D-22	20	2	1	4¾	Snow	E 10	+30 +34	13
New Richmond (13)	D-26	31	4	2	19	Sn-R	SE 15-20	+ 8 +18	19
Oconomowoc (45)	D-22	53	15	5	33¼	R-PCI	E-SW 10-20	+32 +36	3
Oshkosh (34)	D-21	41	31	11	66	Cl-F	NNW 7	+20 +28	2
Peshtigo (12)	J - 1	22	2	1	9	F-PCI	W 1- 2	-18 +10	15
Racine (55)	D-28	46	15	7	41	Snow	N 10-20	+34 20	3
Randolph (39)	D-29	28	1	1	11	Cl-F	NW 0- 5	- 5 +15	8
Rhineland (6)	J - 1	24	12	5	32	Cl-F	NW 0- 5	-15 + 5	36
Richland Center (43)	D-31	26	6	3	25	Fair	W 10-20	-15 - 5	15
Shawano (18)	D-28	27	21	3	26	Snow	NE 20-30	+18 +23	15
Sheboygan (38)	J - 1	27	11	1	5½	Fair	W 12-20	-11 + 2	10
Shiocton (25)	D-23	41	6	1	14	PCI	WNW 10-25	+25 +18	11
Solon Springs (4)	J - 1	18	3	1	9	Cloudy	W 8-10	-12 +23	26
South Wayne (60)	D-30	20	3	1	8	Cloudy	E 5	+20 +28	5
Stevens Point (24)	D-21	37	33	8	35	PCI	NW 5	+ 5 +17	14
Summit Lake (8)	D-30	14	2	1	9	Cl-Sn	SW 2-12	+ 5 +18	18
Superior (2)	D-21	14	2	1	5½	Cl-F	V 0- 5	+ 8 +22	8
Tomah (35)	D-29	22	1	1	9½	F-PCI	NW 2- 5	+ 8 +15	17
Two Rivers (28)	D-20	19	11	3	17	PCI	E 20	+30 +30	tr
Waukesha (50)	D-29	53	20	8	58	Fair	W 10-15	+ 8 +12	5
Wausau (15)	D-29	31	37	20	66	Fair	calm	- 2 +16	24
Wautoma (30)	D-28	36	5	1	2	Snow	W 20-45	+15 +20	21

TABLE 4.—COUNT, LOCATION, CENTER OF COUNT, AND OBSERVERS.

- Antigo (11):** Antigo. Mrs. F. Drozdik, Mrs. R. Girod, Mrs. E. A. McKenna, and L. Schimmels.
- Appleton (27):** Appleton. Mr. & Mrs. D. Dumbleton, J. Green, Mrs. J. Green, Mrs. F. Guenther, F. Guenther, Jr., Mrs. H. Hansen, J. Hofland, R. Kremers, E. Krushinske, Mrs. B. Lipke, J. Maring, Jr., Mrs. E. Natzke, R. Natzke, Mr. & Mrs. H. Pasch, Mrs. R. Pearson, Mr. & Mrs. S. Richter, G. Roehr, K. Roehr, Mrs. M. Seeliger, D. Tessen, Mr. & Mrs. F. Tessen, J. Ulassak, Mrs. R. Ward, A. West, Mrs. H. Williamson, and Mrs. N. Wright.
- Baraboo (41):** Baraboo. J. Epstein, S. Premo, R. Savey, G. Scott, and B. Weuban.
- Barron (7):** Barron County Court House. M. Brown, H. Gilbertson, M. Jensen, and Mrs. C. Sims.
- Bayfield (1):** 7 mi. WSW of Bayfield. M. Granlund, and B. Klugow.
- Beetown (53):** Beetown. Sister Erna, J. Hinderman, T. Ingram, D. Wildes, and L. Wilson.
- Beloit (57):** North end of Big Hill Park. R. Behrens, Mr. & Mrs. J. Brakefeld, V. Casebeer, D. Cox, Mr. & Mrs. D. Cox, C. Dougan, R. Dougan, Mr. & Mrs. R. Ellefs, C. Ellis, J. Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. T. Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. H. Guetschow, A. Hepler, Mr. & Mrs. J. Mahlum, D. McMakin, R. Morse, L. Raymer, M. Stabb, and C. Welty.
- Black River Falls (26):** Black River Falls. Mrs. D. Bunde, M. Elias, R. Fassbender, A. Gearing, Mrs. J. Hagen, Mrs. A. Hagen, Mrs. C. Hahn, Mrs. F. Harmer, Mrs. P. Hoffman, Mrs. P. Hull, Mrs. L. Jones, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. M. Keefe, Mrs. E. Krohn, Mrs. R. Krohn, Mrs. R. Petersen, Mr. & Mrs. H. Putnam, H. Sherwin, and Mrs. W. Wilcox.
- Brule (3):** jct. Hwy. B and Hwy 27. Mrs. D. Berume, J. Degerman, B. Klugow, E. Klugow, Mrs. K. Magnuson, Mrs. B. Norman, Mrs. C. Osborn, and J. Rogers.
- Cedarburg (42):** jct. Hwy 141 and Hwy 33. N. Badten, and D. Gustafson.
- Chippewa Falls (17):** jct. Hwy 178 and Hwy S. P. Blanchard, A. Hillary, K. Hillary, C. Kemper, S. Robbins, and R. Wilttrout.
- Cooksville (51):** Cooksville. Mrs. R. Grilley, O. Porter, L. Porter and J. Wilde.
- Cornelia (56):** Cornelia. W. Goke, D. Harris, J. Hinderman, T. Ingram, D. Wildes, and H. Wilkerson.
- Dancy (20):** C. Griesse, G. Hallowell, D. Helgersen, D. Hoehn, T. Kautzer, S. Kolstad, B. Link, S. Purdeu, and M. Schroeder.
- Dodgeville (47):** 2 mi. W of Standart. F. Brayeton and W. Sievert.
- Durand (22):** Chippewa R. bridge at Durand. P. Blanchard, K. Hillary, and C. Kemper.
- Ellsworth (21):** 3 mi. N of Hager City. R. Behrens, W. Jiracek, and M. Olson.
- Evansville (54):** Evansville Marsh. Mr. & Mrs. J. Brakefeld.
- Fifield (5):** Fifield Post Office. T. Nicholls, G. Tryggeseth, R. Tryggeseth, and A. Vincent.
- Fond du Lac (36):** jct. Tower Rd. and Coty Rd. 6 mi. NE of Fond du Lac. G. Barry, M. Conover, Mrs. G. Fuhrman, W. Gilles, C. Knuth, and R. Knuth.
- Fountain City (31):** Lake Park Lodge, Winona, Minn. D. Gray, G. Hoesley, K. Krumm, K. Lipsohn, Mr. & Mrs. M. Maier, and Mr. & Mrs. F. Voelker.
- Fremont (29):** jct. Hwy. I and Hwy HH. D. Tessen.
- Green Bay (23):** jct. Allouez St. and Webster St. B. Chartier, L. Debenack, G. Delsart, E. Nelsen, R. Romig, C. Stencil, and A. Weber.
- Green Bay (feeders only):** B. Beaten, E. Cleary, Bro. Columban, S. Duket, Mr. & Mrs. M. Duquaine, Mrs. E. M. Duquaine, Mrs. W. Gerdes, T. Hall, Mrs. A. Holz, Mrs. C. Hussong, Mr. & Mrs. R. Koeller, J. Lindberg, M. Markell, E. Paulson, E. Pigeon, Mrs. E. Rimple, Mrs. J. Robb, B. Routhieux, Mrs. F. Ross, Mrs. F. Schwart, Mr. & Mrs. Q. Van Vouderen, M. Wright, and E. Reupel.
- Hales Corners (49):** jct. Puetz Rd. and old Hwy 41. N. Badten, I. Balsom, M. Donald, D. Gustafson, K. Priebe, and Mr. & Mrs. B. Strimple.
- Holcombe (9):** SW end of Holcombe Flowage. K. Hillery, D. Robbins, S. Robbins, and T. Schoonover.
- Horicon (40):** Main Ditch and Federal Dike: Harold Mathiak.
- Hudson (19):** S end of Lake St. Croix. M. Olson, and S. Robbins.
- Jim Falls (14):** Bob Creek Bridge on Hwy 178. C. Kube.
- Kenosha (59):** Hwy 158 1 mi. E of Hwy I-94. G. Baker, H. Baker, G. Crema, K. Dearolf, L. Brickson, J. Hamers, M. Hewitt, T. Ludwig, D. McAleer, and E. Prins.
- LaCrosse (37):** LaCrosse County Courthouse. K. Brown, R. Fletcher, C. Gunderson, F. Lawson, F. Leshar, J. Rosso, J. Unbehaun, H. Young, and J. Wahl.

- Lake Geneva** (58): near Williams Bay. E. Anderson, K. Bartel, C. Palmquist, and R. Palmquist.
- Madison** (46): State Capitol. Mr. & Mrs. T. Ashman, B. Akagi Mr. & Mrs. N. Barger, Mr. & Mrs. V. Becker, R. Bere, Mr. & Mrs. W. Brown, J. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. E. Fetterer, S. Flader, U. Henriques, J. Hickey, W. Hilsenhoff, H. Irwin, M. Jaeger, F. Jordan, J. Kempton, C. Naeseth, E. Naeseth, D. Platt, D. Remeika, E. Sandburg, L. Sanyer, A. W. Schorger, Mr. & Mrs. F. Shepherd, J. Walker, M. Walker, B. White, and J. Zimmerman.
- Manitowoc** (32): Manitowoc. L. Asplund, B. Brouchoud, D. Burger, R. Casper, Mr. & Mrs. R. Halisey, G. Krecjarek, Mr. & Mrs. W. Krysan, J. Meyer, F. Miller, R. Scarda, K. Sieracki, and J. Steffin.
- Marathon** (16): 1 mi. E of Marathon. Fr. M. Wonn.
- Mazomanie** (Sauk City) (44): 1½ mi. SE of Witwen. Mrs. T. Akagi, T. Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Barger, R. Bere, W. Hilsenhoff, G. Knudsen, J. Knudsen, K. Knudsen, Mr. & Mrs. H. Koenig, H. Northrup, B. Vogelsang, Mrs. R. A. Walker, and E. Werner.
- Merrill** (10): NE corner Sect. 31. T. Lokemoen, and A. Rusch.
- Milton** (52): Maxson Cottage on Clear Lake. V. Anderson, M. Maxson, J. Ohm, D. Reppert, R. Reppert, and D. Sangren.
- Milwaukee** (48): jct. Hampson Ave. and old Port Washington Rd. M. Allen, N. Badten, I. Balsom, E. Barnouw, Mr. & Mrs. H. Bauers, R. Carlson, Mrs. J. Dickinson, M. Decker, M. Donald, A. Hehn, H. Liebherr, B. Logan, L. Logeman, K. Priebe, E. Reed, A. Simmons, Mrs. A. Strehlow, Mrs. B. Urdan, and Mrs. N. White.
- Necedah** (33): 4½ mi. N of Necedah on Hwy 80. W. D. Brown, and F. Jordan.
- New Richmond** (13): 1½ mi. E of Boardman. H. L. Bleier, J. Hennessey, S. Robbins, and H. Toll.
- Oconomowoc** (45): 2 mi. N of Oconomowoc on Hwy 67. D. Blair, I. Blair, J. Fuller, A. Gauerke, D. Harthun, C. Hayssen, E. Larson, G. Larson, E. Peartree, B. Ritchey, D. Ruppnow, M. Sharp, R. Sharp, T. Sharp, and W. Wellman.
- Oshkosh** (34): jct. Hwy 21 and Hwy 41. G. Braun, M. Bretschneider, Mrs. R. Buckstaff, E. Chase, J. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. G. Fisher, Mrs. C. Foote, Sr., L. Frederick, C. Heffron, Mrs. N. James, Mrs. I. Kamrath, Mr. & Mrs. J. Kaspar, R. Knuth, Mr. & Mrs. P. Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. F. Riddell, Mr. & Mrs. R. Shepard, E. Siebert, M. Smith, Dr. & Mrs. M. Weinzierl, Mrs. L. Williams, Mrs. J. Williams, and I. Zellmer.
- Peshigo** (12): Harmony Corners. M. Balwit, and H. Lindberg.
- Racine** (55): 5 mi. W of north Racine. G. Baker, H. Baker, Bro. R. Biel, A. Carlson, Mrs. R. Erickson, R. Garber, Bro. F. Greczanik, J. Hamers, D. Joslyn, E. Prins, W. Pugh, Mrs. W. Rohn, J. Saetveit, Mrs. A. Stoffel, and B. L. von Jarchow.
- Randolph** (39): midway between Randolph and Cambria. C. Gilmore.
- Rhineland** (6): jct. Stevens St. and Davenport St. M. DeWalt, J. DeWalt, J. Foster, S. Hiliger, A. Kemmeter, D. Larson, H. Larson, E. Ratliff, F. Ratliff, C. Vig, and A. Bassett.
- Richland Center** (43): 4 mi. S of Richland Center. Mrs. R. Flaming, R. Hirschy, T. Rowold, Dr. & Mrs. J. Spear, and J. Undehaun.
- Shawano** (18): Shawano. L. Fenton, E. Fenton, Mrs. R. Owen, Mrs. F. Bergmann, H. Irish, B. Stewart, Mrs. L. Woodard, M. Muraski, H. Wegenek, E. Muellenbach, E. Fellman, Sr., F. McDonell, L. Banser, G. Hillman, M. Hafemann, V. Henning, A. Gumaer, E. Weber, L. Pubanz, and A. Schoff.
- Sheboygan** (38): Sheboygan. Mrs. H. Edwards, Mrs. E. Fisher, A. Hoffmann, Mrs. J. Richardson, Mrs. L. Richardson, D. Rowe, Mr. & Mrs. Schoenhauser, J. Stolzenburg, T. Stolzenburg, Mrs. W. S. Trowbridge, and Mr. & Mrs. R. Zeinemann.
- Shiocton** (25): jct. Hwy 54 and Hwy M. Mrs. C. Defferding, Mrs. H. Komp, Mr. & Mrs. L. Schwall, D. Tessen, and Mrs. F. Tessen.
- Solon Springs** (4): 2 mi. SW of Solon Springs. B. Klugow, R. Klugow, and D. Simpson.
- South Wayne** (60): South Wayne. G. Weir, . Weir, and T. Weir.
- Sparta** (feeders only): E. Hebard, M. Hilliker, C. Stibbe, and R. Wilcher.
- Stevens Point** (24): Main Building of State University. H. Anderson, A. M. Baumgartner, F. Baumgartner, D. Becker, G. Becker, B. Benz, J. Bradley, F. Eastwood, G. Eastwood, A. Eppler, D. Eppler, H. Godfrey, W. Hansen, V. Heig, T. Johnson, R. Leis, G. Newman, J. Newman, H. Olson, Mrs. H. Olson, O. Rice, J. Simonis, G. Stevenson, N. Stevenson, J. Tecklin, R. Whitmire, B. Wiesel, H. Wiesel, J. Wiesel, P. Yambert, and C. Yambert.
- Summit Lake** (8): 4 mi. E of Summit Lake. S. Rudy, and M. Rudy.
- Superior** (2): 3 mi. SE of South Superior. R. Bernard, and M. Granlund.

Tomah (35): jct. Hwy 12 and Hwy 21. R. Heagle.

Two Rivers (28): 4 mi. N of Two Rivers on Hwy 42. Mrs. B. Crane, E. Haefner, T. Haman, D. King, Mr. & Mrs. J. Kraupa, Mrs. A. Kruschke, E. Smith, K. Smith, H. Wilsman, and Mrs. R. Zielke.

Waukesha (50): jct. Hwy ZZ and Hwy D. R. Adams, C. Anthes, H. Bielefeldt, J. Bielefeldt, O. Compton, H. Graser, C. Henricks, E. Hoffmann, P. Hoffmann, C. Klug, J. Klug, W. Kulg, W. Laatsch, C. Nelson, M. Nelson, S. Nelson, E. Rutenber, M. Rutenber, A. Throne, and E. Zimmerman.

Wausau (15): Stevens Bridge. R. Andrews, E. Andrews, D. Bierbrauer, E. Biebrauer, Miss Binnie, R. Duncan, O. Enstad, Mrs. G. Gooding, F. Hensey, Mr. & Mrs. W. Hoffman, Mr. & Mrs. M. Hyde, Mr. & Mrs. C. Kemps, D. Krause, R. Lane, M. Larson, Mrs. Martin, L. Mattern, B. Mattern, G. Oatman, B. Pearson, Mrs. N. Peterson, Mr. & Mrs. Treml, C. Treml, E. Week, O. Wells, Mr. & Mrs. Whitman, Mr. & Mrs. K. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. E. Witzel, and Mr. & Mrs. H. Zillman.

Wautoma (30): Mt. Morris. I. Chipman, M. Chipman, R. Gilbert, R. Locks, and H. Long.

Weyauwega (feeders only): Mrs. E. Prah, Mrs. O. Prellwitz, Mrs. C. Radtke, and Mrs. F. Zuchert.

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BLACK TERNS NEST IN DOOR COUNTY

By Harold C. Wilson



For several years I observed Black Terns flying around North Bay, just across the peninsula from Ephraim, Door County, Wis. North Bay is a large shallow bay, a third of which is covered with large areas of grass, reeds and sedges.

I had a suspicion the Black Terns might be nesting nearby but never had the time to make a determined effort to search for the nests. In 1968

I had occasion to spend more time to learn if these terns were strays or actually nested there.



I rowed around the weed beds and when several terns began to dive at me, knew that somewhere nearby there must be nests or young. With hip boots I waded around to a ridge of floating debris that had washed together to form a windrow among the grass. July 20th I found two nests with three eggs in each. The nests could hardly be called "nests".

Five days later I returned to find two eggs in one nest, and two birds hatching and one egg in the second jar. I photographed them and the last day of July visited the area again. I found two young which I banded. As far as I know this is the first nesting record in Door County; also the first Black Tern banded here.

I visited the area several times after that but never found any more young. Later in August immature terns with adults flew around the bay over the reed areas. September 15th was the last day I observed one young tern scouting the bay for food.

This season there were again several Black Terns in the bay but higher water in Lake Michigan necessitated a change in their nesting area and I failed to locate any nests.

Ephraim, Wis. 54211



YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER

FIELD

NOTES

The Winter Season

December 1, 1968 - February 28, 1969

By **WILLIAM L. HILSENHOFF**

For birders, the winter of 1968-1969 was spectacular. The number of rarities encountered was unusual and included a Cinnamon Teal, 2 Barrow's Goldeneyes, several Golden Eagles, 2 Spruce Grouses, 2 Iceland Gulls, 4 Glaucous Gulls, 4 Great Gray Owls, a Lewis' Woodpecker, a Red-shafted Flicker, a Northern Three-toed Woodpecker, a Black-billed Magpie, 2 Mockingbirds, 6 Varied Thrushes, and a Green-tailed Towhee. In addition, there were several unusual occurrences headed by a wintering Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Yellow-headed Blackbird in Madison, a mid-January record for a Dickcissel, and late December records for a Sora Rail, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Baltimore Oriole, and Lincoln's Sparrow. Accounts of most of these sightings appear in "By the Wayside".

Why were there so many rarities and unusual occurrences? For an explanation one usually examines the weather records. December was mild through the 23rd, but extremely cold after that. This mild weather probably enticed the Sora Rail, Semipalmated Sandpipers, Baltimore Oriole, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Dickcissel, Lincoln's Sparrow and other half-hardy species to remain in Wisconsin. The very cold weather continued into January, and most of these half-hardy species disappeared, either departing for the south or succumbing to the cold. Species seen on Christmas Counts but not thereafter included the Pied-billed Grebe, Cinnamon Teal, Ring-billed Duck, Hooded Merganser, Marsh Hawk, Killdeer, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sora Rail, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Black-billed Magpie, Winter Wren, Hermit Thrush, Eastern Bluebird, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Bohemian Waxwing, Myrtle Warbler, Brewer's Blackbird, Rufous-sided Towhee, Harris' Sparrow, and Lincoln's Sparrow. In several other species there was a substantial decline in numbers after the Christmas Counts.

On December 19, 22-23, and 28 there were snowstorms, with especially heavy snow north of a line from Prairie du Chien to Manitowoc. Rare birds often appear in the wake of tornadoes and other violent storms, and perhaps the snowstorms from the southwest brought with them many of the rare birds that were sighted. Most of the rare birds

were species that normally occur west or southwest of Wisconsin. These would include the Cinnamon Teal, Golden Eagles, Lewis' Woodpecker, Red-shafted Flicker, Black-billed Magpie, Mockingbirds, Varied Thrushes, and the Green-tailed Towhee. Except for the Golden Eagles, two of the Varied Thrushes, and the Green-tailed Towhee, all of the above species were first sighted in the period immediately following one or more of the snowstorms.

The snow made many species appear to be more abundant than they actually were. With 1½ to 3 feet of snow in the north and 6 inches in the south, birds were driven to feeders and roadsides where they could be easily observed. The snow remained until January 23, when there was a thaw that melted much of the snow, especially in the south.

The appearance of 4 Great Gray Owls from out of the Canadian wilderness was perhaps the highlight of the season. They caused considerable excitement, especially for those fortunate enough to find them, but also for those who spent many fruitless hours searching for them.

Another highlight of the season was the invasion of Common Redpolls (also a few Hoary Redpolls), Pine Grosbeaks, and Evening Grosbeaks. It was the best invasion of these species since 1961, with numerous reports south to the Illinois line. Red-breasted Nuthatches and Northern Shrikes were other northern species that were more abundant than usual. In contrast, crossbills were virtually absent. No White-winged Crossbills were seen, and there were only 5 reports of Red Crossbills.

February was sunny, warm, and dry, and although there were no big thaws, the snow gradually melted and mostly disappeared from the southern fourth of the state. Horned Larks were moving north by February 8, and peak migrations for this species were noted February 20-22. Marsh Hawks were again sighted in late February, and there was some northward movement of Canada Geese during the last few days of the month.

For birders, the winter of 1968-1969 was one of the most exciting in the past several years. Many will remember it as "the winter of the Great Gray Owls".

THE SEASON SUMMARY

Common Loon: Last seen Dec. 8 in Bayfield Co. (A. W. Bradford).

Pied-billed Grebe: Seen on the Horicon and Lake Geneva Christmas Counts, but not thereafter.

Great Blue Heron: Not reported on any Christmas Counts, but the one seen below the Petenwell Dam on the W.S.O. field trip Feb. 2 undoubtedly wintered there.

Whistling Swan: Last seen Dec. 22 in Brown Co. (Edwin Cleary).

Canada Goose: Seen on 10 Christmas Counts. Wintered in Brown Co. (Cleary) and Ozaukee Co. (Dennis Gustafson). There was some evidence of northward migration during the last days of February.

Snow Goose and Blue Goose: Wintered in Brown Co. (Cleary).

Mallard: Seen on 29 Christmas Counts throughout the state, but reported as wintering only in the southern half of the state.

Black Duck: Wintered most commonly in the southern half of the state.

Gadwall: Seen on 4 Christmas Counts. One wintered in Milwaukee County (Mary Donald). Seven were present Jan. 18 in Dane Co. (Bill Hilsenhoff) and one was seen Feb. 22 in Waukesha Co. (Richard Sharp).

American Pintail: Seen on 4 Christmas Counts. Wintered in LaCrosse Co. (Jerome Rosso) and Milwaukee Co. (Donald). Seen late in January in Winnebago Co. (Daryl Tessen), Ozaukee Co. (Gustafson), and Waukesha Co. (Bradford).

Green-winged Teal: Seen on 4 Christmas Counts, with birds wintering in LaCrosse Co. (Rosso), Dane Co. (Hilsenhoff), and Milwaukee Co. (Donald).

Blue-winged Teal: Reported at Oconomowoc during the Christmas Count period.

Cinnamon Teal: A male was seen Dec. 29 on the Lake Geneva Christmas Count. This is the first winter record for this species. See "By the Wayside".

American Widgeon: Seen on 5 Christmas Counts, but reported spending the winter only in Milwaukee Co. (Donald).

Shoveler: The only bird sighted on a Christmas Count (Oconomowoc), remained the entire winter in Waukesha Co. (Bradford). One was present Jan. 9 in Dane Co. (Hilsenhoff).

Wood Duck: Seen on 7 Christmas Counts. One remained into February in Winnebago Co. (Tessen).

Redhead: Seen on 5 Christmas Counts, with several birds wintering in Winnebago Co. (Tessen) and Ozaukee Co. (Gustafson).

Ring-necked Duck: Seen on 2 Christmas Counts, but not thereafter.

Canvasback: Seen on 5 Christmas Counts. Wintered in Milwaukee Co. (Donald). Six were seen in Ozaukee Co. Jan. 19 (Sharp, Tessen).

Greater Scaup Duck: Seen on 7 Christmas Counts, all on Lake Michigan.

Lesser Scaup Duck: Reported on 5 Christmas Counts. At least 5 remained into February in Winnebago Co. (Tessen).

Common Goldeneye: Wintered commonly throughout the state.

Barrow's Goldeneye: There were two observations of this rare species. One was observed in Ozaukee Co. from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15 (Roger Sundell et al) and another was observed in Milwaukee Co. from Feb. 24 to Mar. 2 (Gustafson). The latter bird was photographed.

Bufflehead: Reported on 6 Christmas Counts. Wintered in Ozaukee Co. (Tessen), Dane Co. (Hilsenhoff), and Milwaukee Co. (Donald).

Oldsquaw: Seen on 6 Christmas Counts on Lake Michigan, with later reports only from Ozaukee Co. (Sharp), and Milwaukee Co. (Donald).

Ruddy Duck: Found on 4 Christmas Counts. Wintered in Ozaukee Co. (Gustafson et al), Dane Co. (Hilsenhoff), Waukesha Co. (Bradford), and Milwaukee Co. (Donald).

Hooded Merganser: Seen only on the Lake Geneva Christmas Count and Dec. 23 in Ozaukee Co. (Gustafson).

Common Merganser: Reported throughout the state on Christmas Counts, with wintering birds found south of Brown and Outagamie Counties.

Red-breasted Merganser: Seen on 5 Christmas Counts. One was still present Jan. 19 in Ozaukee Co. (Tessen).

Goshawk: Reported on 5 Christmas Counts. After the Christmas season, one was seen Jan. 9 in Brown Co. (Cleary) and another Jan. 17 in Milwaukee Co. (Don Hanbury).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Seen on 2 Christmas Counts. One wintered in Monroe Co. (Eleanor Hebard); one was seen in Waukesha Co. Jan. 15-24 (Mrs. Paul Hoffman), and another in Jefferson Co. (Sharp).

Cooper's Hawk: Found on 7 Christmas Counts. Wintered in Sauk Co. (Kenneth Lange) and Dane Co. (Hilsenhoff). One was sighted Jan. 1 in Brown Co. (Tom Ashman).

Red-tailed Hawk: Wintered in the southern half of the state. Seen north to St. Croix and Chippewa Counties on the Christmas Counts.

Red-shouldered Hawk: After being seen on 6 Christmas Counts, there were reports from Ozaukee Co. Jan. 18 (Gustafson), Racine Co. Jan. 19 (Tessen), Adams Co. Feb. 2 (Sharp), Dodge Co. Feb. 2 (Bradford), and Manitowoc Co. Feb. 25 (Marjorie Albrecht). One wintered in Milwaukee Co. (Donald).

Rough-legged Hawk: Wintered in the southern half of the state. The most northerly report after the Christmas Counts was from Shawano Co. Feb. 2 (Kathy Rill).

Golden Eagle: There were two reports. One was found Feb. 9 in Juneau Co. (Gustafson). "Several" were reported present in Jackson Co. during February (Chuck Sindelar), with one being trapped and banded on Feb. 22.

Bald Eagle: Found throughout the state on the Christmas Counts, with all subsequent reports from the vicinity of either the Wisconsin or Mississippi Rivers.

Marsh Hawk: Although found throughout the southern two-thirds of the state on Christmas Counts, this species apparently then completely left the state until early returning birds were sighted Feb. 21 in Waukesha Co. (Hoffman) and Feb. 27 in Sauk Co. (Lange).

Sparrow Hawk: Although most reports of wintering birds came from the southern half of the state, one wintered in Douglas Co. (Bernard Klugow).

Spruce Grouse: Two were seen Jan. 28 in Douglas Co. (Klugow).

Ruffed Grouse: Numerous reports from throughout the state.

Prairie Chicken: Found only on the Stevens Point Christmas Count.

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Reported only on the Antigo Christmas Count and Feb. 2 in Juneau Co. (Tessen).

Bobwhite: Seen on 5 Christmas Counts in the southern half of the state, with only 4 additional reports later in the winter.

Ring-necked Pheasant: Found in agricultural areas throughout the state.

Gray Partridge: Although most reports were confined to the southeastern quarter of the state, this species was also reported from Shawano Co. and on 2 Christmas Counts in Grant Co.

Turkey: Reports indicate that the winter was "extremely hard" on this species in its Wood-Juneau County range.

Sora: The one found in Sauk Co. on Dec. 18 is a new late departure record for the state. See "By the Wayside".

American Coot: After being seen on 9 Christmas Counts, 180 wintered in Dane Co. (Hilsenhoff), 38 in Waukesha Co. (John Bielefeldt), one in Waushara Co. (Mrs. Merwood Chipman), and a "few" in Milwaukee Co. (Donald).

Killdeer: Reported on 3 Christmas Counts, but not seen thereafter.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: The two seen Dec. 28 on the Racine Christmas Count were 16 days later than the previous state departure record. See "By the Wayside".

Common Snipe: Seen on 6 Christmas Counts, but reported thereafter only from LaCrosse Co. Jan. 9 (Fred Leshner).

Glaucous Gull: In addition to the one on the Hales Corners Christmas Count, two were seen in Douglas Co. Jan. 11 (Richard Bernard) and one wintered in Manitowoc Co. (Bernard Brouchoud).

Herring Gull: Besides those that wintered on Lake Michigan and Lake Winnebago, birds wintered in Douglas Co. (Bernard) and Waushara Co. (Chipman).

Ring-billed Gull: Although this species was reported on only 6 Christmas Counts, 50-60 wintered in Kenosha Co. (James Hamers), and there were additional late winter reports from Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Brown Counties.

Iceland Gull: One was sighted Dec. 7 in Ozaukee Co. (Gustafson) and another during the second week in December in Manitowoc Co. (Brouchoud). See "By the Wayside".

Bonaparte's Gull: Last seen Dec. 23 in Milwaukee Co. when 113 were observed (Gustafson).

Mourning Dove: Seen on Christmas Counts north to New Richmond and Peshtigo, and wintered in numbers south of Brown and Outagamie Counties.

Screech Owl: Reported from 11 counties north to Brown and Outagamie.

Great Horned and Barred Owls: Reports from throughout the state.

Snowy Owl: After last year's invasion, this species was almost absent this winter. Two were seen on Christmas Counts at Chippewa Falls and Green Bay, and one was seen at Oshkosh during the Christmas season. A "few" wintered in Douglas Co. (Bernard). Other reports were from LaCrosse Co. Dec. 23-24 (Leshner, Rosso), Price Co. Jan. 18 (Maybelle Hardy), and Brown Co. Feb. 9 (Cleary).

Great Gray Owl: The invasion of this species was unprecedented, with sightings in Juneau, Taylor, Sauk, and Chippewa Counties (See "By the Wayside"). There were no previous records since 1891 until Nov. 1, 1965 when one was found dead in Douglas Co. Later that winter on March 14, 1966, another bird was seen in Superior (Douglas Co.). A third bird was sighted Feb. 26-29, 1968 in Iron Co. The four birds reported this winter more than double the number of twentieth century records for Wisconsin.

Long-eared Owl: Seen on 8 Christmas Counts, but later reports came only from Kenosha Co. Feb. 1-22 (Hamers), Dane Co. Feb. 15 (Hilsenhoff), and Racine Co. Jan. 19 (Tessen).

Short-eared Owl: Reported on 9 Christmas Counts. In Waukesha Co. 4 to 8 wintered (Bielefeldt). The only other late winter report was Jan. 19 when 10 were sighted in Racine Co. (Tessen).

Belted Kingfisher: There were several reports this winter, with birds apparently wintering in Juneau, LaCrosse, Vernon, Waukesha, Sauk, and Lafayette Counties.

Lewis' Woodpecker: A first record for the state! See "By the Wayside". This bird was first seen Jan. 1 on the Peshtigo Christmas Count and remained through the entire winter, being seen and photographed by many observers.

Yellow-shafted Flicker: After being found on several Christmas Counts, wintering birds were reported from Outagamie Co. (Tessen), Milwaukee Co. (Donald), and Winnebago Co. (Mrs. Edward Natzke).

Red-shafted Flicker: One was in Eau Claire Jan. 4-19 (Charles Kemper) and was photographed (See "By the Wayside"). This is the first fully documented record for

this species in Wisconsin, although there are a few previous records of flickers with some Red-shafted markings.

Pileated Woodpecker: Reported from many counties, but not seen in the southeastern quarter of the state.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: There were numerous reports south of a line from Burnett Co. (Helen Caldwell) to Brown Co. (Cleary). This species continues to become increasingly common in Wisconsin.

Red-headed Woodpecker: Seen on the highest percentage of Christmas Counts ever. There were numerous reports of wintering birds south of a line from Barron Co. (Alta Goff) to Brown Co. (Cleary).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Found in four areas during the Christmas Count period, but not reported thereafter.

Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers: Numerous reports from throughout the state.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: Reported only on the Brule Christmas Count.

Northern Three-toed Woodpecker: One was seen on the Brule-Christmas Count.

Horned Lark: Wintered in the southern half of the state. A significant migration was evident in Dane Co. Feb. 11 (Hilsenhoff). Movement into northern counties was reported as follows: Feb. 8 Portage Co. (Vincent Heig), Feb. 9 Brown Co. (Cleary), Feb. 15 Oconto Co. (Carl Richter), and Feb. 16 Barron Co. (Goff). Peaks were noted Feb. 20-22.

Tree Swallow: One was seen Dec. 7 in Racine Co. (Joel Greenberg), exceeding the previous state departure record by 10 days.

Gray Jay: Reported only from Price, Shawano, Marinette, Oneida, and Forest Counties.

Blue Jay: Extremely numerous this winter in all areas of the state.

Black-billed Magpie: The one reported on the Racine Christmas Count is only the eighth Wisconsin record in this century. See "By the Wayside".

Common Raven: Found south to Peshtigo and Black River Falls on the Christmas Counts.

Common Crow: Wintered throughout the state, but very uncommon in the north during January.

Boreal Chickadee: The report from Brown Co. Dec. 23 (Ed Paulsen) was outside the normal range. This species was also found in Oconto, Oneida, Lincoln, and Langlade Counties.

Tufted Titmouse: Seen on Christmas Counts as far north as Barron, New Richmond, and Wausau, this species was quite common in some areas of the southern part of the state and even in some of the west-central counties.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: There were numerous reports from throughout the state. The Christmas Counts indicated that this was the best winter for this species since 1957.

Brown Creeper: Wintered north to Price Co. (Alice Vincent).

Winter Wren: The only report was from the Milwaukee Christmas Count.

Mockingbird: One was seen in late December in Winnebago Co. (fide John Kaspar), and another was seen Jan. 3 in Oconto Co. (Richter).

Catbird: Reported from Madison during the Christmas Count period.

Brown Thrasher: After being reported on a record 13 Christmas Counts, only the Milwaukee bird was reported to have wintered (Donald).

Robin: There were numerous reports from the southern half of the state; it wintered north to Brown Co. (Cleary).

Varied Thrush: There were 6 reports of this rare western species. One remained in Price Co. until at least Feb. 13 (Vincent). The one on the Black River Falls Christmas Count remained throughout the period (Marvin Elias). Two were reported from Chippewa Co., one near Bloomer in January and February (fide Kemper), and one throughout the period at Jim Falls (John Kysilko). Another was seen in Door Co. Dec. 26 (Mrs. R. G. Ellithorpe), and one remained in Green Bay from Dec. 6 to Jan. 8 (Mrs. Ernest Rimple) and thereafter at the feeder at the Robert Schulte home.

Hermit Thrush: Seen only on the Lake Geneva Christmas Count.

Eastern Bluebird: Also reported only on the Lake Geneva Christmas Count.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Wintering birds were reported only from Dane Co. (Hilsenhoff) and Waukesha Co. (Bielefeldt).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Seen on the Baraboo Christmas Count.

Bohemian Waxwing: The only reports were from Christmas Counts at New Richmond, Wausau, Wautoma, and Green Bay.

Cedar Waxwing: Wintered in Dane Co. (Hilsenhoff). The only other reports after the Christmas Counts were from Jefferson Co. Jan. 25 (Sharp) and Kenosha Co. Jan. 19 (Tessen).

Northern Shrike: Unusually common this winter, with reports from throughout the state.

Myrtle Warbler: Four Christmas Counts reported this species, with one additional bird sighted in Milwaukee Co. Dec. 21 (Gustafson).

Meadowlark spp.: Wintering individuals were reported from throughout the southern half of the state.

Yellow-headed Blackbird: One wintered in Dane Co. (Ashman), coming to the same feeder in Monona Village (Mrs. Earl Fetterer) that attracted the Black-throated Sparrow in 1960. This is the first January record for this species.

Red-winged Blackbird: There were several reports of wintering birds in the southern half of the state.

Baltimore Oriole: One remained at a feeder in Chippewa Falls until Dec. 23 (Mrs. Art Lunde).

Rusty Blackbird: The only report after the Christmas Counts came from Milwaukee Co. on Jan. 11 (Donald).

Brewer's Blackbird: Sighted only on the Horicon Christmas Count.

Common Grackle: Wintered north to Brown (Cleary) and Outagamie Counties (Tessen).

Brown-headed Cowbird: Wintered in Monroe Co. (Hebard) and LaCrosse Co. (Rosso), with January and February reports from Outagamie, Sauk, Dane, Waukesha, and Kenosha Counties.

Cardinal: Reported from all but the most northern counties.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: A young male came to a feeder in Madison from Dec. 29 to March 15 (Joan Krager). This is the first record of this species wintering in Wisconsin. See "By the Wayside".

Dickcissel: One was seen Jan. 21 in Dane Co. (Mr. & Mrs. Joe Hickey). This is only the third winter record for this species, with previous sightings Dec. 23-26, 1961 and Jan. 1, 1966. See "By the Wayside".

Evening Grosbeak: A tremendous invasion covered the entire state.

Purple Finch: There were no reports from the northern counties after the Christmas Counts. Farther south many observers reported them as less common, an exception being reports from Sauk Co. (Lange, Koenig) where they were reported as "numerous".

Pine Grosbeak: There was an excellent invasion this winter, reaching the southern border of the state.

Hoary Redpoll: There were eight sight records from throughout the state. After the Christmas Counts they were seen in Columbia and Dane Counties (Ashman), Milwaukee Co. (Donald), Marinette Co. (Gustafson), and Burnett Co. (Caldwell).

Common Redpoll: Seen on the highest percentage of Christmas Counts ever, the invasion of this species covered the entire state.

Pine Siskin: Although a few remained in the southern counties all winter, they were scarce. One was observed in Price Co. Jan. 17 (Hardy).

American Goldfinch: Average numbers wintered in the southern half of the state. One with a bright yellow crown was seen in Columbia Co. Dec. 15 (Dr. & Mrs. Dryer).

Red Crossbill: None were found on the Christmas Counts. There were only 5 reports as follows: Milwaukee Co. Jan. 26 (Tessen), Columbia Co. Dec. 24 (Dryer), Brown Co. Dec. 24 (Cleary), Marinette Co. Dec. 15 and Forest Co. Dec. 15-Jan. 12 (Richter).

Rufous-sided Towhee: Seen on 4 Christmas Counts, and during the count period at Stevens Point, but not reported thereafter.

Green-tailed Towhee: The one that appeared Feb. 7-15 in Racine Co. at the Garber feeder was observed by many and represents only the fourth state record. See "By the Wayside".

Slate-colored Junco: Wintered north to Price Co. (Vincent), with conflicting opinions about their abundance in the south.

Oregon Junco: Several were reported wintering in the southern half of the state.

Tree Sparrow: Wintered north to Waupaca (Rill) and Brown (Cleary) Counties.

Field Sparrow: One wintered and was banded in Portage Co. (Heig). There were also reports from four areas during the Christmas Count period.

Harris' Sparrow: One remained through Dec. 28 in Monroe Co. (Hebard).

White-crowned Sparrow: Two were seen on the Shiocton Christmas Count and remained all winter (Tessen). One found in Milwaukee Co. Jan. 13 (Gustafson), and another was seen near Appleton during the Christmas Count period.

White-throated Sparrow: A record 45 birds were seen on 18 Christmas Counts north to Shawano and Hudson. Wintering birds were reported from Outagamie Co. (Tessen) and Milwaukee Co. (Donald, Gustafson).

Fox Sparrow: Seen on 4 Christmas Counts, with one remaining in Milwaukee Co. until at least Feb. 8 (Gustafson).

Lincoln's Sparrow: The one seen on the Milton Christmas Count is only the second winter record for this species.

Swamp Sparrow: After being reported on a record number of Christmas Counts (9), the only report of wintering birds came from Waukesha Co. (Bielefeldt) where 4 remained the entire winter.

Song Sparrow: Wintered north to Brown Co. (Cleary) and Outagamie Co. (Tessen), after being reported on the highest percentage of Christmas Counts since 1957.

Lapland Longspur: They were found on one-third of the Christmas Counts, the highest percentage ever, but after the Christmas period they virtually disappeared from the state. Thousands were heard the night of Dec. 23 over various points in central Wisconsin (Greenberg).

Snow Bunting: There were numerous sightings throughout the state during the entire period, but numbers seemed to dwindle somewhat after December.



By the Wayside...

Cinnamon Teal on the Lake Geneva Christmas Count — "The Cinnamon Teal was seen in the company of 4 Coots from whom it was desperately trying to get food (seaweed) which the Coots got from the lake bottom. It had a red-brown head and underparts, light blue wing patch, and a blue bill with a black tip." — Clarence Palmquist, Lake Geneva

Sora Rail — a record late departure — "This Sora Rail was seen eating under feeders at Gruber's Grove. It was trapped by some boys living there and brought here Dec. 18. The bird had a healed broken wing. We have it in a tall cage in Robbie's (a Robin) room. It eats meal worms and sometime cracked corn (very fine). It takes a bath almost daily and gives its weird cry at night when the moon shines in the east window. We have recorded it. We hope to release it in the spring; it surely would not have survived this severe winter. Having put worms into its cage, it comes to feed while I stand there. It likes to perch up high." — Mrs. Henry Koenig, Sauk City

Semipalmated Sandpipers on the Racine Christmas Count — "The two birds were seen on a small area of beach kept open by wave action at Wind Point north of Racine on Lake Michigan. Most observations were without glasses as close as 8 feet away. A 10 x 50 binoculars was also used. They were small sandpipers with a short heavier bill which was black as were the legs. Noticeable but lightly marked wing lines could be seen when flying. The tail was light along the sides and dark down the middle. One was observed for 15 minutes walking back and forth and the other for about 10 minutes in a sheltered area. Several call notes were heard also." — Louise Erickson, Racine

Iceland Gull at Port Washington — "Shortly after dawn on the morning of December 7, while looking through a 20X scope at a large flock

of gulls swimming inside Port Washington harbor, one gull was noticed with a white back just off the edge of the parking lot. On closer examination the gull was noted to have the following field marks: 1. All white body and wings including tips (entire bird dusty, not bright white). Seen in flight, swimming, and standing on land. 2. Wings extended beyond tip of tail when folded. 3. No difference in size noted when swimming with Herring Gulls, but appeared slightly smaller when seen standing together on land. 4. Dark eye. 5. Dark tipped bill, lighter towards base and size of Herring Gull's bill, perhaps thinner, but definitely not any longer. 6. Flesh-colored legs. This gull was observed from 7:30 to 9:00 a. m. and was still present when I left. After checking with Peterson's Field Guide while observing the bird, I am sure I was watching a second-year Iceland Gull."—Dennis K. Gustafson, Wauwatosa.

Iceland and Glaucous Gulls at Manitowoc—"During the second week in December it was reported to me that an Iceland and Glaucous Gull were in the Manitowoc Harbor. I went down immediately and did see the Iceland. It was all white and readily distinguishable from the later seen Glaucous (by John Meyer and myself) which has some brownish-gray on it. The birds were hard to pick out when sitting on the ice floes with the many Herrings, but we soon found that when the gulls were forced to fly the 'white' birds stuck out like 'sore thumbs'. The Iceland was not seen again, but the Glaucous was seen off and on all winter."—Bernie Brouchoud, Manitowoc.

Great Gray Owl Number 1—Taylor County—"On January 21, 1969, I observed a Great Gray Owl, (*Strix nebulosa*), near the Pershing Wildlife Area in western Taylor County (NWNE, Sec. 10, T32N, R4W). The owl was later observed in a lower branch of an elm tree about 100 feet from a town road in a stand of northern hardwoods. The hardwood stand is adjacent to fields and semi-open country."—Donald P. Streubel, Medford

Great Gray Owl Number 2—Chippewa County—"A Great Gray Owl was shot by a farmer north of Stanley in Chippewa County in early February. It was pursuing a rabbit. It was given to a friend of mine in Stanley, who presented it to me. I in turn gave the owl to the museum at the University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire where it now resides. The owl was extremely thin—very light under all those feathers."—Charles Kemper, Chippewa Falls.

Great Gray Owl Number 3—Juneau County—"On February 8, 1969 I toured the Necedah Refuge in the company of Jay and Ed Peartree on a search for apparently non-existent Turkeys and we observed a large owl about 200 feet east of Highway 173, one-half mile southwest of the Meadow Valley Station. When observed with 20X scopes we discovered it was a Horned Owl-sized gray, earless owl. It turned toward us and we saw the large gray facial discs with many black concentric circles, yellow eyes, light yellowish beak, and white throat, and we knew that we were breathlessly looking at a Great Gray Owl. The bird flew to the lower cross arm of a power pole at the road edge where it was observed at 30 to 40 feet with 7X binoculars. The owl payed little attention to us and continued looking one way or the other and then at us."—David A. Bratley, Washburn

Great Gray Owl Number 4—Sauk County—The sighting of this bird by M. Labanauskas and Peter and Carolyn Connors on February 9 was reported in detail in the summer issue of **The Passenger Pigeon**. It remained until at least February 20 and was seen by several people. J. J. Hickey obtained many excellent photographs. It should also be pointed out that the Taylor County and Chippewa Falls records are only 20 miles apart and could possibly have been the same bird.—Editor



Lewis' Woodpecker on the Peshtigo Christmas Count—"We observed it on a farm 10 miles northwest of Peshtigo where the resident had seen it for several days and wondered what it was. The bird was in typical habitat (large trees in the open). It had the dark red cheeks, light neck band, reddish belly, and dark greenish plumage, and was larger than a Hairy. When he flew he had the crow-like flight. There is no doubt of the bird in our own minds." Harold Lindberg and Marvin Balwit, Peshtigo

Red-shafted Flicker in Eau Claire—"The Red-shafted Flicker was sighted on Dec. 31, 1968 by Joel and Joan Klink at their home near the Chippewa River on the north edge of Eau Claire. The bird was at their feeder daily for several weeks and was seen and photographed by various people. It became irregular thereafter. It was last seen on March 3. It would be unusual to see a Yellow-shafted Flicker at this season (January). The Klinks were astute enough to recognize it as the Red-shafted Flicker, having spent the previous summer in Oregon. They invited me over and I was able to get good close-up (telephoto) movies of the bird. It had a bilateral red moustache and typical red-shafted wing and tail feathers. Paul Blanchard also got excellent movies."—Charles Kemper, Chippewa Falls

Black-billed Magpie on the Racine Christmas Count—"This bird was not seen by the counters, but was reported at a home feeder just north of Racine. I went to investigate but found nothing. I talked to one of the men who saw it, and the large size, long tail, and striking black and white plumage were well noticed. Evidently bird books had been consulted. It was seen a number of times and for 2 or 3 days in a protected wooded area. It was best observed at the home feeders, however. No reports came in after the snow storm of the count day and all attempts to find it failed."—Edward Prins, Racine

Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Madison—"I first saw a bird which I was unable to identify on December 29 or 30, 1968. Because I had had Evening Grosbeaks at my feeder in November, I first identified it tentatively as a female of that species. More informed friends recommended that it might be a Pine Grosbeak, which I hadn't previously seen. The clearly visible white head stripes and the pattern of the wing bars made neither seem likely. Within a week or so of the first sighting, I saw the bird in

flight and noticed that the undersides of the wings were a bright, rosy red. In spite of an almost complete absence of breast markings at any distance, the only possible identification was an immature male Rose-breasted Grosbeak. I saw the bird almost every day that I was home during daylight hours (I was at work most weekdays) until March 15th, more than ten recorded sightings in all, and the bird was seen at the same location by two more trained observers, one of whom photographed it. It fed in the company of juncos at times in my feeder, usually at regular intervals—about 10:30 a. m. and between 12:30 and 2:30 p. m., although I sometimes saw it as late as 4:00 p. m. It ate millet easily and sunflower seeds somewhat awkwardly, ignoring special foods (like dried currants and frozen peas) which I thought might attract it. On the ground it fed with Mourning Doves, and it frequently could be seen high in a European Chestnut in a neighboring yard. Although the bird was very shy, I saw it a few times within very close range, since my feeder is about 4 feet from a second floor window. At that distance very faint red streakings on the breast was visible, particularly when the breast feathers were ruffled by the wind.”—Joan M. Krager, Madison.

January Record of a Dickcissel in Wisconsin—“On January 21, 1969, we observed a Dickcissel in our yard at Madison. It was first seen high in a crabapple tree at a range too close for us to use binoculars; the day was dark and foggy, and the bird was silhouetted against the early afternoon light. It was facing us, however, and even under these unfavorable conditions the bright yellow breast, other underparts which were white, sparrow-like bill, and notched tail could be clearly seen. Its size was that of House Sparrows in the same tree. After remaining in this position for some five minutes, it flew with the House Sparrows to a wayfaring tree about 50 feet from the house where we observed it for the next 25 minutes with 9X35 and 10X50 binoculars. This time the bird presented a side view, but twigs prevented an observation of the back and wings. We were able to see a light line over the eye, the effect of a gray cheek patch, a white throat, and a fairly distinct blackish line extending from the base of the bluish bill almost to the yellow of the breast.

Although its flight did not appear to be markedly weak, the bird was obviously in poor condition. During the entire time it was under observation, the bird made no attempt to feed, and perched with legs and feet concealed, its eyes closed much of the time except when it stretched its neck to go through what appeared to resemble a hiccupping motion or when it occasionally turned its head. Its quiescent behavior was in marked contrast to that of the activity of the House Sparrows with which it was associating. This Dickcissel was apparently not in our yard on the days immediately preceding this observation, and a close scrutiny of the House Sparrows there subsequent to January 21 failed to reveal its presence.”—Margaret B. Hickey and Joseph J. Hickey, Madison

Green-tailed Towhee in Racine—“This is to report that I have had a Green-tailed Towhee in my yard eating bird seed on the snow. He has been there for three consecutive days, and I have taken 8mm movies and slide pictures of him, which I will develop as soon as possible. There is no doubt about him—olive back, rufous cap, white throat, long tail.”—Dick Garber, Racine

Notable Message From Henry Reuss

"President Nixon's July 18 message on birth control," Reuss said, "sets as its goal for American parents that they should 'have no more children than they wish to have.' If American families, uninformed of the ecological consequences on our country of too many people, 'wish to have' more children than our environment can decently support, we will not have shown much concern for posterity. The subcommittee's hearings were aimed to elicit the facts to help American families make an informed ethical judgment on how many children they 'wish to have.'

"The United States, with its farm productivity and its bulging waistline, does not seem to be confronted with a food shortage. The world's minerals, fuels and timber may also support an expanded population, though only at the risk of raiding the rest of the world," Reuss continued. "The real population questions confronting the American family have to do not so much with wheat, or iron or oil, but with land and water and air and wildlife. As our population burgeons beyond its present 200 million, and as each of us grows more affluent, man's competition with nature becomes more critical. We must ask:

"1. Will there be enough land left over from our cities and airports and highways for open space, parks, recreation lands, wildlife habitat? Where will we put our solid wastes—the aluminum cans, the plastic containers, the junked automobiles, the garbage, of an ever more affluent society? What happens to the air we breathe as we pave a million acres every year and thus wipe out oxygen-producing plants that grow there?

"2. Will there be enough water for endless people, with their swimming pools, their air conditioners, and their trailer-carried boats? Even with new technology, can we clean up our lakes and streams if population keeps increasing?

"3. Can air pollution measures keep pace with the poisonous wastes created by more people and more automobiles? Do the heavens provide enough safe tracks for increased airplanes and enough clear channels for wireless transmissions? Will more noise add sharply to man's psychological hazards?

"In short, the population problem may turn out to be one not only for the hungry poor of the developing countries, and for our own welfare cases, but for today's affluent America," Reuss said. "Nature will not smile on Americans if we overpopulate our land in the next generation, and wake up to find that we have overwhelmed our environment. Our subcommittee hearings hope to throw some light on a question for every American family: if we want all the children of America to enjoy the good life, how many children each couple 'wish to have?'"

"Whatever the population of the U. S. a generation hence — whether the present 203 million, or the projected 300 million, or a frightening 400 million — we need the most vigorous methods of ending the pollution of our air, water and land, better preservation of our wildlife, greater earmarking of open spaces, and improved utilization of our natural resources including minerals, forests, etc. But will even such heroic methods end the threat of growing population disaster?", Reuss asked.

Letters To The Editor . . .

December 12, 1969

Dear Dr. Kemper:

At the feeding tray today we saw a Goldfinch with rather bizarre coloration. Left side of face and crown, dark gray to black and right side of face and crown abnormal for a fall, male Goldfinch—yellow face and yellow crown.

I wouldn't know whether to call this a "mutant" of some sort, an abnormal moult or what. This individual was unpopular with his normally colored mates.

Another example of "unpopularity" was noted recently: an Oregon Junco definitely at the bottom of the pecking order with his slate colored companions.

You must occasionally pick up dead ones under TV tower and some "wierdly" marked species, yet I don't remember reading that you have.

Raymond B. Dryer, M.D.
Poynette, Wis.

ED. NOTE: Nothing like this. Goldfinches are one species rarely found under TV tower.

A photograph of unusual specimens like this would be welcome. Hope our readers will respond by sending in such photographs or drawings.

Jan. 2, 1970

Dear Sir:

Thanks for the recent copy of the **Passenger Pigeon** (Fall 1969).

I enjoyed the cover very much.

I was very disappointed that the magazine did not contain any articles on two matters of urgent importance to conservationists and bird watchers who live in Wisconsin and the north woods.

One of course concerns Project Sanguine, an incredible project proposed by the U. S. Navy and which could have grave consequences to wildlife in Wisconsin.

The other, of course, concerns the proposed destruction of the Sylvania Forest, and as you know one of the really pristine areas of the middle west.

We trust that you can help inform, arouse and remind your members of these two areas of concern.

As a frequent visitor to the north woods, I would like to urge your organization to take the vigorous steps needed to save the habitat.

Very truly,
Raymond Mostek, President
Illinois Audubon Society

CC: Charles A. Kemper, M.D.
Editor

ED. NOTE: Thank you. We do share your concern and will discuss these items in future issues. In the meantime we welcome any expression on the part of our readers.

Dr. Kemper,

This nesting Killdeer stood her ground as I approached within three feet of her to snap these photos. Two eggs are visible in the horizontal picture. Having constructed her nest in the parking lot of a county boat landing, she has become accustomed to humans but by no means tolerant. In the vertical snapshot I caught her emitting a series of ear-splitting notes.

I am currently in the process of photographing Red-breasted Nuthatches, Chickadees, Juncos, and a pair of Red Crossbills.

To me there appears to be two errors in the last issue of **The Passenger Pigeon**. The picture of a nest labeled "Killdeer Nest in Bark Dump" seems to be upside down. Secondly, the nest labeled "Brewer's Blackbird Nest with Four Eggs" looks more like a Killdeer's nest and vice versa.

Sincerely,

Tom Underwood

ED. NOTE: Thank you, Tom. You are correct on both counts. Furthermore you were the only one astute enough to catch the mistakes.



KILLDEER



Irvine Park, Chippewa Falls

MOCKINGBIRD SURVEY

The following is a request for information which **has not** been previously reported in **The Passenger Pigeon**.

1. Name and address of observer
- *2. SIGHT RECORDS (Give date and location for each):
- *3. BREEDING RECORDS (Date and location, plus outcome if known)

Send completed form, prior to Apr. 15, 1970, to Howard Young, Department of Biology, Wisconsin State University, La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601.

*ALL unreported records, old and new, are requested.

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