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ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION



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NOTES

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## PRESIDENT'S PAGE

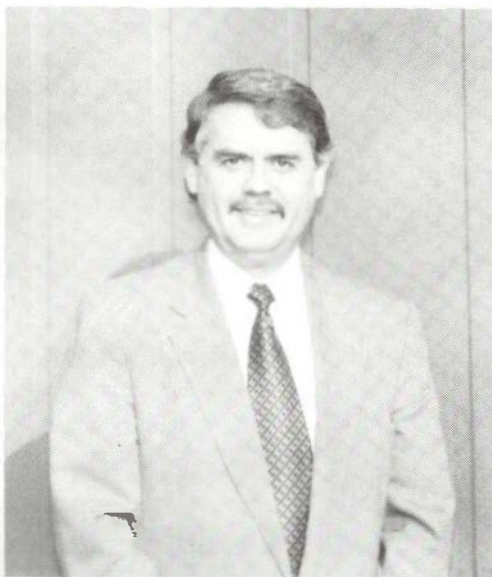
The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed its budget for the 1995 fiscal year, and the overall theme of the requests seems to indicate a possible shift in focus of the service's management objectives. I've not read the actual budget request, but thankfully, there are many watchdog organizations out there that do those things for us and report in their newsletters. These organizations have their own agenda and their reports must be read with an open mind. For example, Greenpeace and the National Rifle Association are not likely to collect, interpret and report information identically.

Disregarding the various opinions, the numbers I've seen call for much more funding for endangered species. The budget request, apparently, has been increased 34 percent over 1994 for endangered species services and 188 percent for land acquisition for endangered species. A 3 percent increase has been requested for operation and management of the wildlife refuges. Percentages can be very misleading and one must be careful not to jump to wrongful conclusions. (I've never seen any statistics on the usefulness of statistics.) Even though I would imagine that the 3 percent increase probably amounts to many more dollars than the 188 percent increase, we may be seeing the start of a trend that would change the direction of an agency that is significant to ornithologists and birders.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has been under pressure, both politically and in the courtroom, from various groups to do more in the area of endangered species. We may be seeing the effects of some of that pressure in the new requests.

From a personal point of view, I have reservations about the swing to managing for endangered species. I believe wildlife, in general, would suffer if too much emphasis (i. e., resources) is placed on endangered species. The Whooping Crane is an elegant, beautiful bird and I'm sure we are all glad they are out there, but the fact is that we cannot afford another one. There are roughly 150 in the wild and we have millions invested in each one of them.

The service's budget requests are expected to be heard later this month (April) by Congressional appropriation committees. Hopefully,



both the USF&WS and Congress will make decisions based on good wildlife management practices and objectives and not on what might be "politically correct" in Washington these days. Birds have benefited greatly from the refuge system currently in place. These refuges have provided habitat for much more than waterfowl. Turning to a system that tries to preserve small ecosystems, for particular species, may divert funds needed to maintain areas currently serving wildlife very well.

The USF&WS controls the Federal refuge system, the Breeding Bird Surveys, and the Bird Banding Laboratory. The service is the most important federal agency for those who are involved in any aspect of ornithology. There are increasing political and financial pressures being applied to all federal agencies, and it should be of interest to all of us to learn how the USF&WS will evolve as they conform and yield to those pressures.

## **Walking Can Be for the Birds**

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### **Introduction**

I begin with two mostly unrelated observations. First, with some exceptions (e.g., Guth 1983, Sexton 1987), bird populations in urban environments have been largely neglected; they are mostly excluded from the systematic bird censuses that are conducted each year (examples: North American Breeding Bird Survey, Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count, Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology Breeding Bird Censuses and Winter Bird-Population Studies). Second, in recent years there has been a gratifying increase in the number of persons of all ages who regularly walk to enhance cardiovascular fitness. In this paper I discuss how bird populations in our neighborhoods can be effectively monitored in conjunction with physical fitness walking.

There are several sorts of useful information that can be recorded by persons who regularly walk through the same urban environment. Most important is the simple tabulation of species and numbers that occupy these habitats. It is also useful (and enjoyable) to characterize bird populations on a seasonal basis. This results in records such as "unusually high numbers," "unusually low numbers," "early arrivals," and "late departures." Regular walks can also be used to describe aspects of the reproductive biology of species, such as pair bonding, courtship, nest location and building, incubation, care of nestlings, and fledging (Arndt 1979, Forrest 1979, Johnsen 1982). Still other important sorts of information relate to changes in neighborhood bird populations that are the result of weather and climate conditions, variation in the availability of food, and the vegetational "maturing" of a neighborhood. Currently, there is much concern about population declines in North American species that migrate to the tropics (Robbins et al. 1989). Regular walking through a neighborhood could determine the status of neotropical migrants that breed in urban environments. Neotropical migrants that could be ex-

pected in South Dakota urban environments include Black-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Chimney Swift, Least Flycatcher, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Kingbird, Purple Martin, Barn Swallow, Warbling Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and Northern Oriole.

### Methods

During the first half of June 1993, I conducted three walking censuses in each of two neighborhoods in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. One "old" neighborhood was approximated 40 years old and the other, a "new" neighborhood, was about 5 years old.

I walked at a reasonably fast pace and, while walking, used a micro-cassette recorder to note all individual birds heard and/or seen. I also recorded other kinds of information about these individuals, for example, precise location and behavior at the time of sighting. For each bird record, I also recorded a street address. I later determined the length of each census route with the use of an automobile odometer.

Because bird populations are greatly influenced by the vegetational attributes of their habitats (Pasquini 1975, Paulick and George 1978, Mauer 1984, Sears 1990), I also characterized the woody vegetation of the two neighborhoods. I randomly chose twenty street addresses in each neighborhood and then recorded tree species, numbers and height category at each of these addresses. I used three subjective tree height categories: small (up to the height of a one-story home), large (having a height greater than a one-story home, but less than approximately 50 feet), very large (approximately 50 feet or taller).

After the censuses were completed, I used the recorded information to determine bird abundance (individuals/linear mile), status category (migrant or permanent resident), and mode of foraging (aerial sweeper, bark gleaner, foliage gleaner, ground gleaner).

### Results and Discussion

#### *Woody vegetation*

Most of the trees in the "old" neighborhood were large, and a considerable number were very large (Fig. 1). The small trees that did occur were mostly replacement individuals for American Elms. Almost all the trees in the "new" neighborhood were small. The few large trees that did occur were part of the landscaping of homes that were the first to be built in this neighborhood.

Numbers of trees per homesite were similar in the "old" and "new" neighborhoods, averaging about 5 trees/homesite (Table 1). The most common trees in both neighborhoods were species of ash. In the "old" neighborhood, Silver Maple was another important species; most individuals in the "very large" height category were of this species. Less important were Honey Locust, and species of "hard maple," apple, and spruce. Important in the "new" neighborhood, besides species of ash, were species of birch, apple, and "hard maple." These species are currently being chosen by people who are landscaping around new homes. Not surprisingly, there were few American elm trees in the "old" neighborhood (most have died) and none in the "new" neighborhood (none have been planted).

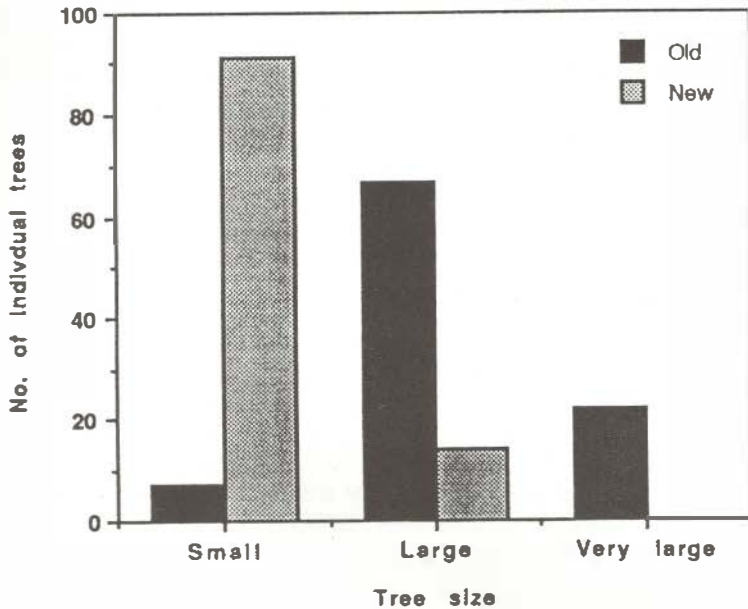


Fig. 1. Tree size at 20 home locations in the "old" and "new" neighborhoods.

Table 1. Numbers of trees located on 20 home sites in the "old" and "new" neighborhoods.

Species	"Old"	"New"
Ash (mostly green) species	26	37
Silver Maple	18	3
"Hard maple" species	8	9
Box Elder	1	
Amur Maple		1
Honey Locust	9	6
Apple species	7	15
Spruce species	7	9
Hackberry	5	1
American Elm	5	
Chokecherry	3	3
Plum species		3
Eastern Cottonwood	2	
Other poplar species		3
Birch species	2	12
Arborvitae species	2	
Basswood	1	3
Pine species		3
Weeping Willow	1	1
Black Walnut	1	
Total individuals	98	109

### Bird species

Twenty-one species of birds were recorded in the "old" neighborhood and 20 in the "new" (Table 2). In both neighborhoods, the House Sparrow was the most abundant species. In the "old" neighborhood, other important species, in order of decreasing abundance, were the European Starling, American Robin, Common Grackle, and House Wren. In the "new" neighborhood, other important species, in order of decreasing abundance, were American Robin, Barn Swallow, House Wren, European Starling, Common Grackle, and American Goldfinch (the last three species all had the same abundance). Five species, the Black-billed Cuckoo, Downy Woodpecker, Cedar Waxwing, Red-eyed Vireo, and Red-winged Blackbird, occurred only in the "old" neighborhood. The Chukar, Northern Flicker, Purple Martin, and Barn Swallow occurred only in the "new" neighborhood.

Although numbers of species/linear mile were similar in the two neighborhoods (Table 2), there were more than twice as many individuals/linear mile in the "old" neighborhood. Adult and fledgling House Sparrows, European Starlings, American Robins, and Common Grackles were responsible for most of this difference in individual abundance.

Table 2. Abundance, winter status, and foraging mode of bird species in the "old" and "new" neighborhoods. Values (individuals/linear mile) are means for three censuses. Numbers in parentheses represent rank order.

Species	Neighborhood		Winter status <sup>a</sup>	Foraging mode <sup>b</sup>
	"Old"	"New"		
Chukar		0.2 (13)	P	GG
Mourning Dove	2.2 (9)	1.4 (8)	sNA	GG
Black-billed Cuckoo	0.2 (15)		N	FG
Chimney Swift	2.3 (8)	0.4 (11)	N	AS
Downy Woodpecker	0.2 (15)		P	BG
Northern Flicker		0.2 (13)	sNA <sup>c</sup>	GG
Purple Martin		0.9 (10)	N	AS
Barn Swallow		3.9 (3)	N	AS
Blue Jay	3.4 (7)	0.3 (12)	P	FG
American Crow	1.1 (13)	0.4 (11)	P	GG
Black-capped Chickadee	1.3 (12)	0.2 (13)	P	FG
House Wren	6.7 (5)	2.6 (4)	sNA	FG
American Robin	14.4 (3)	5.3 (2)	sNA <sup>c</sup>	GG
Cedar Waxwing	1.5 (11)		sNA <sup>c</sup>	FG
European Starling	18.0 (2)	2.5 (5)	P	GG
Red-eyed Vireo	0.4 (14)		N	FG
Northern Cardinal	4.6 (6)	0.5 (10)	P	FG
Chipping Sparrow	1.7 (10)	1.2 (9)	sNA	FG
Red-winged Blackbird	0.4 (14)		sNA	FG
Common Grackle	12.9 (4)	2.5 (5)	sNA	GG
Brown-headed Cowbird	0.2 (15)	1.6 (7)	sNA	GG
House Finch	4.6 (6)	1.8 (6)	P	FG

Pine Siskin	0.2 (15)	0.5 (10)	sNA <sup>c</sup>	FG
American Goldfinch	1.1 (13)	2.5 (5)	sNA	FG
House Sparrow	21.5 (1)	11.6 (1)	P	GG
Total species	10.2	8.2		
Total individuals	98.3	40.2		

<sup>a</sup> P = permanent resident; N = winters in neotropics; sNA = winters in southern North America

<sup>b</sup> GG = ground gleaner; BG = bark gleaner; FG = foliage gleaner; AS = aerial sweeper

<sup>c</sup> Occurs regularly in South Dakota in winter

Most of the species in the two neighborhoods were either permanent residents or species that winter in southern North America (Fig. 2). Both neighborhoods supported three species of neotropical migrants. Included in this category in the "old" neighborhood were the Black-billed Cuckoo, Chimney Swift and Red-eyed Vireo; in the "new" neighborhood the neotropical migrants were the Chimney Swift, Purple Martin and Barn Swallow.

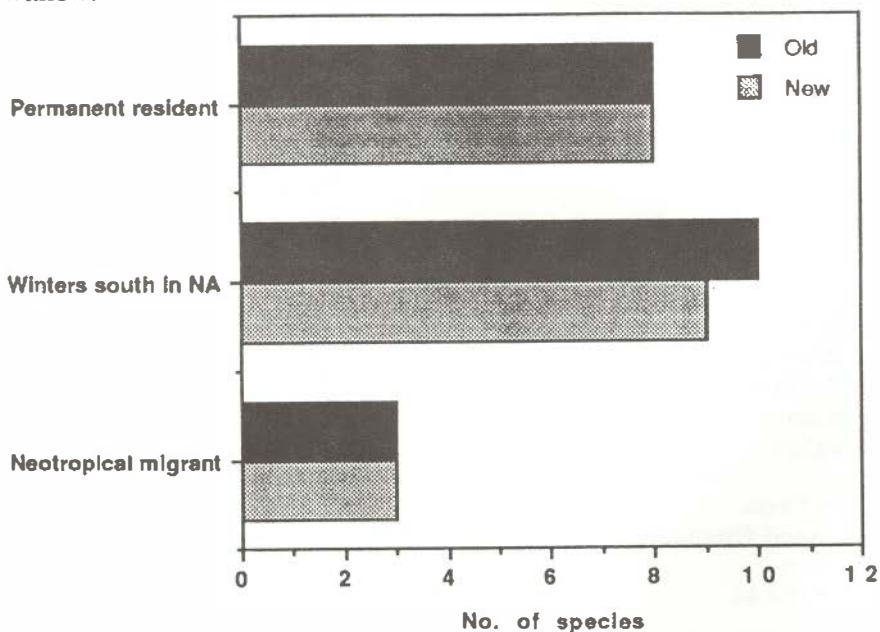


Fig. 2. Winter status of species occurring in the "old" and "new" neighborhoods.

Regarding mode of foraging, most of the species were foliage gleaners or ground gleaners, with smaller numbers of bark gleaners and aerial sweepers (Fig. 3). Within these foraging categories, there were some interesting differences between the two neighborhoods. As expected, the "new" neighborhood, with its more extensive ground surface area and smaller



volume of woody vegetation, had more ground gleaners and fewer foliage gleaners. Also, as expected, the "new" neighborhood, with its abundance of open air space, had more aerial sweepers. The absence of bark gleaners in the "new" neighborhood is explained by the very limited bark surface area that occurred in this environment.

### Methodology

It is necessary, of course, that a person doing a census of this type be able to recognize urban bird species by sight. Potentially useful for the beginning observer is a description by Hines (1989) of 50 species of birds typically found in urban environments. It is also important that a person be able to recognize the songs and calls of species that occupy these habitats. This is not an impossible challenge, even for the uninitiated because the number of songs and calls requiring recognition is not large. A number of bird song recordings are available that focus on urban species (example: *Backyard Bird Song* by R. K. Walton and R. W. Lawson, Peterson Field Guides). An important advantage of using a micro-cassette recorder is that one doesn't have to stop to write down information. Stopping to write down information would both reduce the fitness value of the walk and evoke the curiosity of the owner on whose property one had stopped.

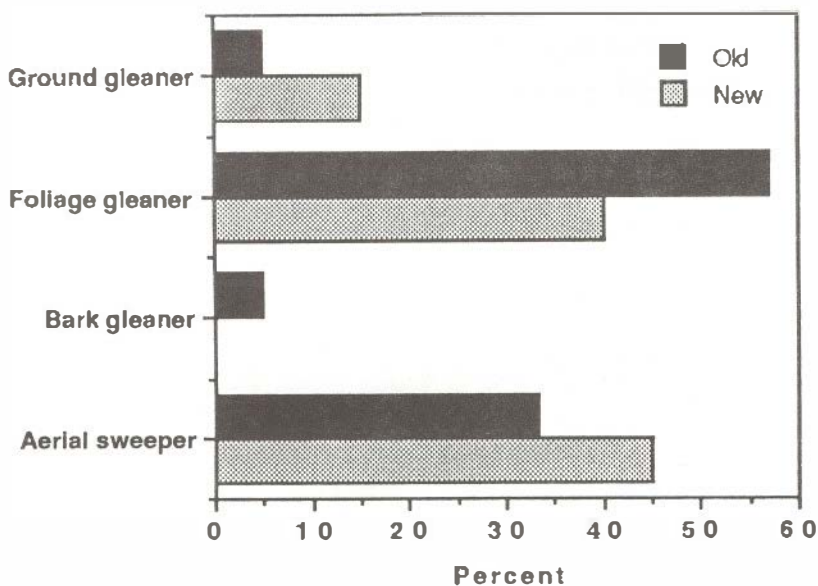


Fig. 3. Foraging mode of species occurring in the "old" and "new" neighborhoods.

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## **1993 REPORT OF THE RARE BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE**

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The SDOU Rare Bird Records Committee met on 23 May 1993 at Faulkton and on 10 October 1993 at Sioux Falls. The members of the Committee are Nathaniel Whitney (acting chairman), David Swanson (current secretary), Paul Springer (former secretary), Gilbert Blankespoor, and Bruce Harris. All members attended each meeting or voted in absentia.

A description of the committee's purpose and voting procedures is presented in the September 1988 issue of *South Dakota Bird Notes* (40:67-70). Observers of rare and unusual birds in South Dakota are urged to report their sightings to any of the following: Records Committee members, compiler of the quarterly Seasonal Reports in *Bird Notes*, or the editor of *Bird Notes*. A *Bird Observation Form* is available for this purpose. **Reports should be as detailed and complete as possible to provide the committee with the greatest amount of information on which to judge their acceptance and to preclude the need for requesting more information from the observer.**

A listing of those species for which descriptions are requested is given on the latest version of the checklist of South Dakota Birds. Species for which descriptions are no longer required are Barrow's Goldeneye in Rapid City, Whooping Crane, Three-toed and Black-backed woodpeckers in the Black Hills, Varied Thrush, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher at Newton Hills, and Le Conte's Sparrow. Observers who had approval of a previous report of a species on the review list need not submit a descriptive report for further observations of the same species.

Observers are asked to submit descriptive reports of any species that are rare or unusual at a particular season or location within the state. Persons whose records are accepted (Classes 1 and 2) are encouraged to publish them in *Bird Notes*. Citations are given for those records listed in this report that have been published.

Following are the results of the committee's actions since the previous report in the June 1993 issue of *Bird Notes*. The numbers in parentheses within a species' listing indicate the committee's vote. If not stated, the vote was unanimous (5-0), or 4-0 if the observer was a committee member. The committee emphasizes that a rating of Class 3 or 4 does not imply any personal criticism of the observer. Rather, these classes simply indicate that the committee did not find the description complete enough to be entirely convincing.

**CLASS 1 (Accepted -- Specimen, photograph, or sound recording).**

- Black-crowned Night-Heron. 7 June 1987, 1 at Belle Fourche, Butte Co., photographed, Alice Shaykett.
- Eurasian Wigeon. 10-12 March 1993, 1 male at Lake Yankton, Yankton Co., observed by Bob Chabane, photographed by Rose Van Sickle.
- White-winged Dove. 6-7 June 1993, 1 at Bowdle, Edmunds Co., observed by MyRon Zimmer, photographed by J. David Williams.
- Inca Dove. Late September - 12 October 1983, 1 at Brookings, Brookings Co., photographed, Richard and Ethel Sowell (probably a wild bird in view of the pattern of fall extralimital records in Nebraska, North Dakota and Western Ontario).
- Cordilleran Flycatcher. 13 September 1992, 1 at Aberdeen, Brown Co., photographed, Dan Tallman. SDBN 45:1.
- Philadelphia Vireo. 3 October 1992, 1 at Myron Grove Game Production Area, Clay Co., observed by David Swanson, photographed by Kurt Dean. SDBN 45:30-31.
- Golden-winged Warbler. 18 May 1993, 1 female at Clay County Park, Clay Co., photographed, David Swanson.
- Townsend's Warbler. 30 October 1992, 1 male at Aberdeen, Brown Co., photographed, Dan Tallman.
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow. 11, 12, 14 July 1992, 4 adults and 3 fledglings, Spring Lake, Walworth Co., observed by MyRon Zimmer, photographed by J. David Williams. SDBN 44:84-85.

**CLASS 2 (Accepted -- Satisfactory written description).**

- Pacific Loon. 27 October 1992, 1 at Bullhead Lake, Deuel Co., Bruce Harris.
- Mute Swan. 17 October 1992, 1 near Arlington, Kingsbury Co., Victor Fondy (considered hypothetical because of uncertainty whether it was a wild bird or an escapee from captivity).

- Black-necked Stilt. 16 May 1992, 4 near Sturgis, Meade Co., Ernest Miller, Fred Hegeman, Anna Ginter, and Nora Kelly.
- Whimbrel. 17 May 1992, 7 at Bear Butte Lake, Meade Co., David Swanson, Kurt Dean, and Steve Van Sickle. SDBN 45:31.
- Red Knot. 23 May 1993, 2 at Christensen Waterfowl Production Area, Faulk Co., David Swanson, Eric Liknes, Bob and Nancy Buckman. SDBN 45:69.
- Alder Flycatcher. 15 May 1991, 1 near Lake Preston, Kingsbury Co., Stephen Dinsmore.
- Common Raven. 5 November 1992, 1 at Cold Brook Canyon, Fall River Co., Lynn Hetlet.
- Canyon Wren. 26 July 1991, 2 at Badlands National Park, Pennington Co., John Blake.
- Carolina Wren. 19 December 1992, 1 near Sioux Falls, Minnehaha Co., Joel Halbritter.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. 13 September 1989, 1 male and 1 female at Sioux Falls, Minnehaha Co., Augie Hoeger.
- Philadelphia Vireo. 21 September 1992, 1 at Union County State Park, Union Co., David Swanson and Eric Liknes. SDBN 45:30-31.
- Blue-winged Warbler. 8 May 1993, 1 male at Newton Hills State Park, Lincoln Co.; 9 and 21 May 1993, 1 male at Union County State Park, Union Co.; David Swanson, Eric Liknes, Jon Clem, and Mike Dutenhoffer. SDBN 46:4-6.
- Golden-winged Warbler. 10 May 1993, 1 male at Vermillion Game Management Area, Clay Co., John Clem.
- Golden-winged Warbler. 13, 21 May 1993, 1 female and 1 male at Union County State Park, Union Co.; 17 May 1993, 1 male at Vermillion, Clay Co.; David Swanson, Eric Liknes, John Clem, and Mike Dutenhoffer. SDBN 46:4-6.
- Northern Parula. 1, 2, 4 July 1993, 1 male near Fort Thompson, Buffalo Co., Jocelyn Baker.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler. 9 July 1993, 1 male near Mt. Rushmore, Pennington Co., Jocelyn Baker.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler. 22 July 1993, 1 male near Lakota Lake, Custer Co., Duane Weber.
- Pine Warbler. 16 September 1990, Badlands National Park, Jackson Co., Barry Jones.
- Cerulean Warbler. 4, 8 July 1991, 1 male at Newton Hills State Park, Lincoln Co., Mark Skadsen and Augie Hoeger. SDBN 44:15-16.
- Cerulean Warbler. 9 May 1993, 1 male at Union County State Park, Union Co., David Swanson.
- Kentucky Warbler. 9 May 1993, 1 probable male at Sioux Falls, Minnehaha Co., Jon Little.
- Hooded Warbler. 9 May 1993, 1 female at Sioux Falls, Minnehaha Co., Jon Little.
- Summer Tanager. 20 May 1988, 1 male at Sioux Falls, Minnehaha Co., Augie Hoeger.

**CLASS 3 (Not accepted -- Identification possibly correct but description not completely convincing).**

- Hooded Merganser. 27 July 1993, 1 female at Provo, Fall River Co., (3 = Class 2, 2 = Class 3). No mention made of color of bill and of dark

back contrasting with lighter color of flanks and head, which would separate it from a Red-breasted Merganser.

Mountain Plover. 13 August 1989. 1 near Oelrichs, Fall River Co., (2 = Class 2, 3 = Class 3). No mention made of pattern and color of tail, underwing, and face, which would separate it from a fall-plumaged Lesser Golden Plover.

Lark Sparrow. 18 December 1988. 1 male at Pierre, Hughes Co., (3 = Class 3, 2 = Class 4). No mention made of conspicuous white-cornered tail. This species usually winters north only to New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana. There are no previous winter records in South Dakota.

#### **CLASS 4 (Not Accepted -- Identification probably inaccurate)**

Lawrence's Goldfinch. 5-6 June 1983, 1 male southwest of Hot Springs, Fall River Co. Bird was seen at a considerable distance, which would have hampered identification. This species ranges north only from California to Western Texas. Because no records exist for South Dakota, acceptance would require a more complete description and a recognizable photograph or corroboration by a birder experienced with the species.

The following species, reported on the Big Bend Christmas Bird Count on 27 December 1990, centered 5.1 miles west of Fort Thompson, Buffalo and Lyman Co. are considered to be Class 4. No requested documentation was received from the observers. These species winter farther south, in some cases greatly so, particularly in the numbers reported: Western Kingbird 9; Winter Wren 7; Clay-colored Sparrow 38; Field Sparrow 11; Song Sparrow 179; Smith's Longspur 433

#### **SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION.**

Cattle Egret. 25-26 May 1992, 1 at Belle Fourche, Butte Co.

Eurasian Wigeon. 14, 21 March 1992, pair near Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Barrow's Goldeneye. 10 November 1988, 1 near Arlington, Kingsbury Co.

Common Moorhen. 22 June, 12, 29 July 1993, 4 near Groton, Brown Co.

Mew Gull, 4 December 1992, 1 below Oahe Dam, Stanley Co.

Iceland Gull. 10 November and 1 December 1991, 1 at Gavin's Point Dam, Yankton Co.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird. 16 August 1991, 1 at Badlands National Park, Jackson Co.

Northern Three-toed Woodpecker. 2 July 1992, 1 near Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Carolina Wren. 6, 9, 14 March 1992, pair at Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Blue-winged Warbler. 11 May 1992, 2 at Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Blue-winged Warbler. 16, 22 May 1993, 1 at Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Black-throated Gray Warbler. 22 May 1993, 1 at Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Palm Warbler. 2-3 May 1992, 3 near Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Prothonotary Warbler. 17 May 1993, 1 at Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Worm-eating Warbler. 30 April 1992, 1 near Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Hooded Warbler. 23 May 1992, 1 near Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Western Tanager. 2 May 1992, 1 at Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Chipping Sparrow. 18 December 1991, 1 near Hecla, Brown Co.

Field Sparrow. 29 February 1992, 1 at Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Brown Co.

McCown's Longspur. 14 July 1991, 1 near Camp Crook, Harding Co.

Hoary Redpoll. 28 December 1992, 35-40 at Mina Lake, Brown Co.  
Eastern Meadowlark. 14 June 1990, 1 near Blunt, Hughes Co.

#### **WITHDRAWN FROM CONSIDERATION**

Great Skua. 22 May 1993, 1 near Faulkton, Faulk Co.  
Carolina Wren. 16 October - 7 November 1992, 1 in Huron, Beadle Co.



## GENERAL NOTES

**ANCIENT MURRELET—A NEW SOUTH DAKOTA RECORD.** On 13 November 1993, LeRoy Kilber, a local building contractor, called to see if I could come to his home to identify an unusual bird. My stepdaughter, Jamie, told him I was in the Black Hills and would not be back for a few days. LeRoy came to my place of business on 18 November and asked if I would like to see the bird he had. In his van he had a dead bird that was not immediately identifiable by me, but a bird that I knew did not belong in North-central South Dakota.

LeRoy explained to me that this bird, in a very weakened condition, was found in his yard, during a snowstorm. He said he could see where the bird had landed in the fresh snow and then floundered to the location where it was found. The bird was taken to a shelter, but perished in a short time. Mr. Kilber gave me the specimen, which I recognized only as a species of alcid. The bird was severely emaciated from its journey, but the plumage was in very good condition. I took it to Dan Tallman on 20 November for help in positive identification.

After lengthy examination and consideration, Dan felt confident in declaring the bird to be an Ancient Murrelet, a species primarily of the North Pacific. He prepared the specimen and sent it to the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, DC. In early December, a letter was returned from the museum confirming Dan's identification, an immature *Synthliboramphus antiquus*, the Ancient Murrelet.

Mr. Kilber's finding of this bird in Ipswich is a first record for South Dakota. I must thank my friend LeRoy for having the foresight to save the specimen and thereby contribute to the ornithology of our state.

Perhaps significantly, the storm during which this bird arrived was an exceptionally large system that originated in the North Pacific and moved inland during the second week of November. Records of alcids being found inland after storms have been documented in other states. Minnesota boasts six records of this species, as well as two records of the Dovkie (Janssen, 1987, *Bird in Minnesota*, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis). In her book, *The Long Winter*, Laura Ingalls Wilder describes an alcid in South Dakota which may have been this species (see Van Sickle, SDBN 40:95-96). *J. David Williams, Box 277, Ipswich SD 57451.*

**COOPER'S HAWK NESTS IN KINGSBURY COUNTY.** On 23 May 1993, Mark Skadsen and I were returning to Sioux Falls from the spring SDOU meeting in Faulkton. We stopped at a rest area about 1/2 mile SE of De Smet, known as the "De Smet Woods." It is a small woodland (about 200 acres) composed of mixed stands of cedar and shrub, ringed by ash and

elm shelterbelts. In the center is an upland deciduous forest with tall old-growth trees.

As we entered the woods, a light drizzle started to fall and the atmosphere became very still. We both noted how quiet it was. Suddenly, we heard a harsh call from up ahead. Neither of us recognized the sound (it reminded me of a flicker call, staccato-like and raspy). When we came to the spot, which turned out to be right under a nest, the bird swooped down to attack us. It landed on a branch about 10 yards away and about 20 feet from the ground. We no sooner turned to watch it, than it again dove at us. As we were looking around for a nest, it attacked us a total of four times. Each time it landed, we got a good look at it. We identified it as Cooper's Hawk.

Mark eventually located the nest toward the top of the tree we were under. We quickly left, so as not to disturb the adult any more, but we did return later to photograph the nest. The bird was not around. About a half hour later, after touring more of the woods, we checked again and this time found the bird sitting on the nest, unaware of our presence. After reading up on this species and discussing it with Bruce Harris and others, I concluded that it was a female and, because of the defensive actions displayed, she probably had newly hatched young in the nest.

*The Birds of South Dakota* (1991) lists the Cooper's Hawk as an uncommon to rare breeder in the Black Hills; rare summer resident elsewhere. It also lists four previous nest records, all in Marshall and Roberts Co. in the northeast (Harris and D. Skadsen in SDBN). *Jon Little, 2017 W. 16th St., Sioux Falls, SD 57401.*

**KENTUCKY WARBLER IN MINNEHAHA COUNTY.** On 9 May 1993, I was birding along the Big Sioux River near downtown Sioux Falls. I was on the south side, about 100 yards southeast of Fawick Park. The area is wooded, with thick brush along the bank, and an overstory of tall cottonwoods. Normally, the bank angles steeply from street level down about 10 feet to a large wooded sandbar 10 to 20 yards wide. On this day the river was flooded, so that the sandbar was covered, and the water came to just below the bank's edge.

As I walked along this brushy edge, I saw a small bird darting and feeding among the rubble and rocks of the bank. At first all I noted was the olive-colored back and thought it to be a Common Yellowthroat. The belly and breast were not easily seen from my angle, but were distinctly yellow. Then I got a good view from the side of its black "sideburns," which looked like paint drooling down its neck. Its crown also was black and from above was quite defined compared to the olive of the back. Occasionally, he raised his crest somewhat like a Ruby-crowned Kinglet. The bird had a definite yellow stripe separating the black of the crown from that under the eye. These marks have been described by some as "spectacles." The sexes of this species are similar in color, but the black of the female is said to be duller, thus I assumed that the bird I saw was a male. I followed him along the bank for about 15 minutes, until he flew off. I never did hear any vocalization.

The Kentucky Warbler is generally found only in regions well southeast of South Dakota. The northern and western edge of its breeding range is roughly Southern Iowa to SE Nebraska. The riparian habitat in which I found this bird is quite typical of the moist low woodlands that it

prefers. *The Birds of South Dakota* (1991) lists it as a casual visitor of the South and East. There are two previous spring records listed: Buckman in 1983 and Rose in 1975. This report has been reviewed and accepted by the South Dakota Rare Bird Records Committee. Jon Little, 2017 W. 16th St., Sioux Falls, SD 57104.

**HOODED WARBLER IN MINNEHAHA COUNTY.** On 9 May 1993, as I was birding along the Big Sioux River in central Sioux Falls, I came upon a bird that I had never seen before. It was a typical warbler and was foraging in a bush about 6 ft. from the ground. I was about 20 ft. away, and it took no note of my presence. The bird had yellow underparts, a dull olive back and head, and no wing bars. Most of my views were of it's back and left side. As it was gleaning and hawking among the branches, the most distinctive thing it did to fan it's tail, exposing white outer tail feathers (somewhat like a Junco or Vesper Sparrow). It did this about 5 times.

My field guide showed that it was probably a female Hooded Warbler. However, most females have some black on the crown, and this bird had none. A subsequent check with other field guides revealed that some adult females and some immature ones do look just like the one I saw. As in many species, much individual variation exists. The best depiction of the bird I saw is on page 373 of *The National Geographic Society's Field Guide to the Birds of North America*. I watched this bird only about 5 minutes when it was scared off by another passerby. The bird gave no vocalization. The habitat where I saw this bird, moist woodlands with dense undergrowth, is typical of its preferred habitat.

The Hooded Warbler is listed as a casual visitor in Eastern South Dakota, chiefly in the South and all listed records are along river system migration routes (*The Birds of South Dakota*, 1991). This report has been reviewed and accepted by the South Dakota Rare Bird Records Committee. Jon Little, 2017 W. 16th St., Sioux Falls, SD 57104.



## SEASONAL REPORTS

### THE 1994 WINTER SEASON

Compiled by Dennis Skadsen  
RR Box 113, Grenville, SD 57239

Except for the weather, this reporting period was rather uninteresting. Snowfall amounts in Northeastern South Dakota ranged from 80 to 100 inches. The northern hills received 100+ inches of snowfall. By contrast the southwest and southeast corners of the state received little precipitation during the period.

Many observers expected more winter visitors than were found. There were no reports of grosbeaks, and crossbills were rare. However, Common Redpolls, Pine Siskins, and Purple Finches were numerous in many locals. Dan Tallman's backyard bird banding factory produced 1000+ redpolls. Red-breasted Nuthatches remained in several locales

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following the heavy fall invasion of the species. Rarities and unexpected observations include Oldsquaw, Varied Thrush, and the first ever wintering Hermit Thrush.

Observers cited:

RB - Ron Bauer; LB - Les Baylor; DB - D. Bekaert; CB - Chuck Berdan; PNB - Pat N. Boyd; KC - Ken Cameron; JC - Janet Clark; KD - Kurt Dean; KG - Ken Graupmann; BKH - Bruce K. Harris; TH - Travis Hill; BFH - Bill Huser; TJ - Todd Jensen; JAK - Jan A. Kieckhefer; JRK - Jon R. Kieckhefer; RWK - Robert W. Kieckhefer; LRL - Lester L. Lauritzen; EL - Eric Liknes; JL - Jon Little; MMM - Michael M. Melius; EEM - Ernest E. Miller; JSP - Jeffrey S. Palmer; MJP - Marge J. Parker; RAP - Richard A. Peterson; JLP - Juanita L. Peterson; NP - Nathan Pieplow; DGP - D. George Prisbe; NHBC - Northern Hills Bird Club; SFBC - Sioux Falls Bird Club; DR - Darrel Rudd; DRS - Dennis R. Skadsen; DS - Don Smith; JCS - Jerry C. Stanford; GS - Gary Stava; DSw - Dave Swanson; DAT - Dan A. Tallman; SVS - Steve VanSickle; WNWR - Waubay National Wildlife Refuge; NRW - Nathaniel R. Whitney; JDW - J. David Williams; DW - Duane Wilson; MZ - MyRon Zimmer.

Pied-billed Grebe - 17 December, Yankton Co. (SVS).

Great Blue Heron - December to 13 January, Meade Co. (EEM).

Trumpeter Swan - 7 January, Meade Co., 7 (fide EEM).

Wood Duck - 28 February, Yankton Co., **earliest ever** (SVS).

Green-winged Teal - 15 February, Yankton Co., **earliest ever** (SVS).

American Black Duck - 12 December, Yankton Co., Gavins Point, 4 (BFH).

Northern Pintail - 5 February, McPherson Co., **earliest ever** (JCS). 4 December, Yankton Co. (JSP). 22 December, Yankton Co. (SVS).

Greater Scaup - 27 February, Hughes Co. (DAT).

**OLDSQUAW** - 7 December, Yankton Co., 7 (SVS). 12 December, Yankton Co., Gavins Pt. 6 (BFH). (Probably same birds as 7 December, ed.) 21 December, Yankton Co. (DSw, EL, TH).

Barrow's Goldeneye - 11 December, Pennington Co. (DGP), 26 January, and 20 February, Pennington Co., Canyon Lake, 1 male (NRW). 27 February, Hughes Co. (DAT).

Bald Eagle - Reported from Bennett (JSP), Bon Homme (DGP), Charles Mix/Gregory-37+ (SFBC), Custer (MMM), Day (WNWR), Deuel (GS), Grant (BKH), Lyman (DGP), Meade (NHBC), Minnehaha (JL), Pennington (NRW, TJ), Roberts (BKH), Sanborn (DGP), Tripp (RAP, JLP), and Yankton (BFH) (JSP) counties.

Sharp-shinned Hawk - Reported from Brookings (RWK, JRK), Brown (DGP, DAT), Clay (SVS), Codington-taking birds at feeder (RB), Custer-after birds at feeder (MJP), Day-taking birds at feeder (DRS), Gregory (SFBC), and Pennington (NRW, LB) counties.

Cooper's Hawk - 4 December, Yankton Co., Gavins Point (BFH). 2 January, Sanborn Co. (DGP). 30 January, Pennington Co. (NRW). 16 February, Charles Mix Co. (BKH).

Northern Goshawk - 1 December, Brown Co. (DAT). 4 December, Codington Co., and 8, 29 December, Roberts Co. (BKH). 11 December, Brookings Co. (JRK, JAK). 9 January, Day Co. (DRS). 10 January, Brown Co. (DGP, DAT). 22 January, Brookings Co. (JSP).

Red-tailed Hawk - Reported from Brown (JCS), Charles Mix (BKH), Hanson (DGP), Lawrence (NRW), Pennington (MMM), Stanley (DGP), Tripp (RAP, JLP), and Yankton (BKH) counties.

- Ferruginous Hawk - 30 December, and 29 January, Pennington Co. (MMM). 20 February, Bennett Co. (JSP). Also reported during period, Tripp Co. (RAP, JLP).
- Rough-legged Hawk - Reported from Bennett (JSP), Bon Homme & Brookings (BKH), Brown (JCS), Brule & Buffalo (DGP), Charles Mix (BKH), Custer (MJP), Jackson, Jones & Lyman (DGP), Meade (NHBC), Pennington (NRW, TJ) (MMM) (JSP), Tripp (RAP, JLP), and Walworth (DGP) counties.
- Golden Eagle - 22 January, Brown Co. (JCS). Also reported from Buffalo (DGP), Custer (MJP) (MMM), Faulk (MMM), Hughes (DGP), Jackson (KG) (DGP), Jones (NP), Meade (NHBC), Pennington (NRW), Stanley (MMM), Sully (DGP), and Tripp (RAP, JLP) counties.
- Merlin - 26 January, Pennington Co. (MMM). 12 February, Davison Co. (DGP, PNB).
- Prairie Falcon - 9 December and 5 February, Yankton Co. (SVS). 17 December, and 24 February, Jackson Co. (KG). 10 January, Brown Co. (DAT, DGP). 11 January, Buffalo Co., and 14 February, Sanborn Co. (DGP). 15 January, Pennington Co. (MMM). 19 February, Jackson Co., and 20 February, Bennett Co. (JSP).
- Franklin's Gull - 6 February, Hughes Co. (DAT).
- Glaucous Gull - 4 December, Hughes Co., and 21 February, Yankton Co. (JSP). 6 December, Stanley Co., Oahe Dam (RAP, JLP). 12 December, Yankton Co., Gavins Point, 4 (BFH).
- Mourning Dove - Reported from Brookings (BKH) and Roberts (KC) counties.
- Eastern Screech-Owl - 7 December, Lake Co. (JSP). 21 January, Brookings Co. (JRK). 28 February, Edmunds Co. (JDW).
- Great Horned Owl - 12 February, Edmunds Co., adult on nest, early (MZ). Also reported nesting in Charles Mix (BKH), and Turner (LRL) counties.
- Snowy Owl - Throughout period, Edmunds Co. (JDW). 4 December, Brown Co., and 5 February, McPherson Co. (JCS). 12, 19 December, and 8 January, Pennington Co. (MMM). 24 December, and 10 January, Beadle Co., and 26 December, Edmunds Co. (DGP). 1 January, Stanley Co. (MMM). 17 January, Deuel Co., 2 (DR). 20 January, Brookings Co. (JC). 28 January, Lincoln Co., immature (SFBC).
- Long-eared Owl - 23 January, Fall River Co. (RAP, JLP). 23 January, Hanson Co., 2 (DGP, PNB).
- Short-eared Owl - Only reports from Brookings (JRK), and Clay, 3 (DGP, PNB) counties.
- Belted Kingfisher - 14 January, Pennington Co. (NRW). Also reported from Deuel Co. (BKH, DS).
- Red-bellied Woodpecker - Reported from Davison (DGP), Deuel (BKH), Gregory (SFBC), Lake (JSP), Roberts (BKH), Yankton (JSP) counties.
- Northern Flicker - Reported from Brookings (JAK), Brown (JCS), Custer (MJP), Day (DRS), Charles Mix (BKH), Meade (NHBC), and Pennington (NRW) counties.
- Black-billed Magpie - Flock of 20 reported from McPherson Co. (DW).
- Red-breasted Nuthatch - Reported from Brookings (RWK, JRK), Brown (JCS), Clay & Union (DSw, KD, EL), Davison (DGP), Day (DRS), Lake (JSP), Minnehaha (JL), and Yankton (BFH) (JSP) counties.
- Brown Creeper - Reported from Brookings (JAK), Brown (DAT) (JCS), Clay (EL), Davison (DGP), Lake (JSP) counties.
- Eastern Bluebird - 28 January, Gregory Co., several (SFBC).
- Mountain Bluebird - 20 January, and 9, 21 February, Jackson Co. (KG). 18 February, Custer Co. (MJP). Very early migrants or wintering birds?
- Townsend's Solitaire - 12 December, Jackson Co. (DGP). 19 February, Jackson Co. (JSP). 27 February, Hughes Co. (DAT).
- HERMIT THRUSH - 8 February, Clay Co., banded, **first winter observation ever reported** (EL).

- VARIED THRUSH** - 22 December, Brookings (BKH).  
 Bohemian Waxwing - 12 February, Meade Co., 4 (NHBC).  
 Northern Shrike - Reported from Brookings (BKH), Brown (JCS), Custer (MJP), Deuel (BKH), Hanson & Hughes (DGP), Kingsbury & Lake (JSP), Lawrence (NRW), McCook (JL), Meade (NHBC), Roberts (BKH), Stanley (MMM), and Tripp (RAP, JLP) counties.  
 Northern Cardinal - 1 December - 2 January, Deuel Co. (BKH, DB). Regular in Brookings (JAK), and Davison (DGP) counties.  
 Song Sparrow - 18 December, Lake Co. (JSP).  
 White-throated Sparrow - 7 December, Brookings Co. (BKH).  
 Harris' Sparrow - 24 December, Yankton Co. (RAP, JLP). 10, 23 January, Yankton Co. (SVS).  
 Slate-colored Junco - 26 February, Jackson Co., retrapped bird banded in 1988, making bird at least 6 years old (KG).  
 Yellow-headed Blackbird - 18 December, Lake Co. (JSP).  
 Rusty Blackbird - 29 January, McCook Co., 3 (JL).  
 Common Grackle - Observed during period Clay (SVS), Davison (DGP), and Deuel (BKH) counties.  
 Rosy Finch - 19 February, Pennington Co. (JSP).  
 Purple Finch - Reported from Brookings (JRK, JAK) (BKH), Brown (JCS), Davison (DGP), Day (DRS), Deuel (BKH), and Tripp (RAP, JLP) counties.  
 House Finch - Reported from Brown (JCS), Davison (DGP), Deuel (BKH), Meade (NHBC) Pennington (NRW), Roberts (BKH), and Yankton (BFH) counties.  
 Red Crossbill - 16 February, Brown Co. (DAT).  
 White-winged Crossbill - 4 December, Codington Co., 12 (BKH). 13 December, Brown Co. (DAT). 27 December - 26 February, Deuel Co. (BKH).  
 Common Redpoll - Reported from Brookings (JAK) (JSP), Brown (JCS), Clay (EL), Custer (MJP), Day (DRS), Deuel (BKH), Edmunds (JDW), Jackson (NRW), Kingsbury (JSP), Lawrence (NRW, TJ), McCook and Minnehaha (JL), Meade (NHBC), Pennington (NRW), Roberts (BKH), and Tripp (RAP, JLP) counties. 1000+ banded in Brown Co. (DAT).  
**HOARY REDPOLL** - 22 January, Custer Co., 2 (MJP, RAP, JLP). 7 February, Edmunds Co. (JDW). 17 February, Brown Co., 3 banded during period (DAT).

Observations requiring acceptance by Rare Bird Records Committee:

Common Raven - 4 February, Butte Co. (CB).

#### Late Fall Season Observations

- Osprey - 4 August, Sanborn Co., earliest ever (DGP).  
 Northern Goshawk - 7 November, Hanson Co. (DGP).  
 Prairie Falcon - 31 October, Sanborn Co. (DGP).  
 Snowy Owl - 21 November, Sanborn Co. (DGP).  
 Scarlet Tanager - 8 August, Lincoln Co. (DGP).  
 Eastern Meadowlark - 26 November, Hand Co. (DGP).



## CHRISTMAS COUNTS

Location	Date	# Observers, compiler	Temperatures (°F)
Aberdeen	19 Dec 1993	-, Montgomery	30 - 33
Badlands	31 Dec 1993	12, Joe Zarki	26 - 44
Brookings	18 Dec 1993	16, Nelda Holden	27 - 34
Deuel Co.	2 Jan 1994	8, Bruce Harris	10 - 5
Hot Springs	18 Dec 1993	5, Duane Weber	13 - 33
Madison	17 Dec 1993	15, Andrea Calderone	-
Pierre	19 Dec 1993	15, Summerside	-
Rapid City	2 Jan 1994	-, Ester Serr	-
Sand Lake	17 Dec 1993	10, William Schultz	26 - 34
Shade Hill	19 Dec 1992	3, Dave Griffiths	-9 - +20
Sioux Falls	18 Dec 1993	31, Jon Little	30 - 36
Sturgis	18 Dec 1993	8, Ernie Miller	35
Waubay	29 Dec 1993	14, Laura Umbright	high of 11
Wilmot	29 Dec 1993	3, Bruce Harris	-10 - +8
Yankton	19 Dec 1993	22, Juli Wilcox	23 - 32

	ABR	BAD	BRK	DUE	HOT	MAD	PIR	RAP	SAN	SHA	SIU	STR	WAU	WIL	YAN	TOTALS	
Pied-billed Grebe															1	1	
Great Blue Heron												1				1	
Snow Goose									1							1	
Canada Goose					61		14930	20		240	125		1		13	15390	
Wood Duck							5	1			2					8	
Green-winged Teal							2	1								3	
Mallard					104	1	1420	1053	41	202	58	28	2		4104	7016	
Northern Pintail									1						2	3	
Gadwall								64			1				15	80	
American Wigeon								87								87	
Canvasback													1			1	
Redhead								2							3	5	
Ring-necked Duck							2	2								4	
Greater Scaup							1									1	
Lesser Scaup							6								23	29	
Oldsquaw															1	1	
Common Goldeneye							40	100							163	303	
Barrow's Goldeneye								2								2	
Bufflehead								17							1	18	
Hooded Merganser							3									3	
Common Merganser							86	22		1					93	202	
Red-breasted Merganser							2									2	
Bald Eagle					52		41	8	1	1	2	6			51	162	
Northern Harrier							1									1	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1			2			1	4			1				1	10	
Cooper's Hawk				1			2	1							3	7	
Goshawk	1			5							1		1	1	1	10	
Accipiter sp.											1					1	
Red-tailed Hawk	1			1	3	1	2	3			13				18	42	
Ferruginous Hawk							1									1	
Rough-legged Hawk	1			1	5		19	7		1		8			5	47	
Buteo sp.															2	2	
Golden Eagle				2	5		11			2		3				23	
American Kestrel				2	1	2	1				8				9	23	
Merlin	2	1		1			1		1	1		1			2	10	
Prairie Falcon							3			1					1	5	
Perigrine Falcon							1								1	2	
Gyr Falcon									1							1	
Gray Partridge				4	26		35		23							88	
Ring-necked Pheasant	574			416	22		103	350	16	1015	123	18		156	122	15	2930

	ABR	BAD	BRK	DUE	HOT	MAD	PIR	RAP	SAN	SHA	SIU	STR	WAU	WIL	YAN	TOTALS
Greater Prairie-Chicken							11									11
Sharp-tailed Grouse		3			30		211	2	21	4		14				285
Wild Turkey					62		9	150			35	266	2		58	582
American Coot							4	3	8							15
Killdeer								1								1
Common Snipe												2				2
Ring-billed Gull				3			54								1241	1298
Herring Gull							33								88	121
Glaucous Gull							2								8	10
Rock Dove	29	61	101	42	217	145	416	580	52	22	205	109	19	31	80	2109
Mourning Dove			1						2					1		4
Eastern Screech-Owl		2								1	2				2	7
Great Horned Owl	1	4	10	2		1	12	1	4		7	1	1			44
Snowy Owl									1							1
Belted Kingfisher				1		1	1	3			6				2	14
Lewts' Woodpecker								1				2				3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker											1					1
Red-bellied Woodpecker			2	1			3				5		1	2	4	18
Downy Woodpecker	18	2	38	14	1	37	21	21	28	1	41	12	7	11	34	286
Hairy Woodpecker	4	3	15	4		2	14	18	10	1	16	13	2	3	10	115
Northern Flicker	3	2	3		1	7	15	10			3	6			49	99
Horned Lark	12	89	20	18	42	5	362	27	1	57		320	15	9	15	992
Gray Jay								6								6
Blue Jay	15		32	4		13	1	34	5		10	101			28	243
Pinyon Jay								54								54
Black-billed Magpie		23		1			20	11		4		19			2	80
American Crow	21	2	111	31	15	56	3	312	8		1115	35	1	5	363	2078
Black-capped Chickadee	61	28	230	184	60	79	125	226	39	1	314	190	59	46	100	1742
Red-breasted Nuthatch	11		22	2	3	2	10	20		1	21	27	7	2	7	135
White-breasted Nuthatch	14	5	24	7		11	12	25	4	2	77	13	8	13	28	243
Brown Creeper			1			3	3	2			16	2			2	29
Golden-crowned Kinglet	5		16			13		1			16				7	58
Canyon Wren								3								3
Eastern Bluebird															1	1
Townsend's Solitaire		11			19		1	9				10				50
American Robin	17	43		10	118	8	935	8		1	2	12			2754	3908

	ABR	BAD	BRK	DUE	HOT	MAD	PIR	RAP	SAN	SHA	SIU	STR	WAU	WIL	YAN	TOTALS
Bohemian Waxwing							1									1
Cedar Waxwing	361				6	100	536	38			102	123	26		279	1571
Northern Shrike	1	3	3	1		4	4	1	3		3	3	3		4	33
European Starling	325	59	273	70	55	730	514	951	175	6	949	182	34	81	1341	5745
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1														9	10
Common Yellowthroat											1					1
Northern Cardinal	1		4	1		2					11				26	45
Rufous-sided Towhee							1								1	2
American Tree Sparrow		174	1	1	5		43	11	20		63	110			59	487
Song Sparrow							54									54
White-throated Sparrow	1															1
White-crowned Sparrow															1	1
Harris' Sparrow	1						1								1	3
Dark-eyed Junco			46	4	114	9							3	22		198
Slate-colored Junco	25	17					90	109		1	140	242			157	781
Oregon Junco							5	26			3	17		1	7	59
White-winged Junco								112				13				125
Lapland Longspur							30		50	78						158
Snow Bunting			1	788		20	6		15	1			214	3		1048
Red-winged Blackbird	1						10		22							33
Western Meadowlark		1			1	1	1									4
Yellow-headed Blackbird						4			15							19
Rusty Blackbird			3	8		7	4									22
Brewer's Blackbird							1		11							12
Common Grackle			1	2	1	1	3	1	44				1			54
Pine Grosbeak	1						2									3
Purple Finch	41		37	3		16	35		5		14		12		17	180
House Finch	81		10	34			18	23			27	1		4	191	389
Common Redpoll		41	1	304		7	6	2	110		2	27		14		514
Pine Siskin	134	4	285	40		74	251	158	5		292	176	8	10	43	1480
American Goldfinch	3	64	151	20		20	185	49	19		46	43		15	81	696
Evening Grosbeak								13				52				65
House Sparrow	403	223	645	184	10	979	352	228	503	625	423	64	106	101	450	5296
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	2171	867	2523	1829	994	2464	21397	4660	2264	1378	4198	2254	690	497	12077	60263
TOTAL FORMS	34	25	39	30	26	34	73	57	35	25	43	38	25	21	60	108

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