

SOUTH DAKOTA
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION



SOUTH
BIRD



DAKOTA
NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Most SDOU members watch birds. What do we call ourselves? What does watching birds entail? A few of us call ourselves "ornithologists," chiefly because our involvement with birdlife is through our professional work. The rest of us, comprising the majority of watchers, refer to ourselves as bird-watchers or, simply, birders. We are quick to correct anyone who refers to us as ornithologists



for, we say, ornithology involves the scientific study of birds and is far different from merely enjoying and studying birds as an avocation. We state that our orientation towards birdlife is recreational, not scientific.

Let's look at the activities of birders. All observe and, hopefully, correctly identify species. Some may also record their observations. A few may summarize their records and submit them to people who collect data for organizations such as local bird clubs and the SDOU. These data may then be compiled into reports that may, in turn, be submitted to national organizations such as the National Audubon Society. A few birders also participate in birding censuses such as the Audubon Christmas Bird Counts or the Breeding Bird Surveys administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A few hold banding permits and some become involved in Breeding Bird Atlasing.

I think all of the activities described above involve science. Doesn't science entail the same kinds of observation, verification, and recording that we, as birders, do? Haven't we definitely entered the scientific arena when we report our sightings to organizations that in turn use that data for research and/or population and distribution studies? If we engage in any birding activity that involves submitting sightings to people or agencies that compile data for scientific purposes, I suggest that we then look upon ourselves as quasi-scientists. As such, we should always report only accurate sightings. If we have any doubt about the correct identification of a species, we should not submit the report. If an unusual or rare species is observed, the birder should take photographs or try to find other experienced observers to verify the sighting. In any case,

detailed field notes that include outstanding field marks and comparisons to similar species should be taken and submitted with the report. Birders should check *The Birds of South Dakota* to determine the status of unusual birds. Only through this process can records be properly evaluated; in no way does this request for evidence imply skepticism of the integrity of the observer. Even the premier birders of the country, such as Roger Tory Peterson, routinely provide such notes when submitting rare bird records.

Before questionable reports are accepted, very detailed field notes should be submitted on a rare bird sighting form for verification by a group of experienced birders such as the SDOU checklist committee. In the next issue of *Bird Notes*, I will write more extensively about the rare bird reporting form and the process for accepting sightings. Also I hope to distribute the rare bird forms to to all our membership.

Once these rare bird reports have been submitted to the SDOU, then the reports can be considered for verification and possible inclusion in our state bird records. Our state records must be indisputable. We have published a state bird book that is an annotated checklist of all South Dakota bird sightings. The book has been purchased throughout the United States. This text is now being updated. Sightings reported in this book must be accurate. Let one record become suspect, and all other records become suspect. We all have had experience with reports of rare birds that have not stood up to our own scrutiny. A report of a Lesser Prairie Chicken immediately comes to mind; Greater, not Lesser, Prairie Chickens are found in South Dakota. What we birders sometimes don't realize is that even the best of the professional ornithologists occasionally err in their field identifications.

Thus, if we are serious birders, we have an obligation to be scientific in our approach to birding. If we choose not to be this serious about our avocation (and that is fine), perhaps in the interest of scientific accuracy, we should refrain from submitting sightings. If we are reporting scientific data, we must be responsible for seeing that this information is correct. If a report involves an unusual species, we must be able through field notes, photographs, and/or verification by other observers, to confirm what we have seen. Is this request too much to ask, when you consider the hundreds of hours of pleasure, relaxation, and enjoyment that birds provide for us? As a birder, my answer to this question is an emphatic "No, for accuracy can be a pleasurable challenge!"

IN MEMORIAM

Kenneth Husmann
1919-1986

It is all very well to say that "Charlotte's Web was a web of love which extended beyond her life-span." But you should never lose sight of the fact that it was a web spun by a true arachnid, not by a de facto person. One has eight legs and has been around an unbelievably long time on this earth; the other has two legs and has been around just long enough to raise a lot of hell, drain the swamps, and bring the planet to the verge of extinction.As you say, spiders do not talk to pigs, except in the world of fable. But when conversation does finally take place, in that fabulous and pure world, it is indeed a spider who talks, indeed a pig.

In time, ownership of property will probably carry with it certain obligations, over and above the obligation to pay the tax and keep the mortgage going. There are signs that this is coming, and I think it should come....The earth is common ground and we are all overlords, whether we hold title or not; gradually the idea is taking form that the land must be held in safekeeping, that one generation is to some extent responsible to the next, and that it is contrary to the public good to allow an individual, merely because of his whims or his ambitions, to destroy almost beyond repair any part of the soil or the water or even the view.

I am not convinced that atomic energy, which is currently said to be man's best hope for a better life, is his best hope at all, or even a good bet. I am not sure energy is his basic problem, although the weight of opinion is against me. I would feel more optimistic about a bright future for man if he spent less time proving that he can outwit Nature and more time tasting her sweetness and respecting her seniority.

--E. B. White (1899-1985) courtesy *Orion Magazine*, Winter 1986

To E. B. White, mankind unfolded as part of nature. Mankind remains as a part of nature and, despite his arrogant attempts to separate himself, he will die as part of nature. I don't know if Ken Husmann ever read "*Charlotte's Web*;" I don't even know if he knew of E. B. White. Yet I know Ken would have approved of White's philosophy. All the people, or all the ones I know, who have a deep feeling for our planet, basically emit the same emotions. They are called emotional because they are more concerned about other things besides themselves.

Ken was emotional. He wasn't into pigs and spiders but he loved the birds, flowers, and the interconnections of nature. He stated that he was emotional and expressed it publicly at the legislative sessions as a lobbyist, at hearings, through his bluebird trail at the Waubay National Wildlife Refuge (for which he received the Conservationist of the Year Award), and through his devotion to countless conservation organizations. He gave them all support, money, and research articles.

Ken grew more and more to love those things that were an integral part of nature: so much so that he lost himself within the interconnected web. He became involved. He was a spokesman for nature. I cannot help but believe that, if the world were made up of more emotional people like Ken, it would be a better place. When those who felt differently called Ken emotional, they paid him a tribute. No greater emotion than love exists. Love drove Ken in his attempt to correct injustices to our planet. I am happy to say that it was worth more to me to know one Ken than a million others who feel it is still respectable to take from our planet without acknowledging an obligation. Ken knew taking requires giving, and it is giving that makes the world a better place.

Ken Husmann, 1919-1986. Those attuned can feel the force of a channel of love that permeates the universe. There, in the channel, like a powerful eddy of energy, a force called Ken materialized. Today, 21 January 1986, at 4 pm, the eddy, as mysteriously as it was formed, disappeared back into the stream and flowed out into that universal pool called everlasting love.

Yes, Ken was an animated part of the universe. He felt a kinship for it and now he is a part of it. In Ken, I saw this kinship grow and it gave me happiness to know at least there is a germ of hope for goodness that can spread the feeling of love and peace within the soul of mankind. Ken fought for peace and now he has it.--David Holden, Rt 4, Box 252, Brookings 57006.

UNUSUAL BIRDS IN NEWTON HILLS STATE PARK:
LATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1985

Paul F. Springer
1610 Panorama Drive
Arcata, CA 95521

Mark Skadsen
1904 W 26th Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

During the late spring and summer of 1985, we observed 12 bird species that are not usually thought to occur during the breeding season in, or adjacent to, Newton Hills State Park (NHSP), Lincoln Co., in southeastern South Dakota, 20 miles southeast of Sioux Falls (Figure 1). Definite breeding records were obtained for 3 species (Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, American Redstart, and Rufous-sided Towhee). The other 9 species were seen either during the summer under conditions that suggest possible breeding (Turkey Vulture, Broad-winged Hawk, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Yellow-throated Vireo, Cerulean Warbler, and Scarlet Tanager) or late enough in spring migration that they might have stayed to breed (Veery, Yellow-breasted Chat, and LeConte's Sparrow).

For those interested in birding at NHSP, a checklist was prepared by the 1985 Park Naturalist, Michelle Youngquist. For information on obtaining a copy, contact: Marty DeWitt, Park Manager, NHSP, Box 162, Canton SD 57013.

Species Accounts

Turkey Vulture.--From 21 April to 16 May 1985, 4 to 5 adult Turkey Vultures were seen regularly by Skadsen at NHSP. Summer records include single birds observed on 14 June (Springer) and 4 July (Skadsen). Most often, the Vultures were seen soaring over the east and north-facing slope between the park and the town of Fairview, SD. On 3 August, Skadsen observed 2 immature vultures in good light at close range. Their dark gray heads and light-colored bills were clearly visible. Skadsen also saw 1 immature on 25 August.

Proper nesting habitat for vultures (woodlands adjoining croplands (Johnsgard 1979)) occurs at NHSP. Vultures prefer to nest in caves but will also use hollow logs, shrub thickets, or abandoned buildings, usually placing the nest at or near the ground (Dinsmore et al. 1984, Bent 1937). On 9 May an adult made several treetop-level passes over Skadsen while he was hiking in the McKee Game Production Area east of the Park. Schaefer (1978) reported similar behavior

Newton Hills State Park

WOODLAND

HIKING TRAIL

SCALE

1000 FEET

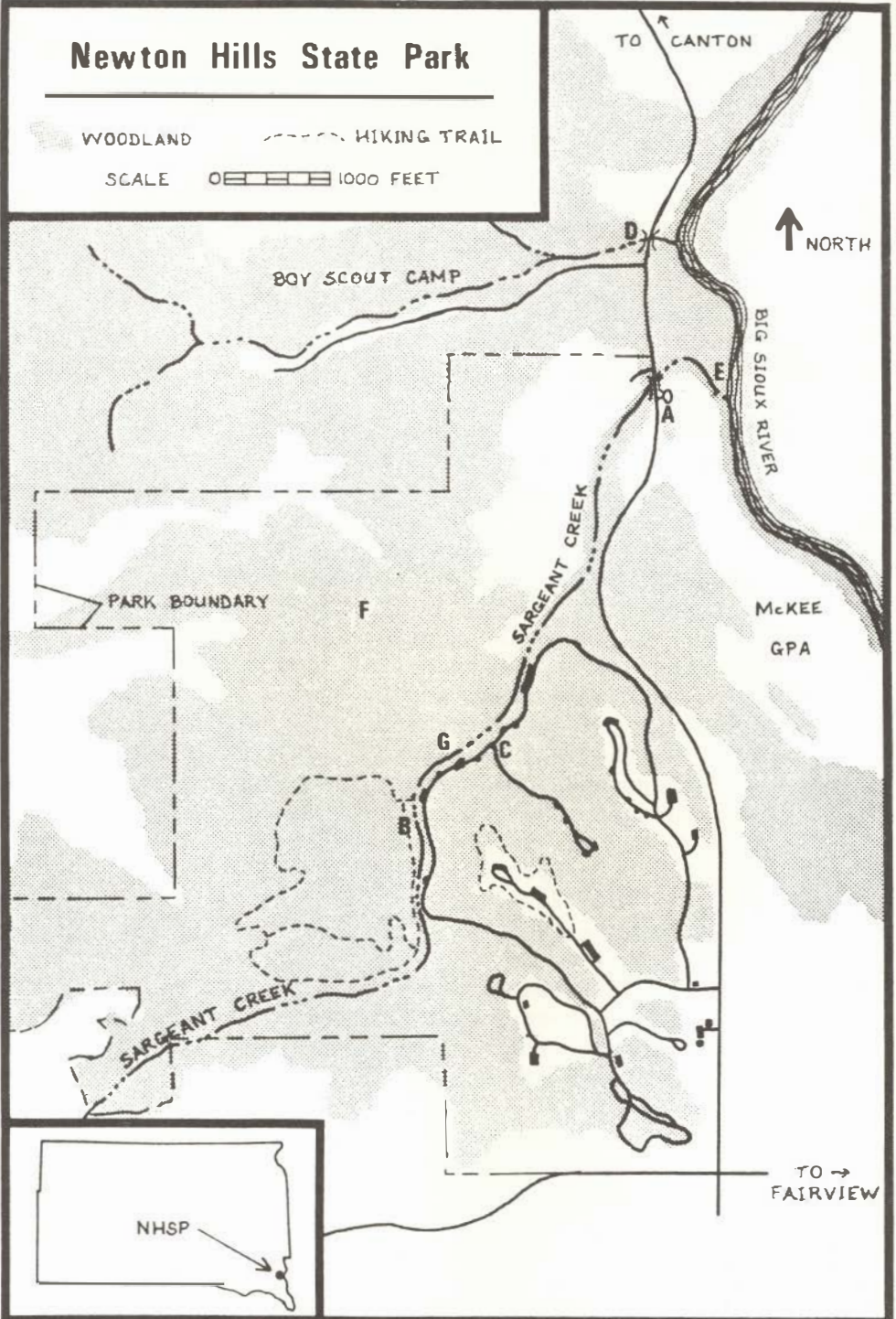


Figure 1. Newton Hills State Park showing locations of Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Cerulean Warbler sightings.

when he visited a nest in southern Iowa, but he did not know if the vultures were defending the nest or the colony's roost 0.3 mile away. Turkey Vultures require between 94 and 111 days from egg laying until flight is achieved (Dinsmore et al. 1984, Bent 1937). This time encompasses the 103 days between the earliest date vultures are found in the area and the sighting of the 2 immatures. These immatures may have roamed from other areas. However, juveniles remained in the vicinity of a nest observed by Kempton (1927) for nearly 2 months after fledgling.

The Turkey Vulture is a fairly common summer resident in local areas along the Missouri River in South Dakota (Whitney et al. 1978). Larson (1925) listed it as an uncommon summer resident in the Sioux Falls area.

Broad-winged Hawk.--On 13 June 1985, Springer observed a Broad-winged Hawk being chased by 2 Blue Jays low over the trees along Sargeant Creek in the northern part of NHSP. An individual was also seen in the same general area on 25 May by Bruce Harris, Dennis Skadsen, Bob Rogers, and John Gilman during the SDOU spring meeting. Although this species nests in northeastern South Dakota (Whitney et al. 1978), no breeding records are known from the southeast; however, Johnson (1958) listed it as a summer resident in Bon Homme Co. in 1932 and Adrian Larson (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel MD, unpublished records, 1934 and 1935) noted that a few summered at Sioux Falls. Stephens et al. (1955) stated that a pair nested in Stone (State) Park, just across the Big Sioux River in northwestern Sioux City, IA, and Harris observed a bird in Minnehaha Co. on 2 June 1972 (Whitney et al. 1978). These records support the possibility that the species may be a rare summer resident in NHSP.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.--On 26 May 1985, Springer observed a pair of sapsuckers nesting about 15 feet up in the trunk of a dead tree in the center of NHSP along Sargeant Creek. When the nest was revisited on 13-14 June, the birds were feeding young. Skadsen located adult birds feeding young in a second nest on 2 June. This nest was about 30 feet up in a live willow (*Salix* sp.) in bottom woodland east of the north end of the park along the Big Sioux River. He saw a pair in the vicinity on 9 May but had not found a nest.

Although sapsuckers breed in northeastern South Dakota (Whitney et al. 1978), these records appear to be the first published for actual nesting in the southeastern part of the state. Visher (1915) considered the bird to be a rare summer resident in Clay Co., the same designation applied by

Johnson (1958) working primarily in Bon Homme Co. Larson (1925) stated that a few may breed in the Sioux Falls area. Two previous unpublished records of sapsucker nests in NHSP were obtained by Harris (pers. comm.), who found a female feeding young in an elm (*Ulmus* sp.) on 20 June 1972 and Gil Blankespoor (pers. comm.), who observed a pair feeding young on 10 June 1982. Evidently the sapsucker is a fairly common nesting bird in NHSP. Other 1985 records include observations of a male on 27 May along the highway at a point 0.5 mile north of the park entrance, a pair on 14 June about 1 mile north of the park entrance (both Springer), and a pair in June near the park shop by Michelle Youngquist.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—For 5 consecutive years gnatcatchers have been sighted at 4 different locations in Newton Hills. The first bird was observed by Richard and Dorothy Rosche (pers. comm.) on 11 June 1981 at the northern end of the park where Sargeant Creek crosses the highway from Canton (Figure 1, location A). The gnatcatcher became very agitated and flew directly at Rosche in response to his "squeaking," all the time giving its nasal call. Although a second bird was not seen, this gnatcatcher behaved as if it were defending a territory. On 3 June 1982, Harris (pers. comm.) noted a gnatcatcher calling along Sargeant Creek in the interior of the park (location B). In June 1983 and 1984, Blankespoor (pers. comm.) saw a pair along Sargeant Creek, 0.3 mile northeast of Harris' bird (location C). He thought that possibly the 1983 pair was nesting. On 25 May 1985, during the SDOU spring meeting, Kenneth Husmann (pers. comm.) observed a gnatcatcher near the highway bridge over the creek near the Boy Scout Camp (location D) and, later that day, Kenneth Graupmann (pers. comm.) saw what may have been the same individual about 0.25 mile farther west along the creek.

In the late afternoon of 13 June 1985, Springer, while "fishing," attracted a gnatcatcher at Location A (Figure 1). He was unaware that this species had been seen there in 1981. The bird called repeatedly but did not seem unusually excited. It foraged in a limited area on both sides of the road in the trees located near the edge of the creek and adjacent fields, but primarily near the top of a 40-foot Box Elder (*Acer negundo*). At one point the bird descended to a level of 5 feet. Here this male gnatcatcher sang a soft, melodious song. Early the following morning, the bird was at the same location but confined its activities mostly to the south side of the top of the Box Elder. About every 10 minutes, the gnatcatcher flew off, usually to the west, only

to return in 10 minutes to the same location. It was never observed to carry food or nesting material. Once, in the top of the Box Elder, the bird was joined by a second gnatcatcher that appeared to have flown from a nearby spot in the tree; no nest was discovered. The 2 birds remained together briefly, but, unfortunately, the second bird was lost in the fluttering leaves. On another occasion the male gnatcatcher immediately chased away an American Robin that had flown into the top of the Box Elder.

Springer reported his observations to Blankespoor who, in turn, informed Skadsen. Skadsen observed the bird singing in the same location on 15 June and noted that it sometimes flew east across a corn field toward the Big Sioux River. Blankespoor saw the gnatcatcher the next day. On 21 June Skadsen and Youngquist observed a male and female gnatcatcher on the tops of wooden fence posts in the area. At the time, the birds were not flying to the Box Elder. Although no gnatcatchers were observed during subsequent visits to the site on 30 June and 4 July, neither of the birds was observed. However, on 1 September, Skadsen saw a female-plumaged bird at this location.

The observations of single or paired gnatcatchers for 5 consecutive years and the behavior of the birds strongly suggest breeding in Newton Hills. The gnatcatcher commonly saddles its tiny nest on a horizontal branch, often at a high elevation (Bent 1949), making the nest difficult to locate. Of interest is an observation of a pair of nesting gnatcatchers from 14 June into July 1931 at Hawarden IA, near the Big Sioux River, about 17 miles south of Newton Hills (Weir 1931). In addition, a pair of gnatcatchers built a nest (later abandoned) on 19 May 1981 at Blue Mounds State Park along the Rock River, a tributary of the Big Sioux River, near Luverne MN, about 45 miles northeast of Newton Hills (Eckert 1981). In recent years, Blue-gray Gnatcatchers have been increasing in numbers and expanding their range north and west in Minnesota (Powell 1983).

Veery.--Springer found a singing Veery in a deep, wooded ravine in the middle of NHSP on 27 May 1985. While the possibility of a migrant is not ruled out, this individual may have been remaining to nest. Agersborg (1885), who worked in southeastern South Dakota, primarily in Clay Co., listed the Veery as a rare summer resident, as did Visher (1915). Larson (1925) stated that "there is a Veery (presumably an occasional individual) to be found here (Sioux Falls area) in summer," and he heard a singing bird in the area on 11 June 1911 (Larson 1912).

Yellow-throated Vireo.--Springer noted a singing bird at the edge of the woods in the southwestern sector of NHSP on 27 May 1985 and a second bird along Sargeant Creek near the northeastern corner of the park on 14 June. The latter bird was seen by Skadsen on 15 June and by Youngquist on 30 June. On 12 July, 2 vireos (presumably males) were seen by Skadsen at the Boy Scout Camp (about 250 yards northwest of the previously observed bird). Occasionally they sang a duet. A single bird was seen at this location on 13 July by Skadsen and Blankespoor. On 11 June 1981, the Rosches (pers. comm.) saw a single bird at the above location along Sargeant Creek. On 25 May 1985, Nathaniel Whitney saw at least 5 Yellow-throated Vireos along the Big Sioux River east of NHSP (Harris 1985).

Although Yellow-throated Vireos are known to nest in northeastern South Dakota (Whitney et al. 1985), only a few breeding season records exist for the southeast. Youngworth (1931) saw several singing birds near Yankton on 4 July 1932 and collected 1 in breeding condition. Johnson (1958), working primarily in Bon Homme Co., listed this vireo as a summer resident in 1932 and cited June and July records by A. P. Larrabee in the Yankton area. A. Larson (USFWS, Laurel MD, unpublished records, 1937 and 1939) indicated the species bred at Sioux Falls.

Cerulean Warbler.--On 15 June 1985 along Sargeant Creek where it joins the Big Sioux River, Skadsen heard and easily saw a male Cerulean Warbler that landed 20 feet overhead on a dead limb (Location E, Figure 1). He watched this bird fly across the creek and resume singing 30 feet up in a Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). Within 1 to 2 minutes, a second Cerulean Warbler landed 2 feet from the first bird. The singing male immediately gave chase and, after a fight lasting 4 or 5 seconds, the intruding male flew to the north along the river while the territorial male resumed his perch. Both birds were heard singing a short time later. On 22 June, Skadsen again saw a singing male at this location. Usually this bird sang from high up in a large Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) but was also seen moving through lower trees in the triangular area from the mouth of the creek north along each watercourse for about 75 yards. On 15 June Youngquist and Skadsen watched a male Cerulean Warbler bathe in the creek. A singing male was still present at the same location along the Big Sioux River on 5 July (Lehman, pers. comm.).

On 25-27 May 1985 during and after the spring SDOU meeting, many people viewed a singing male Cerulean Warbler

found by Harris in treetops along a small drainage in the northern part of NHSP (Location F). A recent summer record was a male seen by Blankespoor (pers. comm.) on 10 June 1982 along Sargeant Creek in the center of the park (Location G). Peterjohn (1983) reported a Cerulean Warbler seen on 21 May 1983 by D. Ewert at Sioux City IA, 55 miles south of the park.

Although neither a nest nor a female was found, the males Skadsen saw were in their preferred nesting habitat: moist river bottomland forest with large trees and without heavy undergrowth. Nests are difficult to locate, usually high in trees, well out from the trunks (Bent 1953, Griscom and Sprunt 1957).

Currently the Cerulean Warbler is considered not to be a breeding species in eastern South Dakota but only a casual spring transient (Whitney et al. 1978). Dinsmore et al. (1984) listed this warbler as a local summer resident, with at least a few nesting, in southern and eastern Iowa. Johnsgard (1979) showed it as breeding along the Missouri River in southeastern Nebraska, with its northern limits being uncertain. Stephens (1957) listed a nest record by Aughey in Dakota Co. in extreme northeastern Nebraska in June 1865. Roberts (1936) said the Cerulean Warbler was expanding its range in Minnesota via the Mississippi River bottomlands and Griscom and Sprunt (1957) reported an apparent range extension in the northeastern United States.

American Redstart.--On 13-14 June, Springer observed 6 singing male American Redstarts along the last 300 yards of Sargeant Creek as it leaves NHSP and enters the Big Sioux River. On 15 June, at the same location, Skadsen saw 3 territorial males chasing each other through the trees bordering the creek. Also on 15 June, Skadsen located a redstart nest with at least 1 nestling. Typical for this species, the nest was placed in a vertical fork, well hidden by foliage, 9 feet up in a shrubby Box Elder. The nest was constructed mostly of grasses, bark strips, and some plant down woven into a neat, compact cup. On 22 June, Skadsen returned and found the nest empty but saw an adult male feeding a fledgling within 50 feet of the nest. By 4 July most of the redstarts had dispersed from this location. In southeastern South Dakota the redstart is listed as a very local breeder (Whitney et al. 1978).

Yellow-breasted Chat.--Springer observed a chat on 27 May 1985 along the creek in the Boy Scout Camp, several hundred feet west of the highway bridge. On the previous day Rogers

(pers. comm.) heard and saw a chat at the park entrance. While these birds could have been migrants, the late dates suggest the possibility of breeding birds. As summer residents, chats are common along the Missouri River Trench but uncommon in suitable habitat in eastern South Dakota (Whitney et al. 1978). Larson (1925) rated the chat as "not a very common summer resident; breeds" in the Sioux Falls area.

Scarlet Tanager.--Springer observed a female Scarlet Tanager picking up nesting material from the ground and carrying it away in the northeastern part of NHSP on 14 June 1985. According to Whitney et al. (1978), no recent nests of the species have been found in South Dakota, although Harris saw a female building a nest at Hartford Beach on 11 July 1967. They considered the tanager to be an uncommon summer resident in the eastern part of the state, listing a number of records in the northeast and noting that it also occurs in wooded areas such as Newton Hills. On 15-27 May 1985, during and after the SDOU spring meeting, the authors noted at least 5 tanagers in various locations in NHSP.

Rufous-sided Towhee.--On 14 June 1985, in the northern part of NHSP, Springer observed an adult male towhee accompanied by 2 fledgling towhees still in streaked plumage and 1 fledgling Brown Cowbird. This nesting record is apparently the first one published for the eastern subspecies in South Dakota. Whitney et al. (1978) stated that this subspecies "undoubtedly nests in suitable habitat in the eastern third but no nests have been found." The eastern subspecies was said to be a common summer resident in Union Co. (Stephens et al. 1955), Clay Co. (Agersborg 1885), Visher 1915), and the Sioux Falls area (Larson 1925), but at present it apparently is very patchy in its breeding distribution in southeast South Dakota. Harris (pers. comm.) observed a singing male in Union County State Park on 30 June 1968. The towhee appears to be a fairly common bird at NHSP because, during and after the SDOU meeting on 25-27 June 1985, the authors and others saw at least 5 individuals. Skadsen observed a singing male in the park on 2 June 1985, and he and Blankespoor saw a towhee there on 12 July 1985.

LeConte's Sparrow.--Skadsen, Harris, and D. Skadsen observed a singing LeConte's Sparrow on 25 May 1985 at the western edge of NHSP. The bird sang from an 18-inch-high perch in weedy, abandoned cropland. Whitney et al. (1978) listed LeConte's Sparrow as a rare summer resident in wet meadows and

marsh edges in eastern South Dakota; spring migration occurs in the last week of April and the first 2 weeks of May. Johnsgard (1979) wrote that the choice nesting habitat is alkaline wetlands but that the species will also breed less commonly in domestic hayfields and retired cropland. The late May date and the fact that the bird returned to the same perch after having been flushed suggest a possible breeding attempt.

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GENERAL NOTES

HOUSE FINCH AT ABERDEEN.--On 12 November 1985, after several days of hard E winds and a light snow (snow was much heavier in most of the state), I banded and photographed an immature House Finch in female-appearing plumage. Because of the eastern-prevailing winds, one is tempted to speculate an eastern, rather than western, origin for this individual. The bird fed at hanging sunflower heads and was also observed by George Prisbe and Everett Montgomery. The House Finch was not again observed at the feeding station. This is the second House Finch I have encountered at Aberdeen, the first having been collected on 27 November 1981 (see SDBN 34:19-20).--Dan A. Tallman, Northern State College, Aberdeen 57401.

COMMON LOON IN RAPID CITY, MID-WINTER BALD EAGLE SURVEY, AND 1985 PRAIRIE FALCON NESTING SURVEY RESULTS.--On 10 November 1985, a Common Loon was found in a snowbank in Rapid City. The Rapid City Animal Shelter retrieved the bird and reported it to the Department of Game, Fish and Parks. Close examination of the loon detected no broken bones or external damage. The bird appeared to be in good physical shape, just a little tired and confused. It was released on Canyon Lake in Rapid City on 12 November. The loon was last observed fishing in the lake.

The 1985 National Wildlife Federation Mid-winter Bald Eagle Survey resulted in 496 eagles counted in South Dakota. This number was an increase of about 35% from the 1984 survey. 54 participants surveyed the entire state, tallying 273 Bald Eagles and 223 Golden Eagles during January. Surveys were conducted by local Wildlife Conservation Officers, Wildlife Biologists, and personnel from the USFS, National Wildlife Refuges, and Corps of Engineers.

For several years, the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks has conducted, in the NW portion of the state, intensive surveys of nesting Prairie Falcon to map all active eyries. During the last 2 years, a number of eyries have been monitored to determine nesting success. The 1985 survey counted 4.7 young per eyrie. Fledgling success was down this year, possibly due to the extremely dry conditions in that part of the state.—Ted A. Benzon, SD Game, Fish and Parks, 3305 W South Street, Rapid City 57702.

BANDED AMERICAN GOLDFINCH RECOVERED IN WISCONSIN.—An American Goldfinch that I banded 16 March 1983 was recovered on 11 March 1985 at Boscobel, Wisconsin by Tad Peak. The bird was banded (1630-95981) as a second-year male. From these data, one can not be sure if this individual's presence in South Dakota was accidental or if the bird regularly traverses both our state and Wisconsin. In any event, Boscobel is in extreme SW Wisconsin, about 350 miles SE of Aberdeen. —Dan A. Tallman, Northern State College, Aberdeen 57401.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Dictionary of American Bird Names by Ernest A. Choate revised by Raymond A. Paynter, Jr. 1985. The Harvard Common Press, Boston 226 pp. softbound \$9.95

Snowbird...Redbird...Camp Robber...Cheewee...Daddy Long Legs...Peabody Bird...Have you ever heard non-birders use these local bird names and puzzled over which species they were referring to? Or, have you wondered what the name "gallinule" or "grosbeak" means; or, why the nightjar family is called "Goatsuckers"; or, after whom the MacGillivray's or Kirkland's Warbler was named?

Wonder no more. The answers to the above questions and many others can be found quickly and easily in *The Dictionary of American Bird Names*, a compact, pocket-sized paperback.

This book is a revised edition of Ernest A. Choate's dictionary, published in 1973 and based on the fifth edition of the American Ornithologists' Union's *Checklist of North American Birds*. Raymond A. Paynter's revision conforms the book to the 6th A.O.U. checklist and also corrects previous errors in derivations and origins of names.

The book's purpose is "to promote an appreciation of the common and scientific names of North American birds,"

through an exploration of the names' origins and their meanings in the past. Using an A to Z alphabetical format, this dictionary is divided into 2 parts. The first section lists the common names of North American birds. The derivation, including the original country or language (such as "booby," which in Spanish means "stupid"), is occasionally given. Also provided is an explanation of the origins of names such as "catbird" (so named because 1 of its notes resembles a cat's mewing). Under genus names, such as Curlew, information about the origin of each name is listed. The second part lists the scientific name, makes reference to the bird's original describer, and gives familial classification.

The book contains two added bonuses. One is an appendix, supplying the reader with about 100 brief biographical citations of ornithologists, naturalists and others for whom bird species are named. The other bonus is the glossary that lists in alphabetical order the common and scientific names for all of the birds listed in the 6th A.O.U. Checklist. Birds in the 5th edition but not the 6th are included with brackets. To avoid confusion, colloquial names along with the corresponding scientific names are also included.

If you are looking for a reference book that provides concise data on bird names, both common and scientific with mention of colloquial names, and interesting biographical data on the people for whom the birds were originally named, then this relatively inexpensive paperback is just the book for you!--Jocelyn L. Baker.

The Bicentennial of John James Audubon by Alton A. Lindsey. 1985. Indiana University Press, Bloomington IN. 175 pp. hardbound, \$17.50.

A handsome, arrogant, well-to-do, talented artist, accomplished musician, graceful dancer, impressive athlete: the bastard son of a French lieutenant, is sent to Pennsylvania (to avoid conscription in the Napoleonic wars), rises to fame in North America and England, and becomes a legend. Sound interesting? The subject of this brief and general description is, of course, John James Audubon. Audubon is certainly as eccentric and entertaining as we have come to expect our heroes to be.

Noted author and ecologist Alton Lindsey, along with 5 other contributors, has put together a well-illustrated biography of this incredible man. The book contains 11 chapters, along with an epilogue and biochronology.

Each of the initial 7 chapters addresses a different

side of the multifaceted and enigmatic Audubon. His life is chronicled as a self-taught artist and entrepreneur, a writer and story-teller, a general field biologist, all-round naturalist, zealous hunter, accomplished woodsman, obsessed ornithologist, and as a man, father, and husband: but, interestingly enough, not as a conservationist. To the authors' credit, this book does not attempt to make a hero of Audubon, but fairly criticizes and exposes the shortcomings of the man, his art, and his science. However, excuses (explanations) are offered on such matters as Audubon's blatant plagiarism of Wilson, improbable combinations, due to habitat and range, of bird and plant species within the same painting, and Audubon's propensity for lying and exaggerating in his story-telling, letters, and other writings. These faults have caused Audubon to be viewed as unreliable by many of today's professional ornithologists. This situation is unfortunate, since his contributions, through his exhaustive journals and detailed paintings, are enormous. He truly was "a patient, keen-eyed messenger, bringing us news from nature."

The last 4 chapters, by Lindsey alone, provide a more general view of the artist and Audubon's increasing realization, in later life, of the need for conservation--although a conservationist Audubon certainly was not! A separate chapter furnishes interesting information on the history, presentday programs, and policies of the National Audubon Society.

With the possible exception of Lindsey's writing, all of the chapters are very readable. I would suggest, however, that each chapter be read at different sittings since the chapters contrast in literary style and contain much overlapping information and events.

I heartily recommend this book. What I feel will appeal most to SDOU members are the accounts of bird populations that are totally incomprehensible by contemporary standards. Audubon reports on the now extinct Passenger Pigeon in roosts of over 2 billion; flocks of Great White Herons, hundreds at a time; and White Ibis nesting by the 10's of thousands. Also of interest are the references to Audubon's associates and contemporaries, names our field guides have made familiar to us: Swainson, Bachman, MacGillivray, Bewick, Townsend, and Nuttall.--George Prisbe.

Loon Magic by Tom Klein. 1985. Paper Birch Press Inc., Ashland WI. 146 pp. hardbound, \$40.00.

This coffee-table book is a loon-lover's dream come

true. The text is filled with glorious color photographs of these handsome and wild birds. Despite the obvious difficulty of photographing uncooperative loons, these pictures are exceptional and are the highpoint of the book. I highly recommend it for all who get a kick from seeing a loon.

One must take this book as the author meant it to be: "not an ornithological textbook....[it is] meant to be read, not studied....while Loon Magic [is] about all four species of loons....it focuses upon the Common Loon." Indeed, for all practical purposes, the book is only about the Common Loon, despite a few photographs and references to other species scattered throughout the text. The book is easy and enjoyable reading, written in a rather folksy style, but, nevertheless, containing a wealth of loon information--indeed, just about everything you could possibly want to learn.

I was irritated by a sprinkling throughout the chapters of an odd bias against the scientific community. Why should the loon's eyes be red? Red light is quickly filtered by water, making the eye invisible to the loon's prey at depths below 15 feet. Klein quips "scientifically this is a solid explanation, but don't tell any artists or poets." He characterizes reviewing the technical literature as "chipping away at icebergs." I would think that a concise and unambiguous writing style should be the goal of artists and scientists alike. However, Klein does draw on scientific research and even compliments studies of loon calls (although, disappointingly, does not reproduce any of the sonagrams resulting from this work).

The only omission I found is that Klein seems unaware of the AOU's very recent splitting the Atlantic and Pacific races of the Arctic Loon into separate species. Klein bemoans the lack of interest in loons in the deep South, but does little to remedy this situation. The only picture of a basic-plumage (winter) loon is of a bird swimming directly away from the observer. A section of winter loon pictures and identification pointers would have greatly added to the information presented in this book.

The text does contain a wealth of fascinating information. Loons, for example, are among the heaviest birds for their size (presumably an adaptation for diving). A pair of loons consumes a ton of fish in a 15-week nesting period. The official status of Common Loons is given for North America; United States loon populations are healthy only in northern Minnesota. Finally, with a list of 50 questions about loons, every reader can become a local authority on this ancient and inspiring bird.-- Dan A. Tallman.

THE 1985 FALL MIGRATION

by Bruce Harris
Box 605 Clear Lake 57226

Fair weather lasted until early November. A heavy freeze occurred about the 10th and snow fell by the 15th. A blizzard, dropping up to 12 inches of snow, hit on the 31st.

We recorded about equal numbers of early and late migrants. Highlights of the season include: the second state record for the Red-throated Loon; very heavy flights of Snow Geese along the Missouri River; a Barrow's Goldeneye at Rapid City for the 8th consecutive winter; 4 East River records for Whooping Cranes, and an unidentified gull at Yankton was apparently either a Thayer's (1 previous state record) or Iceland Gull (new for the state), pending examination of photographs taken by Willis Hall. Other special birds include: Surf Scoter, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Kittiwake, Parula Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Connecticut Warbler Gray-headed Junco, and House Finch.

Contributors cited in this report are:

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Mike H. Getman (MHG)	George Prisbe (GP)
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Ken Graupmann (KG)	Richard C. Rosche (RCR)
Willis Hall (WH)	Charles Rogge (CR)
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Bruce K. Harris (BKH)	William A. Schultze (WAS)
Augie Hoeger (AH)	Dennis R. Skadsen (DRS)
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Dennis L. Lengkeek (DLL)	Nat R. Whitney (NRW)
Richard Marko (RM)	Jean Wylie (JW)

RED-THROATED LOON--19 October 1985, Fall River Co., Angustora Reservoir (RCR, DJR).

COMMON LOON--Reports from Deuel (3), Day (2), Yankton, Fall River, and Charles Mix Co.

- PIED-BILLED GREBE--11 November, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 14 November, Gregory Co., 3 (GLS).
- HORNED GREBE--9 August, Spink Co., breeder ? (PM). 6 October, Meade Co. (JLB). 13 October, Buffalo Co., Missouri River (GB). 21 November, Yankton, 3, very late (WH). Reports also from Roberts and Deuel Co.
- RED-NECKED GREBE--5 September, Day Co. (KHH).
- EARED GREBE--2 September, Harding Co., 35 (JLB). 6 October, Meade Co. (JLB).
- WESTERN GREBE--22 September, Gregory Co. (GLS). 1 November, Codington Co., 3 (BKH). 3 November, Fall River Co. (RAP). 21 November, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 21 November, Yankton Co., 6 (WH). Reports also from Meade, Buffalo, Pennington, and Butte Co. Clark's Grebe not separated in this report.
- AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN--3 November, Minnehaha Co., 2 (MSS, DRS).
- DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT--24 November, Yankton Co. (WH). 8 October, Waubay NWR, peak 3,000 (RLB). 22 September, Gregory Co., 90 (GLS).
- GREAT BLUE HERON--17 November, Turner Co. (LJA). 16 November, Brookings Co. (NJH).
- GREAT EGRET--21 October, Kingsbury Co., 7, very late (LIW). Reports also from Lincoln, Minnehaha, and Charles Mix Co.
- SNOWY EGRET--21 October, Kingsbury Co., latest ever (LIW). 25 September, Lincoln Co. (LJA).
- CATTLE EGRET--25 September, Day Co., 60 (RLB). 13 October, Brule Co. (GB).
- TUNDRA SWAN--18 September, McPerson Co., Ordway Memorial Prairie, earliest ever (DAT). 20 September, Waubay NWR (RLB). 13 November, Waubay NWR, peak of 4000 (RLB). 13 November, Deuel Co., 8 flocks (BKH, MSS).
- GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE--20 September, Waubay NWR, very early, peaked eventually at 2000 (RLB).
- SNOW GOOSE--23 September, Waubay NWR, 20, ties earliest date, peak count of season was 8000 (RLB). Unprecedented migration West River. 9 November, Gregory Co., Burke, ca. 25,000 in 2.5 hours (GLS). 9 November, Charles Mix Co., 6000 (DRS). Sand Lake NWR, peak number 115,000 (in contrast to over 200,000 in other years).
- WOOD DUCK--7 September, Lacreek NWR, 25 (JLB, GLS). 19 October, Gregory Co., 10 (GLS). 16 November, Turner Co. (LJA). 12 November, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 9 November, Codington Co., 10 (JMG).
- GREEN-WINGED TEAL--11 November, Charles Mix Co., 13 (DRS). 10 November, Deuel Co. (BKH).
- AMERICAN BLACK DUCK--17 November, Yankton Co. (WH).
- NORTHERN SHOVELER--Early October, Waubay NWR, 15,000 (RLB). 15 November, Yankton Co., 3 (WH).
- GADWALL--12 November, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 10 November, Codington Co. (JMG).
- AMERICAN WIGEON--23 September, Waubay NWR, 3500 (RLB). 17 Nov., Yankton Co. (WH).
- CANVASBACK--5 October, Waubay NWR, peaked at 5000, earlier than usual (RLB).
- REDHEAD--26 November, Yankton Co. (WH).
- RING-NECKED DUCK--26 November, Yankton Co., 2 (WH). 14 November, Charles Mix Co., 2 (DRS).

OLDSQUAW--7-17 November, Yankton Co., 2 on 12th (WH).
 SURF SCOTER--11-13 November, Gregory Co. (GLS, OLL).
 WHITE-WINGED SCOTER--27 October, Deuel Co., 3 (MSS, BKH). 9 November, Deuel Co., 3 (BKH). 2 November, Minnehaha Co. (MSS, GB). 12 November, Yankton Co. (WH). 13 November, Gregory Co., 2 (GLS).
 COMMON GOLDENEYE--19 October, Waubay NWR (RLB). 8 November, Waubay NWR, 50 (RLB).
 BARRROW'S GOLDENEYE--11 November, Rapid City (JLB); 8th winter.
 BUFFLEHEAD--20 September, Waubay NWR, 3 (RLB). 22 November, Yankton Co., 4 (WH).
 TURKEY VULTURE--3 August (2) and 25 August (1), Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, immature birds, nested in area? (MSS).
 RED-BREASTED MERGANSER--20 October, Yankton Co., 7 (WH).
 OSPREY--11 November, Yankton Co., very late (WH). Reports also from Hughes, Fall River, Minnehaha, and Charles Mix Co., and Lacreek NWR.
 BALD EAGLE--16 October, Sand Lake NWR (WAS). 29 November, Roberts Co., 3 (GF). 14 November, Pennington Co. (MJP).
 NORTHERN HARRIER--Charles Mix Co., observed killing pheasant (DRS).
 SHARP-SHINNED HAWK--Reports from Deuel, Roberts, Day, Brown, and Pennington Co.
 COOPER'S HAWK--Reports from Roberts, Deuel, Day (4), and Fall River Co.
 NORTHERN GOSHAWK--1 September, Codington Co., very early (BM)
 RED-TAILED HAWK--13 October, Sully Co., 2 dark Harlan's form (DAT, ECM, GP).
 FERRUGINOUS HAWK--10 August, Clark Co., good details on possible breeding in new area (PM). 17 September, Minnehaha Co., very early (LJA). 17 November (12) and 3 November (14), Fall River, Butte, Bennett, and Shannon Co. (RAP).
 ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK--7 September, Lacreek NWR (JLB, GLS). Not a good flight year.
 GOLDEN EAGLE--8 October, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 19 October, Day Co. (RLB). 3 November, Fall River and Shannon Co., 16 (RAP). 17 November, Codington Co. (WM).
 MERLIN--15 September, Pennington Co. (NRW). 22 September, Codington Co. (BM). Reports also from Pierre (feeding on robin), Fall River, Charles Mix, and Sully Co.
 PEREGRINE FALCON--30 September, Custer Co., bird survived after flying into window (fide KM).
 PRAIRIE FALCON--10 September, Codington Co. (JMG). 25 September, Codington Co. (BM). 18 October, Codington Co. (BKH).
 SHARP-TAILED GROUSE--2 records from Day Co. and 1 from Roberts (RLB, MHG).
 NORTHERN BOBWHITE--24 November, Jackson Co. (KG).
 AMERICAN COOT--28 November, Yankton Co., 23 (MSS).
 SANDHILL CRANE--26 November, Jackson Co., 65, late migrants (MJP).
 WHOOPIING CRANE--17 October, Clark Co., 4 (RK). 26 October, Faulk Co., 2 (BA). 12 October, Edmunds Co., 2 radio-equipped birds monitored by GF&P (RM). 28 and 29 October, Corson Co., 7 (BC fide RM).
 BLACK-BELLIED PLDVER--6 October, Meade Co. (NRW). 6 October, Pennington Co. (JLB).

LESSER GOLDEN PLOVER--13 August, Jackson Co. (KG).
SEMIPALMATED PLOVER--7 July and 29 August, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 8
September, Meade Co. (NRW). 19, 21, 29 July, Jackson Co., migrants (KG).
12 July, Sioux Falls (AH).
AMERICAN AVOCET--26 October, Minnehaha Co., very late (GB). 15 August, Waubay
NWR, 75 (RLB). 2 September, Butte Co., 55 (JLB). 19 October, Meade Co.
(JLB).
GREATER YELLOWLEGS--27 October, Deuel Co., 3 (BKH).
LESSER YELLOWLEGS--17 November, Charles Mix Co., 1, latest ever (DRS).
SOLITARY SANDPIPER--Reports from Pennington Co. (JLB) and Lacreek NWR (JLB,
GLS).
SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER--3 dates in July, Jackson Co. (KG).
LEAST SANDPIPER--Reports from Jackson, Butte, Pennington, and Lawrence Co.
BAIRD'S SANDPIPER--12 and 19 July, Jackson Co., migrants (KG). Reports also
from Lacreek NWR, Meade, and Butte Co. (JLB).
PECTORAL SANDPIPER--2 November, Minnehaha Co., very late (GB). Reports also
from Lacreek NWR and Meade Co. (JLB).
DUNLIN--19 and 23 November, Minnehaha Co., very few fall SD records (GB).
STILT SANDPIPER--12 and 21 July, Jackson Co. (KG). 7 September, Lacreek NWR
(JLB, GLS).
BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER--27 and 29 August, Jackson Co., details in June 1986
Bird Notes.
SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER--28 September, Charles Mix Co., several in mixed flock,
call heard (DRS). 7 September, Minnehaha Co., 15, calls heard (MSS, GB).
28 September, several in mixed flock but call not heard (PM).
LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER--19 and 26 November, Minnehaha Co., late (GB).
AMERICAN WOODCOCK--14 November, Sully Co., ties latest ever (BJ).
WILSON'S PHALAROPE--26 September, Minnehaha Co., very late (GB). 3 and 11
October, Kingsbury Co. (LIW).
GULL SP.--see note in introductory paragraph.
FRANKLIN'S GULL--15 and 27 October, Codington Co. (BKH).
BONAPARTE'S GULL--15 November, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 12 November, Gregory
Co., 13 (GLS). 19 and 22 November, Yankton Co., very late (WH). Observed
also in Deuel, Codington, and Minnehaha Co.
RING-BILLED GULL--14 October, Fall River Co., Angustora Reservoir, 200 (RAP).
GLAUCOUS GULL--24-30 November, Gavin's Point, 1st year bird (WH, MSS).
BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE--15 November, Ft. Randall, closely observed (DRS).
COMMON TERN--6 October, Butte Co., 4, very late (JLB).
FORSTER'S TERN--26 September, Codington Co. (BKH). 28 September, Charles Mix
Co., 22, late (DRS).
LEAST TERN--17 August, Minnehaha Co., Sioux Falls sewage pond, out of normal
range (GB).
BLACK TERN--13 and 15 September, Roberts Co. (BKH). 7 September, Lacreek NWR,
7 (JLB, GLS). 28 September, Charles Mix Co. (DRS).
GREAT HORNED OWL--15 October, Dewey Co., arctic race (WH, WIH).
SNOWY OWL--25 November, Deuel Co., only report (DEK).
BURROWING OWL--1-20 August, Custer Co., 24 on breeding ground (MM).

SHORT-EARED OWL--Reports from Deuel and Brookings Co.
COMMON NIGHTHAWK--2 October, Minnehaha Co., very late (MSS). Pennington and
Custer Co., flocks of 100-120 (NRW, MM).
COMMON POORWILL--7 October, Fall River Co., 2, very late (MJP).
CHIMNEY SWIFT--25 September, Minnehaha Co., very late (MSS).
RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD--22 September, Brown Co. (DAT). Reports also from
Codington, Moody, Lincoln, Gregory, Minnehaha, Roberts and Brookings Co.
OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER--12 September, Clay Co., eating Monarch and Underwing
Moth (LJA). 14 September, Yankton Co. (WH). 16 September, Brown Co. (GP).
Observed also in Lincoln, Codington, and Gregory Co.
EASTERN WOOD-PECKER--22 September, Minnehaha Co., late (GB).
EASTERN PHOEBE--9 October, Minnehaha Co., very late (GB). 21 September,
Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 18 September, Yankton Co. (WH).
SAY'S PHOEBE--17 September, Charles Mix Co., late (DRS).
GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER--17 September, Minnehaha Co., very late (GB, MSS).
EASTERN KINGBIRD--18 September, Moody and Lincoln Co. (LJA).
PURPLE MARTIN--17 September, Minnehaha Co., 4, very late (MSS).
BARN SWALLOW--14 August, Charles Mix Co., active nests (DRS).
AMERICAN CROW--13 November, Codington Co., 500 (RLB). 8 October, Charles Mix
Co., 378 (ORS).
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH--Very good flight. 25 August, Codington Co. (BKH). 14
August, Brown Co., banded bird with unossified skull and in heavy molt:
evidence of breeding?--33 banded in Brown Co. during period (DAT). Early
also in Gregory, Roberts, Minnehaha, and Clay Co.
PYGMY NUTHATCH--18 September, Rapid City, 6 (NRW).
WINTER WREN--17 October, Gregory Co., banded (GLS). 20 September, Brown Co.
(GP). 21 September, Codington Co. (JW).
SEdge WREN--6 October, Lincoln Co. (MSS).
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET--1 October, Minnehaha Co., 2, very early (MSS).
RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET--7 October, Deuel Co. (BKH).
BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER--1 September, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park
(MSS). 12 September, Lincoln Co. (LJA).
EASTERN BLUEBIRD--24 October, Stanley Co., 6 (DCB). 13-23 November, Yankton
Co. (WH).
MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD--17 October, Fall River Co. (MJP).
VEERY--31 August, Brown Co., banded (DAT).
GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH--26 September, Gregory Co., banded (GLS).
SWAINSON'S THRUSH--8 October, Brown Co., banded (DAT). 3 October, Minnehaha
Co., banded (CR, GR).
HERMIT THRUSH--28 September, Codington Co. (JMG).
VARIED THRUSH--11 November, Pierre (DCB).
NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD--23 August, Gregory Co. (GLS).
WATER PIPIT--27 October, Deuel Co., 2 (BKH).
SPRAGUE'S PIPIT--22 October, Deuel Co. (BKH).
NORTHERN SHRIKE--26 October, Meade Co. (JLB). 28 October, Jackson Co., dead
on road (KG). 29 October, Brown Co. (DAT).
LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE--16 September, Clay Co. (LJA). 7 September, Lacreek NW

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RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

THE 1986 SDOU SPRING MEETING WILL BE HELD AT HOT SPRINGS ON 23-25 MAY 1986.

DETAILS ON MOTELS AND CAMPGROUNDS WILL BE MAILED SEPARATELY
A TENTATIVE SCHEDULE INCLUDES:

- 23 MAY: 1:00-5:00 pm Checklist Committee Meeting
6:30-9:00 pm Registration and talk on National Graslands
Brookside Apartment meeting room
- 24 MAY: Field trips leave from Mammoth Site Parking Lot at 7:00 pm
1. Edgemont
 2. Ardmore/Olerichs
 3. Angostura
- 5:00-6:00 Board of Directors meeting
6:30- Banquet and Speakers at Lutheran Church
1. Rich Klockas from Wind Cave Park
 2. George Probasco on Ozark research
- 25 MAY: Field trip to Wind Cave at 7:00 am
or canoe excursion to Angostura at 6:00 am
or bird on your own
- 12:00 noon: picnic and checklist review