
SOUTH DAKOTA
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION



SOUTH
BIRD



DAKOTA
NOTES

VOL. 54

MARCH 2002

NO. 1

SOUTH DAKOTA BIRD NOTES, the official publication of the South Dakota Ornithologists' Union (organized 1949), is sent to all members whose dues are paid for the current year. Life members \$200.00; Family life members (husband and wife) with 1 subscription to *Bird Notes* \$270; sustaining members \$20.00, regular members \$12.00; family members (husband and wife) with 1 subscription \$16.00; juniors (10–16) \$6.00; libraries (subscription) \$12.00. Single and back copies: Members \$3.50, Nonmembers \$4.00. All dues payments, change-of-address notices, and orders for back copies should be sent to the Treasurer, Nelda Holden, 1620 Elmwood Drive, Brookings, SD 57006. Manuscripts for publication should be sent to Editor Dan Tallman, NSU Box 740, Aberdeen SD, 57401, or to Tallmand@northern.edu via E-mail.

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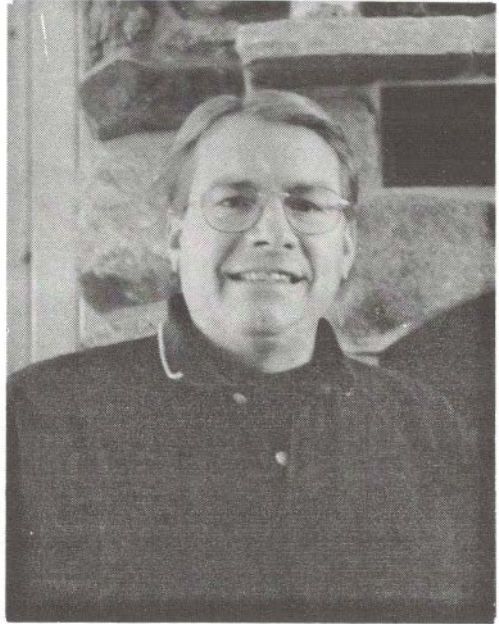
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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Recently John Koerner, manager of the Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge, asked the SDOU to support efforts to maintain and restore the James River to natural flows. In recent years the SDOU has been reluctant to broadly back environmental issues, I believe with the thought that our organization's goal is to promote the study of birds and birding. We did not want to get side tracked by environmental issues. Today some environmental issues can be cloudy. Examples would be exactly how much arsenic should be allowed in drinking water or how the nation should meet its energy needs. People that enjoy birding and engage in the study of birds can have different opinions regarding these issues. But all birders recognize the importance of habitat for birds. I think it is fair to say that our members believe the more natural the habitat the better. I'm proud to say that, when I asked if there were objections to supporting a natural James River, I received none.



The James River is an incredible natural resource for South Dakota and the nation. Uniquely the river has an average rate of fall per mile of not feet but inches. Water in this drainage system moves very slowly to the Missouri River. After the flooding of the Mississippi River in the 1990s, there seemed to be a consensus that the efforts to drain wetlands had resulted in water moving too quickly downstream, resulting in flooding. The James River Water Development District recently held a series of public meetings concerning water management. The district's goal is to move water out of the James River Valley as quickly as possible. The district is developing a new plan in an attempt to accomplish this goal. Quoting Darrell Raschke, manager of the water district, from the *Argus Leader* "There are a lot of banks in the northern reaches that slow down the river. Our overall objective is to prevent the massive flooding that occurs and make the river work like a drain." Some argue that this goal may be impossible to accomplish. Channeling cannot change the fact that the James River's rate of fall is inches per mile. The laws of physics will not allow water to move quickly through this valley and all attempts to change this reality are folly. We need to embrace the James as a natural wonder. The wet meadows, flooded wooded banks and marshlands created by this geography are a wildlife bonanza and should be viewed as such. How wonderful it would be for the James River to be a free river.

I am not oblivious to those who make their living along the James. Many have long family histories associated with the river. These people would need to be compensated for loss associated with a free flowing James River. This is not to say there would be no agriculture along the James. Certainly, grazing should be associated with a free flowing James and row crops where possible. The key is to let the James flow naturally and let land values adjust according to possible uses. The current thinking of draining the James River valley must end.

I'm proud that the SDOU has joined with other conservation groups to support a brighter future for the James. Our organization sees the importance of the James River as an incredible natural resource, not only for birds, but for all wildlife. *Robb Schenck, 422 N Linwood Ct., Sioux Falls 57103*

In Memoriam

Dr. Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr.

Dr. Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., an honorary member of the South Dakota Ornithologists' Union, passed away on 11 December 2001 in Bedford, Texas, at the age of 94. In 1965, Dr. Pettingill co-authored *Birds of the Black Hills* with Nathaniel R. Whitney, Jr. He was also the author of the two very first bird-finding guides to encourage long-range travel and bird appreciation: *A Guide to Bird-Finding East of the Mississippi* and *A Guide to Bird-finding West of the Mississippi*, published in 1951 and 1953 respectively.

Products of the post-war expansion of travel and of prosperity, these two guides opened up a world of birds to those willing to travel beyond their home areas. From his teaching position at Carleton College in Minnesota, Pettingill estimated that one book on U.S. sites was the text-target, with a potential audience of "serious to casual bird-watchers." What was a one-book plan evolved into a two-book reality. Combined, the volumes sold just short of 20,000 copies. It set a standard, one which future bird-finding guides copied and perfected. Pettingill's credentials were not simply recreational, they were ornithological. Along with such luminaries as Ludlow Griscom, Herbert Friedman, Peter Paul Kellogg, and George M. Sutton, he was a product of Arthur A. Allen's pre-war "Grad Lab" at Cornell. He had already made his mark by his *Laboratory and Field Manual of Ornithology*, launched in 1939. This volume would be revised (four more times) and used in over a hundred colleges and universities in over 40 states. Pettingill taught ornithology at Carleton College for 17 years.

Had Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. stopped with the two guides and the one manual, he would have been duly lauded in birding and ornithological lore. But he kept going. From 1957 to 1968 he wrote a bird-finding column in *Audubon*; there were 62 columns in all. He served on National Audubon's board for 19 years (1955-1974), was the Director of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology (1960-1973), produced films (on albatrosses, penguins, and other topics), and taught at the University of Michigan Biological Station for 35 summers. Among his many accomplishments, he co-authored a classic bird-finding guide, *Enjoying Birds around New York City*, written with Robert S. Arbib, Jr. and Sally Hoyt Spofford in 1966. In 1972, he launched the first edition of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology's popular *Home Study Course*

in *Bird Biology*. Later, he re-wrote his two classic bird-finding guides (1977 and 1981 respectively). His insightful autobiography, *My Way to Ornithology*, was published in 1992.

The Cornell Lab's Arthur A. Allen Award, for those individuals who have worked to widen popular interest in ornithology, went to Pettingill in 1974. At the 1982 American Birding Association Convention, he was also the recipient of American Birding Association's highest honor, the Ludlow Griscom Award. (It was only the second award ABA had given, the first having been awarded to Roger Tory Peterson in 1980.). *Paul J. Baicich, American Birding Association, P.O. Box 404, Oxon Hill, MD 20750.*

RECORDS OF THE HENSLOW'S SPARROW IN DAY AND MCPHERSON COUNTIES AND THE FIRST NEST RECORD FOR THE SPECIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

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The Henslow's Sparrow is an elusive North American bird with an irregular breeding distribution in the northeastern quarter of the contiguous United States (Rising 1996). The species typically nests in moist, undisturbed grasslands, with little or no woody vegetation (Graber 1968, Pruitt 1996, Herkert 2001). More specifically, the species prefers areas with tall and dense grass cover, a high density of standing dead vegetation, an accumulation of vegetative litter, and scattered song perches (Graber 1968, Wiens 1969, Zimmerman 1988, Hanson 1994, Pruitt 1996, Herkert 2001). The species also will nest in dry, upland habitats, such as weedy old fields, idle pastures, unmown hayfields, and retired cropland.

Historic Breeding Season Records in South Dakota. The species' breeding range is frequently purported to include eastern South Dakota (e.g., Roberts 1932, Rising 1996), although there are no published nesting records of Henslow's Sparrows in the state (SDOU 1991, Dowd Stukel and Backlund 1997, D. Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen, SD, *pers. com.*). The breeding history of the species in South Dakota is obscure, and the species' status as a breeder in the state appears to be based on indirect evidence, (i.e., presence of adults or territorial males during the breeding season). One of the earliest references to Henslow's Sparrows in South Dakota during the breeding season came from Brewster (1891), who had three specimens in his collection that were taken in Moody County of the Dakota Territory on or about 16 June 1882. One of those specimens was collected by F. T. Jencks, but it is unclear who collected the other two birds. Brewster (1891) listed Moody County as the type location for a new subspecies named the Western Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii occidentalis*). Brewster did not mention nesting, although he suggested that the "habitat" (presumably breeding range) of this subspecies includes the Dakota Territory and other regions along the eastern border of the Great Plains.

Other early (pre-1960) references to Henslow's Sparrows nesting in South Dakota are equally vague or inconclusive. Over and Thoms (1921) indicated that the species nests in South Dakota but did not provide information on nest locations or nesting birds. Agersborg (1885) did not include the Henslow's Sparrow in a list of birds that occur in southeastern South Dakota, whereas Larson (1925) labeled the Henslow's Sparrow as a summer resident and breeder in the Sioux Falls area (Minnehaha County) in southeastern South Dakota, but gave no evidence of nesting. Johnson (1958) indicated that Henslow's Sparrows may be expected to breed in Bon Homme County, although the species had been observed there only during migration. Other early references also noted that the species was a common migrant in South Dakota, but the references did not mention nesting. For example, Visher (1913, 1915) listed the species as only migratory in Sanborn and Clay counties. Although the literature suggests that both the eastern (*A. h. susurrans*) and western (*A. h. henslowii*) subspecies of the Henslow's Sparrow once migrated through South Dakota, only the western subspecies was considered to breed in the state (e.g., Graber 1968, Smith 1968). Recently, Vickery and Dunwiddie (1997) questioned whether the eastern subspecies still existed or had become extinct.

Recent Breeding Season Records in South Dakota. There have been several recent (post-1960) reports of Henslow's Sparrows in South Dakota during the breeding season (Table 1). In 1965, P. F. Springer observed a singing male on 12-13 June and 3 July at Altamont Prairie in Deuel County (Springer 1965, P. F. Springer, *pers. com.*), and two singing males in Brookings County on 10 July (Springer in Whitney et al. 1978, Springer, *pers. com.*). J. Harter recorded two Henslow's Sparrows on the Tripp Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) route in Hutchinson County on 27 June 1968 and one Henslow's Sparrow near Ree Heights on the Crow Creek BBS route in Hand County on 30 June 1969 (J. R. Sauer and K. L. Pardieck, U.S. Geological Survey, Laurel, MD, *pers. com.*). J. D. Bryce (Cumberland, WI, *pers. com.*) banded a hatching-year bird in a willow (*Salix* spp.) thicket at LaCreek National Wildlife Refuge (Bennett County) on 13 August 1971. J. Weigle and D. Ewert observed a singing male Henslow's Sparrow at Samuel H. Ordway Memorial Prairie in McPherson County on about 15 June 1984 (Harris 1984). In Sanborn County, J. S. Palmer and R. Rogers observed a singing male Henslow's Sparrow near Forestburg on 25 June 1994 and another near Long Lake on 17-24 June 1997 (Swanson 1996, Palmer 1997, J. S. Palmer, Dakota State Univ., Madison, SD, *pers. com.*). The Henslow's Sparrow was not recorded during the South Dakota Breeding Bird Atlas project, which occurred between 1988 and 1993 (Peterson 1995).

Present Status. Whitney et al. (1978) designated the Henslow's Sparrow as a rare summer resident in eastern South Dakota. The South Dakota Ornithologists' Union (1991) reduced the species' status to "casual summer visitor" in the eastern quarter of the state (casual was defined as "out of normal range [one each 2 or 3 years]"). The South Dakota Natural Heritage Program included the Henslow's Sparrow in their list of 197 vertebrates and invertebrates that are considered rare or vulnerable in the state or nation (Dowd Stuelkel and Backlund 1997).

Henslow's Sparrow in CRP. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

of the 1985 and 1995 Farm Bills of the U.S. Department of Agriculture removed millions of hectares of highly erodible and environmentally sensitive land from crop production and established perennial grassland cover for a 10-year period. Many grassland birds, including the Henslow's Sparrow (Herkert 1997), have benefited from the network of perennial grasslands established by the CRP throughout the Great Plains and the United States (Johnson and Schwartz 1993). The vegetation structure of CRP grasslands in South Dakota is similar to that used by the Henslow's Sparrow elsewhere in the species' breeding range (e.g., see Herkert 1997, 2001). Between 1990 and 2001, staff from The Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center of the U.S. Geological Survey have conducted annual surveys of breeding birds in over 400 CRP grassland fields in nine counties in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota (Johnson and Schwartz 1993, Johnson and Igl 1995, 2001). During this study, I observed Henslow's Sparrows on four different occasions, three of which occurred in northern South Dakota. Here I report my observations of Henslow's Sparrows in CRP fields in Day and McPherson counties, including the first documentation of a Henslow's Sparrow nest in South Dakota.

Day County in 1997. On 11 June 1997, during a survey of breeding birds in a CRP grassland field in northeastern Day County (T124N, R59W), I heard the characteristic hiccup ("tsi-lick") song of a male Henslow's Sparrow. The male was perched on a dead stem of an absinthe wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) plant within the CRP field, about 25 m from a barbed-wire fence. I observed the male for about 15 minutes, and then continued my bird survey. After completing the bird survey, I returned to the site of my original observation. I flushed the male from his original perch and from several other locations. The male remained in a well-defined area about 0.5 ha in size, and often would allow me to approach within 10 m before flying to another perch or dropping into the dense vegetation. The male sang from exposed perches as well as from within the vegetation. He usually returned to his original perch on the wormwood plant after a few flushing attempts. Whitewash on and under the original perch suggested that the bird may have used this perch for several days or perhaps weeks. I did not see or hear any other Henslow's Sparrow in the area, nor did the male exhibit any behaviors (e.g., nervousness, alarm notes, carrying food material) indicative of the presence of a female or nest.

The CRP field was 20.5 ha in size, and was surrounded by CRP, pasture, and cropland. The topography of the field was moderately rolling. Half of the field had been mowed the previous year (1996), but the male's territory was confined to the idle portion of the field. The vegetation in the idle section was about 60 cm tall, and consisted of 40% wheatgrass (*Agropyron* spp.), 20% alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), 30% vegetative litter, and 10% standing dead vegetation. Other bird species in the field included Sedge Wren, Common Yellowthroat, Grasshopper Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Bobolink, Brown-headed Cowbird, and Red-winged Blackbird. I surveyed the same field in 1998-2001, at about the same date as in 1997, but did not record any Henslow's Sparrows. This was the first record of a Henslow's Sparrow in this ongoing study (but see Igl 1996 for an observation in a field in Grant County, Minnesota), and the first record of a Henslow's

Sparrow in Day County during the breeding season (Table 1).

McPherson County in 2000. On 13 June 2000, I recorded three male Henslow's Sparrows singing in a CRP grassland field in McPherson County (T128N, R72W). The males appeared to be loosely colonial, as has been described by others for this species (Rising 1996). I observed these males for about 15 minutes, and then continued my bird survey. After the survey, I flushed each male several times to estimate territory size and to evaluate mating status. The males maintained contiguous but non-overlapping territories, each about 0.25 ha or less in size. None of their behaviors suggested that they were mated, and I saw no evidence of nesting, although one of the males was more evasive than the other two. I returned to the site later that day with my two field assistants, J. Doster and K. Andersson, and we observed the three males for an additional 20 minutes, but saw no evidence of females or nesting.

This CRP field was 31.8 ha in size and was surrounded by pasture, CRP, and hayland. The vegetation was about 80 cm tall, and consisted of 60% alfalfa and 40% smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*). The topography of the field was slightly rolling. Other breeding species in the field included Sedge Wren, Common Yellowthroat, Dickcissel, Grasshopper Sparrow, Le Conte's Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Bobolink, Brown-headed Cowbird, and Western Meadowlark. There is one previous record of Henslow's Sparrows in McPherson County during the breeding season (Table 1).

McPherson County in 2001. On 14 June 2001, I returned to that same field in McPherson County and found one male Henslow's Sparrow singing from an exposed perch (standing dead alfalfa) near the location of the previous year's observations. As I approached the male, the male stopped singing, flew about 5 m, dropped into the vegetation, and began chipping emphatically. Within 3 m of the male's original song perch, I flushed a second Henslow's Sparrow (probably a female) from a well-concealed nest, located 6 cm above the ground at the base of a clump of smooth brome and alfalfa.

The nest was cup-shaped, constructed primarily of grass, and lined with very fine grasses and rootlets. The nest was loosely woven around the vertical stems of smooth brome and alfalfa. Matted litter formed a partial dome over the nest, and vegetation height above the nest was about 45 cm. The nest contained one recently hatched nestling that I estimated to be less than one day old. Its eyes were closed, and grayish down covered portions of its head, back, sides, and wings. Henslow's Sparrows typically lay 4-5 eggs (Rising 1996), so I searched the ground within 0.5 m of the nest, but I found no evidence (e.g., eggs, egg shell fragments, dead nestlings) to indicate that the size of the clutch had been reduced (e.g., by a predator). Both adult Henslow's Sparrows were chipping from within the vegetation. I backed off from the nest location and observed the adults for about 15 minutes from distances of 25-35 m. Both adults visited the nest vicinity several times, and on one occasion I noted an adult carrying a green caterpillar to the nest vicinity. I did not return to this field to determine the nest's outcome. R. E. Martin (Minot, ND, *pers. com.*) visited the site on 26 June, but did not find either of the birds or the nest.

Table 1. Recent (post-1960) records of the Henslow's Sparrow in South Dakota during the breeding season.

Date	County	Observation	Observer	Source
12-13 June, 3 July 1965	Deuel	1 singing male	P. F. Springer	Springer (1965, <i>pers. com.</i>)
10 July 1965	Brookings	2 singing males	P. F. Springer	Whitney et al. (1976), P. Springer (<i>pers. com.</i>)
27 June 1968	Hutchinson	2 adults	J. Harter (Tripp BBS)	J. Sauer and K. Pardieck (<i>pers. com.</i>)
30 June 1969	Hand	1 singing male	J. Harter (Crow Creek BBS)	Whitney et al. (1978); J. Sauer and K. Pardieck (<i>pers. com.</i>)
13 August 1971	Bennett	1 hatching-year bird	J. D. Bryce	J. Bryce (<i>pers. com.</i>)
ca. 15 June 1984	McPherson	1 singing male	J. Weigle and D. Ewert	Harris (1984)
25 June 1994	Sanborn	1 singing male	J. S. Palmer and R. Rogers	Swanson (1996), J. Palmer (<i>pers. com.</i>)
11 June 1997	Day	1 singing male	L. D. Igl	This study
17-24 June 1997	Sanborn	1 singing male	J. S. Palmer and R. Rogers	J. Palmer (1997, <i>pers. com.</i>)
13 June 2000	McPherson	3 singing males	L. D. Igl	This study
14 June 2001	McPherson	1 breeding pair (2 adults) and 1 nest	L. D. Igl	This study

The vegetation in the field was more heterogeneous than the previous year, and included smooth brome (40%), alfalfa (25%), yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*; 15%), field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*; 5%), and vegetative litter (15%). Vegetation height for the field was about 55 cm. Other breeding species in the field included Bobolink, Grasshopper Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Common Yellowthroat, Sedge Wren, Savannah Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Brown-headed Cowbird, and Western Meadowlark.

Breeding Status in Bordering States. The breeding status of the

Henslow's Sparrow in states bordering South Dakota varies with the state's proximity to the species' primary breeding range. Montana and Wyoming are well outside the species' current range, and there are no published records of Henslow's Sparrows in those states (Montana Bird Distribution Committee 1996, Luce et al. 1999). Nebraska occurs on the western edge of the species' breeding range, and Sharpe et al. (2001) indicated that there were about 75 records of Henslow's Sparrows during the summer season, but no documented nesting records. Johnsgard (2001) credited CRP for recent increases and westward range expansion of Henslow's Sparrows in Nebraska. In Minnesota, the species was formerly widespread, but uncommon in the southern half of the state (Roberts 1932). Most of the recent (post 1960) breeding season records are largely restricted to the southeastern portion of the state (Janssen 1987, Hanson 1994). There is direct evidence of nesting in Hennepin and Winona counties in southeastern Minnesota (Hertzel and Janssen 1998). The species was considered a common breeder in Iowa in the late 1800s (Keyes and Williams 1889), but only a rare summer resident by the late 1900s (Kent and Dinsmore 1996). There were two recent nest records in southwestern Iowa (Melde and Koford 1996). The species' breeding history in North Dakota parallels that of South Dakota. Henslow's Sparrows have been observed several times during the breeding season in North Dakota (e.g., Renken and Dinsmore 1982), and historically the species was considered a breeder in the state (e.g., Larson 1928), but there are no records of nests before 2001, when two nests were found (Dechant et al. *in prep.*).

Conclusions. Since Brewster (1891) described the western subspecies of the Henslow's Sparrow, there have been only a handful of published observations of the species in South Dakota during the breeding season. Most of the observations occurred between mid- and late June and most have been fairly recent (i.e., post-1960) (Table 1). Because there is little baseline information against which population changes can be assessed, it is difficult to determine whether these apparent increases in Henslow's Sparrow observations are the result of recent changes in the species' distribution or abundance or whether they are the result of increases in observers or coverage in South Dakota in recent years.

Several factors have likely influenced the number of Henslow's Sparrow observations in South Dakota. Since European settlement, the species' breeding population has declined and its breeding range has contracted (Pruitt 1996), largely reflecting changes in the availability of suitable habitat (Kent and Dinsmore 1996, Rising 1996). Even if the species' former breeding range included the tallgrass prairies in eastern South Dakota, Henslow's Sparrow populations likely fluctuated erratically on this edge of the species' breeding range before settlement. Even within the core of the species' breeding range, populations of the Henslow's Sparrow tend to fluctuate from year-to-year in relation to moisture conditions (Herkert and Glass 1999), as has been noted for other *Ammodramus* sparrows (Wiens 1974, Stewart 1975, Igl and Johnson 1999). Nonetheless, I suspect that, even in recent years, the species occurs annually in South Dakota during the breeding season, but largely goes unnoticed by observers. Cryptic in both song and appearance, Henslow's Sparrows are easily overlooked in their grassland habitat. The male's song is short and insect-like (Rising 1996), and unlike many other passerines, male Henslow's

Sparrows sing more frequently at night and less frequently at sunrise (Walk et al. 2000). During the breeding season, the Henslow's Sparrow is extremely secretive, and adults often escape attention by running along the ground or dropping into dense cover rather than flying. The species may be present at a site in some years and absent in others (Hyde 1939). If someone is interested in observing a Henslow's Sparrow during the breeding season in South Dakota, it is important that one is familiar with the species, its song and behaviors, and its breeding habitat. Indeed, all of the recent records of this species in South Dakota during the breeding season were by a few observers, most with multiple observations in more than one year or county (Table 1).

The dearth of earlier records of Henslow's Sparrow nests in South Dakota may reflect only that the species' nests are very well-concealed and notoriously difficult to find, even for the most experienced nest-searchers. Moreover, there are very few observers actively searching for nests in South Dakota (Springer, *pers. com.*). Given that very few Henslow's Sparrow nests have ever been found for this species (Pruitt 1996), it is not surprising that no nests have been found in South Dakota until 2001.

Acknowledgments. I thank J. A. Dechant, E. Dowd Stukel, D. H. Johnson, and P. F. Springer for reviewing an earlier version of this manuscript. J. R. Sauer and K. L. Pardieck (U.S. Geological Survey) provided data from the North American Breeding Bird Survey, and M. K. Klimkiewicz and L. Eldridge (U.S. Geological Survey) provided data from the Bird Banding Laboratory. J. D. Bryce, J. S. Palmer, R. Rogers, and P. F. Springer provided additional details concerning their Henslow's Sparrow observations. Finally, I thank the landowners in McPherson and Day counties who gave us permission to access their CRP fields.

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GENERAL NOTES

STRUTTING BEHAVIOR DURING BROOD REARING BY MERRIAM'S TURKEY FEMALES IN THE BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA. While collecting data for a Ph.D. research project at South Dakota State University, I witnessed rare strutting behavior displayed by 3 female Merriam's Turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo merriami*) during the brood-rearing period (late June-September). Typically, this courtship behavior is only displayed by male turkeys and usually occurs during the spring mating season (late March-late May). The strut is a short-range signal and highly coordinated movement usually directed toward a female during courtship (Healy 1992). The male turkey, or gobbler, takes several steps, spreads his wings and drags the outer primaries on the ground. Simultaneously, the gobbler's retrices fan out fully and he emits a low-pitched sound, or drum. Williams (1984) describes the drumming sound as a "hum" or "chump" sound. Strutting behavior is a fixed-action pattern elicited by males to attract females for breeding purposes (Hale and Shein 1962), and in rare instances, when females perform this behavior, it most likely has a different purpose.

Two objectives of the study were to investigate brood-rearing habitat use and poult survival of radio-marked female turkeys ($n = 43$). This requires collecting data by getting visual observations of radio-marked turkeys with broods. Typically, brood-use areas in the southern Black Hills are along the edges of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) forest, meadows, and riparian draw communities. On 29 June 2001, I was watching a radio-marked female (Frequency number 149.105) that was accompanied by an unmarked female and their broods. After watching the broods for several minutes, I noticed another unmarked female approaching the brood females. The approaching female did not have poults accompanying her. Once the non-brood female and the other 2 brood females made eye contact, they all began displaying strutting behavior. The non-brood female kept walking and strutting towards the brood females at a fast pace, and quickly one of the brood females and the non-brood female began fighting. They were flailing at each other with their wings, while at the same time, emitting fight-purr vocalizations. Immediately after the conflict started, the non-brood female gave up the fight, turned, and quickly left the 2 brood females. The brood females remained strutting until the non-brood female was out of sight. It is possible that the interaction of having a non-brood female near the broods stimulated this uncharacteristic strutting behavior, and female strutting behavior could be used for purposes of establishing dominance. Following spring incubation, telemetry data suggests that brood females remain in small groups and non-brood females remain in groups apart from one another.

In my four years of collecting field observations on radio-marked wild turkeys, I have never observed this type of behavior displayed by females. However, Schorger (1966) reports females strutting during the spring breeding season. My observation occurred near the junction of Shirt-tail Canyon

road and Argyle road in the southern Black Hills (Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates: 617180 East, 4818540 North). This study is supported by Federal aid funds through the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, and by the National Wild Turkey Federation.

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BOOK REVIEWS

BIRDS OF THE SEYCHELLES. 2001. Adrian Skerrett and Ian Bullock. Princeton University Press: Princeton Softcover. 320 pp. \$36.50.

The Seychelles are a group of 115 tropical islands north of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. They would be a most interesting location for a birding vacation because, although they are composed of continental rock (unlike the coral or volcanic origins of most tropical islands), they have been separated from the mainland for about 65 million years. The result is that, of the 250 birds known from the islands, about 16 species of birds found nowhere else in the world.

This field guide would serve the visiting birder well. The bulk of the book contains 53 well-illustrated color plates and species accounts, which contain a number of black and white drawings. The accounts include data on plumage, voice, behavior, breeding, distribution, conservation, similar species, and references. The plates also contain plumage descriptions.

The introductory sections are short and cover the organization of the book, the ecology of the islands, and include several maps. My only complaint is that for an avifauna so small, the book's print could have been set in a larger font. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen, SD 57401.*

THE BIRDS OF ECUADOR. 2001. Robert S. Ridgely and Paul J. Greenfield. Cornell University Press: Cornell Soft cover. 848 + 740 pp. \$110.00

Imagine a country smaller than South Dakota with four times the number of bird species. This amounts to over twice the number of species found in the United States. How could you possibly write a bird guide to Ecuador? Robert Ridgely and Paul Greenfield's ingenious solution is to break the task into two volumes. The first is an unillustrated, 848-page discussion of the status, distribution and taxonomy of the species. The second is a field guide, complete with 96 color plates. Both volumes are much thicker than any North American guide, and each is indispensable for traveling to Ecuador and adjacent areas of South America.

The first unillustrated volume begins with a 90-page introduction. Covered here are a review of the book's plan, a map showing locations, and brief descriptions of Ecuadorian ecology. This later section would have been improved by adding habitat photographs. Next is a section on migration, a complicated topic in a mountainous equatorial country. Then comes a chapter on a history of Ecuadorian ornithology, combined with a gazetteer of important birding locations. (The observant reader will find reference to a certain D. and E. Tallman running around the jungle lowlands.) Sadly, the word deforestation occurs frequently in the gazetteer. Descriptions of endemic bird areas follow and might better have been incorporated into the ecology section. The introduction ends with a discourse on conservation and a list of endangered

Ecuadorian birds.

The remainder of the first volume includes species accounts. These give both English and Spanish names and the status and range of each species. Taxonomy is also covered. These accounts are well-written and are required reading for anyone birding in the country. Curiously absent from these accounts, however, is any reference to the plates and accounts in the second volume (or *vice versa*). Inclusion of such references would greatly aid with the books' versatility, in and out of the field.

The second volume includes handsome color plates, along with range maps and accounts of all the Ecuadorian birds. The accounts describe the range and field marks, similar species, voice, habits, and range. The plates are necessarily crowded, and most have somewhat of a cookie-cutter appearance (a generic outline colored appropriately for many species). But these are nit-picking comments. The plates appear to be perfectly functional for field identification of the many similar and confusing tropical birds. The volume is prefaced by a short, 27 page, summary of bird parts, and a perhaps superfluous summary of bird families as identified by little black silhouettes.

The preface begins with a quote "An all too frequent complaint... is that 'the book is too big—I'd have to hire a porter to carry it around.' Even in two volumes, a birder would at least do well to bring along a long-suffering but compliant spouse. This size is not the authors' fault, but, rather, the result of a splendid avifauna. Hopefully this publication, beyond adding to the enjoyment of birders travelling abroad or in their armchairs, will help Ecuadorians appreciate and conserve their natural treasures. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 47401.*



SEASONAL REPORTS

The 2001 Fall Season

1 August 2001 to 30 November 2001

Compiled by: Jeffrey S. Palmer
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It was generally warm (particularly in November) and dry throughout the period, until late November when significant precipitation (rain followed by snow) blanketed much of the region. The **309 species** reported during the season was a new record high. The average (1995-2000) is 292. Here is a brief selection of some of the highlights. Although they nest locally in the northeast, Red-necked Grebes are seldom reported during migration. Sightings in Sully and Charles Mix counties were therefore of interest. An early White-winged Scoter appeared in Charles Mix County on 15 October. On 14 October, a flock of 400-500 American Avocets were observed in Sully County. Most records of Black-legged Kittiwakes in South Dakota have involved 1st-winter birds. An apparent 2nd-winter individual observed at the Oahe tailrace on 14 October was the 2nd earliest fall record for the state. A Yellow-bellied Flycatcher banded 16 September in Brown County and an Eastern Kingbird observed on 30 September in Charles Mix County were both latest ever fall records. Virginia's Warblers were still present on 19 August in Custer County but someone needs to look in early September! A Western Tanager was observed in Hughes County on 20 September. White-throated Sparrows arrived early in Brown and Stanley counties and an early White-crowned Sparrow was reported from Pennington County. Large flocks of Great-tailed Grackles were observed 03 Nov in Douglas County (60+) and on 20 October in Kingsbury County (25+).

Below, I have tried to highlight the more significant sightings (dates that are earlier/later than listed in the upcoming 3rd Edition of *The Birds of South Dakota* and species that are significantly out of range). For early/late migration dates, I have listed the three earliest/latest dates (by county). However, if these did not include a sighting East River, West River, and along the Missouri River, I have included the earliest/latest reported date from the missing region also. For shorebirds, vireos, and warblers, I have included [in square brackets] the Latest Ever and/or the Average Last Departure (1994-2000) dates as a reference for comparison. Finally, included at the end is a list of species that were not reported this year but might be expected during the Fall Season. A species is placed on the list if it was not reported this year but had been reported during fall in at least two of the previous five years. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of consecutive years (up to four) that the species has appeared on the list during the season. **Sage Thrashers** and **Smith's Longspurs** have not been reported for the past five fall seasons and were removed from the list.

Observers are reminded that **Rare Bird Report Forms** need to be completed for all species that do not appear on the Seasonal Observation Report Form, for species that are significantly out of range, and for significantly

early/late dates. Part of becoming a "better birder" involves learning to document sightings of rare and unusual records. Without doubt, most of the sightings listed in the Rare Bird Report Form Required section of this (and previous) reports are accurate. However, unless adequate documentation is received they will not become a part of the permanent record and important information may be lost. Please use generously the Rare Bird Report Forms that are sent to you!

- Common Loon** Early: 16 Sep Day DAT; 23 Sep Fall River TJ; 08 Oct Sully KM ... Late: 20 Nov Minnehaha RBA; 15 Nov Day WS; 11 Nov Meade KM; 06 Nov Yankton SVS
Pied-billed Grebe Late: 22 Nov Yankton SVS; 17 Nov Sully KM; 10 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 01 Nov Meade JLB
Horned Grebe Early: 06 Oct Meade EEM; 06 Oct Sully KM; 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP ... Late: 11 Nov Meade KM; 03 Nov Lyman JSP; 14 Oct Sully RDO
Red-necked Grebe All Reports: **14 Oct Sully RDO; 13 Nov Charles Mix RM**
Eared Grebe Late: 17 Nov Sully KM; 11 Nov Meade JLB; 09 Aug Harding CEM ... Confirmed Breeding: **04 Sep Brown (PY) PFS**
Western Grebe Late: 25 Nov Charles Mix RM; 11 Nov Meade JLB, KM; 10 Nov Kingsbury JSP
Clark's Grebe All Reports: 02 Aug – **17 Nov Sully RDO, KM; 10 Nov Fall River TJ**
American White Pelican Late: 03 Nov Lyman JSP; 28 Oct Charles Mix RM; 21 Oct Sully KM; 20 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 16 Aug Harding REP
Double-crested Cormorant Late: 29 Nov Yankton SVS; 28 Nov Charles Mix RM; 23 Nov Brown DAT; 01 Nov Butte JLB
American Bittern Late: 05 Oct Day WS; 18 Sep Brown DAT; 09 Sep Hughes KM
Least Bittern Only Report: 05 Sep Lincoln RBA
Great Blue Heron Late: 13 Nov Gregory RM; 03 Nov Beadle JSP; 01 Nov Day WS; 27 Aug Meade JLB
Great Egret Late: 10 Oct Day WS; 06 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 03 Oct Campbell REP
Snowy Egret Late: 04 Oct Day JCS; 03 Oct Campbell REP; 11 Aug Bon Homme RM
Little Blue Heron Only Report: 05 Aug Brown DAT
Cattle Egret Late: 14 Oct Sully RDO; 06 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 01 Oct Codrington WS
Green Heron Late: 05 Oct Minnehaha MKZ; 29 Sep Lake JSP; 20 Sep Brown JCS; 30 Aug Stanley KM
Black-crowned Night-Heron Late: 20 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 03 Oct Campbell REP; 21 Sep Charles Mix RM
White-faced Ibis All Reports: 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT; 29 Sep Sully KM; 29 Sep Hughes KM; 10 Sep Marshall WS; 05 Sep Brown PFS; 28 Aug Beadle JCS
Turkey Vulture Late: 18 Oct Charles Mix RM; 10 Oct Custer KH; 04 Oct Brown JCS
Greater White-fronted Goose Early: 25 Aug Hughes KM; 20 Sep Day WS; 04 Oct Charles Mix RM ... Late: 29 Nov Stanley JCS; 17 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 26 Oct Charles Mix LAS
Snow Goose Early: 02 Aug Sully (1) JLB; 06 Aug Day WS; 05 Sep Brown (2) PFS ... Late: 30 Nov Marshall WS; 24 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 23 Nov Minnehaha MKZ; 19 Nov Tripp RAP; 18 Nov Yankton SVS
Ross's Goose Only Reports: 10 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 16 Nov Brown DAT; 26 Nov Hughes RDO
Tundra Swan Early: 09 Oct Brown SLS; 30 Oct Marshall JCS; 31 Oct Day WS; 03 Nov Sully KM ... Late: 30 Nov Day WS; 24 Nov Miner JSP; 23 Nov Brown DAT; 17 Nov Sully KM ... also reported 29 Oct Brown (1600) SLS
Wood Duck Late: 19 Nov Charles Mix RM; 28 Oct Stanley KM; 25 Oct Meade REP; 06 Oct Brookings JSP
Gadwall Late: 30 Nov Pennington JLB; 28 Nov Day WS; 24 Nov Lake JSP; 22 Nov Yankton SVS
American Wigeon Late: 30 Nov Pennington JLB; 24 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 22 Nov Yankton SVS
Blue-winged Teal Late: 23 Oct Day WS; 07 Oct Yankton SVS; 06 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 27 Sep Meade REP
Northern Shoveler Late: 27 Nov Meade REP; 24 Nov Lake JSP; 22 Nov Yankton SVS
Northern Pintail Late: 24 Nov Lake JSP; 23 Nov Brown DAT; 22 Nov Yankton SVS; 01 Nov

Butte JLB
Green-winged Teal Late: 30 Nov Pennington JLB; 24 Nov Lake JSP; 19 Nov Yankton SVS
Canvasback Late: 24 Nov Miner JSP; 17 Nov Sully KM; 10 Nov Hutchinson SVS; 01 Nov Meade JLB
Redhead Late: 24 Nov Miner JSP; 22 Nov Yankton SVS; 17 Nov Sully KM; 06 Nov Meade REP
Ring-necked Duck Late: 30 Nov Day WS; 30 Nov Pennington JLB; 19 Nov Yankton SVS
Greater Scaup Only Report: 27 Nov Stanley RDO
Lesser Scaup Late: 30 Nov Hughes KM; 27 Nov Meade REP; 24 Nov Kingsbury JSP
White-winged Scoter All Reports: 15 Oct Charles Mix LAS; 23 Oct Meade REP; 27 Oct Brown DAT
Long-tailed Duck Only Report: 27 Nov Meade REP
Bufflehead Early: 06 Oct Meade REP; 12 Oct Stanley RDO; 18 Oct Custer JLB; 20 Oct Kingsbury JSP
Common Goldeneye Early: 29 Oct Brown JCS; 30 Oct Meade REP; 04 Nov Stanley KM
Barrow's Goldeneye All Reports: 05 Nov – 30 Nov Pennington JLB; 11 Nov Pennington KM; 12 Nov Pennington RDO
Hooded Merganser Early: 08 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 16 Sep Sully RDO, KM; 22 Sep Tripp RAP
Common Merganser Early: 13 Aug Pennington JLB; 14 Oct Stanley KM; 29 Oct Brown JCS
Red-breasted Merganser All Reports: 31 Oct Meade (2) REP; 27 Nov Stanley RDO
Ruddy Duck Late: 30 Nov Day WS; 27 Nov Meade REP; 24 Nov Lake JSP; 17 Nov Sully KM
Osprey Late: 22 Nov Yankton SVS; 27 Oct Charles Mix RM; 30 Sep Harding CEM; 30 Sep Sully KM; 21 Sep Brown SLS
Bald Eagle All Early: 09 Aug Charles Mix RM; 15 Aug Roberts KM; 18 Sep Day KM; 04 Oct Pennington TBW; 06 Oct Hughes KM; 11 Oct Yankton SVS; 11 Oct Meade REP; 20 Oct Harding CEM; 08 Nov Custer KH; 25 Nov Jackson KH
Sharp-shinned Hawk Early: 08 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 10 Sep Hughes RDO; 17 Sep Roberts WS
Northern Goshawk All Reports: 13 Nov Stanley RDO; 17 Nov Pennington TBW
Broad-winged Hawk All Reports: 30 Sep Yankton SVS; 27 Sep Union BFH; 22 Sep Charles Mix RM; 14 Sep Hughes RDO; 18 Aug Lincoln RFS
Swainson's Hawk Late: 02 Nov Charles Mix RM; 07 Oct Yankton SVS; 29 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 19 Sep Meade REP
Ferruginous Hawk All Late: 30 Nov Meade EEM; 20 Oct Harding CEM; 29 Sep Hughes KM; 06 Sep Perkins PFS; 16 Aug Butte REP
Rough-legged Hawk Early: 10 Oct Tripp RAP; 12 Oct Stanley RDO; 13 Oct Meade REP; 17 Nov Kingsbury JSP
Golden Eagle Early: 08 Oct Stanley RDO; 16 Oct Roberts WS; 04 Nov Sully KM; 29 Nov Hughes RDO
Merlin Early: 25 Aug Sully KM; 05 Sep Brown PFS; 08 Sep Kingsbury JSP
Gyrfalcon All Reports: 17 Nov Stanley RDO; 18 Nov Stanley RDO
Peregrine Falcon All Reports: 07 Nov Hughes RDO; 29 Nov Charles Mix LAS
Prairie Falcon Early: 02 Aug Hyde JLB; 24 Aug Charles Mix RM; 24 Aug Sully KM; 01 Sep Kingsbury JSP ... also reported 12 Sep Roberts WS; 11 Oct Grant WS
Ruffed Grouse Only Report: 22 Oct Lawrence JLB
Sage Grouse All Reports: 23 Aug Harding (6) CEM; 09 Oct Harding (1) CEM
Greater Prairie-Chicken Only Report: 08 Oct Stanley RDO
Northern Bobwhite Only Report: 23 Aug Harding (presumed released JSP) CEM
Virginia Rail All Reports: 20 Sep Brown JCS; 16 Aug Hughes EDS; 05 Aug Hughes RDO, KM
Sora All Reports: 05 Oct Day WS; 30 Sep Hughes KM; 08 Sep Hughes KM; 05 Sep Brown PFS; 12 Aug Hughes RDO; 11 Aug Fall River JLB
Sandhill Crane Early: 01 Oct Meade EEM; 04 Oct Harding CEM; 06 Oct Pennington TBW; 10 Oct Hughes KM; 14 Oct Aurora LAS ... Late: 16 Nov Charles Mix RM; 07 Nov Tripp RAP; 03 Nov Sully KM; 03 Nov Mellette KH; 26 Oct Brown DAT ... also reported 11 Oct Meade (7000-8000) REP
Black-bellied Plover All Reports [15-Nov-98, 17 Oct]: 12 Aug Hughes RDO, KM; 04 Sep Yankton SVS; 29 Sep Hughes KM; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT; 14 Oct Sully KM; 16 Oct Brown SLS; 20 Oct Sully KM
American Golden-Plover All Reports [14-Nov-58, 22 Oct]: 08 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 12 Sep

Brown DAT; 13 Sep Hughes RDO; 29 Sep Hughes KM; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT
Semipalmated Plover Late [24-Oct-84, 28 Sep]: 12 Oct Meade JLB; 01 Oct Hughes KM; 01 Sep Kingsbury JSP
Piping Plover All Reports [08-Sep-79, 23 Aug]: 09 Aug Bon Homme RM; 05 Aug Hughes RDO, KM
Killdeer Late [14 Nov]: 07 Nov Clay SVS; 28 Oct Stanley KM; 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 08 Oct Pennington JLB
American Avocet Late [04-Nov-00, 29 Oct]: 31 Oct Brown SLS; 27 Oct Kingsbury (10) JSP; 20 Oct Sully KM; 07 Aug Meade JLB ... also reported **14 Oct Sully (400-500) RDO**
Greater Yellowlegs Late [13-Nov-84, 31 Oct]: **23 Nov Brown DAT; 10 Nov Sully KM; 27 Oct Lake JSP; 20 Oct Harding REP**
Lesser Yellowlegs Late [20-Nov-75, 21 Oct]: 20 Oct Miner JSP; 13 Oct Yankton SVS; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT; 26 Aug Harding CEM; 26 Aug Meade JLB
Solitary Sandpiper Late [12-Nov-94, 27 Sep]: 28 Sep Brown DAT; 21 Sep Minnehaha SS; 11 Sep Hughes KM; 06 Sep Harding PFS
Willet All Reports [26-Oct-51, 03 Aug]: 02 Aug Marshall JCS; 02 Aug Hughes RDO
Spotted Sandpiper Late [16-Nov-83, 21 Sep]: 28 Sep Brown DAT; 04 Sep Grant PFS; 01 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 28 Aug Yankton SVS; 27 Aug Meade (8) JLB
Upland Sandpiper Late [22-Sep-96, 01 Sep]: 27 Aug Meade JLB; 25 Aug Sully KM; 24 Aug Charles Mix RM; 04 Aug Clark JSP
Marbled Godwit Late [11-Oct-53, 08 Sep]: 08 Sep Sully KM; 05 Sep Brown PFS; 16 Aug Meade JLB
Sanderling Late [10-Nov-91, 12 Oct]: 20 Oct Kingsbury (23) JSP; 04 Oct Brown (13) SLS; 25 Aug Hughes KM
Semipalmated Sandpiper Late [31-Oct-57, 22 Sep]: 10 Oct Meade REP; 06 Oct Hughes KM; 15 Sep Miner JSP
Least Sandpiper Late [10-Nov-69, 16 Oct]: 20 Oct Kingsbury (6) JSP; 16 Oct Brown SLS; 01 Oct Hughes KM; 27 Aug Meade JLB
White-rumped Sandpiper All Reports [25-Oct-97, 17 Oct]: 08 Sep Brown JCS; 31 Aug Codington JCS
Baird's Sandpiper Late [10-Nov-91, 02 Oct]: 20 Oct Hughes KM; 10 Oct Meade REP; 08 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 08 Sep Clay DS
Pectoral Sandpiper Late [26-Nov-88, 20 Oct]: 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 20 Oct Hughes KM; 16 Oct Brown SLS; 10 Aug Meade APB
Stilt Sandpiper Late [02-Nov-96, 11 Oct]: 01 Oct Hughes KM; 15 Sep Miner JSP; 10 Sep Clay SVS; 26 Aug Meade JLB
Buff-breasted Sandpiper Only Report [21-Sep-97, 11 Sep]: 25 Aug Hughes (6) RDO, KM
Long-billed Dowitcher All Reports [26-Nov-85, 25 Oct]: 12 Oct Brown (125) REM, CE, CT; 30 Sep Meade (17) REP; 08 Sep Brown JCS; 08 Sep Clay DS; 05 Sep Brown PFS; 02 Aug Hughes RDO
Common Snipe Late [20 Nov]: 24 Oct Meade REP; 20 Oct Miner JSP; 16 Oct Hughes KM
American Woodcock All Reports [14-Nov-85, 09 Oct]: **03 Nov Hughes EDS; 27 Oct Brown RBA; 21 Oct Hughes KM; 23 Sep Hughes KM; 24 Aug Day WS**
Wilson's Phalarope All Reports [02-Nov-59, 16 Sep]: 10 Aug Meade APB; 07 Aug Meade JLB; 04 Aug Clark JSP; 02 Aug Marshall JCS; 02 Aug Hughes RDO
Red-necked Phalarope All Reports [14-Oct-97, 16 Sep]: 03 Oct, 01 Oct, 30 Sep Hughes KM
Franklin's Gull Late: 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 15 Oct Yankton SVS; 12 Oct Charles Mix RM; 27 Aug Meade JLB
Bonaparte's Gull Early: **02 Aug Roberts JCS; 27 Aug Butte JLB; 06 Oct Brookings JSP; 09 Oct Stanley RDO ... Late: 30 Nov Charles Mix RM; 29 Nov Yankton SVS; 24 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 10 Nov Fall River (5) TJ**
Ring-billed Gull Late: 30 Nov Hughes KM; 30 Nov Charles Mix RM; 29 Nov Yankton SVS; 24 Nov Lake JSP; 24 Nov Minnehaha RFS; 08 Nov Meade JLB
California Gull All Reports: 21 Oct Meade JLB; 22 Sep Stanley JSP, RFS; 02 Aug Stanley JLB; 01 Aug Hughes DAT
Herring Gull Early: 05 Oct Yankton SVS; 09 Oct Stanley RDO; 18 Oct Fall River JLB; 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP
Glaucous Gull Only Report: 27 Nov Hughes RDO
Black-legged Kittiwake Only Report: **14 Oct Hughes JSP, RFS, DAT, RDO, KM, REM, CE, CT**

Caspian Tern Only Report: 01 Aug Yankton SVS
Common Tern Only Report: 25 Aug Kingsbury JSP
Forster's Tern Late: 24 Oct Meade REP; 20 Oct Sully KM; 12 Oct Stanley RDO; 29 Sep Kingsbury JSP
Least Tern All Reports: 09 Aug Bon Homme RM; 04 Aug Sully KM
Black Tern Late: 29 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 15 Sep Day WS; 13 Sep Meade REP; 30 Aug Yankton SVS
Mourning Dove Late: 30 Nov Hughes KM; 05 Nov Custer KH; 30 Oct Yankton SVS; 10 Oct Day WS
Black-billed Cuckoo Only Report: 27-28 Aug Yankton SVS
Yellow-billed Cuckoo All Reports: 30 Aug Yankton SVS; 24 Aug Yankton SVS; 19 Aug Stanley RDO
Eastern Screech-Owl reported from Hughes, Lake, and Yankton counties
Snowy Owl All Reports: 09 Nov Brown (2) SLS; 16 Nov Brown DAT; 19 Nov Day WS; 20 Nov Brown (4) SLS; 27 Nov Stanley RDO
Burrowing Owl All Reports: 03 Sep Stanley RDO; 29 Aug Meade EEM; 20 Aug Pennington JLB; 06 Aug Stanley JLB; 05 Aug Sully KM; 01 Aug Hughes DAT
Short-eared Owl All Reports: 21 Oct Sully RDO; 02 Sep Brown JCS
Northern Saw-whet Owl All Reports: 15 Oct Brown (2 banded) DAT; 02 Nov Brown DAT
Common Nighthawk Late: 29 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 14 Sep Hughes KM; 14 Sep Yankton SVS; 27 Aug Butte JLB
Common Poorwill Only Report: 19 Aug Custer JSP
Whip-poor-will Only Report: 02 Sep Charles Mix RM
Chimney Swift Late: 07 Sep Yankton SVS; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 28 Aug Pennington TJ
White-throated Swift All Reports: 27 Aug Lawrence REP; 23 Aug Pennington JLB; 20 Aug Fall River JSP; 01 Aug Custer KH
Ruby-throated Hummingbird Late: 22 Sep Charles Mix RM; 17 Sep Lake JSP; 05 Sep Hughes RDO; 29 Aug Butte REP
Lewis's Woodpecker reported from Harding, Meade, and Pennington counties
Red-headed Woodpecker Late: 22 Sep Charles Mix RM; 16 Sep Hughes KM; 15 Sep Miner JSP; 06 Sep Pennington TBW
Red-bellied Woodpecker reported from Brookings, Charles Mix, Gregory, Hughes, Lake, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Stanley, and Yankton counties
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Late: 14 Nov Charles Mix RM; 06 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 22 Sep Tripp RAP; 10 Sep Hughes EDS
Red-naped Sapsucker All Reports: 30 Sep Pennington RDO; 30 Sep Custer RDO; 13 Sep Meade REP; 24 Aug Meade REP; 21 Aug Meade JLB; 14 Aug Custer JSP
Three-toed Woodpecker All Reports: 14 Aug Custer JSP; 01 Oct Pennington RDO
Black-backed Woodpecker Only Report: 24 Aug and 15 Sep Meade REP
Pileated Woodpecker Only Report: 21 Oct Sica Hollow, Roberts County WS
Olive-sided Flycatcher Early: 15 Aug Hughes KM; 18 Aug Pennington JLB; 26 Aug Yankton SVS; 26 Aug Stanley RDO; 01 Sep Lincoln RFS ... Late: 09 Sep Edmunds JDW; 02 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 30 Aug Stanley KM
Western Wood-Pewee Late: 10 Sep Meade REP; 22 Aug Pennington TBW; 20 Aug Fall River JSP
Eastern Wood-Pewee Late: 11 Sep Day WS; 09 Sep Lincoln RFS; 09 Sep Yankton SVS ... Confirmed Breeding: 05 Sep Clay (NY) DS
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher All Reports: 22 Aug Brown DAT; 25 Aug Brookings JSP; 16 Sep Brown (banded) DAT
Willow Flycatcher All Reports: 25 Aug Clay (banded) DS; 16 Aug Stanley KM; 02 Aug Day JLB; 01 Aug Hughes DAT; 01 Aug Stanley RDO
Least Flycatcher All Reports: 29 Aug Hughes RDO; 27 Aug Day WS; 25 Aug Sully KM; 12 Aug Hughes KM; 02 Aug Roberts JCS
Dusky Flycatcher All Reports: 26 Aug Meade REP; 21 Aug Meade JLB; 16 Aug Custer JSP; 03 Aug Meade REP
Cordilleran Flycatcher Only Report: 19 Aug Custer JSP
Eastern Phoebe All Reports: 29 Sep Yankton SVS; 26 Sep Meade REP; 26 Aug Yankton SVS; 25 Aug Sully KM; 22 Aug Roberts JCS
Say's Phoebe All Reports: 03 Sep Stanley RDO; 02 Sep Harding KM; 12 Aug Jackson KM
Great Crested Flycatcher Late: 15 Sep Hughes KM; 15 Sep Lake JSP; 03 Sep Minnehaha

RFS

- Western Kingbird** Late: 30 Sep Charles Mix RM; 09 Sep Yankton SVS; 06 Sep Perkins PFS; 01 Sep Kingsbury JSP
- Eastern Kingbird** Late: 30 Sep Charles Mix RM; 16 Sep Meade REP; 15 Sep Hughes KM; 09 Sep Day WS; 09 Sep Lincoln RFS
- Northern Shrike** Early: 14 Oct Haakon JLB; 20 Oct Tripp RAP; 20 Oct Harding REP; 24 Oct Stanley RDO; 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP
- Loggerhead Shrike** Late: 15 Sep Stanley KM; 27 Aug Meade JLB; 27 Aug Butte JLB
- Bell's Vireo** All Reports [28-Sep-64, 30 Aug]: 28 Aug Yankton SVS; 26 Aug Sully KM; 09 Aug Stanley KM; 01 Aug Stanley RDO
- Yellow-throated Vireo** All Reports [28-Sep-91, 06 Sep]: 09 Sep Lincoln RFS; 22 Aug Roberts JCS
- Plumbeous Vireo** Late [28-Sep-98, 14 Sep]: 09 Oct Pennington TBW; 16 Sep Meade REP; 20 Aug Fall River JSP
- Blue-headed Vireo** Early [05-Nov-68, 17 Sep]: 22 Aug Roberts JCS; 25 Aug Minnehaha RFS; 28 Aug Yankton SVS ... Late: 16 Sep Stanley RDO, KM; 11 Sep Hughes EDS; 09 Sep Lincoln RFS
- Warbling Vireo** Late [01-Oct-86, 22 Sep]: 16 Sep Stanley KM; 08 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 01 Sep Lake JSP; 26 Aug Meade REP
- Philadelphia Vireo** All Reports [30-Oct-80, 16 Sep]: 27 Aug Yankton SVS; 27 Aug Hughes RDO; 08-09 Sep Minnehaha RFS
- Red-eyed Vireo** Late [30-Oct-65, 19 Sep]: 30 Sep Brown DAT; 25 Sep Hughes KM; 15 Sep Miner JSP; 10 Sep Meade REP
- Pinyon Jay** All Reports: 01 Aug, 21 Sep, 06 Oct, and 21 Oct Meade APB; 13 Nov Custer JLB
- Clark's Nutcracker** All Reports: 03 Aug, 27 Sep, 02 Oct, and 27 Nov Custer KH; 11 Nov Custer KM; 12 Nov Pennington RDO
- Black-billed Magpie** reported 08 Sep and 30 Sep Sully KM; 16 Oct Yankton RM
- Purple Martin** All Reports: 15 Sep Lake JSP; 02 Aug Spink JLB
- Tree Swallow** Late: 06 Oct Brookings JSP; 01 Oct Day WS; 29 Sep Charles Mix RM; 21 Aug Pennington TBW
- Violet-green Swallow** All Reports: 05 Sep Meade REP; 26 Aug Meade REP; 20 Aug Lawrence JSP; 18 Aug Pennington JLB; 10 Aug Meade APB
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** All Reports: 04 Sep Grant PFS; 01 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 10 Aug Yankton SVS; 09 Aug Stanley KM; 01 Aug Charles Mix RM
- Bank Swallow** Late: 08 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 04 Sep Brown PFS; 28 Aug Yankton SVS; 11 Aug Fall River JLB
- Cliff Swallow** Late: 08 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 01 Sep Lincoln RFS; 29 Aug Yankton SVS; 18 Aug Pennington JLB; 18 Aug Jackson KM
- Barn Swallow** Late: 20 Oct Meade EEM; 12 Oct Hughes REM, CE, CT; 06 Oct Brookings JSP
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** Early: 22 Aug Hughes EDS; 01 Sep Brown JCS; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS
- Pygmy Nuthatch** Only Report: all season Pennington TBW
- Brown Creeper** Early: 23 Sep Brown JCS; 02 Oct Hughes KM; 07 Oct Stanley RDO
- Rock Wren** All Reports: 14 Oct Meade REP; 25 Aug Harding CEM; 19 Aug Custer JSP; 19 Aug and 12 Aug Jackson KM
- Canyon Wren** All Reports: 20 Aug Fall River JSP; 23 Aug Pennington JLB; 13 Nov Custer KH
- House Wren** Late: 07 Oct Hughes KM; 23 Sep Charles Mix RM; 22 Sep Stanley JSP; 15 Sep Lake JSP; 10 Sep Meade REP
- Winter Wren** All Reports: 03 Oct Hughes KM; 11 Oct Brown DAT; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT
- Sedge Wren** Late: 26 Sep Meade REP; 20 Aug Marshall WS; 16 Aug Stanley KM
- Marsh Wren** Late: 08 Nov Brown JCS; 06 Oct Brookings JSP; 29 Aug Hughes RDO
- American Dipper** Only Report: 02 Aug Lawrence KM, CEM
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** Early: 20 Sep Hughes RDO; 29 Sep Lake JSP; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** Early: 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 08 Sep Sully KM; 06 Sep Hughes RDO ... Late: 20 Oct Miner JSP; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT; 11 Oct Meade REP; 07 Oct Yankton SVS
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** All Reports: 20 Sep Codrington JCS; 08 Sep Lincoln RFS; 31 Aug

Codington JCS; 22 Aug Roberts JCS; 19 Aug Custer JSP
Eastern Bluebird Late: 25 Nov Charles Mix RM; 22 Nov Yankton SVS; 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 15 Oct Pennington DAT
Mountain Bluebird Late: 20 Oct Harding REP; 15 Oct Pennington JLB; 02 Oct Custer KH
Townsend's Solitaire reported 13 Oct Hughes REM, CE, CT
Veery All Reports: 11 Sep Brown JCS; 22 Aug Roberts JCS; 30 Aug Brown DAT; 21 Aug Stanley RDO
Gray-cheeked Thrush All Reports: 17 Sep Brown JCS; 30 Sep Brown DAT
Swainson's Thrush Early: 26 Aug Stanley RDO, KM; 30 Aug Brown DAT; 01 Sep Lincoln RFS ... Late: 30 Sep Brown DAT; 30 Sep Hughes KM; 18 Sep Meade REP
Hermit Thrush All Reports: **17 Sep Brown JCS; 28 Sep Stanley RDO**; 04 Oct Brown DAT; 06 Oct Hughes KM; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT
Wood Thrush Only Report: 17 Sep Hughes KM
American Robin Confirmed Breeding: **16 Aug Clay (NY) DS**
Varied Thrush Only Report: 21 Nov Edmunds JDW
Gray Catbird Late: 15 Oct Charles Mix RM; 06 Oct Brookings JSP; 02 Oct Yankton SVS; 01 Oct Meade REP
Brown Thrasher Late: 03 Nov Hughes JSP; 10 Oct Meade REP; 01 Oct Charles Mix RM; 17 Sep Day WS
American Pipit Early: **08 Sep Sully KM**; 26 Sep Meade REP; 29 Sep Kingsbury JSP ... Late: 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 24 Oct Meade REP; 14 Oct Stanley DAT
Sprague's Pipit Only Report: 09 Sep Sully KM
Bohemian Waxwing All Reports: 03 Nov Hughes JSP, KM; 11 Nov Lawrence RDO, KM; 17 Nov Brookings JSP
Blue-winged Warbler Only Report [04-Sep-60, 01 Sep]: **27 Aug Hughes RDO**
Golden-winged Warbler Only Report [30-Oct-82, 06 Sep]: **22 Aug Roberts JCS**
Tennessee Warbler All Reports [29-Oct-91, 29 Sep]: 16 Aug Brookings JCS; 22 Aug Roberts JCS; 03 Sep Stanley RDO
Orange-crowned Warbler Early: 21 Aug Codington JCS; 22 Aug Pennington TBW; 26 Aug Sully KM ... Late [31-Oct-98, 25 Oct]: 20 Oct Miner JSP; 14 Oct Hughes KM; 11 Oct Meade REP
Nashville Warbler Early: 19 Aug Minnehaha RFS; 21 Aug Stanley RDO; 21 Aug Codington JCS ... Late [13-Nov-70, 14 Oct]: 16 Oct Brown JCS; 29 Sep Lake JSP; 29 Sep Hughes KM
Virginia's Warbler Only Report [22-Aug-00, 22 Aug]: **19 Aug Custer JSP**
Northern Parula All Reports [16-Nov-69, 29 Sep]: **22 Aug Roberts JCS; 25 Aug Minnehaha RFS**; 08 Sep Hughes KM; 08 Sep Minnehaha RFS
Yellow Warbler Late [06-Nov-81, 19 Sep]: **21 Oct Charles Mix RM**; 16 Sep Hughes KM; 15 Sep Lake JSP; 10 Sep Meade REP
Chestnut-sided Warbler All Reports [12-Nov-89, 14 Sep]: 15 Aug Meade REP; 25 Aug Brookings JSP; 03 Sep Brown DAT; 09 Sep Yankton SVS; 11 Sep Meade REP ... Confirmed Breeding: **19 Aug Meade (FY) REP**
Magnolia Warbler Early: 22 Aug Roberts JCS; 24 Aug Beadle JCS; 25 Aug Brown DAT ... Late [09-Nov-81, 16 Sep]: **21 Oct Brown DAT**; 09 Sep Lincoln RFS
Black-throated Blue Warbler All Reports [01-Nov-96, 05 Oct]: **22 Aug Roberts JCS**; 15 Sep Edmunds JDW; 19 Sep Brown DAT; 26 Sep Hughes EDS; 27 Sep Hughes RDO; **29 Oct Edmunds JDW**
Yellow-rumped Warbler Early: 28 Aug Beadle JCS; 09 Sep Lincoln RFS; 12 Sep Day WS; 12 Sep Hughes RDO ... Late [04 Nov]: 12 Nov Custer RDO; 03 Nov Brown JCS; 26 Oct Yankton SVS
Black-throated Green Warbler All Reports [13-Nov-82, 24 Sep]: **22 Aug Roberts JCS**; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 17 Sep Stanley RDO; 29 Sep Hughes KM
Blackburnian Warbler All Reports [05-Oct-69, 05 Sep]: 18 Aug Lincoln RFS; 19 Aug Minnehaha RFS; 25 Aug Brookings JSP; **07 Oct Minnehaha RBA**
Palm Warbler All Reports [03-Nov-67, 21 Sep]: 09 Sep Lincoln RFS; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT
Bay-breasted Warbler All Reports [24-Oct-74, 08 Sep]: 13 Sep Beadle JCS; 16 Sep Stanley RDO, KM; 20 Sep Codington JCS
Blackpoll Warbler All Reports [13-Oct-93, 15 Sep]: 22 Aug Roberts JCS; 15 Sep Hughes KM; 16 Sep Brown DAT; **20 Sep Codington JCS; 27 Sep Hughes RDO**
Black-and-white Warbler Early: 13 Aug Minnehaha RFS; 19 Aug Pennington TJ; 21 Aug

Stanley KM ... Late [25-Oct-92, 21 Sep]: 20 Sep Codington JCS; 08 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 29 Aug Pennington JLB
American Redstart Late [23-Oct-81, 18 Sep]: 15 Sep Pennington REP; 15 Sep Hughes KM; 15 Sep Lake JSP
Ovenbird Late [30-Oct-77, 13 Sep]: 30 Sep Brown DAT; 18 Sep Meade REP; 16 Sep Hughes KM
Northern Waterthrush All Reports [22-Oct-85, 08 Sep]: 15 Aug Pennington DS; 20 Aug Fall River JSP; 24 Aug Pennington JLB; 25 Aug Brookings JSP; 27 Aug Meade JLB; 27 Aug Pennington TJ; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS
Connecticut Warbler All Reports [17-Oct-93, 11 Sep]: **22 Aug Roberts JCS**; 17 Sep Codington JCS
Mourning Warbler All Reports [20-Oct-97, 21 Sep]: 22 Aug Roberts JCS; 25 Aug Brookings JSP; 30 Aug Brown DAT; 07 Sep Brown JCS; 22 Sep Hughes RDO
MacGillivray's Warbler All Reports [27-Sep-55, 08 Sep]: **07 Sep Brown DAT**; 26 Aug Meade REP; 20 Aug Lawrence JSP; 18 Aug Meade REP
Common Yellowthroat Late [15-Nov-94, 14 Oct]: 14 Oct Hughes KM; 06 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 26 Sep Meade REP
Wilson's Warbler Early: **12 Aug Harding CEM**; 19 Aug Minnehaha RFS; 19 Aug Brown DAT; 19 Aug Pennington TJ; 23 Aug Stanley RDO ... Late [30-Oct-??, 02 Oct]: 26 Sep Pennington TBW; 25 Sep Brown JCS; 25 Sep Hughes KM
Canada Warbler Early: 19 Aug Minnehaha RFS; 21 Aug Brown DAT; 22 Aug Roberts JCS; 25 Aug Sully KM ... Late [29-Oct-81, 09 Sep]: 17 Sep Brown JCS; 08 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 26 Aug Sully KM
Yellow-breasted Chat Late [20-Oct-??, 26 Aug]: 20 Sep Codington JCS; 15 Sep Hughes KM; 20 Aug Pennington JLB; 20 Aug Fall River JSP
Scarlet Tanager All Reports: 01 Sep and 19 Aug Lincoln RFS
Western Tanager Late: 29 Sep Pennington TBW; **20 Sep Hughes RDO, EDS**; 17 Sep Meade REP
Eastern Towhee All Reports: **07 Oct Yankton SVS**; 02 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 28 Aug Yankton SVS; 18-19 Aug Lincoln RFS
Spotted Towhee Late: 23 Oct Hughes KM; 18 Oct Fall River JLB; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT
American Tree Sparrow Early: 06 Oct Minnehaha MKZ; 14 Oct Hughes KM; 17 Oct Meade REP
Chipping Sparrow Late: 05 Nov Pennington JLB; 21 Oct Charles Mix RM; 18 Oct Hughes KM; 06 Oct Kingsbury JSP
Clay-colored Sparrow Late: 16 Oct Brown JCS; 14 Oct Hughes KM; 08 Oct Pennington JLB
Brewer's Sparrow All Reports: 06 Sep Harding PFS; 26 Aug Harding CEM; 17 Aug Fall River JSP
Field Sparrow Late: **29 Oct Brown JCS**; 11 Oct Meade REP; 10 Oct Hughes KM
Vesper Sparrow Late: 20 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 16 Oct Brown JCS; 12 Oct Hughes DAT; 11 Oct Meade REP
Lark Sparrow Late: 13 Sep Meade REP; 01 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 01 Sep Harding KM; 05 Aug Sully KM
Lark Bunting Late: 13 Oct Brown JCS; 10 Sep Meade REP; 06 Sep Harding PFS; 03 Sep Stanley RDO
Savannah Sparrow Late: 29 Oct Brown JCS; 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 14 Oct Sully KM; 29 Sep Meade REP
Grasshopper Sparrow Late: 30 Sep Sully KM; 09 Sep Lincoln RFS; 21 Aug Meade JLB
Le Conte's Sparrow Only Report: **20 Oct Kingsbury JSP**
Fox Sparrow All Reports: 28 Sep Hughes RDO; 06 Oct Hughes RDO; 06 Oct Brookings JSP; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT; 03 Nov Hughes JSP
Song Sparrow Late: 29 Nov Lake KB; 25 Nov Gregory RM; 10 Nov Hughes KM; 03 Nov Meade REP
Lincoln's Sparrow Early: 27 Aug Hughes RDO; 03 Sep Stanley KM; 03 Sep Pennington TJ; 08 Sep Kingsbury JSP ... Late: **30 Nov Yankton SVS**; 16 Oct Brown JCS; 07 Oct Hughes KM; 16 Sep Meade REP
Swamp Sparrow All Reports: 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT; 10 Oct Sully KM; 06 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 04 Oct Hughes KM; 25 Sep Hughes KM
White-throated Sparrow Early: **01 Sep Brown JCS**; **03 Sep Stanley KM**; 12 Sep Hughes

EDS; 17 Sep Pennington TJ ... Late: 08 Nov Brown JCS; 28 Oct Day WS; 20 Oct Hughes KM; 29 Pennington TBW

Harris's Sparrow Early: 16 Sep Day WS; 27 Sep Hughes KM; 30 Sep Meade REP ... Late: 30 Nov Lake JSP; 30 Nov Stanley RDO; 30 Nov Charles Mix RM; 30 Nov Yankton SVS; 20 Oct Pennington JLB

White-crowned Sparrow Early: 03 Sep Pennington TJ; 11 Sep Meade REP; 12 Sep Hughes KM; 06 Oct Kingsbury JSP ... Late: 28 Oct Hughes KM; 20 Oct Pennington JLB; 19 Oct Brown DAT

Dark-eyed Junco Early: 16 Sep Brown (banded) DAT; 17 Sep Day WS; 21 Sep Hughes RDO, EDS

Lapland Longspur Early: 21 Oct Butte TJ; 27 Oct Meade REP; 03 Nov Sully JSP; 10 Nov Kingsbury JSP

Chestnut-collared Longspur All Reports: 27 Sep Meade REP; 22 Aug Harding CEM; 20 Aug Pennington JLB; 05 Aug Hughes KM; 03 Aug Sully JLB

Snow Bunting Early: 23 Oct Roberts JCS; 28 Oct Stanley KM; 31 Oct Day WS

Northern Cardinal reported from Charles Mix, Day, Hughes, Lake, Lincoln, Minnehaha, and Yankton counties ... Confirmed Breeding 22 Sep Charles Mix (FY) RM

Rose-breasted Grosbeak Late: 09 Sep Yankton SVS; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 31 Aug Codington JCS

Black-headed Grosbeak Late: 19 Sep Pennington TBW; 17 Sep Hughes KM; 15 Sep Stanley RDO

Blue Grosbeak All Reports: 11 Sep Stanley KM; 23 Aug Charles Mix RM; 20 Aug Pennington JLB; 11 Aug Fall River JLB; 09 Aug Stanley KM

Lazuli Bunting Late: 02 Sep Harding KM; 25 Aug Meade REP; 20 Aug Pennington JLB; 20 Aug Fall River JSP; 20 Aug Stanley KM

Indigo Bunting All Reports: 19 Aug Lincoln RFS; 11 Aug Moody JSP; 09 Aug Stanley KM

Dickcissel Late: 29 Aug Yankton SVS; 20 Aug Stanley KM; 11 Aug Moody JSP

Bobolink All Reports: 22 Sep Tripp RAP; 01 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 30 Aug Stanley KM; 01 Aug Stanley RDO

Yellow-headed Blackbird Late: 17 Nov Sully KM; 27 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 15 Sep Charles Mix RM; 27 Aug Meade JLB

Rusty Blackbird Early: 08 Oct Stanley RDO; 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT; 16 Oct Hughes KM ... Late: 23 Nov Kingsbury DS; 10 Nov Hughes KM

Brewer's Blackbird Late: 03 Nov Sully JSP; 03 Nov Douglas SVS; 01 Nov Butte JLB

Common Grackle Late: 28 Nov Yankton SVS; 24 Nov Minnehaha RFS; 23 Nov Kingsbury DS; 18 Oct Custer JLB

Great-tailed Grackle All Reports: 03 Nov Douglas (60+) SVS; 27 Oct Kingsbury (20+) JSP; 20 Oct Kingsbury (25+) JSP; 01 Sep Kingsbury (20+) JSP

Brown-headed Cowbird Late: 29 Nov Lake JSP; 28 Aug Yankton SVS; 27 Aug Day WS; 20 Aug Pennington JLB

Orchard Oriole Late: 25 Aug Sully KM; 12 Aug Harding CEM; 11 Aug Fall River JLB; 04 Aug Clark JSP

Baltimore Oriole Late: 15 Sep Yankton SVS; 30 Aug Stanley KM; 27 Aug Day WS

Bullock's Oriole Only Report: 25 Aug Meade REP

Gray-crowned Rosy Finch Only Report: 05 Nov Custer (20) KH

Purple Finch Early: 01 Oct Yankton SVS; 26 Oct Day WS; 30 Oct Brown DAT; 26 Nov Stanley RDO

Red Crossbill reported 3-5 Nov Lake KB; 10 Nov Hughes KM

White-winged Crossbill All Reports: 09-10 Nov Butte APB; 11 Nov Butte RDO, KM; 19 Nov Minnehaha RBA; 24-25 Nov Brown RBA; 30 Nov Brown DAT

Common Redpoll All Reports: 03 Nov Hughes JSP; 24 Nov Kingsbury JSP

Pine Siskin reported from Brown, Charles Mix, Custer, Day, Harding, Hughes, Kingsbury, Lake, Lawrence, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Sully, and Yankton counties

Evening Grosbeak All Reports: 11 Nov Custer KM; 12 Nov Custer RDO

Reports Requiring Acceptance By The Rare Bird Records Committee

Pacific Loon 20 Oct Fall River TJ

Tricolored Heron 05 Aug Brown DAT

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron 05 Aug Brown DAT

Surf Scoter 21 Oct - 05 Nov Meade (2) TJ, JLB, REP, KM; 03 Nov Sully KM, JSP, RDO; 27

Nov Lincoln CM

Black Scoter 18 Oct Stanley (2) RDO

Rough-legged Hawk 02 Aug Roberts JCS; 11 Aug Harding CEM

Sabine's Gull 04 Sep Yankton SVS; 22 Sep Hughes JSP, RFS

Eurasian Collared Dove 02 Aug Stanley (4) RDO; 14 Oct Stanley REM, CE, CT; 19 Nov Sully RDO; 22 Nov and 27 Nov Yankton SVS; 19 Aug and 28 Nov Pennington TJ

Barred Owl 15 Oct Charles Mix LAS

Chuck-will's-widow 29 Aug Stanley KM; 01 Aug Hughes DAT

Rufous Hummingbird 01 Aug and 30 Aug Custer KH; 09 Aug, 13 Aug, 20 Aug, and 26 Aug Pennington JLB; 14-15 Aug Custer JSP

Broad-tailed Hummingbird 31 Aug Pennington TJ

Olive-sided Flycatcher 02 Aug Roberts JCS

Western Wood-Pewee 02 Aug and 22 Aug Roberts JCS

Loggerhead Shrike 07 Nov Day WS

Bell's Vireo 24 Aug Brown JCS

White-eyed Vireo 12 Oct Brown REM, CE, CT

Winter Wren 22 Aug Roberts JCS

Golden-crowned Kinglet 25 Aug Codington JCS; 01 Sep Minnehaha MKZ

Ruby-crowned Kinglet 22 Aug Roberts JCS

Western Bluebird 09 Sep Harding CEM

Blue-winged Warbler 11 Aug Harding CEM

Orange-crowned Warbler 11 Nov Brown JCS

Townsend's Warbler 03 Sep Pennington TJ; 05 Sep Pennington TBW

Pine Warbler 14 Sep Beadle JCS; 04 Oct Roberts JCS

Black-and-white Warbler 10 Nov Hughes KM

Hooded Warbler 19 Aug - 22 Sep Pennington TJ, JLB

Brewer's Sparrow 13 Oct Brown JCS

Species Expected But Not Reported

Trumpeter Swan, American Black Duck (4), Whooping Crane, Black-necked Stilt (3), Long-billed Curlew (2), Ruddy Turnstone, Dunlin, Short-billed Dowitcher, Barn Owl (3), Long-eared Owl (2), Northern Mockingbird, Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (3), Eastern Meadowlark, Cassin's Finch (2)

Corrections/Additions to Past Reports

Horned Grebe 18 Sep 1998 Meade (record withdrawn) ... **Horned Grebe** 29 Aug 1999 Meade (record withdrawn) ... **Clark's Grebe** 01 Nov 1996 Kingsbury (record withdrawn) ... **Least Sandpiper** 17 Apr 1996 Lake (record withdrawn) ... **Rusty Blackbird** 18 Apr 2001 Meade (record was actually a Brewer's Blackbird) ... **Violet Green Swallow** 24 Apr 2001 Meade (record was actually a Tree Swallow) ... **Scarlet Tanager** 03 Nov 1996 Lincoln (record withdrawn)

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Published by
SOUTH DAKOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
EDITOR: DAN TALLMAN
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