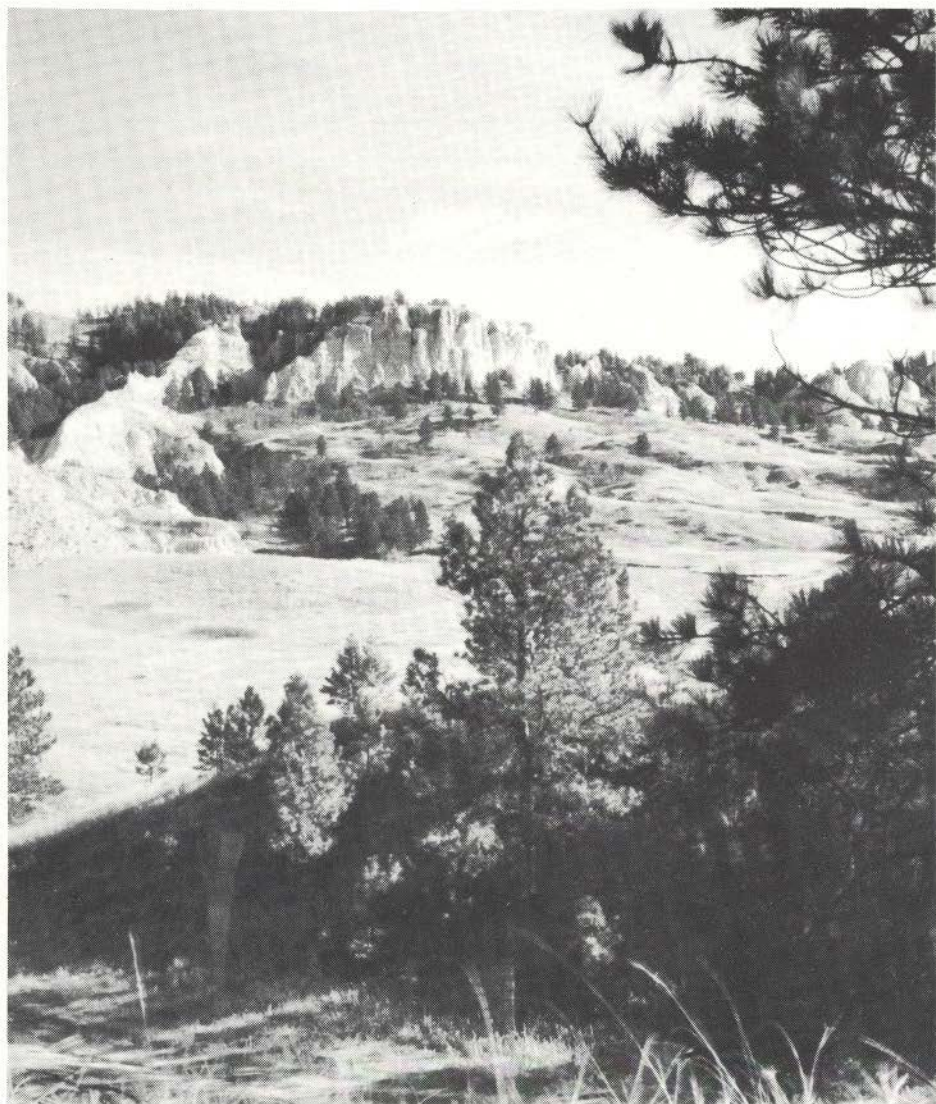

SOUTH DAKOTA
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION



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NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Hot Springs was the site of the SDOU 1986 Spring Meeting, held on 23-25 May. About 60 people from South Dakota, Illinois, Nebraska, and Montana registered. Participants learned of the various habitats and inhabitants of the Buffalo Gap National Grasslands from Al Williamson, who spoke on Friday evening. George Probasco and Rick Kluhas, Saturday evening's banquet speakers, enlightened guests on the plants and animals of the Missouri Limestone Glades and research and management at Wind Cave National Park. All the speakers gave informative and well-illustrated presentations.



Highlights of the Board of Director's meeting were: 1) the approval of a semi-annual newsletter to be called "The Lark Bunting," edited by Dennis Skadsen; 2) the approval of a \$3.00 dues increase, effective 1 January 1987, for all membership categories except Life Memberships (no increase) and Junior Memberships (\$1.50 increase); the appointment of Dennis Skadsen as chairperson of the Environmental Concerns Committee; 4) the creation of a Breeding Bird Atlasing Committee that will develop the feasibility and guidelines for an atlasing project; 5) the decision to host a joint Fall 1987 meeting with the Inland Bird Banding Association in Rapid City; 6) the acceptance of the Kenneth Husmann Memorial Fund that will award annually a scholarship to an ornithology or natural history student and of the James W. Johnson Memorial Fund that will support the publication of the revised edition of *The Birds of South Dakota*; 7) a report from the Checklist Committee that the revision of the bird book is proceeding on schedule and that the first draft of the by-laws and procedures for the submission of rare bird records has been written.

Field trips on Saturday and Sunday to Angostura Reservoir, Wind Cave National Park, and other Hot Springs environs produced 130 species, including some surprises. Four Brewer's Sparrows' nests with eggs were discovered west of Edgemont. Sage Thrashers sang in the same area. A Snowy Egret, Cinnamon Teal, White-faced Ibis, a late Water Pipit, Northern Mockingbird, and a male Scarlet Tanager (discovered late Sunday afternoon) were all unexpected observations.

Many thanks to the local committee, chaired by Juanita and Richard Peterson, whose arrangements made for a very successful weekend of birding and programs. SDOU members can now look forward to the fall meeting, which will be in Watertown on 26-28 September 1986. The paper sessions and the banquet speaker will be entertaining and informative. Field outings should provide some outstanding fall birding. Plan on attending.

BIRD SPECIES ASSOCIATED WITH GREEN ASH WOODLANDS IN THE SLIM BUTTES, SOUTH DAKOTA

by Robert A. Hodorff and Carolyn Hull Sieg
USDA Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
Rapid City 57701

Introduction

In western South Dakota, native deciduous woodlands are uncommon, constituting less than 1% of the total land area (Boldt et al. 1978). The Green Ash/Common Chokecherry (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica/Prunus virginiana*) habitat type is the major deciduous habitat type in northwestern South Dakota (Hansen and Hoffman 1985). This type occurs in depressions, draws, and along streams where favorable moisture conditions prevail. In many areas, Green Ash woodlands are in serious decline (Boldt et al. 1978). Stands in late stages of decline (referred to as open-canopy stands) are characterized by sparse overstory trees, shrubs that are nonexistent or in scattered remnants, and rare or absent regeneration of shrubs and trees. Healthy, productive Green Ash woodlands (known as closed-canopy stands) are characterized by moderately dense tree stands, a dense shrub layer with various shrub species present, and varying age classes of trees and shrubs.

Research in North Dakota indicates that Green Ash woodlands provide critical habitat for many bird species (Faanes 1984, Gaines and Kohn 1982, Hopkins 1983). However, little is known about how stand condition of Green Ash woodlands influences their use by birds. This paper, the result of a 2-year study, presents a complete bird list for both open and closed-canopy Green Ash woodlands in northwestern South Dakota.

Study Area and Methods

Eight study sites were established in Green Ash woodlands in the Slim Buttes area of Harding Co., South Dakota (Fig. 1). Four study sites were in open-canopy and 4 in closed-canopy woodlands. Closed-canopy stands were multi-layered communities dominated by Green Ash in the overstory, with a diverse sapling and tall shrub layer, including Common Chokecherry, Saskatoon Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), and a short shrub layer dominated by Common Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*). Open-canopy stands had similar plant species to closed stands. However, tree densities and numbers and varieties of saplings and shrubs were lower on these sites than on closed-canopy areas, resulting in an absence of vertical layering (Hodorff 1985).

Bird populations at each site were sampled along 800 m band transects by methods outlined by Emlen (1971, 1977). The surveyor walked the transect and recorded the number and species of birds seen and/or heard 30 m on either side of the transect. The surveys were conducted for 4 consecutive mornings once a month from May through October 1983 and 1984. The surveys were conducted on days with favorable weather conditions, and were started within 30 minutes before sunrise. The sequence in which the sites were surveyed was altered daily.

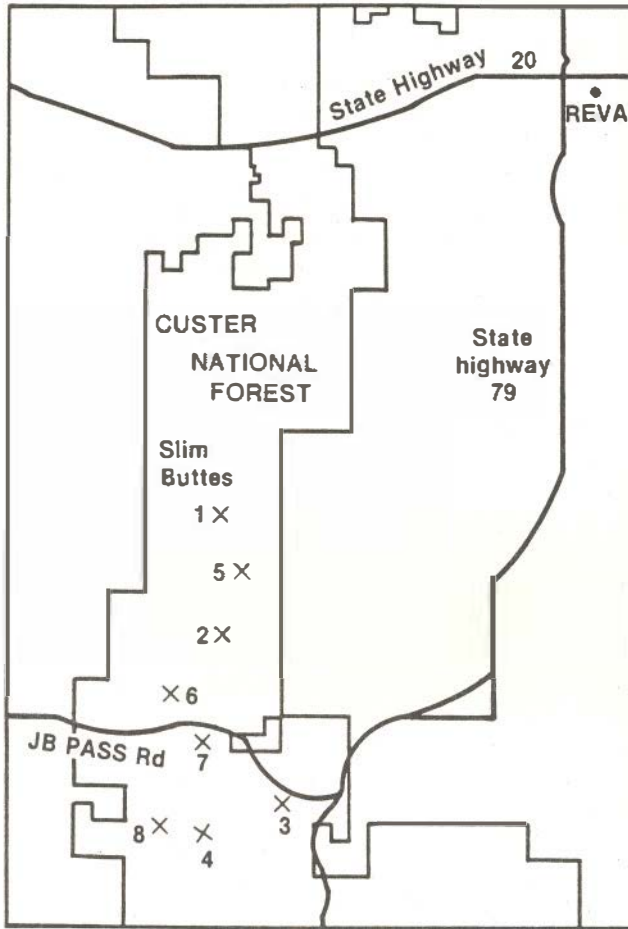
Results and Discussion

The dense tree overstory, diverse sapling and tall shrub layer, and variety of short shrubs in closed-canopy stands contributed to a multilayered structure that provided habitat for a greater density and variety of birds than open-canopy stands that lacked vertical layering. Of the 7021 birds recorded in the 8 woodlands over 2 years, twice as many (4701) were observed in closed-canopy stands than in open stands (2320) (Hodorff 1985). A total of 82 bird species were observed during the study (Table 1). Evidence of breeding activity (nests and/or fledglings) was recorded for 22 species. These data show that Green Ash woodlands provide habitat for a variety of breeding and nonbreeding birds and that stand condition influences both the density and variety of bird populations using the woodlands (Hodorff 1985). Further research is needed to identify methods for conserving this valuable habitat type and rejuvenating decadent stands.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Custer National Forest, Dr. Ray Linder (South Dakota State University), and the Millet Family

for their cooperation and assistance during this study. Dale M. Becker assisted with data collection. Deborah Paulson, Teri Raml, and Dan Tallman provided helpful suggestions for revising an early draft of this manuscript.



SCALE 1:126,720
 1/2 inch = 1 Mile Series

- 1 open stand
- 2 open stand
- 3 open stand
- 4 open stand
- 5 closed stand
- 6 closed stand
- 7 closed stand
- 8 closed stand



Figure 1. Map of the Slim Buttes study area showing location of the 8 study sites.

Table 1. Birds observed in closed and open-canopy Green Ash woodlands in the Slim Buttes, Harding Co., South Dakota, May through October 1983 and 1984. (1) = nest found; (2) = fledglings observed.

Common Name	closed	open	Common Name	closed	open
Mallard (1)	6	4	Gray Catbird	2	0
Northern Harrier	12	6	Brown Thrasher	6	15
Sharp-shinned Hawk (1)	7	1	Cedar Waxwing	41	1
Cooper's Hawk	1	0	Loggerhead Shrike (2)	1	12
Northern Goshawk	1	0	Solitary Vireo	2	1
Swainson's Hawk	2	0	Red-eyed Vireo	5	0
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	Orange-crowned Warbler	35	7
American Kestrel (2)	3	5	Yellow Warbler (1)	20	4
Merlin	0	1	Yellow-rumped Warbler	52	11
Prairie Falcon	1	0	Blackpoll Warbler	1	0
Gray Partridge	0	2	Black-and-white Warbler	0	1
Sharp-tailed Grouse (2)	42	129	American Redstart	3	0
Wild Turkey	1	0	Ovenbird	8	3
Killdeer	0	4	MacGillivray's Warbler	1	1
Upland Sandpiper	0	1	Common Yellowthroat	17	4
Mourning Dove (1)	50	14	Wilson's Warbler	40	4
Black-billed Cuckoo (1)	11	11	Yellow-breasted Chat	4	1
Great Horned Owl	21	2	Black-headed Grosbeak	2	1
Long-eared Owl (1)	44	0	Lazuli Bunting (1)	54	11
Common Nighthawk (1)	6	3	Indigo Bunting (2)	26	6
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	0	Rufous-sided Towhee (1)	844	363
Downy Woodpecker	2	0	American Tree Sparrow	10	12
Hairy Woodpecker	12	1	Chipping Sparrow	131	114
Northern Flicker	27	22	Clay-colored Sparrow	40	22
Western Wood-Pewee	1	0	Field Sparrow (2)	687	316
Empidonax sp.	220	32	Vesper Sparrow	9	15
Eastern Phoebe	2	0	Lark Sparrow (2)	127	69
Eastern Kingbird	1	4	Song Sparrow	4	1
Blue Jay	6	3	Lincoln's Sparrow	126	78
Black-billed Magpie (1)	38	40	White-throated Sparrow	9	6
American Crow	0	4	White-crowned Sparrow	25	14
Black-capped Chickadee (1)	625	122	Dark-eyed Junco	113	23
Red-breasted Nuthatch	28	17	Western Meadowlark (2)	11	127
Brown Creeper	2	1	Brewer's Blackbird	2	9
Rock Wren (2)	9	8	Common Grackle	2	11
House Wren (1)	69	13	Brown-headed Cowbird	31	42
Eastern Bluebird	5	9	Northern Oriole	2	1
Mountain Bluebird (1)	48	210	Pine Siskin	1	8
Townsend's Solitaire	1	0	American Goldfinch (2)	187	61
Swainson's Thrush	34	1	Evening Grosbeak	1	0
American Robin (2)	399	164			

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SOUTH DAKOTA BIRDS IN THE PERIODICAL LITERATURE

Compiled by Dennis Skadsen
Box 113, Grenville 57239

The following bibliography contains several citations of recent articles about South Dakota ornithology published from 1975 to 1985 in journals other than *South Dakota Bird Notes*. I hope to update this list every few years and I encourage authors to submit reprints of their articles for inclusion in future bibliographies. I wish to thank Jocie Baker for her assistance in compiling this bibliography.

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GENERAL NOTES

NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRDS IN HARDING COUNTY. *The Birds of South Dakota* (1978) designates the Northern Mockingbird as a rare to uncommon summer resident throughout the state. For western South Dakota, the book cites Rose's observation of a pair of mockingbirds near Phillip on 18 June 1968, but neglects the observations of mockingbirds in southwestern Perkins Co. on 8 June 1972 by H. Krause, G. Hinds, and L. Baylor (SDBN 28:6) and on 30 June 1958 by A. Hinds (SDBN 20:55).

On 30 June 1981, we observed a single singing mockingbird at stop 50 of the Harding Route 031, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Breeding Bird Survey. This location is approximately 1.5 miles south of Highway 20 on county road 897 in west-central Harding Co.

On 30 June and 1 July 1981, we observed a pair of mockingbirds near Marge Catron's home at the P. Evenson/M. Catron ranch, 12 miles north and 2 miles west of Camp Crook, SD. Several times we saw the birds carrying nesting materials, but we did not wish to disturb the birds by our searching for a nest. Mrs. Catron subsequently told us that these mockingbirds remained at the ranch during July 1981, but that she could not confirm their successful nesting.

Mockingbirds did not return to the Evenson/Catron Ranch during the breeding seasons of 1982-84, but during the first week of July 1985, Mrs. Catron again observed a pair of mockingbirds near her ranch buildings. This latter evidence, however, is insufficient to imply that the birds attempted to nest.

The Northern Mockingbird is not in the Harding Co. species lists by Baylor and Rosine (SDBN 22:36-48, 57) and by S. S. Visher (1914, *A Preliminary Report of the Biology of Harding County Northwestern South Dakota*). Visher includes, however, W. H. Over's observation of a mockingbird on 12 August 1912 near Rabbit Butte in Perkins Co., about 15 miles east of Harding Co. L. M. Baylor and Mary E. Baylor, 1941 Red Dale Dr., Rapid City 57702.

EARLY DATE FOR THE ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. In the early afternoon of 7 September 1985, while birding at Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge in Bennett Co., we observed a Rough-legged Hawk. Our first thought was that this date was rather early for this species to be migrating south. We had an excellent view of the hawk, a beautiful, dark phase bird, in flight at a distance of 100 yards or less. All field marks were carefully noted, especially the *Buteo* shape and the white

area on the tail above the dark terminal band. Upon returning home we checked *The Birds of South Dakota* and found that our 7 September date was 2 weeks earlier than the earliest listed date of 22 September. Galen L. Steffen, Box 73, Burke 57523 and Jocelyn L. Baker, 3220 Kirkwood Dr., Rapid City 57702.

ROSY FINCHES IN BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK. During the past 3 winters I have had large numbers of (Gray-crowned) Rosy Finches at my feeding station at the Pinnacles Ranger Station in the Badlands National Park. In 1983-84, 30-100 finches fed daily from 26 October until 8 April. During the 1984-85 season, 22 finches appeared on 27 October, and their numbers increased gradually until 31 January 1985, when I had 500 finches at my feeder at once. At least 200 finches were present daily throughout February 1985, after which their numbers dwindled slowly until the last 3 left on 22 March 1985.

In 1985-86, the finches made their first appearance on 2 November 1985, when 12 birds arrived. Their numbers increased very quickly to over 200 birds. In November, Ken Graupmann and I began banding this population, and, by 26 March 1986, when the last Rosy Finch was observed, we had banded 242 finches. Of those, 10, or about 4%, were extensively gray-headed. These birds have gray on the throat, sides, and back of head, whereas most of the Rosy Finches have gray only on the crown, above the eyes.

Badlands National Park Assistant Chief Naturalist Jay Shuler also reported Gray-crowned Rosy Finches in the Cedar Pass Residential area of the park. During the 1984-85 winter, he had a maximum of 600 finches at his feeder, and he saw about 100 finches, in 4 flocks, daily during 1985-86.

Gray-crowned Rosy Finches have been reported in the Badlands National Park since 1960, according to the park's bird observation card file. The birds have been seen in large numbers at Pinnacles, Hay Butte, Cedar Pass, and several other areas in and near the park. I have also seen Gray-crowned Rosy Finches on numerous occasions in the town of Wall. Although Graupmann has occasionally seen these birds south of Kadoka, the Badlands National Park is apparently about as far east as the Gray-crowned Rosy Finch has been observed in large numbers. Marjorie A. Glass, Box 151, Wall 57790.

LATE AND UNCOMMON GULLS AT FORT RANDALL DAM. In recent years, several arctic gulls have been observed along the Missouri River during the late fall and early winter. In

hopes of observing some of these gulls, I made several trips to the Fort Randall Dam, from late September 1985 to January 1986.

Downstream of the discharge from the dam in Gregory Co., South Dakota, on 28 September 1985, Mark Skadsen and I observed 1 Black Tern in adult nonbreeding plumage and 22 Forster's Terns in first winter and adult nonbreeding plumages. According to *The Birds of South Dakota* (1978), this date is late for both species. We also thought we saw 1 or 2 Common Terns among the Forster's Terns but we could not confirm this identification. On 4 October 1985, I returned to the area and saw 1 Common Tern in adult nonbreeding plumage. No information for fall dates is listed in *The Birds of South Dakota* for the Common Tern.

I again checked the area below the dam on 15 November 1985 and observed 350+ Ring-billed Gulls (and at least as many Common Mergansers) feeding next to the dam on what appeared to be shad. I checked the gulls in hopes of finding a California or Thayer's Gull. I saw neither but did find 1 Franklin's Gull in adult nonbreeding plumage and 5 Herring Gulls in first winter plumage. I also noticed several Bonaparte's Gulls approximately 0.6 mile downstream from the larger gulls. The flock contained about 13 birds, half were adults in nonbreeding plumage, the remainder being first winterplumaged birds. While observing the Bonaparte's Gulls, I observed a juvenile or first winter-plumaged Black-legged Kittiwake. The bird was slightly larger than the Bonaparte's Gulls it was feeding with and had a black cervical collar, notched tail, and black legs typical of kittiwakes. The bird made several passes within 15 feet of me. The kittiwake is considered a casual fall and winter visitor in *Birds of South Dakota* and has been recorded once before at Ft. Randall.

On 7 December 1985, while visiting the area with Mark Skadsen, we observed 3 Glaucous Gulls, 2 adult nonbreeding-plumaged birds and 1 first winter gull. A fourth gull resembled the adult nonbreeding Glaucous Gull, but was smaller in stature. This bird departed downstream before positive identification could be made. The only other gulls present on this date were 12 Herring Gulls in adult nonbreeding plumage, 1 third winter Herring Gull, and 1 Bonaparte's Gull. (I was interested to note that all the Herring Gulls on 15 November were in first winter plumage.) One previous sighting of the Glaucous Gull was made on 24 January 1976 at Ft. Randall Dam by Eckert (SDBN 28:2).

On 12 January 1986, I once again checked the dam for gulls but observed none. The book *Seabirds* by Peter Harri-

son was used for identifying the various gull and terns described in this note. Dennis Skadsen, Box 113, Grenville 57239.

CINNAMON TEAL IN DEWEY COUNTY. On 20 May 1984, we observed a single male Cinnamon Teal at a pond on the west edge of Timber Lake, Dewey Co., SD. This observation may represent the first report for the species in Dewey Co. Other species at the pond included Mallards, Northern Pintails, Blue-winged Teal, numerous Wilson's Phalaropes, 7 Long-billed Dowitchers, and a single Marbled Godwit (another Marbled Godwit was at a small pond further west). L. M. Baylor and Mary E. Baylor, 1941 Red Dale Dr., Rapid City 57702, and Gertrice Hinds, Box 112, Prairie City 57469.

WHITE-WINGED AND SURF SCOTERS ON BURKE LAKE. In the early afternoon of 9 November 1985, a cloudy, overcast day following a day of a 6 inch snowfall, I drove to the Burke Lake Recreation Area in Gregory Co. While checking scattered groups of ducks resting on the water, I spotted an unfamiliar duck. After studying the bird with my scope for several minutes at a distance of 150 yards and consulting with my field guides, I determined that I was watching a White-winged Scoter, most likely an immature since the white head markings were very distinct. The white wing patch was clearly visible and could even be seen while the bird swam with its wings folded. I watched the scoter for about a half hour.

On 11 November 1985, I returned to the lake to see if the scoter was still present. I soon spotted the scoter. This time it was accompanied by a duck of similar appearance. After studying both birds with the scope for about a half hour at a distance of 150 yards, I was convinced that I was seeing a White-winged Scoter accompanied by an immature Surf Scoter. The Surf Scoter was smaller than the White-winged and no white wing patch could be seen. The head pattern of the smaller bird matched the illustration of the immature Surf Scoter in Peterson's field guide.

I drove to town, hoping to find someone to verify my sightings and was able to find Conservation Officer Dennis Lengkeek. He accompanied me back to the lake and spent 20 minutes studying both scoters. Lengkeek agreed with me that the birds were indeed a White-winged and a Surf Scoter.

Both scoters were still resting on the lake on 12 November. This time they swam within 40 yards of my parked pickup, affording me an even better view of all field marks. The scoters were joined by a second White-winged Scoter on

13 November. On 14 November the 2 White-winged Scoters were present in the morning, but I could not locate the Surf Scoter. On the morning of 15 November the lake was frozen over and all the waterfowl were gone.

I have now had sightings of all 3 species of scoters at Burke Lake (a Black Scoter was observed in April 1981 (SDBN 34:18)). These records are most unusual, as one would not expect scoters to be found on such a small body of water --the lake is only about 25 acres. Galen L. Steffen, Box 73, Burke 57523.

SNOW GOOSE MIGRATION THROUGH GREGORY COUNTY. On 9 November 1985 a tremendous migration of Snow Geese moved through Gregory Co., SD. I first saw signs of this movement in the early afternoon, a cloudy day following a day of a 6 inch snow. I was watching the many duck species resting on Burke Lake when I noticed the first small flocks of southbound Snow Geese. I immediately thought that this occurrence was unusual since Snow Geese are seldom seen in any numbers in Gregory Co. From 1:00 to 3:30, the flocks increased in size until hundreds could be seen at once. I attempted to estimate the numbers passing between the lake and the town of Burke, 1.5 miles to the west. At 3:30, when I left the area, I had made what I thought was a conservative count of 25,000 geese. I am sure that many flocks passed to either side of me but out of my range of vision.

Conservation Officer Dennis Lengkeek of Burke, who was in the field checking deer hunters that day, advised me that he too had observed many Snow Geese flocks moving south through other areas of Gregory Co. throughout the morning and afternoon. He estimated numbers in the thousands, but could not spend the time to make an accurate count. We both agreed that a minimum number of 50,000 Snow Geese had moved through the county on 9 November, but that the actual number was probably much larger.

This large a flight of Snow Geese is probably unprecedented through Gregory Co., which is west of the species' normal flight path through eastern South Dakota. None of the old waterfowl hunters that I have talked to could recall ever seeing Snow Geese in such numbers in the area. Galen L. Steffen, Box 73, Burke 57523.

STEFFEN 1985 BANDING REPORT. The following is a list of the 37 bird species (1729 individuals) that I banded in the Burke area of Gregory Co. during 1985. I received notice of 5 recoveries: an adult male Mourning Dove banded near Burke on 28 July 1976 was shot near Falfurrias, Texas, on 14

October 1984, thus at least 9 years old; an immature Brown Thrasher banded in my yard at Burke on 17 August 1976 was found dead near Burke on 5 July 1985, thus 9 years old; a nestling Purple Martin banded in my yard on 20 June 1977 was found dead at Mt. Vernon, SD, on 21 July 1985, thus 8 years old; an adult Common Grackle banded in my yard on 8 April 1978 was found dead at Princeton, Texas, in February 1985, thus at least 8 years old; and an adult White-throated Sparrow banded in my yard on 7 May 1984 was hit by a car near Thorsby, Alberta, Canada, on 17 May 1985.

Mourning Dove	151	Yellow Warbler	1
Northern Flicker	3	Myrtle Warbler	4
Downy Woodpecker	1	Common Yellowthroat	1
Eastern Kingbird	1	Wilson's Warbler	2
Purple Martin	113	American Tree Sparrow	2
Blue Jay	18	Chipping Sparrow	1
Black-capped Chickadee	12	Clay-colored Sparrow	6
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	Field Sparrow	1
House Wren	4	Lincoln's Sparrow	2
Winter Wren	1	White-crowned Sparrow	1
Swainson's Thrush	5	Harris' Sparrow	24
Gray-checked Thrush	1	Dark-eyed Junco	32
American Robin	428	Common Grackle	49
Gray Catbird	2	Brown-headed Cowbird	3
Brown Thrasher	42	Orchard Oriole	1
Cedar Waxwing	2	Baltimore Oriole	15
Orange-crown Warbler	6	Pine Siskin	774
Nashville Warbler	1	American Goldfinch	11
		Black-headed Grosbeak	5

Galen L. Steffen, Box 73, Burke 57523.

BOOK REVIEWS

Life of the Woodpecker by Alexander F. Skutch. 1985, Ibis Publishing Co.: Santa Monica. 136 pp \$49.95.

This book is relatively light weight at a heavyweight price. The purpose of the text is to "convey to the reader the interest and charm that makes some of us lifelong friends of these unique birds." Most readers of our journal will probably find this text to be elementary and ornithologists might disagree with some of Skutch's statements.

The text is full of natural history facts about woodpeckers. Although a chapter by chapter bibliography appears at the book's end, statements are not referenced in the text. The narrative lacks a detailed treatment of possible evolutionary trends among woodpeckers, although perhaps Skutch felt this topic too esoteric for the readers to which he writes. Skutch does write about altruism and the evolution of cooperative breeding. He makes the rather incredible statement that "birds are more altruistic than mammals because they nourish their young with food from their own mouths." Certainly female mammals have as much, if not more, energy committed to rearing successfully their young. In either case, the rearing of one's young is not an example of altruistic behavior because the parents are thereby assuring perpetuation of their own genes. (Even helpers at the nest have been found to be close relatives.) Elsewhere, Skutch writes woodpeckers are only rarely camouflaged. Looking at the myriad hues of green, brown, and reddish, I doubt this statement could be true. Furthermore, the black and white patterns of many north-temperate species blend in beautifully with snow-sprayed trees. Finally, Skutch seems to forget termites when he states that woodpeckers and humans are the chief woodworkers on earth.

However, it is a handsome book, with many full-page paintings. These plates seem to be watercolors. Dana Garner, the artist, has a style that is reminiscent of the late George Sutton's work. Although Gardner's work is excellent, it seems somewhat flat by comparison to Sutton's masterpieces. Some color seems somewhat muddied and many pictures contain an inordinate amount of tree trunk. Also, most plates contain only 1 species whereas the text might have benefited from a wider representation of woodpecker species. Only 60 of the 160+ species are illustrated. The plate of other birds in the woodpecker order (jacamar, puffbird, barbet, honeyguide, and toucan) is probably superfluous.

In conclusion, this book is a pretty introduction to woodpeckers. But, the serious birder should probably look elsewhere for rigorous woodpecker data. Dan Tallman, Northern State College, Aberdeen 57401.

THE 1986 SPRING MIGRATION

by Bruce Harris and Mark Skadsen
Box 605, Clear Lake 57226

The spring was cold, windy, wet, and snowy. However, some very warm weather during the first 8 days of March apparently started many birds on very early migrations (see many earliest dates ever in text). A blizzard on 13-14 April caused heavy bird mortality in all areas of the state. Galen Steffen, for example, reported an 80% mortality in a 1500-bird robin roost and heavy robin mortality was also reported from a few other areas. Eastern South Dakota suffered some of the heaviest continual flooding in recent memory.

In Brookings Co. on 8 May, the Rogge's reported "swarms" of warblers. Augie Hoeger observed 21 warbler species, most on 8 May, when he listed 12 species in 1 tree and 18 within 1.5 hours. Dan Tallman reported 18 species of warblers, including 3 very rare ones. Bruce Harris found 17 warblers in Clear Lake (15 within 4 blocks of his home) on 9 May.

The following initials will be used in this report:

GPD	Gavin's Point Dam	WNWR	Waubay National Wildlife Refuge
DD	Dahe Dam	SLNWR	Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge
NHSP	Newton Hills State Park	BBD	Big Bend Dam
HBSP	Hartford Beach State P.	CNP	Custer National Park
WCNP	Wind Cave National Park	LNWR	LaCreek National Wildlife Refuge

Observers cited in this report are:

Leon J. Anderson (LJA)	Bruce K. Harris (BKH)
Jocie L. Baker (JLB)	Joseph D. Hilley (JDH)
Les. M. Baylor (LMB)	Gertrice B. Hinds (GBH)
Gil Blankespoor (GB)	Augie Hoeger (AJH)
Lee Blaschke (LB)	David J. Holden (DJH)
Perry Blaschke (PB)	Nelda J. Holden (NJH)
Ralph L. Bryant (RLB)	Wendell Hovey (WHo)
Gladys Cole (GC)	Blanche Johnson (BJ)
Loretta Cole (LC)	John W. Koerner (JWK)
Les Flake (LF)	Douglas E. Kreger (DEK)
John M. Gilman (JMG)	Karen Kronner (KK)
Ken Graupmann (KG)	Lana J. Lunde (LJL)
Carolyn Griffith (CG)	James D. McLaird (JDM)
David Griffith (DG)	Michael M. Melius (MMM)
Mary S. Hafner (MSH)	Everett C. Montgomery (ECM)
Willis Hall (WH)	Marjorie J. Parker (MJP)

Richard A. Peterson (RAP)	Eileen Spevak (ES)
George Prisbe (DGP)	Ron L. Spomer (RLS)
Robert G. Rogers (RGR)	Gary J. Stava (GJS)
Charles Rogge (CR)	Galen L. Steffen (GLS)
Gladys Rogge (GR)	Dan A. Tallman (DAT)
Dan Sheldon (DS)	Erika J. Tallman (EJT)
William Shultz (WAS)	Sam J. Waldstein (SJW)
Steve Van Sickle (SVS)	Lois I. Wells (LIW)
Dennis R. Skadsen (DRS)	Nat R. Whitney (NRW)
Mark S. Skadsen (MSS)	Steve J. Young (SJY)
South Dakota Ornithologists' Union (SDOU)	

COMMON LOON--20 March, Yankton Co., 1, earliest ever (WH). 2 April, Yankton Co., 2 (AJH). 3 May, Fall River Co. (RAP). 8 May, Custer Co. (RAP). 13 May, Pennington Co. (LMB).

PIED-BILLED GREBE--12 March, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 16 March, Codington Co. (JMG).

HORNED GREBE--28 March, Yankton Co. (WH). 4 April, Turner Co. (LJA). 18 April, Gregory Co., 3 (GLS).

RED-NECKED GREBE--2 April, Yankton Co. (AJH). 10 May, Waubay NWR (DGP, LJL).

EARED GREBE--29 March, Sanborn Co., 2 (RGR). 29 March, Minnehaha Co., 3 (GB, MSS). 3 May, Fall River Co., 10 (RAP). 10 May, Perkins Co., 2 (GBH).

WESTERN GREBE--29 March, Minnehaha Co., earliest ever (GB, MSS). 6 April, Codington Co. (JMG). 7 April, Brown Co. (ECM). 8 April, Davison Co. (JOM). 10 April, SLNWR (SJW). 3 May, Fall River Co., 3 (RAP).

CLARK'S GREBE--18 April, Brown Co. (DGP). 19 April, Brookings Co. (NJH, DAT).

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN--3 April, Brown Co. (ECM). 3 April, SLNWR (SJY). 4 April, Codington Co., 37 (DRS).

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT--25 March, Day Co., 3 (DRS). 26 March, Brookings Co. (NJH). 29 March, WNWR, 15 (RLB).

AMERICAN BITTERN--9 April, Codington Co. (JMG). 12 April, Brule Co. (MMM). 23 May, LNWR (BKH, JMG). 25 May, Fall River Co. (SDOU).

GREAT BLUE HERON--16 March, Davison Co., 5 at rookery, earliest ever (RGR, JDM). 20 March, Yankton Co. (SVS). 22 March, Charles Mix Co., 6 at nests (DRS).

GREAT EGRET--15 April, Yankton Co. (KK). Reported also from Brookings, Brown, Codington and Sanborn Co.

SANDWY EGRET--10 April, Bon Homme Co., 2 (KK). 23 and 25 May, Fall River Co. (RAP). Also reported from Brown, Day, Kingsbury, and Yankton Co.

LITTLE BLUE HERON--14 May, WNWR (RLB).

CATTLE EGRET--29 April, Day Co., 4 (DRS). Also seen in Brown, Faulk, Kingsbury, and Sanborn Co.

WHITE-FACED IBIS--26 April, Kingsbury Co., 16 (LF et al.) 30 April, SLNWR, 38 (SJW). 4 May, Pennington Co. (LMB). 25-26 May, Fall River Co. (NJH, MJP). Also reported from Deuel, Hughes, and Sanborn Co.

TUNDRA SWAN--10 April, Roberts Co., 2 (MG, RLB).
 TRUMPETER SWAN--23 May, LNW, nesting (BKH, JMG).
 GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE--2 March, Charles Mix Co., 2, earliest ever (DRS, MSS). 22 March, SLNW, 5000 (SJW).
 SNOW GOOSE--2 March, Charles Mix Co., 4 (DRS, MSS). 7 March, Yankton Co. (LJA). 20 March, Yankton Co., ca. 12,000 overhead in 1 hour (SVS).
 ROSS' GOSSE--17 March, Turner Co. (LJA).
 WOOD DUCK--13 March, Yankton Co., 6 (WM). 30 April, Lincoln Co., 15 (MSS). 25 May, Fall River Co. (RAP).
 GREEN-WINGED TEAL--27 February, Yankton Co. (LJA). 3 March, Brown Co. (ECM).
 MALLARD--13 May, Minnehaha Co., brood of 6, early nesting (MSS).
 NORTHERN PINTAIL--4 March, Yankton Co. (LJA).
 BLUE-WINGED TEAL--11 March, Charles Mix Co., 2 males, earliest ever (DRS).
 CINNAMON TEAL--8 May, Custer Co. (NRW). 11 and 23 May, Fall River Co. (RAP). 19 May, SLNW, 2 (SJY). 25 May, Fall River Co. (SDOU). 26 May, Zieback and Stanley Co. (BKH, JMG).
 NORTHERN SHOVELER--12 March, Charles Mix Co., 22 (DRS).
 GADWALL--3 March, Yankton Co. (LJA).
 AMERICAN WIGEON--1 March, Yankton Co., 5 (LJA). 2 March, Charles Mix Co., 2 (DRS, MSS).
 CANVASBACK--27 February, Yankton Co. (LJA). 2 March, Charles Mix Co., 75 (DRS). 1 April, Faulk Co., 1600 mixed flock with Redhead (MM).
 REDHEAD--2 March, Yankton Co., 2705 (WM).
 RING-NECKED DUCK--27 February, Yankton Co. (LJA).
 GREATER SCAUP--15 March, Capitol Lake, male with rubber band caught between mandibles and nape but bird otherwise healthy (DGP, DAT et al.).
 LESSER SCAUP--13-18 April, Minnehaha Co., 500 (MSS).
 WHITE-WINGED SCOTER--12 April, Brookings Co. (NJH).
 BUFFLEHEAD--25 May, Fall River Co. (SDOU). 31 May, Roberts Co., male (DRS, MSS).
 HOODED MERGANSER--4 March, Yankton Co., very early or wintering (SVS). Also reported from Day and Minnehaha Co.
 RED-BREASTED MERGANSER--11 April, Yankton Co., 14 (WM). Reports also from Brown, Codington, and Day Co.
 RUDDY DUCK--27 February, Yankton Co., earliest ever (LJA).
 TURKEY VULTURE--19 April, Brown Co., 4 (DGP). 7 May, Lincoln Co., 7 (GB, MSS). 15 May, WNW (R.B, JWK, MG). Also reported from Codington, Custer, and Yankton Co.
 DSPREY--18 April, Gregory Co. (GLS). 18, 21-27 April, Fall River Co. (RAP). Also seen in Brown and Yankton Co.
 BALD EAGLE--1 March, Fall River Co. (RAP). 2 March, Custer Co. (RAP). 15 March, Brown Co. (DGP). Also reported from Brookings, Codington, Day, and Minnehaha Co.
 NORTHERN HARRIER--5 March, Sanborn Co. (RGR).
 SHARP-SHINNED HAWK--9 and 11 March, Yankton Co., wintering? (SVS). 10 May, Fall River Co., chasing White-throated Swifts (RAP). Also reported in Custer, Deuel, and Brookings Co.

- COOPER'S HAWK--20 April, Roberts Co. (BKH). 24 April, Day Co. (BKH, DRS). 4 May, Brown Co., banded (DAT).
- NORTHERN GOSHAWK--13 April, Custer Co. (RAP).
- RED-SHOULDERED HAWK--1, 3, and 11 March, Yankton Co., observed in area since December; started building nest and was seen carrying many sticks (WH).
- BROAD-WINGED HAWK--19 April, Brookings Co. (DAT, NJH). 16 May, Roberts Co. (ECM, BKH). 22 May, Hughes Co., Fern Island, (CR, GR). Brookings Co., 3 found unable to fly, 1 died, 1 released: birds poisoned?
- SWAINSON'S HAWK--28 March, Codington Co., dark phase, earliest ever (JMG). 7 April, Hutchinson Co., 2 (LJA)
- FERRUGINOUS HAWK--14 March, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 10 April, Faulk Co., nesting (MMM).
- ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK--28 April, Deuel Co. (BKH). 11 May, Spink Co. (LC, GC).
- GOLDEN EAGLE--1 March, Brown and Edmunds Co. (DAT, DGP). Nesting in Custer and Fall River Co.
- MERLIN--13 April, Custer Co. (RAP). 10 May, Perkins Co. (GBH).
- PEREGRINE FALCON--13 April, Fall River Co. (RAP). 26 April, Deuel Co., adult (BKH, DRS, MSS). 7 May Deuel Co., adult male (BKH). 7 May, Lincoln Co., 2 adults (GB, MSS).
- SAGE GROUSE--3 May, Fall River Co., 6 males on lek (RAP et al.).
- GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN--2 March, Brown Co., 17 (DGP, DAT). 23 March, Charles Mix Co., 6 (DRS). 8 April, Sanborn Co. (RGR). Gregory Co., 23 males, numbers down from 1985 (GLS).
- SHARP-TAILED GROUSE--10 May, Faulk Co., 7 (MMM). Gregory Co., numbers up from 1985 (GLS).
- SORA--29 April, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 9 May, SLNWR (SJW).
- AMERICAN COOT--4 March, Yankton Co., wintering? (SVS). 9 March, Gregory Co. (GLS).
- SANDHILL CRANE--24 March, Davison Co., 200 (RGR, JOM). 26 March, Deuel Co., 47 (BKH). 26 March, SLNWR, 25 (WAS). 30 March, Gregory Co., 5000 (GLS).
- BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER--21 May, Corson Co., 8 mi. E Lemon, 4 (DAT, EJT).
- LESSER GOLDEN-PLOVER--10 April, Sanborn Co., 2, earliest ever (RGR). 15 April, Codington Co. (BKH). Also reported from Roberts, Deuel, Brown, Day, Brookings, and Kingsbury Co.
- SEMIPALMATED PLOVER--17 May, Brown Co. (DGP, OS).
- PIPING PLOVER--13 April, Yankton Co., earliest ever (WH). 17 May, Yankton Co., 2 courting and breeding (KK).
- KILLDEER--9 March, Yankton Co. (SVS).
- AMERICAN AVOCET--21 March, Turner Co., earliest ever (LJA). 16 April, Yankton Co. (KK). Also reported from Brookings, Custer, Fall River, and Perkins Co., and LNWR.
- GREATER YELLOWLEGS--16 March, Davison Co., earliest ever (JDM). 31 March, Codington Co. (BKH).
- SOLITARY SANDPIPER--28 April, Edmunds Co. (DGP). 1 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 10 May, Perkins Co., 3 (GBH).
- WILLET--22 April, Custer Co., 4 (MMM). 25 May, Fall River Co. (SDOU).
- UPLAND SANDPIPER--26 March, Custer Co., 3, earliest ever (MMM). 22 April,

Moody Co. (LIW).

LONG-BILLED CURLEW--28 March, Custer Co., earliest ever (MMM).

HUDSONIAN GODWIT--18 April, Turner Co., 6 (LJA). 21 April, Brown Co. (DGP).
6 May, Lincoln Co., 6 (MSS). 17 May, Roberts Co. (ECM).

MARbled GODWIT--8 April, Sanborn Co., 3, ties earliest (RGR). 13 April,
Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 15 April, Deuel Co. (BKH). 16 April, Day Co., 2
(DRS).

RUDDY TURNSTONE--17 May, Yankton Co., 2 (KK).

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER--30 April, Lincoln Co., 3 (MSS).

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER--1 April, Miner Co. (LJA). 12 April, Brookings Co. (NJH et
al.).

PECTORAL SANDPIPER--7 April, McCook Co. (LJA). 1 May, Sanborn Co., 600 (RGR).
DUNLIN--4 May, Union Co. (MSS). 15 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 16 May, Roberts Co.
(ECM).

STILT SANDPIPER--10 May, Perkins Co., 2 (GBH). 16 May, Roberts Co. (ECM). 25
May, Fall River Co., 2 (SDOU). 26 May, Ziebach Co., 7 (BKH, JMG).

SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER--4 May, SLNWR (DGP).

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER--4 May, SLNWR (DGP). 11 May, Fall River Co., 5 (RAP).
23 May, LNWR, 3 (BKH, JMG). 25 May, Fall River Co. (NRW).

COMMON SNIPE--26 March, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 31 March, Brown Co., 3 winnowing
(DAT). 17 April, Pennington Co., 2 (MMM). 29 April, Gregory Co., 1
winnowing (GLS). 10 May, Faulk Co., 3 winnowing (MMM). 13 May, Day Co.,
Pickerel Lake Recreation Area, nest with 4 eggs (DRS).

AMERICAN WOODCOCK--24 March, NHSP, 6 peenting males (MSS). 7 April, Roberts
Co., courting (BKH). 9 May, Day Co., 2 peenting males (DRS).

FRANKLIN'S GULL--10 March, Yankton Co., earliest ever (WH). 25 March,
Minnehaha Co. (LJA).

BONAPARTE'S GULL--2 April, GPO, 8, earliest ever (AJH). 4 April, Yankton Co.,
27 (WH). 16 April, Brookings Co., 100 (BKH).

CALIFORNIA GULL--24 April, Day Co. (BKH, ORS). Nesting reports later.

CASPIAN TERN--11 May, Grant Co. (DGP).

COMMON TERN--1 April, Yankton Co., 3, earliest ever (KK).

FORSTER'S TERN--31 March, Yankton Co., earliest ever (WH). 4 April, Yankton
Co., 2 (WH). 9 April, Turner Co. (LJA).

BLACK TERN--25 May, Fall River Co. (SOOU).

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO--25 May, Fall River Co., 2 areas (SOOU).

COMMON BARN-OWL--Nest reported near Pierre, details later.

SNOWY OWL--5 April, Stanley Co. (LMB, WHO).

BURROWING OWL--27 March, Davison Co. (JDM). 15 April, Pennington Co. (NRW).

BARRED OWL--6 April, Day Co. (DRS, MSS).

LONG-EARED OWL--7 April, SLNWR (JWK).

SHORT-EARED OWL--Many more reports than usual from Codington, Deuel, Day,
Custer, Brown, Minnehaha, Todd, Faulk, Clark, and Sanborn Co.

COMMON POORWILL--25 May, Fall River Co., quite common (SOOU).

WHIP-POORWILL--30 April, Yankton Co. (SVS). 30 April, Lincoln Co. (MSS). 9
May, Deuel Co., 2 areas (BKH). 17 May, Roberts Co. (RS).

CHIMNEY SWIFT--23 April, Yankton Co. (SVS). 25 April, Davison Co. (JDM). 29

April, Gregory Co. (GLS).

WHITE-THROATED SWIFT--19 April, Pennington Co. (MMM). 10 May, Harding Co. (DG, CG, GBH).

LEWIS' WOODPECKER--25 May, Custer Co. (LMB).

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER--17 March, Custer Co. (MJP) [=Red-naped Sapsucker?]. 31 March, Beadle Co. (BJ).

BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER--4 May, Custer Co. (RAP).

NORTHERN FLICKER--3 January, Clay Co., red-shafted race (LB, PB).

PILEATED WOODPECKER--10 and 23 April, 28-31 May, Roberts Co., Sodak Park (BKH). 30 April and 6 May, Grant Co., S fork of Yellowbank River, much fresh workings (BKH, JMG). Species regular on Minnesota side of Big Stone River.

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER--9 May, Brown Co. (DGP). 15 May, Lincoln Co. (MSS).

EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE--18 April, Codington Co., earliest ever (JMG).

ALDER FLYCATCHER--31 May, Roberts Co. (BKH). 1 June, Roberts Co. (BKH, DRS, MSS). Calling birds.

LEAST FLYCATCHER--1 May, Codington Co. (JMG). 8 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).

DUSKY FLYCATCHER--11 May, Pennington Co. (NRW). 25 May, WCNP (NRW).

EASTERN PHOEBE--29 March, NHSP (MSS). 25 May, Fall River Co. (BKH et al.).

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER--6 May, Gregory Co. (GLS).

WESTERN KINGBIRD--16 April, Bon Homme Co., earliest ever (KK). 2 May, Gregory Co. (GLS).

EASTERN KINGBIRD--29 April, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 30 April, Lincoln Co. (MSS).

PURPLE MARTIN--7 April, Gregory Co. (GLS). 17 April, Brown Co. (ECM).

TREE SWALLOW--7 April, Day Co. (DGP). 13 April, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).

NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW--18 April, Gregory Co. (GLS). 21 April, Yankton Co. (SVS).

BANK SWALLOW--19 April, Gregory Co. (GLS).

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH--17 May, Brown Co. (DAT).

PYGMY NUTHATCH--Season through 26 April, Custer Co., average of 4/day at feeder (MJP). 1 April, Pennington Co. (NRW).

ROCK WREN--10 May, Faulk Co., Orient Hills (MMM).

CANYON WREN--6 April, Pennington Co. (NRW).

CAROLINA WREN--9 May, Deuel Co., bird carefully studied (BKH).

WINTER WREN--3 April, Beadle Co. earliest ever (BJ). 30 April, Lincoln Co. (MSS).

SEdge WREN--29 April, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 30 April, Lincoln Co. (MSS).

MARSH WREN--27 March, Pennington Co., wintering or early migrant? (NRW).

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET--31 March, Codington Co. (JMG). 5 April, Brown Co. (DAT). Many observers reported few or none of this species.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER--4 May, NHSP, pair building nest that was later abandoned, details later (MSS, GB).

EASTERN BLUEBIRD--14 March, Hughes Co. (DAT).

MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD--2 March, Custer Co. (MJP).

TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE--12 and 30 March, Brown Co. (DAT, EJT).

VEERY--9 May, Deuel Co. (BKH). 8 and 13 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH--3 May, Minnehaha Co., ties earliest (MSS). 8 May,

Codington Co. (JMG). 10 May, Harding Co. (DG, CG, GBH). More than usual reported.

SWAINSON'S THRUSH--30 April, Lincoln Co. (MSS).

HERMIT THRUSH--Reports only from Deuel and Lincoln Co.

WOOD THRUSH--7 May, NHSP (MSS, GB). 8 May, Yankton Co. (KK). 11 May, HBSP (DGP).

GRAY CATBIRD--3 May, Minnehaha Co. (AJH). 4 May, NHSP (MSS).

NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD--4 May, Spink Co. (GC). 25 May, WCNP (LMB et al.). 31 May, Custer Co. (MMM).

SAGE THRASHER--23 May, Fall River Co., at least 2 in full song (RAP et al.).

WATER PIPIT--24 May, Fall River Co. (SVS).

SPRAGUE'S PIPIT--26 May, Dewey Co., at least 2 singing (BKH, JMG).

BOHEMIAN WAXWING--Observed 1st week of March in Codington, Day, and Brown Co.

NORTHERN SHRIKE--22 March, Brown Co. (ECM). 14 March, Hughes Co. (BKH).

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE--29 March, Brown Co. (DAT). 17 May, Roberts Co. (DJH)

BELL'S VIREO--15 May, Sanborn Co. (RGR).

SOLITARY VIREO--25 April, Minnehaha Co., earliest ever (GB). 8 May, Minnehaha Co., 2 (MSS). 9 May, Deuel Co. (BKH). 9 May, Brown Co. (DAT).

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO--9 May, Deuel Co. (BKH).

WARBLING VIREO--29 April, Yankton Co. (KK). 4 May, Gregory Co. (GLS).

PHILADELPHIA VIREO--8 May, Minnehaha Co., ties earliest (MSS). 9 May, Deuel Co. (BKH). Reported also from Lincoln and Brown Co.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER--13 May, Brown Co. (DGP, DAT).

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER--23 April, Brown Co. (DAT).

NASHVILLE WARBLER--3 May, Minnehaha Co. (AJH, GB, MSS).

NORTHERN PARULA--8 May, Minnehaha Co. (AJH).

YELLOW WARBLER--2 May, Brown Co. (DAT).

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER--9 May, Deuel Co., ties earliest (BKH).

MAGNOLIA WARBLER--8 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 9 May, Deuel Co. (BKH).

CAPE MAY WARBLER--13 May, Minnehaha Co. (GB).

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER--10 May, Pennington Co. (MSH, NRW).

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER--8 May, Minnehaha Co. (AJH). 22 May, Walworth Co. (ECM).

PALM WARBLER--10 May, Harding Co. (DG, CG, GBH). 26 April, Yankton Co. (SVS).

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER--9 May, Deuel Co. (BKH).

BLACKPOLL WARBLER--3 May, Lincoln Co. (NJH). 6 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 10 May, Gregory Co. (GLS).

CERULEAN WARBLER--26 May, NHSP, singing in same area as last year (MSS).

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER--28 April, Gregory Co. (GLS).

NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH--3 May, Minnehaha Co. (GB, MSS).

CONNECTICUT WARBLER--26 May, Brown Co. (DGP, DAT).

HOODED WARBLER--30 April, Brown Co., male (DAT).

CANADA WARBLER--9 May, Deuel Co. (BKH). 26 May, Sanborn Co. (RGR).

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT--16 May, Brown Co. (DAT).

SUMMER Tanager--10 May, Brown Co., male (DAT, EJT).

SCARLET Tanager--24 May, Custer Co. (ECM). Many more reports than usual from Day, Brookings, Deuel, Spink, Roberts, and Davison Co.

NORTHERN CARDINAL--12 March, Brown Co., male banded last fall retrapped (DAT).

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK--28 April, NHSP (MSS). 29 April, Yankton Co. (KK). 5 May, Harding Co. (GBH). 1 June, Roberts Co. (GJS).

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK--15 May, Codington Co. (ES). 17 May, WNR (DGP, DS).

BLUE GROSBEAK--25 May, Fall River Co., 3 birds in 2 areas (SDDU).

LAZULI BUNTING--1 May, Yankton Co. (KK). 12 May, SLNWR (JDH). 10 May, Gregory Co., 3 banded (GLS).

DICKCISSEL--6 May, Davison Co. (JDM).

RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE--6 May, NHSP, pair of unspotted race (MSS).

CHIPPING SPARROW--6 April, Davison Co. (JDM). 8 April, Roberts Co. (BKH).

BREWER'S SPARROW--10 May, Harding Co. (DG, CG, GBH). 25 May, Fall River Co., common in several areas, including 4 nests (RAP et al.).

FIELD SPARROW--6 April, Yankton Co., singing (SVS). 9 April, Sanborn Co. (RGR).

VESPER SPARROW--8 March, Union Co. (LJA).

LARK SPARROW--8 March, Custer Co., earliest ever (MJP).

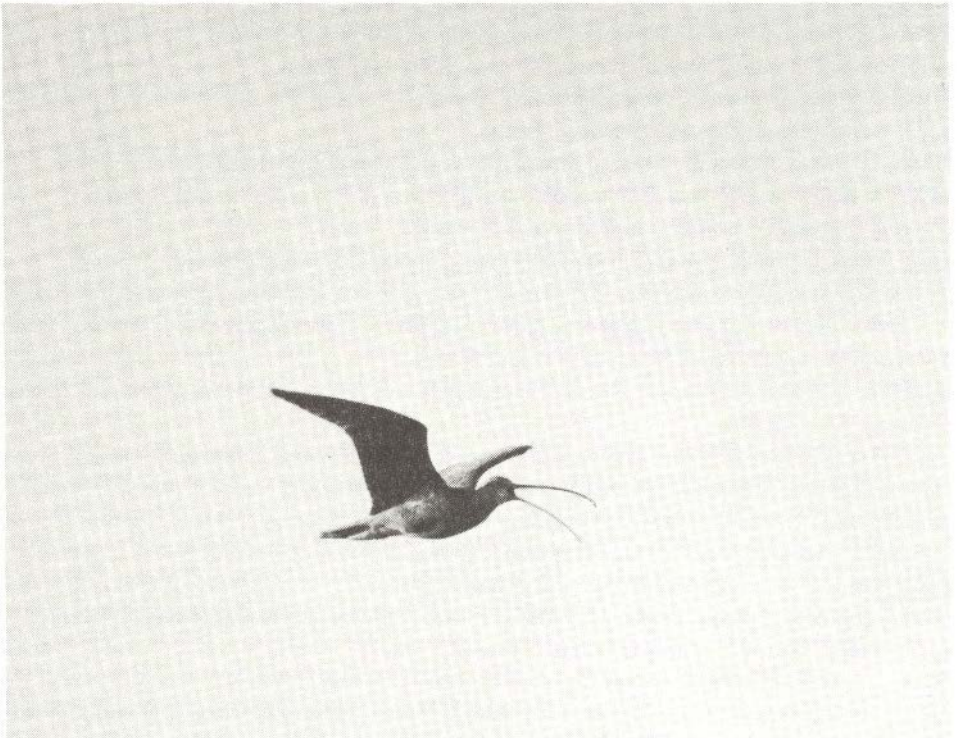
BAIRD'S SPARROW--10 May, Faulk Co., 4 singing (MMM).

LE CONTE'S SPARROW--21 May, Buffalo Co. (CR, GR).

FOX SPARROW--Reports only from Yankton, Codington, and Brown Co.

SONG SPARROW--15 March, Minnehaha Co. (AJH). All winter to 13 April, Moody Co. (LIW).

LINCOLN'S SPARROW--12 April, Codington Co. (JMG). 15 April, Pennington Co. (NRW).



Long-billed Curlew

Photo: Ron Spomer

SWAMP SPARROW--23 May, LWR, 2 singing (BKH, JMG).
DARK-EYED JUNCO--21 May, Brown Co., latest ever (DGP).
LAPLAND LONGSPUR--26 April, Deuel Co., 100 (BKH).
SMITH'S LONGSPUR--15 April, Deuel Co., 12-15 (BKH).
CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR--25 March, Brown Co., ties earliest (ECM).
SNOW BUNTING--4 April, Codington Co., 1, latest ever (DRS).
BOBOLINK--26 May, WCNP (LIW).
EASTERN MEADOWLARK--23 May, LWR, at least 5 singing (BKH, JMG). 14-29 May, Sanborn Co., 1 singing (RGR).
WESTERN MEADOWLARK--9 March, Deuel Co. (BKH). 12 March, Charles Mix Co., 22 (DRS).
BREWER'S BLACKBIRD--15 April, Yankton Co. (SVS). Also reported in Brown Co.
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD--7 April, Minnehaha Co., 250 (MSS).
PURPLE FINCH--8 March, Gregory Co., 3 (GLS).
CASSIN'S FINCH--25 March, Custer Co., singing male (RAP). 9 and 26 April, 4 May, Pennington Co. (NRW). 25 May, Fall River Co. (MSS).
HOUSE FINCH--6 April, Pennington Co., 2 (KG, JLB). 12 appeared here in November 1985. Harris apologizes for his early skepticism about flocks of House Finches in the Rapid City region.
RED CROSSBILL--28 March, Deuel Co., 2 (DEK). After an absence of 2 years, birds have been appearing in the Black Hills.
COMMON REDPOLL--12 April, Custer Co. (MJP).
HOARY REDPOL--17 March, Brown Co. (DAT).
PINE SISKIN--Throughout season, Brown Co., apparently breeding (DAT).
EVENING GROSBEAK--16 April-13 May, Yankton Co., up to 58 (WH). 26 April, Yankton Co. (SVS). 26 April Minnehaha Co. (GB). 2 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).

We are happy to have received 50 bird slides from the James W. Johnson collection, recently donated to the SDOU by Blanche Johnson. These slides were needed to fill gaps in the SDOU slide collection, which we hope to have duplicated in several sets and to make available to members for shows promoting our organization.

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