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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

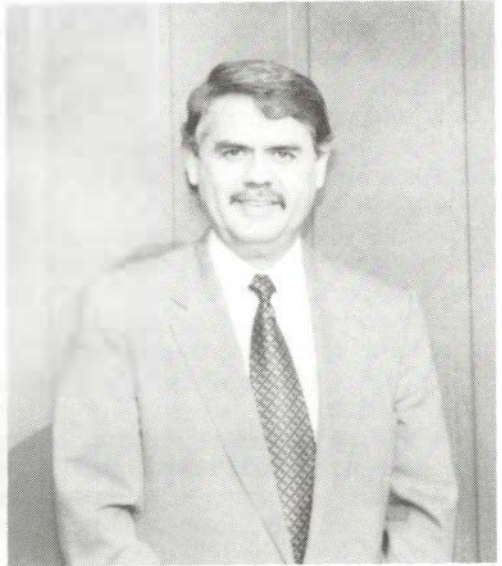
Today is 12 April 1995 and winter is still very much with us. By the time this column is read by most of you, this date probably will not have much significance. The reality is that much of South Dakota has been the recipient of a spring snow storm the past two days. My area has received about 15 inches of snow and certain parts of the state totaled twice that amount. The long winter is dragging on, and the meteorologists are telling us that there is more to come in a few days.

Everyone is anxious for spring to arrive, although the calendar tells us that we have had three weeks of it already. Winters are hard in South Dakota. Spring may be anticipated and appreciated just a little more by those of us that endure those winters here.

For many of the birders that I have been in contact with during the past few months, the spring and the marvelous migration that comes with it cannot get here soon enough. These people are all reporting very low numbers of birds. When there is a dearth of birds coming to one's feeder, the winter becomes even more intolerable for those of us that are not particularly fond of cold and snow.

Theories abound about the low bird numbers, and most revolve around food availability. Although this seems to be the most plausible of reasons, it probably is not the total answer. Winter fluctuations in bird populations have always occurred and will continue to do so in the future. This phenomenon is another example of why ornithologists will continue to study birds and try to understand why these events occur.

Spring will arrive and certainly will be here by the third weekend in May, when the SDOU gathers in Vermillion. I am not sure when this issue of *Bird Notes* will be published, but I hope many of you will be able to attend. Dave Swanson and his assistants have a great weekend planned. For those of you that enjoy warblers, this is one of the best areas in South Dakota, and Dave knows where to find them. If you read this before the meeting, I urge you to come to Vermillion for a very enjoyable weekend. If the arrival is later and you did attend, hopefully the time you spent at the 1995 spring meeting was worthwhile for you.



PILEATED WOODPECKERS NEST IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Bruce Harris
Clear Lake, SD 57226

Pileated Woodpeckers have been observed in northeast South Dakota since November and December 1975, when Gyp Cole reported birds near his home in Gary, along Gary Creek. On 18 December 1975, Bruce and Gordon Harris observed a Pileated Woodpecker that had been coming to suet at the Don Grabow farm, only three miles south and a mile east of Gary in Minnesota. I placed suet in the gulch on the South Dakota line, hoping to lure the bird into the state, but had no luck. The bird did remain in the area of the Grabow farm until at least 18 April, well into the breeding season for the species. I considered the possibility of its breeding in South Dakota, but, it was not until 1986, when I saw Pileated Woodpeckers repeatedly at Sodak Park from 10 April through 31 May, that I was convinced that the species was nesting in the state. Sodak Park is along Big Stone Lake, 8 miles east of Wilmot, Roberts Co., where I have a summer home.

Finding the nest of a Pileated Woodpecker at Linden Beach (about two miles south of Sodak Park on Big Stone Lake) on 19 April 1994 was one of the most satisfying experiences that I have had in South Dakota birding. I should have found the nest five to six years earlier. Verifying the nesting during the following weeks gave me the opportunity to learn a number of things about Pileated Woodpecker nesting that should help others in finding nests.

On 19 April 1994, I was having coffee with several Game, Fish and Parks employees at Hartford Beach State Park, midway between Sodak Park and Linden Beach Resort. As usual, I asked if they had seen or heard anything about Pileated Woodpecker nests—something I have done for some years, while talking about birds with residents in northeast South Dakota. Calvin Cameron said that he had visited with Donna and Jerry Dump over at Linden Beach. This person said he saw Pileated Woodpeckers regularly that spring, and for several years before 1994. I asked for his name, but without any anticipation of getting "hot" information on Pileated Woodpeckers. Reports had come to me two or three times during the previous years, but my visits to Linden Beach had not produced even a sighting of the woodpecker (although the habitat seemed perfect).

When I visited Donna and Jerry Dump later in the day, I was interested when they told me of seeing the bird (or birds) nearly every day, especially at sunrise, when a Pileated Woodpecker would come to a large basswood tree, 20 yards from their permanent home at Linden Beach. I was even more interested when they told me that, on or about 1 April, two Pileated Woodpeckers appeared near their home. The birds moved about a good deal, calling back and forth, chasing one another, just as one would expect of courting woodpeckers. Suddenly a third bird appeared and, for about 15 minutes, was chased around the yards, through and under the trees, with much agitated calling, posturing and aggressive behavior by the first two birds. This behavior included face-offs on the ground, with flashing of wings and parrying with bills. I was convinced that the

Dumps had seen a mated pair driving off an intruding male. Later, in checking the literature, I found an account of the same performance.

Jerry Dump pointed out the various locations where he had seen birds, and I wandered about in the woodland 150 yards behind their house and parallel to the lake shore. The woodland consisted of a mixture of mature ash, oak, and basswood, with a number of very large trees two to three feet in diameter. A few very large American Elms were still standing, most of the bark peeled off, apparently dead for five to six years. I had not been looking more than 30 minutes, when I saw a Pileated Woodpecker, partly hidden by a large dead elm, flying away from me. Walking over to the tree, which had two large forks, I found three woodpecker holes in one fork that angled slightly to the southeast. The lowest hole, about 18 feet from the ground, appeared very fresh and there were fresh chips on the ground under the hole. Even though I was not sure that the Pileated Woodpecker had flown away from this tree, I thought this was an active nest hole. There was much evidence of Pileated Woodpeckers' boring into a number of other trees in this woodland.

I returned to the Dump's home, after seeing what appeared to be a second Pileated Woodpecker flying through the woods. While talking to Jerry and showing him where I had found the nest holes, we saw two Pileated Woodpeckers nearby. Jerry and Donna were interested in my search for a nesting Pileated, and agreed to keep a close watch on the tree for me.

When I got home, I dug into the literature on Pileated Woodpeckers. This included the life history in the Bent series and a very fine monograph written by Lawrence Kilham, published in 1983 by the Nuttall Ornithological Club (Publication 26, Raymond A. Paynter, Jr., Editor). Nesting dates in Roberts' *Birds of Minnesota* was also reviewed, and I read that nesting activity for this woodpecker in Minnesota extends from 24 March (excavating a hole in Stevens Co.) to 26 June, (young leaving a nest in Itasca Park).

On 22 April, Jerry and Donna reported seeing a bird in the nest on that and the previous days. When I visited the Dumps on 24 April, they told me they saw the woodpeckers several times, nearly every day, though not always around the nest tree. Most importantly, they saw a bird entering the lower nest hole, although they did not know the sex of the bird. The Dumps said that the Pileated Woodpecker would return to the nest hole within a few minutes after being flushed by tapping on the tree. Because the day was cold and windy, I did not want to disturb the birds at the nest.

Donna and Jerry observed Pileated Woodpeckers at and near the nest from 7 through 9 May, and had flushed a bird twice by tapping on the nest tree. Once, they had also seen two birds in the area. I watched the nest tree for about an hour on 10 May. When I approached the tree, I saw the male looking out of the nest hole—a good view at a 40 yard range. The bird saw me, but did not drop back into the hole immediately. About 15 minutes later, the male stuck its head out of the hole for two to three minutes. After this I returned to my truck. When I came back to the nest tree five minutes later, I was much surprised to see the female, with its head clearly visible, in the nest. I was surprised because the literature records

that, when Pileated Woodpeckers make a "shift change" at the nest, the approaching bird always calls as it flies to the nest tree. This silence was the first of several nesting behaviors reported in the literature that did not hold true for the birds I observed. Never did we hear birds call as they approached the nest. Although we have no evidence of young in the nest, the time (19 April - 10 May) suggests that the birds must have had young. I was worried about this because a Cooper's Hawk came through the resort area on 10 May—the second time that the raptor had been seen nearby. I wondered if the hawk might have killed one of the nesting birds.

On 14 May I visited the nest tree from 8:15 to 9:30 AM; the Dumps reported having seen a bird in the nest hole on the 12th. I witnessed no activity at the nest until 8:35, when the female briefly stuck her head out. Fifteen minutes later, she appeared at the opening for two to three minutes. After this, I went to the Dump's home for about a half hour. Jerry and I returned to the nest tree to cut a four inch sapling that was obstructing a clear view of the hole so we could take photographs. After five minutes of activity under the tree (with my hand saw), the male suddenly appeared over the clearing, calling loudly and agitatedly. He made three wide circles over the nest tree before we retreated to a distance of 75 yards. The male then flew immediately to the nest hole, stuck its head inside three times, and then entered the nest. I felt sure that this behavior indicated that small young were in the nest, as the bird was unlikely to act this way if there were only eggs.

On 26 May, after several additional observations of the birds on previous days, I arrived at the nest at 8:45 AM. At 9:20 the female arrived and entered the hole. She stuck her head out from 9:26 to 9:30, looking about in all directions. I left the nest tree for about 15 minutes. At this time the female was in leafy cover about five feet above the nest hole. At 9:58 she moved to a live tree nearby, and, in full sunlight, sat and preened until 10:21, then she flew off. I went to the nest tree and *heard the soft, purring of young in the nest*. Their calls suggested that they were not very large.

It is odd that the young did not appear at the nest hole for food, because the literature records that young birds come to the nest opening and beg for food at the age of ten days. It was now 13 days since the agitated male put on its display around the nest tree. The method of feeding very small young in the nest, mentioned by several authors, is for the adult to hang on the edge of the nest and extend its body deep in to the nest to reach the young. As it pumps food into the throats of the young, the adult's tail vibrates noticeably with each feeding. We have not observed this at the Linden Beach nest, nor have we seen young birds begging for food at the nest hole. Perhaps young were not in the nest of 14 May or, possibly, this nest hole is so deep that the adult can not reach the young by hanging from the lip of the nest. Maybe not all birds beg for food at ten days of age or even older.

On 29 May I watched the nest from 10:20 until 11:15 with Marty, Burt and Kerry Porter. The male called briefly and tapped on a tree 30 yards away, then dropped to the ground near a fallen log in heavy cover, probably getting ants or grubs. He flew to the tree near the nest hole, sat for about three minutes, then went into the hole and fed the young. When he

left the nest, the male flew off to the north, calling three times as it went. His mate (?) answered far to the south of the nest. Noisy children were playing about 100 yards from the nest tree, and this activity may have bothered the adults. The young in the nest were easily heard by us from 25 yards, they were much louder than on 26 May.

Linden Beach has more than 20 cottages, with a single road running through the area. Most cottages are owned by retired people, and there are few youngsters at the resort during the year, except on the three major holiday weekends (Memorial, Independence, and Labor Day). Thus the area is comparatively free of young people or regular vehicular traffic that might bother nesting birds. However, the resort area is only about 150 yards wide, running in a linear fashion parallel to the lake shore. It is possible that this situation contributes to the distraction of the woodpeckers, making them so wary that they do not call as they approach and leave the nest (as described in the literature). All the accounts of Pileated nesting that I found were of birds in much more extensive woodlands, often a considerable distance from roads or settlements. There is no such isolation for the birds along Big Stone lake.

At 7 PM on 5 June, I observed one young in the hole for about 1 minute. The young poked its head from the hole again at 7:20 and the female arrived at 7:30. She alighted in the tree east of the nest, then moved to another tree to the south of the nest. She finally went into the hole and fed the young at 7:35. I moved slightly from my position to get a better view of the nest hole, and the male called from a tree just south of the nest tree. I had not seen the male arrive. Shortly after the male called, the female came out of the nest and flew off to the north. I only saw a single young bird in the nest at this feeding, although it is possible that a second bird was out of sight in the background or down in the nest. The young bird (birds) was very noisy when the adults were present.

On the morning of 8 June, I arrived at the nest with Nelda Holden, Lois Wells, and Bennett and Lois Froiland. The male arrived without our seeing it come and drummed overhead. After five minutes, the male flew to the ground out of sight, but within 40 yards, changing position twice. Later it flew to the nest and fed the young at the hole, giving all of us a good view. It then flew to a smaller tree, less than 10 inches in diameter, and hung on the tree for about 10 minutes, usually giving us only a partial view as it hitched up the tree. Finally, the male flew off to the north.

On 21 June, I visited the nest with Dave and Kristeen Williams. Dave wanted to photographically document the nesting. Apparently the young had left the nest, as there was no response by the birds in the nest hole when I tapped on the tree. We did hear drumming several times, and a bird came within 100 yards of us, giving us a brief view as it flew through the trees in heavy foliage.

Pileated Woodpeckers regularly use the same tree for nesting, sometimes for three consecutive years. They very seldom use the same hole twice for nesting. The old holes are used for winter roosting. It is very likely that they have been nesting at Linden Beach for at least three years, and we should have a good opportunity to see them in the Big Stone Lake area.



GENERAL NOTES

BANDING IN ABERDEEN: 1992 - 1994, WITH NOTES ON SISKIN AND HOUSE FINCH RECOVERIES. When I last reported my banding activities (SDBN 44:58-61), I predicted, despite falling totals of yearly numbers of birds banded from 1980 through 1991, that 1992 promised to be a good year, due to an influx of redpolls. Not only did my prediction prove true, each of the following three years showed more birds than the last, due to



Figure 1. Pine Siskin Recovery.

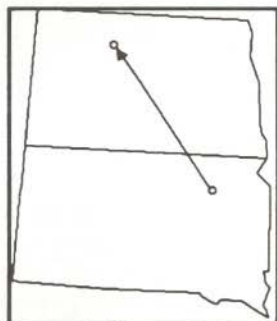


Figure 2. House Finch recovery.

redpolls in 1992 and 1994 and siskins in 1993. Indeed, 1994, with an explosion of House Finch banding, proved to be my best banding year ever, with a total of 3633 birds. Unfortunately, 1995 may be one of my worst years, since January and February have been almost birdless. The above statements not with standing, winter finch populations do not seem to be predictable nor do they seem to be interrelated.

With such a large number of birds banded at my backyard feeder, foreign returns should be expected. Two of particular interest are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The first is of a Pine Siskin that I banded on 12 December 1992 and that was recovered at Moraga, California, by Pam Nave, on 5 January 1995. This recovery is of particular interest, not only because of the great distance (1340 miles) and time (over two years) from banding, but also because siskins were absent from Aberdeen during the 94/95 winter. This record confirms that siskins are nomadic. This bird also provides me with siskin recoveries from both coasts of the country; previously one of my birds was recovered in Connecticut—1250 miles from Aberdeen (see SDBN 41:4-9 for this and other siskin recoveries). Clearly this species is not bounded by the flyway concept of migration.

As more House Finches are banded in our state, we may expect this feeder-visiting species to be recovered more often. Previously one of my finches was recovered in Selby (banded 5 July 1992, recovered 13 September 1992). Now a bird banded by me on 21 November 1993 was recovered by Cory Lawson near Donnybrook, North Dakota, in September

1994. On the East Coast, House Finches show north/south migratory movements. As the species becomes established in South Dakota, we might expect a similar pattern here. It would be interesting to learn where the bird I banded wintered and bred.

Table 1 gives a compilation of the species and numbers of individuals I banded from 1992-1994.

Table 1. Birds banded at Aberdeen from 1992 - 1994.

	1992	1993	1994		1992	1993	1994
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1	1	Hermit Thrush	6	1	3
Mourning Dove	9	4	1	American Robin	87	86	97
Black-billed Cuckoo		1		Gray Catbird	4	8	13
Eastern Screech-Owl		1		Brown Thrasher	3	6	4
Saw-whet Owl	2	1	2	Cedar Waxwing	15	2	2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	1	1	Northern Shrike	1		
Downy Woodpecker	7	17	10	European Starling	3		2
Hairy Woodpecker		1	1	Solitary Vireo	1		
Northern Flicker	6		7	Warbling Vireo	2	4	1
Eastern Wood-Pewee		1		Red-eyed Vireo	3	3	13
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher		3	2	Tennessee Warbler	8	5	3
Least Flycatcher	7	3	13	Orange-crowned Warbler	20		76
Trall's Flycatcher	8	10	10	Nashville Warbler	2	6	2
Cordilleran Flycatcher	1			Yellow Warbler	5	2	6
Eastern Phoebe		2		Magnolia Warbler	3		
Great Crested Flycatcher	1			Black-throated Blue Warbler	1	3	2
Blue Jay	7	2	4	Yellow-rumped Warbler	22	24	17
Black-capped Chickadee	37	47	44	Townsend's Warbler	1		
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	25	4	Palm Warbler			1
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	7	1	Bay-breasted Warbler		2	
Brown Creeper	6	8	2	Blackpoll Warbler	1	2	1
House Wren	22	1	5	Black-and-white Warbler	6	3	6
Winter Wren		1		American Redstart	6	5	5
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	19	9	Ovenbird	5	9	12
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	26	47	17	Northern Waterthrush		3	2
Veery	1		2	Connecticut Warbler	1		
Gray-cheeked Thrush	4		10	Mourning Warbler	9	10	9
Swainson's Thrush	31	36	65	MacGillivray's Warbler		3	
				Common Yellowthroat	2	1	3
				Wilson's Warbler	15	5	4

	1992	1993	1994		1992	1993	1994
Canada Warbler	1	1	2	Dark-eyed Junco	337	466	602
Yellow-breasted Chat			1	Oregon Junco	6	1	3
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1	1	4	Red-winged Blackbird			1
Black-headed Grosbeak	1			Yellow-headed Blackbird			3
Lazuli Bunting	2			Rusty Blackbird		1	
Tree Sparrow	3	1	10	Common Grackle	62	34	32
Chipping Sparrow	9	10	7	Northern Oriole	1	1	
Clay-colored Sparrow	3			Purple Finch	6	25	43
Fox Sparrow	1	3		House Finch	128	121	447
Song Sparrow	4	2		Common Redpoll	1128	9	1236
Lincoln's Sparrow	3	4	12	Hoary Redpoll	6		5
Swamp Sparrow		2		Pine Siskin	648	2179	453
White-throated Sparrow	21	45	92	American Goldfinch	228	81	181
White-crowned Sparrow	2	3	1	House Sparrow		1	
Harris' Sparrow	3	8	3	species total	69	68	64
				number of individuals	3019	3432	3633

Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.

WESTERN Tanager AT ABERDEEN. I observed a Western Tanager on 2 May 1992 in my backyard in Aberdeen. Around 2 PM on a clear sunny day, the bird landed on my bird bath, about 25 feet distant. The bird drank, then flew to a tree about 50 feet away. There were no leaves on the trees, so my view was unobstructed. I immediately recognized the bird as a Western Tanager by its yellow body, black wings, distinct white wing bars, and red face. Observation took place in a matter of minutes; I heard no singing. This record has been categorized as a Class 2 record by the SDOU rare Bird Records committee. *Jerry Stanford, 108 15th Ave., Aberdeen SD 57401.*

SIGHTING OF A WHOOPER SWAN IN NORTH DAKOTA. On 25 August 1992, Bergman observed a Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) feeding in a flooded wheat field. The wetland was located in T130N R56W S23 NW 1/4 of Sargent Co., North Dakota. The swan was feeding with about 50 dabbling ducks. After taking 35 mm slides (seen by David L. Swanson, secretary, South Dakota Ornithologists' Union Rare Bird Records Committee; the committee took no action on this report) of the swan, it flushed as Bergman attempted to get closer for another slide. A Whooper Swan was observed feeding on the same wetland on 27 August 1992, with a flock of about 70 dabbling ducks, by Bergman and Homan.

The Whooper Swan is one of four species of swans found in North America (Belrose 1976, *Ducks Geese and Swans of North America*, Stackpole Books, Harrisburg; Palmer 1976, *Handbook of North American Birds*, Vol. 2, Yale University Press, New Haven). Historically, only the Trumpeter Swan has bred in North Dakota (Steward 1975, *Breeding Birds of North Dakota*, Tri-college Center for Environmental Studies,

Fargo). To date, the Trumpeter Swan and the Tundra Swan are found in North Dakota on a yearly basis. Occasionally Whooper Swans travel with flocks of Tundra Swans into North Dakota (Hal Kantrud, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pers. comm.).

The Whooper Swan could have escaped from a local waterfowl breeder or zoo, but we were unable to locate any reports of missing swan. Two records exist for Ontario during the winters of 1978-79 and 1980, and it was concluded that these birds probably represented escaped captives (D. L. Swanson, pers. comm.). Because Whooper Swans are normally found in Asia (Belrose 1976, Palmer 1976), we hypothesize that the swan was an accidental migrant from Asia, but we could not rule out the possibility that it could have escaped from captivity. *David L. Bergman, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Denver Wildlife Research Center, North Dakota Field Station, North Dakota State University, Fargo ND 58105 and H. Jeffrey Homan, Department of Zoology, North Dakota State University, Fargo ND 58105.*

FARM ISLAND BANDING REPORT. We have banded birds on Farm Island Recreation Area each spring and fall since 1992. Our emphasis is on neotropical migrants, but resident birds are also banded. This effort is an attempt to learn how neotropical migrants use the remaining riparian forests of the Missouri River.

The fall of 1994 has been the most productive banding season to date. Fifty-three Nashville warblers, 17 Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warblers seven Dark-eyed Juncos, six Ruby-crowned Kinglets, five Black-capped Chickadees, two Golden-crowned Kinglets, and one Rufous-sided Towhee were banded in approximately 1645 net hours. Mist nets were set from 27-30 September and 3-5 October, with most banding activity during morning hours.

We recaptured two neotropical migrant birds within a few days of initial banding. A Ruby-crowned Kinglet was banded on September 27 and recaptured on October 3. It had gained 0.5 grams and had built up a visible subcutaneous fat reserve not present when banded. We recaptured a Nashville Warbler on 3 October that was banded on 29 September. This warbler had gained one gram. The bird had no visible subcutaneous fat deposits when banded, but significant visible fat reserves when recaptured five days later.

Unfortunately, we lack information on how important the Missouri River riparian ecosystem was to migratory birds before the mainstem dams were built. Did migrants use the Missouri River riparian forests as extensive migration corridors or as "refueling islands" of forested habitat amid surrounding grasslands? In the Pierre area, it seems likely that the latter is presently the case. Protecting and managing remaining riparian forests along the Missouri River may be important strategies to conserve neotropical migrants in South Dakota, particularly if recapture information continues to show that neotropical migrants rely on this habitat for refueling during migration. *Eileen Doux Stukel and Doug Backlund, SD Dept. of Game Fish and Parks, Pierre, SD 57501.*



BOOK REVIEWS

WARBLERS OF THE AMERICAS. Jon Curson, David Quinn, and David Beadle. 1994. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 252 pp. Cloth \$40.00

Warblers of the Americas is a book that should be on every birder's bookshelf. It follows the same format as other volumes in the Helm Identification Series, including the more popular titles *Shorebirds*, and *Seabirds*. Like the previous mentioned titles, this new book will be just as useful to serious South Dakota birders. The book describes 116 species of New World warblers that occur in North, South and Central America, and the West Indies. Thirty-nine of the species described in this book have been observed in South Dakota.

This book retains the same format as prior volumes in the Helm series. The 36 plates depict all readily distinguishable plumage variations by age and sex. In my opinion, these plates are better than those found in many popular field guides. More plumage variations are depicted than in the National Geographic guide, about two more drawings per species. The book also has an advantage over the Peterson guide by showing all plumage variations on one page. The Peterson guide has separate plates for confusing fall warblers and breeding plumage. The page opposite each plate provides brief descriptions of plumage variations, and a range map showing breeding and non-breeding distributions. Species accounts provide current data on identification, plumage description, geographical variation, voice, habitat and habits, breeding, movements, status and distribution. Other data found under the headings of moult, skull, and measurements will be useful to banders.

Warblers are some of the most popular species among bird watchers, and one of the most frustrating groups of birds to identify in the field or in the hand. This book will make warbler identification easier and more enjoyable. For bird banders, this volume offers a superb pictorial reference when coupled with more technical descriptions found in banding manuals. *Dennis Skadsen, RR 1 Box 113, Grenville SD 57239.*

BIRDS IN BRAZIL, A Natural History. Helmut Sick. 1993. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. 703 pp. Cloth \$125.00

Birds in Brazil is a required reference for birders interested in South America's diverse and increasingly threatened avifauna. Brazil is South America's largest country, covering almost half of the continent's area. Over half of South America's population lives within Brazil's boundaries. Also, Brazil hosts the world's largest tropical rainforest, which supports over 1500 species of birds.

This book, translated from the original Portuguese version, was first published in Brazil in 1985. The book went through three printings, with almost all copies sold in Brazil before the author began revisions for a second edition. Helmut Sick died shortly before finishing the revised manuscript that was completed by the translator, William Belton.

Chapters in Part One provide information on Brazil's habitats, climate, ecosystems, ornithological history, biogeography and speciation.

and classifies all birds found within Brazil's boundaries. I was somewhat surprised, after reading the chapter on conservation, to find that Brazilians have a "deeply established tradition" of owning caged birds. The illegal capture and trading of birds by Brazilians for their own use poses a greater threat to the country's native avifauna than any international trade in caged birds.

Part two is comprised of accounts for the 91 families and 1,635 species of birds found within Brazil's boundaries. Each family account provides a general description of the family and extensive information on vocalization, feeding, behavior, breeding, and other natural history data. Following each family account, brief species accounts describe plumage, song, and distribution. Separate species indexes are given for scientific and English names. Forty color plates and five sepia tone plates illustrate 402 of the species described in the text.

I was surprised to discover how few North American species winter in Brazil. The Emberizidae family represents the largest number of North American species found in this country. The author expects more migrant North American Warblers will be found in Brazil in the future. Interestingly, the author suggests that Brazilian birders purchase an American field guide to help properly identify confusing North American warbler species. The book is expensive, but the information contained within its covers makes this a valuable reference for those interested in South American birds. *Dennis Skadsen, RR 1 Box 113, Grenville SD 57239.*

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SEASONAL REPORTS

The 1994-95 Winter Season

01 December 1994 to 28 February 1995

Compiled By : Jeffrey S. Palmer
College of Natural Sciences
Dakota State University
Madison, SD 57042

- Pied-billed Grebe** Only Report: 08 Dec Yankton SVS
- Western Grebe** Only Report: 01 Dec Yankton SVS
- American White Pelican** Only Report: 16 Dec Yankton (1) SVS
- Double-crested Cormorant** All Reports: 12 Dec Rapid City, Pennington County (1 found by Earl and Vernetta Palmer on Rapid Creek and photo published by Don Polovich) *fide* NRW; 01 Dec Yankton SVS
- Great Blue Heron** All Reports: 18 Dec Yankton (1) SVS; 18 Dec Minnehaha (1) JL; 24 Dec Deuel BKH; 29 Dec Gregory (1) RM; 31 Dec Roberts BKH; 02 Feb Yankton SVS
- Greater White-fronted Goose** Only Report: 25 Feb Oakwood Lakes SP, Brookings County (40) JSP
- Snow Goose** All Reports: 03 Dec Roberts (1) BKH; 10 Jan Yankton (1) SVS; 25 Feb Charles Mix (1000) SVS; 25 Feb Lake (25) JSP
- Canada Goose** Late: 09 Dec Tripp (30) RAP, JLP; 03 Dec Roberts (800) and Deuel (800) BKH; Early: 04 Feb Custer (20) MMM; 20 Feb Deuel (35+) and Brookings (50+) BKH; 21 Feb Sand Lake NWR, Brown County (30) SLS; Also reported from Charles Mix, Hughes, Lake, Lyman, Pennington and Yankton counties
- Wood Duck** All Reports: 31 Dec Yankton (1 male) SVS; 07 Jan Canyon Lake, Pennington County (3) EEM
- Green-winged Teal** All Reports: 02 Feb (1) and 13 Feb (2) Yankton SVS; overwintered Capitol Pond, Hughes County BKH, JCS
- American Black Duck** Only Report: 14 Jan below Oahe Dam, Stanley County (1) JSP
- Mallard** Late: 03 Dec Deuel (500+) BKH; reported from 5 east and 4 west counties
- Northern Pintail** All Reports: overwintered Yankton (1-4) SVS; 07 Jan Canyon Lake, Pennington County EEM; 21 Feb Yankton (10) SVS; 25 Feb Kingsbury JSP
- Blue-winged Teal** Only Report: **02 Dec Brown (latest ever) JCS**
- Northern Shoveler** All Reports: 01 Dec Deuel BKH; 01 Dec Yankton SVS; 30 Dec Charles Mix RM
- Gadwall** All Reports: overwintered Yankton SVS and Canyon Lake, Pennington County NRW, EEM; 25 Feb Kingsbury JSP
- American Wigeon** All Reports: overwintered Canyon Lake, Pennington County NRW; 02 Feb Yankton (2) SVS; 25 Feb Kingsbury JSP
- Canvasback** All Reports: 03 Dec Deuel (12) BKH; 02 Jan Charles Mix (3) BKH, RM; 25 Feb Yankton SVS; 25 Feb Brookings JSP
- Redhead** All Reports: 01 Dec Deuel (1) BKH; 10 Dec Canyon Lake, Pennington County (6) NRW; 13 Feb Yankton SVS; 25 Feb Kingsbury JSP

- Ring-necked Duck** All Reports: 01 Jan (6) NRW, 07 Jan (3) EEM, and 06 Feb SVS, KD (1) Canyon Lake, Pennington County; 25 Feb Yankton (175) SVS
- Lesser Scaup** All Reports: 01 Dec (12) and 03 Dec (5) Deuel BKH; 01 Jan Canyon Lake, Pennington County (3) NRW; 30 Dec RM, 02 Jan (3) BKH, and 04 Feb SFB Charles Mix; 25 Feb Brookings JSP
- Common Goldeneye** reported 03 Dec Deuel (7) and Roberts (3) BKH; 28 Jan Hamlin JSP; 24 Feb Sand Lake NWR (3) SLS; also from Brookings, Charles Mix, Hughes, Lyman, Pennington, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- BARROW'S GOLDENEYE Only Report: all season Canyon Lake, Pennington County (1 male) NRW**
- Bufflehead** reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Pennington, and Yankton counties
- Hooded Merganser** All Reports: 05 Dec Yankton (1) SVS, KD; 07 Jan EEM and 06 Feb SVS, KD Canyon Lake, Pennington County; 25 Feb Yankton SVS
- Common Merganser** reported 03 Dec Deuel (4) BKH; 25 Feb Brookings JSP; 28 Feb Sand Lake NWR, Brown County (1) SLS; also from Charles Mix, Hughes, Lyman, Pennington, and Yankton counties
- Red-breasted Merganser** All Reports: 01 Dec Brown JCS; 10 Jan Charles Mix (1) RVS; 04 Feb Charles Mix SFB; 05 Feb Charles Mix SVS, KD
- Ruddy Duck** All Reports: 30 Dec Charles Mix (2) RM; 25 Feb Kingsbury JSP
- **OSPREY possible First Ever Winter Record (report will require acceptance by the Rare Bird Records Committee) 16 Jan Gregory (1) RM**
- Bald Eagle** reported 02 Dec Brown JCS; 16 Dec and 16 Feb Custer (1) MJP; 01 Jan Brown (2 ad) DAT; also from Charles Mix, Clay, Deuel, Gregory, Hughes, Meade, Roberts, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- Northern Harrier** All Reports: 10 Jan Custer (2) MMM; 19 Jan Mellette (2) RAP, JLP; 04 Feb Hutchinson SFB; 18 Feb Brown JCS; 19 Feb Stanley JSP; 21 Feb Pennington (2) MMM
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** All Reports: 02 Dec Brown JCS; 08 Dec and 18-26 Jan Yankton SVS; 11 Dec Charles Mix RM; throughout period Brookings RWK, JRK; 02 Jan Minnehaha (1) JL; Jan-Feb Roberts BKH; 04 Feb Hutchinson SFB
- Cooper's Hawk** All Reports: 03 Dec Brown JCS; 17 Dec Brown (1) DAT; 27 Jan Rapid City, Pennington County (1) NRW; 15-27 Feb Deuel Don Smith *fide* BKH
- Northern Goshawk** Only Report: 17 Dec Brown (1) DAT
- Red-tailed Hawk** reported 17 Dec Brown (1) DAT; 06 Feb Brookings BKH; 12 Feb Brown JCS; 18 Dec Tripp (1 Harlan's) RAP, JLP; also from Hughes, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- Ferruginous Hawk** All Reports: 02 Jan Miner BKH; 14 Jan Stanley JSP; 19 Jan Mellette (1) RAP, JLP; 28 Jan Stanley (1) DS; 22 Feb Pennington (1) MMM
- Rough-legged Hawk** reported from 5 east and 8 west counties
- Golden Eagle** 06 Feb Roberts K. Cameron *fide* BKH; reported from 6 east and 9 west counties
- American Kestrel** 17 Dec Brown (1) DAT; reported from 9 east and 4 west counties
- Merlin** All Reports: 14 Jan Hughes (1) JSP; 20 Jan Fall River (1) RAP, JLP; 04 Feb Gregory (1) SFB; 19 Feb Hughes (2) JSP
- GYRFALCON Only Report: 20 Feb Mina Lake SRA, Edmunds County (1 dark phase hunting pheasants) DAT**

- Prairie Falcon** reported 02 Jan Miner BKH; 13 Feb Codington MMM; 18 Feb Union DS; also from Brown, Hughes, Meade, Sully, and Tripp counties
- Gray Partridge** All Reports: Deuel (flocks of 6 and 5, numbers down) BKH; Yankton SVS; 19 Jan Beadle (12, numbers down) JCS
- Ring-necked Pheasant** reported from Brookings, Hughes, Kingsbury, Lake, Pennington, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- Greater Prairie Chicken** All Reports: 28-29 Jan Stanley (60+) DS; 10 Feb Custer (4) MJP
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** reported from Brown, Meade, Pennington, and Stanley counties
- Wild Turkey** reported from Charles Mix, Custer, Lake, Meade, and Yankton counties
- Northern Bobwhite** All Reports: 16 Dec Tripp (20) RAP, JLP; Yankton (normal to more) SVS
- American Coot** All Reports: overwintered Canyon Lake, Pennington County (4-6) NRW, EEM; overwintered Hughes (2) JCS, JSP; overwintered Yankton (3-6) SVS; 25 Feb Kingsbury JSP
- Franklin's Gull** All Reports: 30 Dec Charles Mix RM; 03 Jan Pickstown, Charles Mix County (1 ad in full plumage with dark head, report of 10-15 at this location not verified) BKH
- Bonaparte's Gull** Only Report: 02 Dec Yankton SVS
- Ring-billed Gull** All Reports: 20 Dec Yankton SVS; 30 Dec Charles Mix RM; 14 Jan Hughes JSP; 25 Feb Lake Andes NWR, Charles Mix County (1) SVS
- Herring Gull** All Reports: 09 Dec Yankton SVS; 30 Dec Charles Mix RM; 14 Jan Hughes JSP
- THAYER'S GULL** Only Report: 04 Jan Oahe Dam (1 adult and 1 second-year bird) BKH
- GLAUCOUS GULL** All Reports: 02 Jan Pickstown (1 adult and 2 first-year birds) BKH; 04 Jan Oahe Dam (1 adult and 1 second-year bird) BKH; 14 Jan below Oahe Dam, Hughes County (1 adult and 2 immature birds) and 19 Feb Pierre, Hughes County (1 adult) JSP
- BLACK-LEGGED KITIWAKE** (report will require acceptance by the Rare Bird Records Committee) 30 Dec Miaoouri River, Charles Mix County (2) RM
- Mourning Dove** All Reports: 03 Dec Brown JCS; 07 Dec Deuel BKH; 25 Dec (30) and 26 Dec (1) Minnehaha JL; all of Jan Roberts BKH
- Eastern Screech-Owl** All Reports: 07 Dec Brookings JAK, JRK; 27 Dec Brookings RWK; also reported from Yankton SVS
- Great Horned Owl** reported from Charles Mix, Custer, Edmunds (on nest 30 Jan MZ), Jackson, Lake, Kingsbury, Meade, Pennington, and Yankton counties
- Snowy Owl** All Reports: 03 Dec Brown and Faulk (2) JCS; 01 Jan Brown (1) DAT; 03 Jan Sand Lake NWR (1) SLS; 04 Jan Hyde (1) BKH; 29 Jan Hand (1) DS; 07 Feb Brown (1) SLS
- Long-eared Owl** Only Report: 19 Jan Beadle (1) JCS
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** All Reports: 15 January Farm Island, Hughes County (1) DB; 20 Jan Hot Brook Canyon, Fall River County (calling) RAP, JLP; 23 Jan Brandon, Minnehaha County (observed and photographed by Terry Seydel after hitting a window) *fide* JL; 03 Feb along Rapid Creek approximately 5 miles W of Rapid City, Pennington County (1 calling) MMM

- Belted Kingfisher** All Reports: 18 Dec Minnehaha (1) JL; 23 Dec and 23 Feb Roberts BKH; 29 Dec Charles Mix (1) RM; 15 Jan Capital Lake, Hughes County (1) JS; also reported from Meade, Pennington, and Yankton counties
- Lewis' Woodpecker** Only Report: all season Meade (2) EEM
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** All Reports: 01 Dec and 18-27 Feb Brown (1) JCS; 25 Dec Minnehaha (9) JL; 01 Jan Charles Mix (1) RM; 29 Jan Lincoln (2) JL; 18 Feb Hughes JSP
- Downy Woodpecker** reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Custer, Gregory, Kingsbury, Lake, Meade, Pennington (very sporadic NRW), and Yankton counties
- Hairy Woodpecker** reported from Custer (courtship 04 Feb MMM), Charles Mix, Hamlin, Hughes, Lake, Meade, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- Northern Flicker** reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Custer, Gregory, Lake, Meade, Pennington, Roberts, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- Horned Lark** reported from Brown (many DAT), Charles Mix, Hughes, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Meade (less EEM), Minnehaha, Pennington, Stanley, Turner, and Yankton (less SVS) counties
- Gray Jay** All Reports: 06 Feb Pennington (2) SVS, KD; all season Custer (8) MMM
- Blue Jay** reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Lake, Meade, and Yankton (less SVS) counties
- Pinyon Jay** Only Report: all season Custer (50-75) MMM
- Black-billed Magpie** 22 Feb Clay (1) DS; also reported from Charles Mix, Hughes, Meade, Pennington, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- American Crow** reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Custer, Hughes, Kingsbury, Lake, Meade, Pennington, and Yankton counties
- Black-capped Chickadee** reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Custer, Hughes, Kingsbury, Lake, Meade, Pennington, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** All Reports: 13 Dec Clay (1) SVS, RVS; 21 Dec Lake (1) JSP; 29 Jan Brown (2) DAT; 22 Feb Clay DS; also from Custer, Meade, and Pennington, counties
- White-breasted Nuthatch** reported from Brown, Charles Mix, Custer, Hughes, Kingsbury, Lake, and Meade counties
- Pygmy Nuthatch** Only Report: 31 Dec, 14 Jan, and 04 Feb Custer MJP
- Brown Creeper** All Reports: 01 Dec Brown (2) JCS; 07 Jan Lake JSP; 15 Jan Brown (3) DAT; 16 Jan and 18 Feb Meade (1) EEM; 18 Feb Lincoln (1) DS, 27 Feb Lake RB,NB
- Canyon Wren** Only Report: 20 Jan Fall River (1) RAP, JLP
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** All Reports: 17 Dec Brookings (3) BKH; 18 Dec Tripp (4) RAP, JLP; 02 Jan Deuel (2) BKH; 07 Jan Lake JSP
- Mountain Bluebird** Only Report: 24 Feb Custer (2) MJP
- Townsend's Solitaire** All Reports: 03 Dec Custer (2) MJP; 17 Dec Brown (1) DAT; 17 Dec Brookings, Brookings County (2) BKH; 17 Dec Meade (14) EEM; 28 Jan Oakwood Lakes SP, Brookings County (1) JSP; all season Pennington NRW
- American Robin** reported from Brookings, Brown, Charles Mix, Marshall, Meade, Pennington, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- VARIED THRUSH Casual: 20 Dec - 18 Feb Sturgis, Meade County (1 visiting the feeder of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Paulson) *fide* EEM, NRW**

- Brown Thrasher** Only Report: all winter, Hyde (1 reported hanging around the farmstead of Mrs. Bev Gallagher *vide* June Harter) *vide* Dave Ode
- Bohemian Waxwing** Only Report: 17 Dec Meade (90) EEM
- Cedar Waxwing** reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Clay, Hughes, Kingsbury, Lake, Pennington, Stanley, and Yankton (much less SVS) counties
- Northern Shrike** reported from 11 east and 4 west counties
- European Starling** reported from Charles Mix, Kingsbury, Lake, Meade, Pennington, Stanley, and Yankton counties
- YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER Casual in Winter: 28 Jan Oakwood Lakes SP, Brookings County (4+) JSP**
- Northern Cardinal** reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Lake, Minnehaha, and Yankton counties
- RUFIOUS-SIDED TOWHEE Casual in Winter: 21 Dec Lake (1 reported on the Madison CBC by Andrea Rudebusch) *vide* JSP**
- American Tree Sparrow** reported from Brookings, Brown, Charles Mix, Deuel, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Meade, Stanley, and Yankton (much less SVS) counties
- Harris' Sparrow** Only Report: 19 Dec Charles Mix (1) RM
- Dark-eyed Junco** reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Clay, Custer, Deuel, Lake, Meade, Pennington, and Yankton counties
- Lapland Longspur** All Reports: Brookings and Deuel BKH; 14 Jan Hughes JSP; 04 Feb Charles Mix and Hutchinson SFB; 10 Feb Yankton (1000) and 17 Feb Clay SVS; 20 Feb Union (100) DS
- Snow Bunting** All Reports: 26 Dec Minnehaha (3) JL; 16 Jan (300+) Deuel; 21 Jan Kingsbury JSP; 28 Jan Stanley (12) DS
- Red-winged Blackbird** All Reports: 01 Jan Brown DAT; 02 Jan Minnehaha (80) JL; 24 Feb Deuel (1) BKH; 25 Feb Charles Mix (25) and Gregory (1) SVS; 25 Feb Lake JSP
- Western Meadowlark** All Reports: 24 Dec Clay (1) RAP, JLP; 25 Dec Minnehaha (2) JL; 03 Feb Roberts (1) BKH; 04 Feb Hutchison (3) SFB; 25 Feb Charles Mix (8) SVS; 25 Feb Lake JSP
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** Only Report: 03 Dec Brown (1) JCS
- Rusty Blackbird** Only Report: 21 Dec Brown (1) DAT
- Brewer's Blackbird** Only Report: 14 Jan Brown County (1) DAT
- Common Grackle** All Reports: Dec-Jan Clay (at feeder, found dead in early Feb probably a road kill) DS; 24 Dec and 24 Feb Deuel (2) BKH; 07 Jan Marshall (1) JCS
- Gray-crowned Rosy Finch** All Reports: 17 Dec (1) Meade EEM; Custer (visiting feeder of Maggie and Kevin Hachmeister) *vide* NRW
- Pine Grosbeak** All Reports: 17 Dec Richmond Lake SRA, Brown County (3) DAT; 18 Dec Sunnyview, Brookings County (2 males) RWK; 23 Dec Sunnyview, Brookings County (2 females) JAK, JRK
- Purple Finch** All Reports: 31 Dec Charles Mix RM; 14 Jan Hughes (1) JSP
- Cassin's Finch** Only Report: 15 Feb Custer (1) MJP
- House Finch** reported from Brown, Charles Mix, Deuel, Lake, Meade, Pennington, and Yankton counties
- Red Crossbill** reported from Custer, Meade, and Pennington counties
- Pine Siskin** reported from Brookings, Brown, Charles Mix, Custer, Deuel, Lake, Meade, Minnehaha (very few this year, JL), Pennington, and Union counties

American Goldfinch reported from Charles Mix, Clay, Custer, Deuel, Meade, Pennington, and Yankton counties

Evening Grosbeak All Reports: Meade EEM; 20 Dec Pennington NRW (not seen in Jan or Feb); all season Custer (60-80) MJP

There were 115 species reported during the 1994-95 Winter Season, however, there were a number of "expected" species (listed below) which may have gone unreported.

Species Expected But Not Reported

Trumpeter Swan, Ruffed Grouse, Sage Grouse, Common Snipe, Barred Owl, Short-eared Owl, Three-toed Woodpecker, Black-backed Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Clark's Nutcracker, Winter Wren, American Dipper, Song Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, Brown-headed Cowbird, White-winged Crossbill, Common Redpoll

Contributing Observers

DB	Doug Backlund	JAP	Juanita L. Peterson
NB	Nancy Buckman	RAP	Richard A. Peterson
RB	Robert Buckman	SLS	Sand Lake NWR Staff
KD	Kurt Dean	JS	Jim Shekleton
BKH	Bruce K. Harris	SFB	Sioux Falls Bird Club
JAK	Jan Kieckhefer	JCS	Jerry C. Stanford
JRK	Jon R. Kieckhefer	DS	David Swanson
RWK	Robert W. Kieckhefer	DAT	Dan A. Tallman
JL	Jon Little	RVS	Rose Van Sickle
RM	Ron Mabie	SVS	Steve Van Sickle
MMM	Michael M. Melius	NRW	Nathaniel R. Whitney
EEM	Ernest E. Miller	MZ	Myron Zimmer
JSP	Jeffrey S. Palmer		
MJP	Marge J. Parker		

Abbreviations Used

NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
SP	State Park
SRA	State Recreation Area

Corrections/Additions from Past Reports

The Rufous Hummingbird reported by MZ during Fall 94 Season was seen 20-25 September

Location	Date	# Observers, compiler	Temperatures (°F); weather
Aberdeen	17 Dec 1994	9, Dan Tallman	22 - 29; 8 inch snow cover. N wind 15 mph.
Badlands	17 Dec 1994	6, Joe Zarki	22-42; 0-4 inch snow cover. clear, SW wind 0-10 mph.
Brookings	17 Dec 1994	-, Nelda Holden	25- 33; wind N and W 13- 25 mph.
Deuel Co.	24 Dec 1994	12, Bruce Harris	30- 40; patchy snow; wind 5- 10 mph.
Hot Springs	17 Dec 1994	7, Duane Weber	23- 45; 8 - 12 inch snow cover, calm, sunny.
Madison	21 Dec 1994	15, Andrea Rudebusch	-
Pierre	18 Dec 1994	16, Doug Backlund	"favorable"
Rapid City	1 Jan 1995	21, Esther Serr	-
Sand Lake	21 Dec 1994	17, William Schultze	15 - 26; 9 inch snow cover, S wind 12 mph, cloudy, foggy.
Shade Hill	17 Dec 1994	2, Dave Griffiths	28 - 34; 6 inch snow cover, clear.
Sioux Falls	17 Dec 1994	31, Jon Little	27 - 35; 7 inch snow cover, mostly sunny.
Sturgis	17 Dec 1994	16, Ernie Miller	—
Waubay	20 Dec 1994	10, Laura Umbright	good ("much better than last")
Wilmot	31 Dec 1994	6, Bruce Harris	0- +10; partly cloudy; NW wind 5- 10 mph.
Yankton	18 Dec 1994	39, Juli Wilcox	6 - 33; 3 - 6 inch snow cover, wind 0 - 15 mph, clear



	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								1		1	3	7
White-fronted Goose							2									2
Snow Goose							30									30
Canada Goose			490		683		54800	87	8	399	215				2	56684
Wood Duck							2				3					5
Green-winged Teal							1				2				4	7
Mallard					273		3598	2374	1	340	94	15			169	6864
Northern Pintail															13	13
Gadwall								102							80	182
American Wigeon								105								105
Canvasback									4							4
Redhead								5							2	7
Ring-necked Duck								29							1	30
Greater Scaup							1									1
Lesser Scaup					2		5	4	7	1					2	21
Common Goldeneye							33	95	2						44	174
Barrow's Goldeneye								3								3
Bufflehead								17							1	18
Common Merganser							168	21			1				52	242
Red-breasted Merganser							4									4
Ruddy Duck									1							1
Bald Eagle		1			5		20	6	2	1	3	2			64	104
Northern Harrier		3					1				1					5
Sharp-shinned Hawk			2		1		1	3	1		3					11
Cooper's Hawk	1				2		1									4
Goshawk	1							1		1		1				4
Buteo sp.								1							1	2
Swainson's Hawk							1									1
Red-tailed Hawk	2	3			3		1	6			14	2			14	45
Ferruginous Hawk							1	1								2
Rough-legged Hawk	1	29			3	1	8	8	2		5	6	1		5	69
Eagle sp.						1										1
Golden Eagle			5			6	2	5		3		6				27
American Kestrel	1	4	4	1			1				8		1		7	27
Merlin			1				1		1							3
Prairie Falcon	2				1				1	1		1			1	7
Perigrine Falcon							1									1

	ABR	BAD	BRK	DUE	HOT	MAD	PIR	RAP	SAN	SHA	SIU	STR	WAU	WIL	YAN	TOTALS
Gray Partridge						6	9		11						17	43
Ring-necked Pheasant	145		31	7	30	48	189	7	250	53	159		28	2	113	1062
Greater Prairie-Chicken							3									3
Sharp-tailed Grouse	9	58			10		130	12	5	86		126				436
Northern Bobwhite															30	30
Wild Turkey		28			217	12	2	271			18	713			89	1350
Killdeer															2	2
American Coot					2		2	8				1			66	79
Common Snipe												3				3
Franklin's Gull							1									1
Bonaparte's Gull							12									12
Ring-billed Gull							214									214
Herring Gull							17									17
Cullsp.															1	1
Rock Dove	415	96	132	94	115	152	169	1115	68	15	321	190	39	43	209	3173
Mourning Dove			6			2			4		1					13
Eastern Screech-Owl		1					1								1	3
Great Horned Owl		7	13	8		1	13	2	13	1	14	1	3	2	2	80
Short-eared Owl				1			2						1			4
Belted Kingfisher			1	1			2	10			2	2			1	19
Lewis' Woodpecker												2				2
Red-bellied Woodpecker							3				7				10	20
Downy Woodpecker	6	4	29	12	4	38	25	7	37	1	55	21	8	15	44	306
Hairy Woodpecker	6	4	11	9	3	6	14	8	14	2	15	4	3	6	16	121
Northern Flicker	5	3	8	1	10	4	2	4	1		2	10	1		37	88
Horned Lark		78	152	9	72	230	292	14	23	14	102	265	62		8	1321
Cray Jay					1			2								3
Blue Jay	9		29	12	2	19	2	10	42		24	34	3	3	40	229
Black-billed Magpie		14			1		20	13		2		23			10	83
American Crow	9	19	155	63	16	44		67	22		482	95	2	36	170	1180
Black-capped Chickadee	44	24	134	64	66	104	159	142	38	6	371	65	60	49	125	1451
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3		4		4	2	1	34				10			1	59
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	5	23			15	18	17	9		48	20	13	20	31	221
Brown Creeper				1		4	2				10		5	1	4	27
Golden-crowned Kinglet			42	2		5					3				5	57
Marsh Wren							1									1
Eastern Bluebird															4	4
Townsend's Solitaire	1	6	2		56		2	20				14				101
American Robin	1	10	3		475		117	17	1	1		18			2	645

Bohemian Waxwing							2					90				92
Cedar Waxwing	215		30			4	31		35		3	150	30	47		545
Northern Shrike	2		4	2	3	3	6		9	2	6	3	2	8		50
European Starling	67	77	455	180	146	5973	401	558	106	6	1526	652	161	13	667	10988
Northern Cardinal						2					9					36
Rufous-sided Towhee						1										1
American Tree Sparrow		35	22	6	24	63	165	24	124	19	80	88	20		169	839
Field Sparrow						2										2
Song Sparrow							22				1				1	24
Harris' Sparrow							1	1			1					3
Dark-eyed Junco	10				166		73			3				9		261
Slate-colored Junco			123	2		80		88	11		359	91	5		553	1312
Oregon Junco			5			4		9	1		7	20			3	49
Sparrow sp.															5	5
White-winged Junco								40				8				48
Lapland Longspur			30	100			8			1						139
Snow Bunting	30	5		7			18						102			162
Red-winged Blackbird			6			1	7		118	10	1					143
Western Meadowlark		1				4	14				2				11	32
Yellow-headed Blackbird				1					8		1					10
Rusty Blackbird									20				1			21
Brewer's Blackbird							2		2							4
Common Grackle			2	1		2		3	13							21
Brown-headed Cowbird							1									1
Blackbird sp.															1	1
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch												1				1
Ine Grosbeak	4												1			5
Purple Finch	6			7		8	21		1				1			44
Cassin's Finch									1							1
House Finch	395		78	127		30	25	6		9	39	2		23	17	751
Red Crossbill					97			42				6				145
Common Redpoll							2				1					3
Ine Siskin	21		123	153	4	77	13	32			61	190	1	1		676
American Goldfinch		9	30	15	3	60	251	64	65		53	16	6	1	121	694
Evening Grosbeak								84				12				96
House Sparrow	221	219	485	115	64	8063	488	274	726	399	428	220	180	115	1322	13319
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	1634	748	2666	1005	2569	15069	61658	5879	1807	1376	4562	3049	860	370	4464	107716
TOTAL FORMS	29	27	35	30	36	34	72	53	40	25	46	41	27	18	58	112

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