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SOUTH DAKOTA  
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

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SOUTH  
BIRD



DAKOTA  
NOTES

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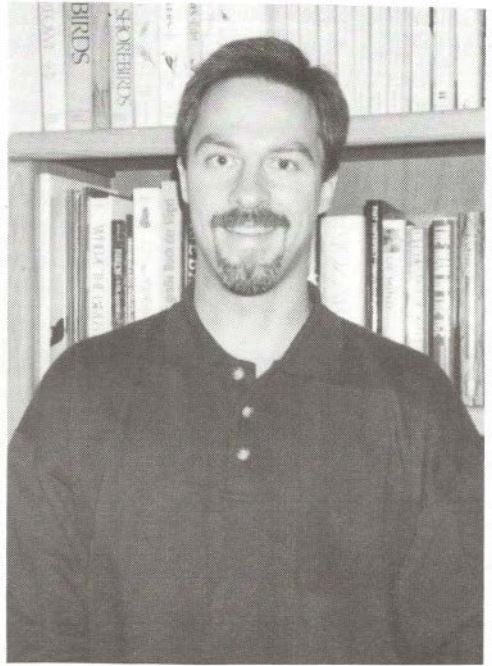


## PRESIDENT'S PAGE

I am a person who likes to travel, and my wife will testify that most of my vacations center on fly fishing or birding. Traveling is a great way to see new birds and new scenery. Seeing new species does not always require traveling long distances. Within South Dakota is a wide variety of habitats that provides excellent birding opportunities. South Dakota boasts excellent examples of Eastern deciduous forest, river-bottom deciduous forest, coniferous forest, shortgrass and tallgrass prairie (the latter scarce), pothole lakes, and sagebrush flats. Of course, these different habitats have different groups of birds associated with them, so South Dakota has great potential for harboring large numbers of varied bird species.

The American Birding Association (ABA 1994 Big Day Report and List Report) listed 398 species on the official South Dakota checklist, the 27th largest count among the 50 states. We have added at least nine species to the official checklist since then, so our state checklist is now above 400 species. Thus, South Dakota provides the potential to see a large variety of birds. I believe that birding, like no other pastime, allows you to see the geology, geography and natural history of a state; a great way to get to know South Dakota is to work on your state list.

However, it can be difficult to find the best places to bird in South Dakota, because relatively little is known (or at least relatively little information is accessible) about where the best birding "hot spots" in the state are found. I think that we, as SDOU members spread throughout the state, can help to remedy this problem by sharing information about our local "hot spots." I would like to encourage SDOU members to submit articles to *Bird Notes* about their favorite local birding haunts. These articles could provide information about how to get to a spot, what birds are likely to be observed there, potential for nearby camping or lodging, and other relevant information. Good examples of this type of article have been published previously in *Bird Notes* (see Skadsen. 1990. SDBN 42:72-75, and Dean et al. 1995. SDBN 47:52-61). Another type of article that would be very beneficial is one that describes particular locations to find some of the rarer species in South Dakota. For example, I would



personally greatly appreciate an article entitled "Where to find a Sprague's Pipit or Buff-breasted Sandpiper in South Dakota."

South Dakota is a great place to be a traveling birder. I will try to put together an article soon about my favorite birding spots in Clay and Union counties, and I hope that some of you will decide to do the same. Hopefully, I will see you on the backroads somewhere in South Dakota looking at a Yellow-crowned Night Heron or a McCown's Longspur.  
David Swanson, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota,  
Vermillion, SD 57069



## GENERAL NOTES

**AOU 40TH SUPPLEMENT CREATES MAJOR CHANGES IN THE SOUTH DAKOTA BIRD LIST.** The American Ornithologists' Union 1995 Fortieth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds, Auk 112:819-830, makes a couple of major changes to the South Dakota bird list. Readers may remember the changes made in the 39th supplement, when the Green-backed Heron reverted to being called the Green Heron, the Rosy Finches were split into separate species, and the Lesser Golden Plover became the American Golden Plover.

The 40th supplement contains even more changes. Taken in taxonomic order, these changes include:

- Change the genus for Great Egret from *Casmerodius* to *Ardea*.
- The American Swallow-tailed Kite is now called the Swallow-tailed Kite.
- The scientific name of the American Golden Plover is now *Pluvialis dominicus*.
- Change the name of the Common Black-headed Gull to Black-headed Gull; although this species is not on the state list, we might expect it.
- Although the Red and Yellow-shafted Flickers remain as a single species, the Gilded Flicker of the far Southwest is now a distinct species.
- Bicknell's Thrush, formerly considered a race of the Gray-cheeked Thrush, is now a distinct species. We would not expect the Bicknell's Thrush in South Dakota, since the bird breeds in New England and adjacent Canada and migrates east of the Appalachians.
- **One of the big changes is that Spotted and Rufous-sided Towhees are now considered as distinct species.** Furthermore, the Rufous-sided Towhee is now called the **Eastern Towhee**.
- The Sharp-tailed Sparrow is now called Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, since the Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow of the East Coast is now considered a distinct species.
- **Baltimore and Bullock's Orioles are back as distinct species!**

These changes may be disconcerting for some people. However, science is not stable. Readers interested in the reasons for these pronouncements from the AOU are directed to the July 1995 issue of the Auk (one of the most recent issues due to the delay in its publication schedule). A new SDOU field checklist that include these changes is now available (see back cover of this issue). *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen, SD 57401.*

**FIRST STATE RECORD FOR THE LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL AND POSSIBLE SIGHTING OF A LITTLE GULL.**

On 13 November 1995, I drove to Pierre. As always, I stopped off at the Oahe Dam, hoping to find rare ducks or gulls. The area was crowded with more than 200 Bonaparte's Gulls. I watched these birds for more than an hour, hoping to find a Little Gull, which would be a first state record for South Dakota. It was a spectacular scene, but rather frustrating, trying to pick out a particular bird among the mass of gulls constantly moving about the area. But I finally saw what I believed to be a Little Gull in immature plumage (although no dark underwing area was visible with the limited views I had of the bird). My satisfaction in seeing the bird was mixed with the knowledge that the brief views I had would not be sufficient to convince anyone that I had actually seen a Little Gull. It was some consolation, however, to find a Black-legged Kittiwake in immature plumage floating on the still water of the pond west of the roadway. The bird was among dozens of Bonaparte's Gulls flying back and forth to the waters below the dam. Although I watched the Kittiwake for 15 - 20 minutes, it did not get off the water to display the prominent wing markings that usually identify this species. But, the large size, compared to the Bonaparte's Gulls, and the obvious hash mark on the lower neck, made identification easy.

Next, I drove to Farm Island. On the causeway to the island, I noticed a large number of gulls sitting on the ice, some 300 - 400 yards south of the picnic shelter, halfway out on the causeway. Setting up the scope on one of the tables, I identified most of these gulls as Ring-bills. There were about 30 larger birds among them. I estimated at least 600 birds in all. They were loafing for the most part, only a few flying off from time to time. Most of the birds were facing me, into the sun, and, unless a bird moved about, I had only a head-on view. After a half hour, I concluded that the larger birds were Herring Gulls, although I did not check them too carefully. As I was preparing to leave, several gulls flew off to the northwest, and, as they moved past the picnic shelter, it was obvious that one of the birds was larger, and its back and upper wings were much darker than that of a bird flying alongside. My view was no closer than 250 yards and of no more than 10 seconds, but I was convinced of what I had seen. I followed the birds with my binoculars as they flew over the trees and into an open area. At that point, they were in full sunlight and I saw, without a doubt, that one bird had a definitely blackish color to its back and wings, even though the birds were probably 0.25 miles away. Much elated, I drove to a telephone and called Gary Marrone (not being able to contact Doug Backlund), asking him to contact Backlund as soon as possible. It was important for someone to verify my sighting of a Lesser Black-backed Gull.

Thinking that the birds might be going to the La Fromboise Island area, I drove to that location. There were 50 – 75 gulls loafing on the shore near the causeway; all were Ring-bills. I went back to Oahe Dam, reflecting on the manner in which smaller gulls concentrate away from the larger species. There were no unusual birds below the dam, and it was nearly sunset—I had seen the black-backed gull at about 3 PM.

I was not able to return to Pierre until 17 November. Since nobody had checked on the gull, I hustled out to Farm Island. Luck was with me, and I found the bird in almost the same location on the ice; there did not appear to be more than 200 – 300 birds at this time. After looking at the bird through the scope for about 15 minutes, I thought that a much closer view might be had at the picnic area on the mainland. Taking a chance that the bird would stay, I moved to the park, walking down to a table not over 250 yards from where the black-backed gull was resting on the ice. Fortunately, it was on the outer edge of the group of gulls, and I had a clear view of the bird—feet, mantle and bill. There were Ring-billed, Herring, and Glaucous Gulls close by for comparison.

Taking notes, I observed that the gull was about midway in size between the Ring-bills and Herrings. The bill was dark, much smaller than the bill of a nearby Herring Gull. The eye appeared to be dark; the feet and legs were gray or pale flesh-color. The mantle was much darker than any of the gulls around it, not black, but a slate-gray. The wings extended well beyond the tail, but I could not determine markings on the tail. No white markings were on the black primaries, but a large white patch was obvious in the area of the secondaries. I watched the bird for nearly 30 minutes; at one time a first year Glaucous Gull walked in front of the black-backed gull, giving more size comparisons with the Ring-billed and Herring Gulls.

When the black-backed gull finally flew off with other birds, I had a fine view of the contrasting color of the mantle. The bird was much smaller than a Great Black-backed Gull. The California Gull is about the same size as the Lesser Black-backed Gull, but the mantle is a lighter gray.

I called Jeff Palmer, who drove to Pierre on 18 November and verified my sighting. Neither he nor Dave Swanson were able to see anything resembling a Little Gull at Oahe, but Swanson found a beautiful adult on 4 December at Pickstown. *Bruce Harris, Box 605, Clear Lake SD 57226.*

**WINTER WREN IN ABERDEEN.** On the morning of 15 April 1995, I spotted a small wren darting in and out of the shrubbery in my backyard in Aberdeen. The morning was cold and wet, following a very windy and wet night and previous day. I identified the small bird as a Winter Wren. It was smaller than a House Wren and had a rustier-colored tail and much more barring on the belly. The wren's eyebrow was very inconspicuous and the bird's bill was short and thin. I observed the bird from within 10 feet, with and without binoculars. It moved in wren-like fashion, but was more secretive than most. After a few minutes, the bird left the area. *Jerry Stanford, 108 15th Ave SE, Aberdeen, SD 57401.*

**PHEASANT SQUATTING BEHAVIOR.** Early on the morning of 15 October 1995, I saw eight pheasants, likely feeding, coming from the south across a field. Soybeans in the field had just been harvested. There appeared to be five young roosters, just showing color, two females, likely also young,

and one adult rooster. The rooster stopped and appeared to be squatting, as if to take a dust bath. When I looked for the others, they had all disappeared, and when I looked back for the rooster, I could not see him either. After a couple of minutes, the pheasants slowly began to reappear, one at a time. After rambling for a few minutes, they suddenly flew south to enter a still-standing soybean crop.

I wonder if the rooster's squatting behavior was a signal to the other pheasants, or just a quicker way to respond to something that alarmed him. Perhaps they all squatted as a means of "taking cover" amid the soybean stubble and trash scattered on the otherwise bare ground. *Lester R. Lauritzen, Box 117, Route 2, Centerville SD 57731*

**POSSIBLE BURROWING OWL DECLINE IN THE GRAND RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLANDS.** Burrowing Owls are often associated with prairie dog towns. In 1995 we studied these owls on the Grand River National Grasslands. We looked at six dog towns, varying from just a few prairie dogs to huge towns of up to 640 acres. One large town had no owls. Others had up to several pairs with two or three young. Owl family sizes were smaller than what has been noted at various locations in the past. With owls arriving at historic nesting sites but not staying (or not showing up at all), and with nesting pairs with fewer young, the status of the Burrowing Owl in this part of the country does not look good. *Dave and Carolyn Griffiths, Box 86, Hettinger, ND 58639.*

**OUT-OF-STATE BANDING RECOVERIES FOR DARK-EYED JUNCO AND ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.** I have been banding birds in southeastern South Dakota (Clay and Union counties) since the spring of 1991. Over this time, my colleagues and I have banded more than 5000 birds. Through the fall of 1995, I have had two out-of-state banding recoveries. One of these recoveries was a Dark-eyed Junco that I banded on 22 January 1993 as an adult female in Vermillion, Clay County. This bird was recovered on 5 May 1994 at Mayerthorpe, Alberta, Canada, about 120 km (80 miles) northwest of Edmonton (Figure 1). This location is within the breeding range of the junco in Alberta (Godfrey 1986), and egg dates for juncos in Alberta occur as early as 12 May (Salt and Wilk 1958), so this date is within the breeding season for juncos at this latitude. Thus, this record suggests that this bird moved from a wintering population in South Dakota to a breeding population in Alberta, although it is unknown whether this bird wintered in South Dakota in 1994, the year before recovery on the breeding grounds. Other Dark-eyed Juncos banded in South Dakota and recovered in breeding regions include a bird banded on 20 October 1977 and recovered on 28 August 1978 in Alaska, and a bird banded on 6 April 1973 that was recovered in Manitoba in June of the same year (Tallman 1990a). The banding dates for these birds are during migratory periods, so they may represent birds migrating through South Dakota rather than birds that wintered in the state.

My other recovery was an Orange-crowned Warbler that was banded in Fairbanks, Alaska, on 20 August 1995, as a hatching-year bird, and recaptured on 25 September 1995 on my property about 6 km northeast of Vermillion (Figure 1). This suggests that at least some of the Orange-crowned warbler population breeding in Alaska passes through

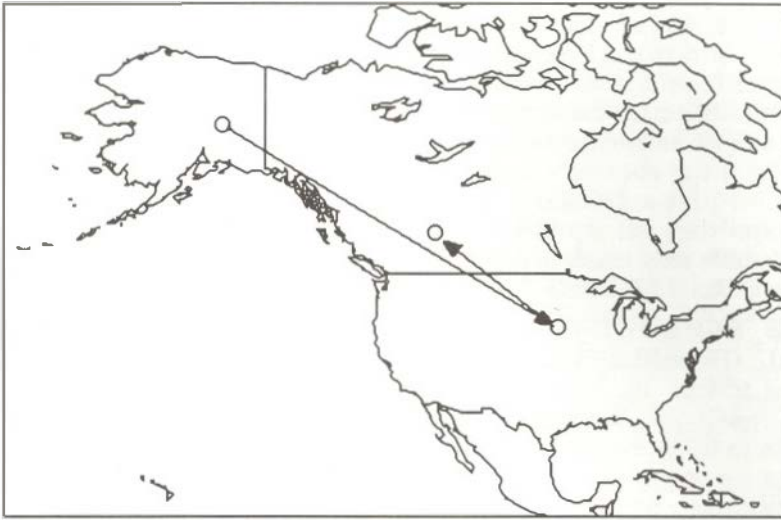


Fig. 1. Banding recovery for Dark-eyed Junco banded in Vermillion and recovered in Mayerthorpe, Alberta, Canada and for Orange-crowned Warbler banded in Fairbanks, Alaska, and recovered in Vermillion during a single fall migration period.

eastern South Dakota during fall migration. This bird was probably migrating when it was banded, as the banding date is near the peak of fall migration at Fairbanks (T. Pogson, pers. comm.). Conceivably, these birds could use the Missouri River as a migratory corridor through the northern Great Plains (my property is about 7 km north of the river). However, our ceilometer observation data (Dean and Swanson, unpubl. data) suggest that nocturnal migrant passerines do not orient along the Missouri River corridor during migration. In any event, this bird traveled a straight-line distance of about 4100 km (2600 miles) between Fairbanks and Vermillion in no more than 36 days, yielding a minimum migratory speed of 114 km/day (72 miles/day). This rate is faster than average fall migration rates, which range from 23–109 km/day, recorded for Old World passerines in Europe and Africa (Hilden and Saurola 1982, Fransson 1995). Very few data exist regarding migration speeds in North American passerine migrants (Hagan et al. 1991), so comparison of migration speeds with other North American migrants was not possible. The migration speed reported for this Orange-crowned Warbler represents the minimum speed of migration, since actual migration speed may be faster if the bird remained at some stopover sites for more than one day. Hilden and Saurola (1982) and Fransson (1995) all noted that migration speed estimates should be increased because refueling times were not included in the calculations. We have evidence that at least some Orange-crowned Warblers spend at least 4 days at stopover sites in South Dakota during fall migration (Dean and Swanson, unpubl. data). If the 36 day interval between captures includes days when this bird was not actively migrating, then actual distances traveled per day are underestimated. Interestingly, spring migration speeds for many passerine migrants, at least in the Old World, exceed those for fall migration, presumably because spring birds wish to reach breeding



grounds early (Pearson and Lack 1992, Fransson 1995). The only other South Dakota out-of-state banding recovery for an Orange-crowned Warbler was a bird banded as a fall migrant in South Dakota, on 21 September 1939, that was recaptured in the St. Croix River Valley on the Minnesota - Wisconsin border on the unusual date of 13 December 1940, presumably as a lingering fall migrant (Tallman 1990b).

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- David Swanson, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069.

**MEMORIES FROM THE SIGHTING RECORDS.** My membership in the South Dakota Ornithologists' Union is almost accidental. Although a South Dakota native, and a life-long birder, I was unaware of the organization until I purchased a copy of *The Birds of South Dakota* in 1992. (I ceased to be a South Dakota resident in 1958, and returned only occasionally to visit family.) I noted the many references to *Bird Notes*, and wrote to Dan Tallman, asking for information. I became a member in 1995. I wrote to Bruce Harris about my memories in the area he often covers, and he suggested that I write an article about unusual, memorable, or rare sightings for *Bird Notes*.

When I began jotting down dates and notations of my sightings back in the early 1950's, as a preteenager, I had no notion that any of those notes would someday be of interest to others. The earliest dates included are from 1954, when I was 13 years old. Initially, I recorded only first sightings, never realizing that I was on my way to creating a "life list." I have kept much more detailed records since about 1980, and even more copious records now since I created my own record file on the computer. I now include anything unusual.

**Black Duck.** 21 October 1957. Exceedingly numerous; shot many in flooded corn field east of the farm west of Strandburg, Section 12, Troy Twp., Grant Co. Am I at fault for their significantly dwindling numbers in the last decade?

- American Avocet.** 10 October 1954. Unafraid (could get within 10 feet), walking in pasture on our farm west of Strandburg. I was "getting" the milk cows, and they got home a bit late that evening. Though late in the season, red wash very visible. Highly unusual bird, the likes of which I had never seen before. Made a sketch inside the cover of my first bird guide, which didn't even include it.
- Marbled Godwit.** 7 July 1986 and 18 June 1989. Latter date included several pairs, plus young, who noisily objected to my presence in the township road on the county line between Grant and Deuel counties north of Round Lake. Section 13, Roy Twp., Grant Co.
- Barn Owl.** 2 August 1954. In barn on our farm west of Strandburg. pair with three young. Were at south end of hay mow, perched on hay sling rail at peak, and had to fly past me to get out the opening at the north end. Very memorable.
- Snowy Owl.** 24 January 1961. Perched on clump of dirt in plowed field east of the farm house, west of Strandburg. Immobile, white clump, with a pivoting top.
- Burrowing Owl.** 12 July 1992. Perched on fence post of pasture in Section 25, Troy Twp., Grant Co. At least three were seen (two adults, one immature). Flew from fence posts to pasture area, and disappeared, probably into burrows. Photo taken, poor quality.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken.** 26 January 1994 and 16 July 1994. NW corner of NW quarter of Section 19, Georgia Twp., Grant Co. This one gave me a double-take. It wasn't a female pheasant, Sharp-tailed Grouse, or Gray Partridge. The tail shape was significant. My first prairie-chicken: seen on a cold January day, and seen on the same corner in July of the same year, with chicks.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird.** 25 May 1957. A memorable first sighting.
- Black-billed Magpie.** 3 November 1957. Like many farm boys, I trapped weasels for pocket money. Trap was set in stone pile with chicken guts for bait, on the farm west of Strandburg. The magpie's leg was caught in trap. The trapped leg did not seem to be broken; bird flew off when released.
- Black-billed Cuckoo.** 28 June 1954. Dad called it the "Rain Bird." I'd never seen one. Repetitive "kuk-kuk-kuk" from the grove of trees near the farm house west of Strandburg on a summer forenoon, with thunderstorms threatening. Two hours, and I finally saw this secretive bird in a Catalpa tree. I had more patience (and maybe more time) then than I do now!
- Ovenbird.** 25 May 1955. "Teacher, Teacher, Teacher" screamed from the grove of trees at the farm. It took a long while, but I did see this one, crown, spots, and all. Today I appreciate my sighting even more since I did not have binoculars.
- Black and White Warbler.** 22 May 1957. On farm west of Strandburg, crazy bird goes up and down trees like a nuthatch or a creeper, but its streaked black and white! My first guide did not include it; the library helped.
- Lapland Longspur.** 23 February 1955. Bitter cold. Hanging on for dear life in snow and wind.
- Snow Bunting.** 29 January 1956. Surely will be frozen to death in this cold by tomorrow. Little did I know!

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak.** 22 June 1954. Iyataka Boy Scout Camp, Big Stone Lake, Roberts Co. Birds like this belong in the tropics, don't they? I was impressed and excited, but most of the other scouts didn't share my excitement.

**Other records of possible interest:**

Common Loon. 5 June 1955. Perch Lake, Deuel Co. Why so late?

Winter Wren. 24 September 1955. Grant Co., farm west of Strandburg.

Pine Siskin. 1 June 1955. Grant Co., farm west of Strandburg. Can that date be right? I recall the sighting.

Wood Thrush. 6 May 1955. Grant Co., farm west of Strandburg.

Tennessee Warbler. 15 May 1955. Grant Co., uncle's farm southwest of Strandburg.

American Redstart. 28 July 1954. Grant Co., farm west of Strandburg.

Smith's Longspur. 29 December 1956. Grant Co., farm west of Strandburg.

White-throated Sparrow. 27 June 1955. Grant Co., farm west of Strandburg.

Scarlet Tanager. 21 May 1957. Grant Co., farm west of Strandburg.

Common Redpoll. 28 January 1958. Grant Co., farm west of Strandburg.

Hoary Redpoll. 14 December 1957. Grant Co., farm west of Strandburg.

*Lowell L. Anderson (Rev.), 307 W. North Street, LaGrange, IN 46761.*

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### **Do you have access to the Internet?**

If you would like to join an electronic South Dakota rare bird alert, please send an E-Mail to  
Tallmand@wolf.northern.edu



## BOOK REVIEWS

**WILD BIRD PHOTOGRAPHY**—Tim Gallagher. 1994. Lyons & Burford, New York. 138 pp. Soft bound \$15.95.

This book will be useful to beginning and advanced photographers interested in the techniques and equipment used to capture birds on film. Chapters give information on camera types, lens selection, use of blinds and camouflage, stalking birds, photographing birds in flight, and nest photography. The author gives suggestions on composition and basic camera care. Illustrations show how to construct stationary, portable, and floating blinds, and feeding station setups useful for photographing birds. An appendix lists birding periodicals, additional books on bird photography, equipment suppliers, and birding equipment.

Little new information is offered that has not been previously published in bird photography tip sections of periodicals, videos, and other photography books. The author does include information on new films and tips on push processing for each. Too many pages are given to the subject of selling bird photographs, pages that could have provided more information on technique. *Dennis Skadsen, Grenville SD 57239.*

**SECRETS OF THE NEST: THE FAMILY LIFE OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS**—Joan Dunning. 1994. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 198 pp. \$27.50 Hard Bound

This is a wonderful book that both beginning and advanced birders will enjoy. In the first chapter the author introduces us to the egg (an item she notes that most people only think of in terms of scrambled or fried). This is a fragile package that rolls around and breaks when dropped, and which, most importantly, contains the future offspring of its parents. In Chapter Two, the author describes how birds have solved the problem of protecting this fragile package with a variety of nest types from the most primitive—the ground nest, to the most advanced nest—the pendulous, to a bird that builds no nest at all—the Cowbird. The following six chapters are devoted to each type of nest: ground, platform, burrow, cavity, cup, and pendulous. These chapters follow what the author believes is the evolutionary journey of the nest, upward and outward. The breeding and nesting habits of 37 species of birds that use these types of nests are described. Twenty-nine of these birds nest in South Dakota, making the book valuable reading to SDOU members. The book is illustrated with numerous pen-and-ink drawings and ten watercolor plates by the author.

There are many secrets divulged; some will be new to the reader. For example, I did not know that the Whip-poor-will's reproductive cycle is synchronized with the phases of the moon. Whip-poor-will eggs hatch during the full moon, allowing the parents to gather insects all night in the bright moonlight for their hungry chicks. The author records these observations in a fresh, entertaining manner that will hold the interest of anyone who opens this book. *Dennis Skadsen, Grenville SD 57239.*

## **POLYGyny AND SEXUAL SELECTION IN RED-WINGED BLACKBIRDS—**

William A. Searcy and Ken Yasukawa. 1995. Princeton University Press. 312 pp. Soft Bound \$29.95.

This book is intended to be a thorough review of the voluminous research dealing with the mating system of the Red-winged Blackbird, and it successfully accomplishes that goal. The text is technical, due to the nature of the subject matter, but it is relatively easy to read. The authors clearly and carefully lead the reader through the logic of their hypotheses, and then explain how these hypotheses were tested and what conclusions can be drawn from the results. The authors also were careful to clearly define specialized terms and ideas at their first usage, so even though the text is technical, the information is presented in a manner that makes it accessible to someone not familiar with this field. The text is relatively error-free, and the few errors present are mainly minor typographical errors (e.g., Table 1.3 on page 19, Section II.A.2 should read "female fitness does not change *with* harem size").

The book is arranged into 10 chapters, including introductory and concluding chapters, that deal with specific aspects of the Red-winged Blackbird's mating system. Each chapter presents detailed information reviewing what is known (and not known) about each aspect. The authors frequently offer suggestions for future research addressing little studied, but important, questions. Chapter 1 is the introduction, and serves to define terms and outline general research directions pertaining to the evolution of polygyny (a breeding situation where one male has more than one mate) and the role that sexual selection (an adaptation producing traits enhancing chances of being chosen as a mate) plays in its evolution and maintenance. The specific research directions are detailed in subsequent chapters. Chapter 2 discusses the patterns of parental care provided by females and males, and why these patterns exist. In this chapter, the authors make the interesting observation that eastern and midwestern populations have higher percentages of males that feed young than do western populations. They suggest that further study of this east-west pattern would be rewarding, particularly study of populations in a transition zone that might occur in the mountains of the west. South Dakota probably lies close to this purported transition zone, and it would be interesting to know if East River and West River populations differ in the amount of male parental care provided.

The role that territoriality plays in the development and maintenance of the polygynous mating system of the Red-winged Blackbird is reviewed in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 focuses on factors influencing female reproductive success, and how this might contribute to polygyny. One factor important in this respect is predation, and the authors point out the interesting finding that Marsh Wrens are an important nest predator (on eggs), especially in sites with relatively deep water that deters terrestrial predators. The role and importance of female choice of the breeding situation to the polygynous mating system are discussed in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 addresses short-term, cost-benefit explanations for the maintenance of the polygynous mating system in Red-winged Blackbirds, asking, "Why are Red-winged Blackbirds polygynous?" In Chapter 7, the authors examine whether sexual selection is currently op-

erating to further refine the polygynous mating system, and conclude that there is little evidence for current operation of sexual selection. Chapter 8 discusses adaptations that have presumably resulted from sexual selection operating in the past during the evolution of the polygynous mating system. The adaptations of females relating to sexual selection and polygyny are reviewed in Chapter 9. Finally, Chapter 10 presents general conclusions and provides a nice overview of the specific conclusions reached in the detailed chapter treatments. The authors also discuss the applicability of these conclusions to other polygynous species.

Again, there is a voluminous amount of information presented in this book, and I often found myself, while reading later chapters, turning back to previous chapters to remind myself of information presented there. Even though there is a wealth of detailed information provided, it is presented in a "user-friendly" manner. I learned a lot about Red-winged Blackbirds, and I am sure that I will enjoy watching them more than ever before. Anyone interested in Red-winged Blackbirds, or in avian reproductive behavior, will be interested in obtaining a copy of this book. *David Swanson, University of South Dakota, Vermillion SD 57069.*

**WHERE TO WATCH BIRDS IN AFRICA**--Nigel Wheatley. 1996. Princeton University Press, Princeton. 432 pp. Hard bound \$35.00.

This guide is a companion volume to the South American book reviewed in SDBN 47:66 (September 1995). These guides let the globe-hopping birder land with his or her feet flying, especially if time is at a premium. If you are able to travel to Africa and you are on your own, this book is essential. Obviously a whole continent can not be treated adequately in just one small volume; but it certainly can be introduced.

Each country is treated with introductory sections, brief descriptions, mention of accommodation and food, health and safety, climate and timing, habitats, conservation, and a bit about the birds to be expected. There follows descriptions of several good birding locations and some of the birds to be seen there. The chapters end with extremely useful lists of books and papers and addresses of ornithological organizations.

If nothing else, this book is probably helpful for deciding which countries not to visit. Benin, for example, has "few, if any species here which cannot be seen more easily elsewhere. Up to the mid 1990's, tourism was not encouraged....the roads are bad and there are often numerous road blocks. The railway system is worse." Immunization against cholera, hepatitis, polio, typhoid and yellow fever as well as malaria are all recommended. I would love to visit Africa, especially with the upcoming International Ornithological Congress in South Africa. However, I think I'll skip Benin. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.*



## SEASONAL REPORTS

### The 1995-96 Winter Season

01 December 1995 to 29 February 1996

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

There were 121 species reported during the 1995-96 Winter Season (115 last year) including our first ever **Little Gull**. December was relatively mild. A major snow storm covered the state 17 January; bitterly cold temperatures persisted from the last week of January into the first week of February. Two weeks later, on 19 February, Sioux Falls had a record high of 65°F followed by another record 61°F on 24 February. As I write, it is now late April, spring migration is well underway and about to explode. It's easy to forget the doldrums of winter! But then again, even winter has its treats; this year ..... **Common Redpoll**. Absent last winter (there was a single Spring Season report), they were reported from at least 12 East, 5 West, and 3 Missouri River counties this year. Dan Tallman banded 135 at his feeder in Aberdeen on the morning of 24 February. From Dave Swanson "numerous (we banded 58 at my feeder); I've only seen 1 in the Vermillion area in my previous 5 winters in SD" and from Steve Van Sickle in Yankton "first year we've ever had them at our feeders".

**American White Pelican** Only Report: **no date Yankton RS**

**Great Blue Heron** All Reports: 02 Dec Minnehaha RS; 03 Dec Brown (8) JCS; 09 Dec Fort Randall Dam DS; 15 Dec Roberts *vide* BKH; 24 Dec Tripp (2) RAP; 28 Dec Gegory LAS; 07 Jan Davison and 13 Jan Beadle RGR; 22 Jan Charles Mix RM; 20 Feb Yankton DPW

**Tundra Swan** Only Report: 02 Dec Brown (6) JCS

**Trumpeter Swan** All Reports: 09 Jan Bennett LCS; 17 Feb Mellette (2) RAP

**Greater White-fronted Goose** All Reports: 06 Dec Brown (8) JCS; 28 Dec Charles Mix (10) LAS; 20 Feb Charles Mix (150) LAS; 24 Feb Kingsbury JSP; 24 Feb Minnehaha (3) RS; 25 Feb McCook SVS

**Green-winged Teal** All Reports: 24 Feb Minnehaha (2) RS; 25 Feb Davison (4) RGR; also from Fall River and Pennington counties

**Northern Pintail** All Reports: 13 Jan Yankton SVS; 13 Feb Bennett (3) LCS; 15 Feb Yankton DPW; 19 Feb Sanborn (4) and 25 Feb Davison (4) RGR; 24 Feb Lake JSP; 25 Feb Minnehaha (100) RS; 25 Feb Clay (25) DS

**Blue-winged Teal** Only Report: **25 Feb Yankton (1 male) DPW**

**Northern Shoveler** Only Report: 25 Feb Yankton DPW

**Gadwall** All Reports: 30 Dec Stanley JSP; 08 Jan Pennington (2) NRW; 17 Feb Yankton DPW; 24 Feb Lake JSP; 25 Feb Davison (12) RGR; 25 Feb Clay DS

**American Wigeon** All Reports: 30 Dec Stanley and 24 Feb Lake JSP; 25 Feb Davison (10) RGR; 29 Feb Yankton SVS; also from Pennington County TJ

**Canvasback** All Reports: 24 Feb Miner JSP; 29 Feb Yankton SVS

**Redhead** All Reports: 17 Dec Fall River TJ; 14 Feb Yankton SVS; 15 Feb Yankton DPW; 24 Feb Miner JSP; 24 Feb Minnehaha (5) RS; 25 Feb Davison (50) RGR

- Ring-necked Duck** All Reports: 16 Jan Pennington NRW; 14 Feb Yankton SVS; 24 Feb Miner JSP; 03 Feb and 24 Feb Minnehaha RS; 25 Feb Clay (4) DS; also from Fall River County TJ
- Greater Scaup** Only Report: 16 Feb Capitol Lake, Pierre, Hughes County DAT
- Lesser Scaup** All Reports: 03 Dec Brown (2) JCS; 03 Dec Charles Mix RM; 28 Dec Charles Mix LAS; 15 Feb Yankton DPW; 19 Feb Yankton SVS; 24 Feb Kingsbury JSP; 25 Feb Davison (6) RGR; also from Fall River County TJ
- Oldsquaw** All Reports from Fort Randall Dam: 02 Dec DS; 05 Dec BKH; 07 Dec RM; 27 Jan SFB; 18 Feb SVS
- BARROW'S GOLDENEYE** All Reports: 11 Jan Rapid City, Pennington County (female) NRW; 18 Jan Canyon Lake, Pennington County (male) BKH
- Hooded Merganser** All Reports: 13 Dec Bennett LCS; 05 Jan Gregory SVS; 19 Feb Yankton SVS
- Red-breasted Merganser** All Reports: 12 Jan Gregory LAS; 19 Jan Oahe Dam BKH; 27 Jan Charles Mix (10+) SFB
- Bald Eagle** reported all season Minnehaha RS; 07 Jan Sanborn (3) RGR; 23 Jan Hand JCS; also from Bennett, Charles Mix, Custer, Gregory, Hughes, Meade, Pennington, Stanley, and Tripp counties
- Northern Harrier** reported 15 Dec Bennett LCS; Jan Tripp RAP; 22 Feb Brown SLS; 24 Feb Kingsbury JSP; 25 Feb McCook SVS; 26 Feb Minnehaha RS; also from Charles Mix, Hughes, and Stanley counties
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** reported all season Charles Mix RM; Jan Tripp RAP; 01 Jan Yankton SVS; 13 Jan Charles Mix LAS; 24 Jan Pennington NRW; 28 Jan Hughes DS; also from Brookings, Brown, Davison, Lake, Minnehaha, and Roberts counties
- Cooper's Hawk** All Reports: 16 Dec Minnehaha JS; 19 Feb Brookings RWK, JFK; 25 Feb Minnehaha RS
- Northern Goshawk** All Reports: 15 Dec Deuel BKH; 21 Dec Roberts BKH; 28 Dec Charles Mix RM, LAS; 08 Jan Brown DAT
- Red-tailed Hawk** All Reports: 20 Dec Lake JSP; 28 Dec Charles Mix LAS, RM; 27 Jan Charles Mix SFB; 28 Jan Stanley JS; 25 Feb Pennington MMM; all season Minnehaha RS; all season Tripp RAP
- Ferruginous Hawk** All Reports: Dec Tripp RAP; 19 Jan Hand and Hyde (3) BKH; 27 Jan Hughes (3) DS; all season Custer MMM
- Rough-legged Hawk** reported from Aurora, Bennett, Brown, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Custer, Haakon, Hyde, Hughes, Lake, Lyman, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Spink, Stanley, and Tripp counties
- Golden Eagle** reported 07 Jan Sanborn RGR; 30 Jan Roberts *fide* BKH; also from Bennett, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Custer, Hughes, Lyman, Meade, Pennington, Stanley, and Tripp counties
- Merlin** All Reports: Dec Tripp RAP; 17 Dec Meade EEM; 28 Dec Roberts *fide* BKH; 16 Jan Brown JCS; 05 Feb Clay (3) DS; 10 Feb Haakon RS; 17 Feb Brule JS; 23 Feb Brown SLS
- Peregrine Falcon** All Reports: 02 Jan Lacreek NWR, Bennett County LCS; 27 Jan Stanley (2) DS; 26 Feb Pierre, Hughes County (with talons in a pigeon just outside the back door of the capitol building) John Moisan
- Prairie Falcon** All Reports: 28 Dec Charles Mix LAS; 30 Dec Stanley JSP; 07 Jan and 25 Feb Davison RGR; 15 Jan Faulk BKH; 28 Jan Lyman JS; 31 Jan Clay SVS; **03 Feb Minnehaha RS**; 16 Feb Custer MMM; all season Tripp RAP; Pennington TJ



- Gray Partridge** All Reports: 06 Dec McPherson (16) JCS; 03 Feb Meade (2) EEM
- Ruffed Grouse** Only Report: Black Elk Wilderness (2) TJ
- Greater Prairie Chicken** All Reports: 10 Jan Charles Mix LAS; 17 Feb Bennett LCS; 18 Feb Brule JS
- Virginia Rail** Only Report: **16 Jan Spearfish, Lawrence County *vide* BKH**
- American Coot** All Reports: 03 Dec Charles Mix RM; 28 Dec Charles Mix LAS; 29 Feb Yankton SVS; Fall River TJ
- Sandhill Crane** Only Report: **19 Feb east of Sturgis, Meade County (5 flocks, total of 780) EEM and Northern Black Hills Bird Club**
- Killdeer** All Reports: all season Meade (3) EEM; 29 Dec Lacreek NWR, Bennett County LCS
- Common Snipe** All Reports: all season Meade EEM; 29 Dec Bennett (4) LCS
- Franklin's Gull** Only Report: 09 Jan Fort Randall Dam DS
- Bonaparte's Gull** All Reports: 02 Dec Fort Randall Dam (100+) DS; 04 Dec Fort Randall Dam (100+) BKH; 07 Dec Fort Randall Dam RM
- Ring-billed Gull** All Reports: 05 Dec Bennett LCS; 28 Dec Charles Mix RM, LAS; 30 Dec Stanley JSP; Fall River TJ
- Herring Gull** All Reports: 07 Dec Charles Mix RM; 30 Dec Stanley JSP; Jan Fort Randall and Oahe Dam DS; 28 Jan Oahe Dam JS
- Glaucous Gull** All Reports: 05 Dec Fort Randall Dam BKH; 09 Dec Fort Randall Dam (2) DS; 11 Dec Oahe Dam (2) DB; 19 Dec Oahe Dam (2) TJ; 24 Dec Fort Randall Dam RM; 01 Jan Fort Randall Dam (3-4) SVS
- BLACK-LEGGED KITIWAKE** All Reports: 02 Dec (2) and 09 Dec Fort Randall Dam DS; 04 Dec Fort Randall Dam BKH; 04 Dec Gavins Point Dam DS; 07 Dec Fort Randall Dam RM; 11 Dec Oahe Dam DB
- Mourning Dove** All Reports: 16 Dec Minnehaha (7) JS; 20 Dec Brown (2) SLS
- Eastern Screech-Owl** All Reports: 13 Dec Lake JSP; 16 Dec Minnehaha *vide* RS; 16 Jan Brookings JRK; 24 Feb Yankton SVS
- Snowy Owl** All Reports: 02 Dec Kingsbury JS; 28 Dec Roberts *vide* DRS; 06 Jan Kingsbury JSP; 11 Jan and 15 Feb Brown SLS
- Short-eared Owl** All Reports: 11 Dec Roberts BKH; 20 Dec Brown SLS; 26 Dec Clay (6) RAP, JLP
- Belted Kingfisher** All Reports: all season Meade EEM; all season Pennington NRW, TJ; 1-15 Dec Roberts *vide* BKH; 16 Dec Minnehaha JS; 28 Dec Gregory (2) LAS; 06 Jan Lake JSP; 13 Jan Yankton SVS; 21 Jan Gregory RM; 23 Jan Hughes JCS
- Lewis' Woodpecker** Only Report: all season Meade (2-4) EEM
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** All Reports: all season Day DRS; all season Minnehaha RS; 20 Dec Roberts BKH; 27 Dec Charles Mix RM; 28 Dec Charles Mix LAS; 29 Dec Brown JCS; 13 Jan Roberts JSP; 18 Jan Yankton TH; 27 Jan Charles Mix SFB
- Red-naped Sapsucker** Only Report: **13 Jan Rapid City, Pennington County (female) NRW**
- Three-toed Woodpecker** Only Report: 27 Dec Custer TJ
- Northern Flicker** reported from Bennett, Brookings, Brown, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Day, Gregory, Lincoln, Lyman, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Tripp, and Yankton counties
- Pileated Woodpecker** All Reports: 20 Dec Hartford Beach State Park, Roberts County *vide* BKH; 13 Jan Hartford Beach State Park, Roberts County JSP

- Gray Jay** All Reports: all season Custer (8) MJP; 03 Dec Meade (2) EEM; 15 Jan Pennington (2) NRW; no date Pennington TJ
- Pinyon Jay** Only Report: no date Fall River TJ
- Black-billed Magpie** reported 01 Jan Yankton SVS
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** reported from Brookings, Brown, Charles Mix, Custer, Day, Lake, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Tripp and Yankton counties
- Brown Creeper** All Reports: all season Brown DAT, JCS; 17 Dec Meade EEM; 01 Jan Lake JSP; 01 Jan Charles Mix RM; 17 Jan Brookings JRK
- American Dipper** Only Report: Lawrence TJ
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** All Reports: 13 Jan Kingsbury (6) RGR; 18 Jan Clay TH
- Townsend's Solitaire** All Reports: 17 Dec Meade (3) EEM; 08 Jan Brown DAT; thru early Jan Pennington NRW
- VARIED THRUSH** Only Report: 04 Feb Custer State Park, Custer County (2 present since 20 Jan) Duane Weber and Maggie Hachmeister; an unconfirmed report from Hermosa, Custer County at about the same time
- Brown Thrasher** All Reports: all season Minnehaha (1 at feeder) Debbie Junge; 16 Feb Meade EEM; 19 Feb Charles Mix RM
- Bohemian Waxwing** All Reports: 09 Jan Sanborn RGR; 20 Jan Pennington (2) TJ
- Northern Shrike** reported from Brown, Brule, Charles Mix, Custer, Day, Deuel, Gregory, Hughes, Kingsbury, Lyman, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Roberts, Tripp, and Yankton counties
- YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER** Casual in Winter: **thru 21 Dec Meade EEM**
- Northern Cardinal** All Reports: all season Brown DAT; all season Brookings JAK; all season Minnehaha JS, RS; 20 Dec Lake JSP; 28 Dec Charles Mix RM; 17 Jan Roberts *fide* BKH
- RUFIOUS-SIDED TOWHEE** Casual in Winter: **07 Dec Pickerel Lake, Day County DRS; 05 Feb Madison, Lake County JSP**
- Song Sparrow** All Reports: Dec-Jan Clay DS; 25 Dec Roberts BKH
- White-throated Sparrow** All Reports: 07 Dec Day DRS; 12 Jan Brown JCS; 18 Jan Pennington BKH; 27 Jan Pennington NRW
- Harris' Sparrow** All Reports: 27 Dec Roberts BKH; 15 Jan Clay TH
- Lapland Longspur** All Reports: Dec, Feb Tripp RAP; 27-28 Jan Lyman, Stanley JS; 31 Jan Faulk (100+) MMM; 24 Feb Day (600+) DRS; 03 Feb Minnehaha RS
- Red-winged Blackbird** All Reports: 07 Jan Sanborn (250) RGR; 13 Jan (150) and 25 Jan (46) Davison RGR; 21 Jan Yankton SVS; 24 Feb Lake JSP; 28 Feb Clay (20) DS; also Dec Tripp RAP
- Western Meadowlark** All Reports: 03 Dec Charles Mix RM; 16 Dec Tripp (3) RAP; 10 Jan Gregory LAS; 16 Jan Brown SLS; 19 Jan Hand BKH; 20 Jan Day DRS; 27 Jan Hughes (2) DS; 08 Feb Brown JCS
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** All Reports: 20 Dec Brown (25) SLS; 13 Jan Sanborn (2) RGR
- Rusty Blackbird** All Reports: 06 Jan Lake (6) JSP; 21 Jan Yankton SVS
- Brewer's Blackbird** All Reports: 20 Dec Brown (23) SLS; 23 Jan Meade EEM
- Common Grackle** All Reports: 15 Dec Lake NB, RB; 20 Dec Brown (4) SLS; 28 Dec Charles Mix LAS; 09 Jan Sanborn RGR; 21 Jan Lake JSP; 25 Feb Brookings JAK; 27 Feb Brown DAT

**NORTHERN ORIOLE** Accidental in Winter: thru 21 Dec Sturgis, Meade County (1st year male Bullock's) EEM

**Purple Finch** All Reports: 09 Jan Sanborn RGR; 18 Jan Brookings JAK, JRK; 20 Jan Gregory (40) LAS; 17 Feb Kingsbury JSP; 25 Feb Minnehaha RS; also all season Day DRS; all season Brown DAT

**Red Crossbill** All Reports: 07 Dec and 07 Jan Custer (2) MJP; 17 Dec Meade (40) EEM; 15 Jan Lawrence (10) NRW; also Pennington TJ

**White-winged Crossbill** Only Report: 10 Dec Minnehaha (4) RS

**Common Redpoll** reported from Beadle, Bennett, Brookings, Brown, Charles Mix, Clay, Custer, Day, Faulk, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Roberts, Sanborn, Tripp, Turner and Yankton counties

**Pine Siskin** reported from Bennett, Brookings, Brown, Charles Mix, Custer, Day, Lake, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Roberts, Tripp and Yankton counties

**Species Requiring Acceptance By The Rare Bird Records Committee**

**LITTLE GULL** 02 Dec Fort Randall Dam (1 adult) first reported by Dave Swanson; subsequently by Bruce K. Harris (04 Dec) and Mark Skadsen

**LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL** 03 Dec Lake Yankton, Yankton County *vide* DS

**Laughing Gull** 05 Jan Fort Randall Dam SVS

**Loggerhead Shrike** 28 Dec Charles Mix LAS

**Hoary Redpoll** 21 Jan Brown DAT; 22 Jan Wilmot, Roberts County (1-2) BKH; 26 Jan Clear Lake, Deuel County (2) BKH; 03 Feb Lake JSP

**Species Expected But Not Reported**

Pied-billed Grebe, Wood Duck, American Black Duck, Ruddy Duck, Gyrfalcon, Northern Bobwhite, Long-eared Owl (1 found dead 04 Feb DB), Northern Saw-whet Owl, Clark's Nutcracker, Pygmy Nuthatch, Canyon Wren, Mountain Bluebird, Gray-crowned Rosy Finch, Pine Grosbeak, Cassin's Finch, Evening Grosbeak

**Contributing Observers**

DB	Doug Backlund	JSP	Jeffrey S. Palmer
NB	Nancy Buckman	MJP	Marge J. Parker
RB	Robert Buckman	JLP	Juanita L. Peterson
BKH	Bruce K. Harris	RAP	Richard A. Peterson
TH	Travis Hills	RGR	Bob Rogers
TJ	Todd Jensen	SLS	Sand Lake NWR Staff
JAK	Jan Kieckhefer	RS	Robb Schenck
JFK	Joel Kieckhefer	DRS	Dennis R. Skadsen
JRK	Jon R. Kieckhefer	SFB	Sioux Falls Bird Club
RWK	Robert W. Kieckhefer	JS	Joe P. Staab
LCS	Lacreek NWR Staff	JCS	Jerry C. Stanford
LAS	Lake Andes NWR Staff	DS	David Swanson
LRL	Lester R. Lauritzen	DAT	Dan A. Tallman
RM	Ron Mabie	SVS	Steve Van Sickle
MMM	Michael M. Melius	DPW	Duane P. Weinacht
EEM	Ernest E. Miller	NRW	Nathaniel R. Whitney



## CHRISTMAS COUNTS

Location	Date	# Observers, compiler	Temperatures (°F); other weather
Aberdeen	16 Dec 1995	9, Dan Tallman	14 - 20; 3 inch snow cover. foggy.
Brookings	16 Dec 1995	23, Nelda Holden	20 - 35; very little wind.
Huron	27 Dec 1995	13, Karrie Schmidt	27 - 30; 0.5 inch snow cover. partly cloudy; wind 5 mph.
Hot Springs	16 Dec 1995	12, Duane Weber	23-44; no snow; wind 0-5 mph. Mostly cloudy. Angostura 95% open.
Madison	20 Dec 1995	8, Sandra Uecker	25-30; 0-1 inch snow; wind 0-5 mph. Cloudy.
Pierre	16 Dec 1995	22, Doug Backlund	14-24; little snow; fog; light wind.
Rapid City	31 Dec 1995	-, Esther Serr	—
Sand Lake	20 Dec 1995	11, William Schultze	20 - 26; 4 inch snow cover, calm, cloudy.
Shade Hill	16 Dec 1995	2, Dave Griffiths	20 - 28; 2 inch snow cover; light fog.
Sioux Falls	16 Dec 1995	26, Robb Schenck	24 - 52; 2 - 6 inch snow cover, sunny.
Sturgis	17 Dec 1995	15, Ernie Miller	—
Waubay	18 Dec 1995	—Laura Umbright	—
Wilmot	30 Dec 1995	10, Bruce Harris	10- 25; foggy; 5 inch snow cover.
Wind Cave	17 Dec 1995	—, Dave Kenney and Dona Buttery	24 - 24; 7 overcast, light snowfall.
Yankton	17 Dec 1995	28, Juli Wilcox	28 - 34; 0 - 3 inch snow cover, calm, cloudy and foggy



Common Snipe											11		5			16
Gull sp.																1
Ring-billed Gull				16		154										2
Herring Gull						106										
Glaucous Gull						1										
Black-legged Kittiwake						1										
Rock Dove	478	91	136	209	277	7	702	32	50	178	177	31	2	120	231	2721
Mourning Dove	4							2		9						15
Eastern Screech-Owl										1					1	2
Great Horned Owl	1	12	7	1	8	31	1	4	2	4	1	3	2		5	82
Long-eared Owl								1								1
Short-eared Owl		1								2		1				4
Belted Kingfisher		1			2	2	9				1				7	22
Lewis' Woodpecker											2					2
Red-bellied Woodpecker		2				3				7		1		2	13	28
Red-naped Sapsucker				1												1
Downy Woodpecker	15	56	20	2	46	17	15	28		53	12	7	3	12	70	356
Hairy Woodpecker	5	21	10	1	8	11	7	11		14	5	4	10	6	19	132
Black-backed Woodpecker													3			3
Northern Flicker	1	3	7	12	15	13	8	18		18	9	1	2	2	60	169
Horned Lark	11	75	50	2	12	36		3	2	39	12	6		21		269
Gray Jay							4									4
Blue Jay	25	49	37	6	39	6	41	41		29	116			2	49	440
Pinyon Jay				105									8			113
Black-billed Magpie				7		13	29		5	31		9			21	115
American Crow	8	138	102	39	133		310	21		442	159		21	6	111	1490
Black-capped Chickadee	40	125	57	121	106	153	192	46	4	337	125	62	146	56	138	1708
Red-breasted Nuthatch	25	60	3	41	3	7	80			107	13	8	35	2	3	387
White-breasted Nuthatch	10	39	12	4	10	4	24	5	5	84	17	21	21	34	27	317
Brown Creeper		4	2	1		2				2	1	2	3	3	18	38
Golden-crowned Kinglet		1										2				3
Marsh Wren				4												4
Canyon Wren							1									1
Eastern Bluebird															4	4
Mountain Bluebird				2												2
Townsend's Solitaire	2			57			10		2	5		10				86
American Robin	127			217	1	480	8	1		32		1	3	2327		3197
Bohemian Waxwing			1						1							2
Cedar Waxwing	182	52	46	97	41	223	30	150		12	30	21			65	949

Northern Shrike		3	4	5	3	1	1	6	1	1	4	4	2	3	38	
European Starling	183	277	370	106	903	710	1	106	24	1638	803	22	91	3536	8770	
Yellow-rumped Warbler										1					1	
Northern Cardinal	1	7			2					15				25	50	
American Tree Sparrow	1	111	114	301	256	222	12	229		108	109	27	4	788	2282	
Field Sparrow										1					1	
Song Sparrow						20								3	23	
Lincoln's Sparrow						1									1	
Dark-eyed Junco	33	72		224	44			4					220	22	619	
Slate-colored Junco						98	138			187	126	4		261	814	
Oregon Junco	1					3	21	1		1	9		1		37	
White-winged Junco							178				11				189	
Lapland Longspur						56			8						64	
Snow Bunting			15						3			112	6		136	
Red-winged Blackbird		201			200	4		391		30		1		1785	2612	
Western Meadowlark			1												1	
Yellow-headed Blackbird								25							25	
Rusty Blackbird														15	15	
Brewer's Blackbird						12		23							35	
Common Crackle		2	1			1	4	4	1						13	
Northern Oriole											1				1	
Purple Finch		10				184		5	32	4		34		56	325	
Cassin's Finch				31			2								33	
House Finch	279	7	169	27	1	79	4	2	29	22	18	16	15	107	775	
Red Crossbill				46			1				40		38		125	
White-winged Crossbill										1				5	6	
Common Redpoll	3	28	19		70	95	23	139	42	27	28	1	13	37	4	529
Hoary Redpoll						2									2	
Pine Siskin	57	157	2	45	73	92	1	28	3	119	101	26	20	18	4	746
American Goldfinch	3	56		13	92	92	138	84		64	230	7		21	107	907
House Sparrow	172	669	497	30	1982	527	430	282	283	305	192	229		203	516	6317
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	1914	2653	2233	4945	5165	60826	4380	7014	6633	4208	2754	766	615	712	13435	118253
TOTAL FORMS	30	37	30	55	37	58	49	41	28	42	42	30	27	25	55	107

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