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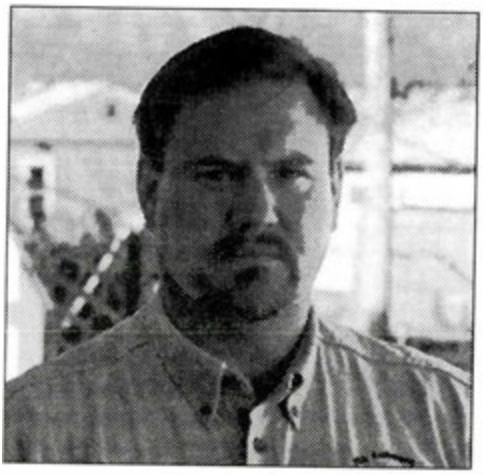
PRESIDENT'S PAGE



Here are my thoughts for the new year. I think the President's Page should be dissolved. I think this page accomplishes little. Rather it uses up space that could be used for an article on avian research or some other area having to do with birds. An example of an alternate article would be one on the effect of greenhouse gases on birds in South Dakota. Such an article would make for important reading. I am not necessarily saying that any previous president's pages were wasted. But I feel the energy could have been spent better elsewhere. The president's page, I believe, is one of the least read components of SDBN. So why put it in? I am going to propose that the president's page be eliminated.

A few years ago, for a brief time, we tried to organize South Dakota bird weekends. I would like to see that we try these again. Let us try field trips in the two seasons that SDOU does not meet—in winter and summer—and in areas unsuited to regular meetings. This would allow us to target different habitats and birds. One of the problems to overcome is getting volunteers to lead and set up these trips while, at the same time, not depending on the same people to do all the work. Getting the word out about these field trips is another problem. I think these trips should be free and have a set time.

I hope this gives you some food for thought. I did not intend to offend anybody. Last, but not least, remember that this year's spring meeting is a joint meeting with the North Dakota Birding Society on 4-6 June 2004. The location will be the Logging Camp Ranch near Amidon, in the badlands of southwestern North Dakota. It should be great birding. Thanks for the opportunity to present my views. *Todd Jensen.*

Editor's counterpoint...I am pleased that Todd has made a suggestion that will cause the membership to debate the purpose and value of the President's Page. We have had this forum for presidents to use since the SDOU membership instituted the practice in 1950. Perhaps it is time to take stock. Should the burden (privilege?) of producing the page be solely on the shoulders of the current president or should we extend the responsibility to others? Should the purpose of the page be undefined as it is now or should there be more structure? Should there be a page in every issue or should the page occur only when the

president has an urgent message for the membership? I hope the group will consider the issue raised by Todd and make it a topic of discussion at our spring meeting.

In preparation for that discussion, I would like to provide my view. Unlike Todd, I see the President's Page as an effective forum through which a president can inspire, challenge or educate. Through the years important functions the page has served include 1) helping the group learn about the passions and opinions of the President; 2) allowing the President to conduct SDOU business, examples of which include notices of upcoming meetings and reports on past ones; 3) encouraging members to be more proactive in their efforts to keep the organization vital and growing through recruiting work and marketing SDOU publications; 4) providing an editorial outlet to inform the membership of issues critical to the health of the state's wildlife; 5) suggesting innovations that will enhance the impact of SDOU such as the establishment of a photograph archive begun under the leadership of Robb Schenck; and 6) raising issues for debate as Todd has done here.

In preparation for the spring meeting, let's think about what the President's Page has meant to us in the past and what possibilities exist for making it more vibrant and relevant in the future. *Erika Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen, SD 57401.*

Modeling the Potential Impacts of Climate Change on the Summer Distributions of South Dakota's Passerine Birds

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Introduction

Imagine returning to your car after birding on a hot summer's day. Opening the door, you stagger back as a wave of superheated air blasts out. That videotape of *Rare Birds* you forgot to return now looks like a snowman left in a greenhouse – because it was. The windows of your car acted very much like the glass in a greenhouse, trapping some of the incoming wavelengths of light that then heated up the inside of the car. If the greenhouse effect didn't exist, then the temperature inside your car would be no higher than the maximum outside temperature that day.

Water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane, and other trace gases in the Earth's atmosphere act much like the glass in a greenhouse (or your car), helping to retain heat by trapping and absorbing infrared radiation. This "greenhouse effect" acts to keep the Earth's surface temperature significantly warmer than it would otherwise be, allowing life, as we know it, to exist. However, since pre-industrial times, there have been significant increases in the amount of these greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The current levels of the two primary greenhouse gases are now greater than at any time during at least the past

420,000 years (likely much longer) and are well outside of the bounds of natural variability (IPCC 2001).

Accompanying the increases in greenhouse gases has been an increase in temperature. The 1990s were the warmest decade and the 1900s the warmest century of the last 1000 years. Of the more than 100 years for which instrumental records are available, 1998 was the warmest year on record and 7 of the top 10 years all occurred in the 1990s. The annual global mean temperature is now 1.1°F (0.6°C) above that recorded at the beginning of the century. Limited data from other sources indicate that the global mean temperature for the 20th century is at least as warm as any other period since approximately 1400 AD (IPCC 1996, 2001). And, "*There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities*" (IPCC 2001). These activities include the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and other land use changes. Increases in greenhouse gases (past and projected), coupled with the length of time these gases remain in the atmosphere, are expected to cause a continued increase in global temperatures. Models estimate that the average global temperature, relative to 1990 values, will rise by 2.5° to 10.4°F (1.4°– 5.8°C) by the year 2100 (IPCC 2001).

Warming due to increases in greenhouse gases is expected to be even greater in some areas, especially in Northern Hemisphere land areas. Models based on various scenarios for population growth, economic well being, improvements in technology, and fossil fuel use project annual average temperature increases of 3° to 18°F (1.7°C – 10°C) for the United States; 5° to 12°F (2.8°C – 6.7°C) for the Great Plains region (including South Dakota). These temperature changes are projected to be highest in the north (Arctic) and in winter with lesser increases in the south and in summer (NAST 2000). However, more recent models are projecting even greater temperature increases, with more of the change occurring in summer than previously thought. For example, these new models project average temperature increases in neighboring Minnesota of 6 to 10°F in winter and 7 to 16°F in summer by 2100 (Kling et al. 2003).

How might these changes impact the summer distributions of South Dakota's passerine birds? "*Recent regional changes in climate, particularly increases in temperature, have already affected hydrological systems and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in many parts of the world*" (IPCC 2001). For example, there have been changes in growing season, earlier spring green-up and earlier arrival and breeding of some birds (Root *et al* 2003). If these changes have been observed with only a small rise (1°F) in the global average temperature, what might happen if temperatures continue to rise? In addition to rising temperatures, many climate models also project an overall increase in evaporation, leading to increases in precipitation (mostly in storms) but also to overall declines in soil moisture. Shifts in the timing of precipitation and snowmelt are also possible. Even after emissions are reduced, CO_2 concentrations, temperature and sea level will all continue to rise for a period ranging from

decades, centuries (CO_2 stabilization, temperature rise) to millennia (sea-level rise). Thus, climate change will likely have a continuing impact on South Dakota's birds and their habitats.

Projected habitat changes. Temperature, precipitation and soil moisture are important factors limiting the distribution of both plants and animals. As the climate changes, so will plant and animal distributions. In general, the geographic range of North American plants and animals will tend to shift poleward and/or upwards in elevation in response to temperature changes. Range shifts in plants will be dependent upon factors such as soil types, migratory pathways (e.g., no cities blocking the way), seed dispersal mechanisms and pollinator availability. Range shifts of wildlife populations will be dependent upon factors such as the availability of migration corridors, suitable habitats and the concurrent movement of forage and prey. It is very unlikely that plant and animal species will respond in the same manner to climate change. The best available evidence from paleoclimatic studies, models and observations suggests that each plant and animal species will move independently. Thus, communities as we now know them will look different in the future. Indeed, there is evidence indicating that many ecosystems have already begun to change in response to observed climatic changes (Root *et al* 2003).

Models project possible major changes in the suitable climates of many vegetative communities occurring over the next 75 to 100 years. For example, these models project an increase in the extent of savanna woodlands within the state (NAST 2000). Models of individual species project the eventual gain or increases of species like Silver Maple, Winged Elm, sycamore, Flowering Dogwood, Black Walnut, Osage-orange, Bur and Blackjack oak in the eastern part of the state (Iverson et al., 1999).

As many tree species are long-lived and migrate slowly it could potentially take decades to centuries for species in some vegetative communities to be replaced by others (Davis and Zabinski 1992). However, as increased temperatures and drought stress plants they become more susceptible to fires and insect outbreaks. These disturbances could play a large role in the conversion of habitats from one type to another. There could very well be instances where existing plant communities are lost to disturbance, but climatic conditions and migration rates limit the speed at which they are replaced. Thus, invasive species, grasslands and shrublands may transitionally replace some of these areas.

Projected changes in bird distributions. Summer bird ranges are often assumed to be tightly linked to particular habitats. This generalization is only partially true. While certain species are usually only found in specific habitats (e.g., Kirtland's Warbler breeding in Jack Pines), others are more flexible in their habitat use. Species found in a particular habitat type throughout their summer range may not be found in apparently equivalent habitat north or south of their current distribution. Birds are also limited in their distributions by their physiology and food availability. The link between physiology and the winter distributions of many species is well-established (Kendeigh 1934, Root 1988a,

1988b). Research shows that physiology plays a role in limiting summer distributions as well (Dawson 1992, T. Martin, *pers. comm.*). Often, the choice of a specific habitat may actually be to provide a microclimate suitable for a species' physiology. While habitat selection, food availability, and competition may all play a role in influencing *local* distributions of a given bird species, looking at a species' overall distribution often yields different results. This study examined the association between summer bird distributions and climate and how these distributions may change with a changing climate.

Methods. Logistic regression was used to develop models of the association between bird distributions (from Breeding Bird Survey data) and climate—the climate variables acting as surrogates for the many factors possibly limiting a species' distribution (e.g., physiology, habitat, food availability). One way of determining how 'accurate' these models are is to compare how well the predicted species' distribution map based on climate (Fig. 1b) matches a map of the actual distribution (Fig. 1a) based on similar bird data (Price *et al.* 1995). This comparison (and various statistical tests) indicates that at least a portion of the summer distributions of many North American birds can be modeled accurately based on climate alone.

The next step was to examine how bird distributions might change in response to climate change. For this study, climate projections from the Canadian Climate Center (CCC) were used to determine what the average climate conditions might be once CO_2 has doubled, sometime in the next 75 to100 years. For example, for a given point the difference in average summer temperature between the "current" and "future" (both model derived) climate might be +2°C. This value is then added to the *actual* average summer temperature at that point to estimate what the climate at that point might be with a doubling of CO_2. A more complete explanation of methods used to develop the models and maps has been published elsewhere (Price 1995, Price *in press*).

These results were then used to create maps of the projected possible future climatic ranges for almost all North American passerine birds (e.g., Fig. 1c). What these maps actually show are areas projected to have the proper climate for the species, or *climatic range*, under conditions derived from the CCC model. While the results of the models cannot be used to look at the fine points of how a given species' distribution might change, they can provide an impression of the possible direction and potential magnitude of the change in the suitable climate for the species. These maps of projected summer climatic ranges of birds were then compared with the maps and information found in *The South Dakota Breeding Bird Atlas* (Peterson 1995) and *The Birds of South Dakota* (South Dakota Ornithologist's Union 1991) to determine how South Dakota's avifauna might change under this climate change scenario.

Results. Species whose future climatic summer ranges might exclude South Dakota (i.e., possibly extirpated as summer residents) include the following: Eastern Wood-Pewee, Willow Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Dusky Flycatcher, Yellow-throated Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Tree Swallow, Bank

Swallow, Red-breasted Nuthatch, White-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, Sedge Wren, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Gray Catbird, Sage Thrasher, Sprague's Pipit, Yellow Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, American Redstart, Ovenbird, Scarlet Tanager, Spotted Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Lark Bunting, Savannah Sparrow, Baird's Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, Chestnut-collared Longspur, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Bobolink, Brewer's Blackbird, Cassin's Finch, Red Crossbill, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch and Evening Grosbeak.

Species whose future climatic summer ranges in South Dakota might contract include the following: Great-crested Flycatcher, Black-capped Chickadee, Eastern Bluebird, Brown Thrasher, Common Yellowthroat, Field Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Orchard Oriole and Baltimore Oriole.

Species whose future climatic summer ranges in South Dakota might expand include the following: Western Wood-Pewee, Say's Phoebe, Bell's Vireo, Rock Wren, Northern Mockingbird, Yellow-breasted Chat, Lark Sparrow, Northern Cardinal, Black-headed Grosbeak, Blue Grosbeak, Dickcissel and Bullock's Oriole.

Species whose future climatic summer ranges might extend into South Dakota include the following: Vermilion Flycatcher, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Chihuahuan Raven, Bewick's Wren, Cassin's Sparrow, Painted Bunting and Great-tailed Grackle.

Discussion. These lists are not all-inclusive, since results obtained from models of some species were not adequate to assess how their climatic ranges might change. Nor do the lists include those species whose climatic ranges in South Dakota may undergo little change. Finally, these lists are based on output from a single commonly used climate model. Using output from different climate models may yield somewhat different results. In addition, the geographic scale of these models, like those of the underlying climate change model, is relatively coarse, although the models do resolve the Black Hills. As such, the models are unable to take into account localized topographic differences and the possible existence of suitable microclimates (e.g., along rivers or on north-facing mountain slopes). Therefore, some of the species whose climatic ranges are projected as shifting out of South Dakota may be able to persist in refugia, if a suitable microclimate is available (e.g., in the higher elevations of the Black Hills).

It is helpful to consider how species' ranges may change to know what sorts of changes to look for in the future. As the average temperature (climate) increases, weather will still occur, some years being cooler and others warmer than otherwise expected. So, colonization will most likely occur in fits and starts before a species can truly be considered to be established as part of South Dakota's breeding avifauna. In some cases, a species may start appearing as a vagrant, off and on, for several years before breeding is attempted. In other cases a species may start breeding in an area, then become extirpated, and then

resume breeding – possibly in greater numbers than before.

How quickly distributional changes might occur is unknown. The rate of change will largely depend on whether limits to a given species' distribution are more closely linked with climate (especially temperature), vegetation, or some other factor. The rate of change will also likely be tied to the rate of change of the climate itself. If the climate changes relatively slowly, then species may be able to adapt to the new climate. However, many changes could occur (and are occurring) relatively quickly. One pilot study found that the average latitude of occurrence of some species of Neotropical migrants has already shifted significantly farther north in the last 20 years, by an average distance of almost 60 miles (100 km) (Price and Root 2001; Price, unpublished data). In another study, the arrival date of 20 species of migratory birds in Michigan was found to be 21 days earlier in 1994 than in 1965 (Price and Root 2000; Root, unpublished data). Many other species have been found to be arriving and breeding earlier, not only in the US but also in Europe and elsewhere (Root *et al.* 2003).

Conclusion. Projected future, rapid climate change is of major concern, especially when viewed in concert with other population stresses (e.g., habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species). Research and conservation attention need to be focused, not only on each stressor by itself, but also on the synergies of multiple stressors acting together. These synergistic stresses are likely to prove to be the greatest challenge to wildlife conservation in the 21st Century. Because anticipation of changes improves the capacity to manage, it is important to understand as much as possible about the responses of animals to a changing climate.

Society may ultimately need to adapt not only to changes in ranges, but also to the loss of ecological services normally provided by wildlife. For example, it may be necessary to develop adaptations to losses of natural pest control, pollination and seed dispersal. While replacing providers of these services may sometimes be possible, the alternatives may be costly. Finding a replacement for other services, such as contributions to nutrient cycling and ecosystem stability/biodiversity are much harder to imagine. In many cases, any attempt at replacement may represent a net loss (e.g., losses of the values of wildlife associated with recreation, subsistence hunting, cultural and religious ceremonies).

In summary, a high probability exists that climate change could lead to changes in bird distributions. Even a relatively small change in average temperature could impact bird distributions within the state. Some of these changes could occur (and may be occurring) relatively quickly. While these changes may have some ecological and, possibly, economic effects, the magnitude of these effects is unknown. Ultimately, the greatest impact on wildlife and vegetation may not come from climate change itself, but rather from the rate of change. Given enough time, many species would likely be able to adapt to climatic shifts, as they have done in the past. However, the current projected rate of warming is thought to be greater than has occurred at any time in the last

10,000 years (IPCC 1996). This rate of change could ultimately lead to many changes in the summer ranges of South Dakota's passerine birds.

Birders can help scientists look for and document changes in bird ranges and populations. Besides participating in regular events like the Breeding Bird Survey or Christmas Bird Count, information is also needed on nesting, arrival and departure. If you, or your club, has 10 or more years of data please contact me at the address listed above.

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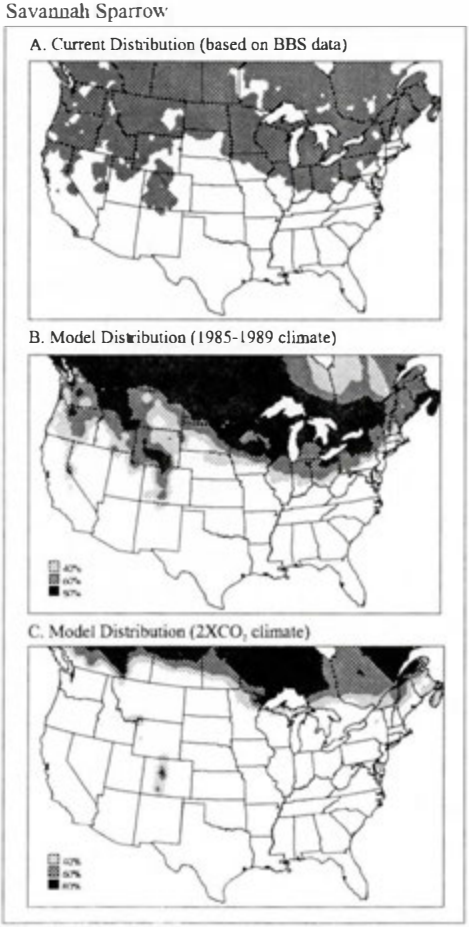

Figure 1. A. Map depicting the distribution of Savannah Sparrow as detected by the Breeding Bird Survey. This map is based on one found in Price *et al.* (1995). B. Map depicting a **model** of the distribution of Savannah Sparrow based solely upon the climate of 1985-1989. The scale represents the probability of the species' occurrence with shaded areas depicting the distribution of the species (i.e., areas with suitable climate). C. Map depicting the possible distribution of Savannah Sparrow under the doubled CO_2 climate conditions projected by the CCC. The scale represents the probability of the species' occurrence - shaded areas depicting the distribution of the species (areas with suitable climate for the species).

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GENERAL NOTES

Observations of Breeding Birds and Migrants on Enemy Swim Lake. Several interesting records of breeding and migrant birds were observed during an ecological study of Enemy Swim Lake, located in northeast Day County, South Dakota from 2000 to 2003.

Common Loon. Common Loons were frequently seen from late July through September in 2000 to 2003. The earliest summer observation was 12 July 2002. On 23 August 2002, six were observed on the lake. These birds lingered through mid-September. On 12 September 2003, four were observed. The majority of birds were immatures observed during fall migration, however, some adult-plumaged birds have been seen in mid-July. No evidence of breeding has been recorded, although the lake has suitable habitat for the species to nest.

Red-necked Grebe. Considered an uncommon local summer resident by Tallman et al. (*Birds of South Dakota*), this species was commonly observed during the summers of 2000 to 2003. Breeding records include a pair with young on 26 July 2001, and three nests with eggs on 13 June 2003. Nests were constructed in stands of Hardstem Bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*) growing in water with an average depth of three feet. The species was most often observed in a large bay (locally called Church Bay) located on the west side of Enemy Swim Lake. The birds were often observed from a public boat ramp located just north of the Enemy Swim Village. In the past, this species was commonly found just a few miles west of Enemy Swim Lake on Spring and Hildebrandt's lakes located on the Waubay National Wildlife Refuge. In the mid-nineties, these two lakes rose approximately 25 feet, becoming part of the 18,000 acre Waubay Lake. This event flooded out the emergent vegetation in which this species prefers to nest.

Forster's Tern. A small colony of Forster's Terns were observed on Enemy Swim Lake on 13 June 2003. Several nests with eggs were found in a heavy growth of Common Cattail (*Typha latifolia*) growing from a submerged

bar in the middle of Church Bay. Thirty birds flushed from the cattails as we approached the site to survey for invertebrates. We left the colony quickly to survey after the nesting season was completed. *Dennis Skadsen, 1017 Outlet Road Grenville, SD 57239*

Banded Cooper's Hawk Recovered at Pickerel Lake State Recreation Area. On 13 May 2003, a band was recovered from a dead Cooper's Hawk found in the West Unit of Pickerel Lake State Recreation Area located in northeast Day County, South Dakota. The bird was found on the ground near Day Co. Highway One and the condition of the bird suggested it had been hit and killed by a vehicle. The band number was reported to the North American Bird Banding Program through their website. The bird was banded as a hatching year male on 20 July 2000 at the Carpenter St. Croix Valley Nature Center, Hastings MN. *Dennis Skadsen. 1017 Outlet Road Grenville,SD 57239.*

Caspian Terns Observed in Northeast Day County, South Dakota. Caspian Terns were observed on several occasions during an ecological study of Enemy Swim Lake located in northeast Day County, South Dakota. The study was conducted by Dave German of the Water Resources Institute located at South Dakota State University, and Dennis Skadsen of the Day County Conservation District during the summer months of 2000 to 2003. Tallman et al. *Birds of South Dakota*, list the Caspian Tern as a rare summer visitor and accidental breeder in northeast South Dakota. However, our observations indicate the species may be a locally common summer resident in northeast Day County, especially on Enemy Swim Lake. The following observations were recorded from 2000 to 2003:

2000: Enemy Swim Lake – 19 June, (1), 11 August (1).
2000: Rush Lake – 10 August (1).
2001: Enemy Swim Lake – 18 May (1), 30 June (1), 26 July (1).
2002: Enemy Swim Lake – 16 August (4).
2002: Waubay Lake – 3 September (3).
2003. Enemy Swim Lake – 1 May (1), 13 June (1), 27 July (2).

Laura Hubers, Wildlife Biologist for the Waubay National Wildlife Refuge reports the following observations by refuge staff:

1999:13 May– one at Waubay National Wildlife Refuge.
2000: 4 August– six at Waubay Lake (near Grenville).
2001: 25 May– two at Enemy Swim Lake.
2002: 6 June and 12 August– unspecified locations in Day County.

On 27 June 2001, I observed a single adult Caspian Tern carrying food along Day Co. Hwy 1, north of Blue Dog Lake. The bird was flying south toward Bitter Lake where the species was found nesting in 2000 with a large colony of pelicans, cormorants, and gulls (Bardon in Seasons 2000d). Although no further colonial bird surveys have been conducted on the Bitter Lake colonies,

the species may still be nesting there. *Dennis Skadsen, 1017 Outlet Road, Grenville, SD 57239.*

Eurasian Collared-Dove Nests in Bowdle. An Eurasian Collared-Dove first appeared in Bowdle, Edmunds County, SD in August and September of 1996. One was seen the following year on 20 July 1997. On 27 April 2003, I again observed a dove in the middle of town. On 25 May 2003, I watched a dove carrying twigs to a tree a half a block from my home. The tree is a Boxelder that had been topped to about 20 feet a year previous. So dense was the new growth, that I could not pinpoint the exact location of the nest. Over the next weeks one adult stationed himself atop the power pole directly across the street from the nest. Rarely was there a time when an adult wasn't present on the pole. I heard both doves calling from both the pole and the nest. During the third week in June, both doves were perched on the pole. That week, I occasionally saw one dove enter and exit the tree but still was unable to see a nest.

The adults defended this territory from another Eurasian Collared-Dove that sometimes landed on the power pole. This dove came from another pair that resides in the middle of town, three blocks from the initial pair. I observed this second pair copulating on a power pole on 9 June 2003.

At noon on 22 June 2003, the doves were calling incessantly. When I walked over to check, I found a decapitated, nearly fledged dove. Looking directly above, I finally discovered the nest near the top of the twenty-foot tree. I could see that there was another young bird still occupying the nest and both adults were on the pole. At 6:00 PM that same day, I discovered the other young bird on the ground. It was dead and its neck was gone. Neither adult could be seen or heard. *MyRon Zimmer, Bowdle, SD 57428.*

BOOK REVIEWS

Hummingbirds of North America. The Photographic Guide. Steve N. G. Howell. Princeton University Press: Princeton. Softbound. $29.95.

I give this book my highest rating: a must-have book for South Dakota birders. Lately the Black Hills has seen a surge in hummingbird sightings, including Rufous, Broad-tailed, Ruby-throated and Calliope. But even East River watchers should put out hummingbird feeders and plant flower gardens—witness MyRon Zimmer's Bowdle yard that has attracted Rufous and Calliope hummingbirds, along with hoards of Ruby-throats.

Jocie Baker believes the increase in hummingbird sightings in the Hills is due to more people with hummingbird feeders who report their observations. There are a couple of hummingbird vagrants that we might reasonably expect to see in South Dakota and, with this book in hand, we will be ready to identify them. Species we might be able to locate include (with locations they have been

observed in parenthesis), the Green Violet-ear (Ontario), Broad-billed Hummingbird (Michigan and Ontario), Xantus' Hummingbird (British Columbia), Blue-throated Hummingbird (Colorado), Magnificent Hummingbird (Wyoming and Minnesota), Black-chinned Hummingbird (breeds across western North America), Anna's Hummingbird (Wyoming, Wisconsin, New York), Costa's Hummingbird (Kansas), Allen's Hummingbird (Massachusetts)—an impressive list of possibilities.

The superb photos in this book are organized in a logical fashion. Pages are graced with two or three photos, and some species have as many as 24 photographs. Only the Bumblebee Hummingbird, known from only two 1896 specimens from southern Arizona, lack photographs. Each photograph is accompanied by a short paragraph describing comparative field marks.

Introductory material includes a definition of hummingbirds, a review of hummingbird genera, general comments on identification, environmental factors, a detailed discussion of hummingbird anatomy, molt and plumage, voice and wing noise, and hummingbird habitat and behavior. Particularly useful is quick reference guide on the cover flap that lists the species and page numbers on which they appear in the book. Indexes to common and scientific names, as well as references and hummingbird terminology, are found at the end of the book.

The bulk of the book consists of narratives on the species, with notes on identification summaries, taxonomy, status and distribution. There follows a much longer section on field identification, including similar species, voice and sounds, habitat, behavior, molt, and known hybrids. The section ends with references.

I wonder how many Allen's Hummingbirds have wandered into South Dakota. In many plumages, this species is identical to the Rufous Hummingbird. I certainly recommend a copy of *Hummingbirds of North America* to any who casually identify Rufous Hummingbirds anywhere in the state. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen 57401.*

Raptors of Western North America. Brian K. Wheeler. 2003. Princeton University Press: Princeton. Hardbound. $49.95.

Raptors of Eastern North America. Brian K. Wheeler. 2003. Princeton University Press: Princeton. Hardbound. $45.00.

I find the breaking of this guide into eastern and western volumes a bit odd. Thirty-four species of raptors breed in North America—33 of these birds breed in the west, 24 in the east. I think it would have been more economical, both for the reader and for locating information, to have combined the volumes into one, only slightly larger, book. Fortunately the continent is more or less divided along the Mississippi River, thus we South Dakotans would naturally be inclined to own the more inclusive western volume. It is to this volume that this review mostly refers.

The books themselves are beautiful, published on high quality paper, and full of stunning color photographs. The format is straight forward, with species accounts of each raptor. The accounts give exhaustive information on plumages, molt, subspecies, field marks, age differences, abnormal plumages, habitat, behavior, voice, range, nesting, and conservation. Most accounts also include large, clear range maps.

The Red-tailed Hawk account well illustrates these books' value. No fewer than 83 color photographs, four to a page, depict plumage variations in this species. No wonder beginning birders—no, make that all birders—find hawks so frustrating to identify. The author attempts to untangle the seven subspecies of Red-tailed Hawks, including intermediate forms and various color variations within even single races.

The books' introductions are a little weak, consisting mainly of glossaries to terms utilized in the text. Little or no attention is devoted to raptor systematics, evolution, or physiology. The author is justly proud of his photographs and distains the digital format. No photo has been retouched. This later attitude seems to me a bit short-sighted. The art of photography is all about "retouching" photographs in the darkroom; digital retouching is but a modern extension of this art form. Absent from the books is any hand-drawn illustration, which are often valuable keys to bird identification. The bibliography at the end of the book is interesting in that it includes Websites but is relatively short by scholarly standards. References are listed in the species accounts, but do not appear in the text proper, making it difficult to know to what information they refer.

As an identification guide to North American raptors, these are yet another pair of books that should be owned by intermediate to advanced birders. The books will also serve as first class tools for teaching beginners the subtleties of raptor identification. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.*

A Birder's Guide to Minnesota. Fourth Edition. Kim Eckert. Distributed by American Birding Association Sales, PO Box 6599, Colorado Springs CO 80934. 1-800-634-7736. Spiral bound. $19.95.

Its hard to believe that ten years have passed since I reviewed the third edition of *A Birder's Guide to Minnesota* (SDBN 47:15)—although the yellowed and dog-eared pages of my copy attest to that passage of time. The book remains a "must purchase" for even a casual birder to Minnesota and serves as a lofty example for our own efforts at eventually producing a state bird-finding guide.

Basically the book covers exceptional birding areas on a county-by-county basis across Minnesota. This coverage is augmented by an excellent text and detailed maps. The book is further illustrated by black and white photographs. The quality of the printing and the spiral binding is excellent and superior to previous editions.

The length of this new edition is only marginally longer than the previous

one. Nevertheless, almost any page you compare has been edited or rewritten. Because road numbers and access to private property will continue to change. Kim Eckert has a Web page with updates www.cbs.umn.edu/~mou/birders_guide.html .

A Birder's Guide to Minnesota is also an invaluable bird identification resource. The introduction includes an annotated list of Minnesota birds, with the birds' status and with identification notes. These notes are the result of Kim Eckert's many years of birding and are so useful that we authors of *Birds of South Dakota* often used this guide as a reference. The introduction includes notes on birding in Minnesota, along with short sections on geography and lists Minnesota birders to contact around the state. There are even lists of birds not found in Minnesota, but which might be expected to occur and lists of mammals, amphibians and reptiles.

Bottom Line? At twenty dollars, this book is a bargain—essential to the traveler to Minnesota and interesting to birders of all abilities. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.*

SEASONAL REPORTS

The 2003 Fall Season
01 August 2003 to 30 November 2003

Compiled By: Jeffrey S. Palmer
College of Arts & Sciences
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Madison, SD 57042

There were 312 species reported during the 2003 Fall Season, two shy of last year's record, but still well above the average (1995-2002) of 297. Below, I have tried to highlight the more significant sightings (dates that are earlier/later than listed in *Birds of South Dakota* by Tallman, Swanson, and Palmer 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. Included at the end of this report 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 2 of the previous 5 years. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of consecutive years (up to 4) that the species has appeared on the list during the season.

Common Loon Early: **01 Aug Charles Mix RM; 03 Aug Hughes KM; 03 Aug Stanley RDO;** 06 Sep Day WS, DAT; 05 Oct Pennington JLB ... Late: 13 Nov Fall River JLB; 11 Nov Hughes KM; 11 Nov Buffalo DS, JSP

Pied-billed Grebe Late: 29 Nov Yankton JSP; 18 Nov Pennington JLB; 15 Nov Stanley KM;

18 Oct Lake JSP

Horned Grebe Early: 29 Sep Yankton JC; 04 Oct Sully KM; 12 Oct Harding CEM ... Late: 11 Nov Stanley KM; 11 Nov Buffalo DS, JSP; 18 Oct Charles Mix RM; 16 Oct Meade JLB

Red-necked Grebe All Reports: **01 Nov Charles Mix JC; 24 Nov Yankton JC; 28 Nov Yankton BFH**

Eared Grebe Late: **19 Nov Yankton JC;** 16 Nov Perkins RDO, KM; 11 Nov Pennington JLB; 18 Oct Kingsbury JSP

Western Grebe Late: 19 Nov Stanley KM; 15 Nov Pennington JLB; 11 Nov Buffalo DS, JSP; 02 Nov Brown DAT

Clark's Grebe All Reports: 08 Oct Day JCS; 30 Sep Hughes RDO

American White Pelican Late: 11 Nov Lyman DS, JSP; 08 Nov Yankton JC; 01 Nov Charles Mix RM; 01 Nov Sully KM; 18 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 13 Oct Fall River (30) JLB

Double-crested Cormorant Late: 29 Nov Charles Mix JSP; 24 Nov Stanley KM; 22 Nov Gregory RM; 16 Nov Lake JSP; 02 Nov Pennington RBA

American Bittern Late: 21 Oct Stanley RDO; 20 Oct Day JCS; 01 Oct Roberts WS

Great Blue Heron Late: 20 Nov Lincoln DC; 20 Nov Stanley RDO; 16 Nov Lake JSP; 30 Sep Fall River JLB

Great Egret Late: 20 Oct Day JCS; 18 Oct Lake JSP; 12 Oct Deuel KM; 31 Aug Charles Mix RM

Snowy Egret Late: 12 Oct Day WS; 12 Oct Lake JSP; 10 Oct Codington DAT; 16 Aug Hughes RDO

Little Blue Heron Only Report: 24 Aug Brown DAT

Cattle Egret Late: 18 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 15 Oct Day WS; 02 Oct Brown WS

Green Heron Late: 16 Oct Minnehaha DC; 06 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 20 Aug Hughes KM

Black-crowned Night-Heron Late: 20 Oct Day WS; 18 Oct Lake JSP; 02 Oct McPherson JCS; 31 Aug Charles Mix RM

White-faced Ibis All Reports: 20 Oct Day WS; 27 Sep Day WS; 27 Aug Day WS; 17 Aug Brown DAT; 08 Aug Brown SLS

Turkey Vulture Late: 09 Oct Hughes KM; 02 Oct Brown JCS; 01 Oct Roberts WS; 28 Sep Harding CEM

Greater White-fronted Goose Early: 11 Oct Day WS; 18 Oct Sully KM; 02 Nov Charles Mix RM ... Late: 16 Nov Buffalo KM; 26 Oct Sully KM; 18 Oct Day WS

Snow Goose Early: 04 Aug Day KBA; 16 Aug Kingsbury JSP; 23 Sep Charles Mix (1000+) DS; 03 Nov Meade EEM

Ross's Goose All Reports: 01 Nov Charles Mix JC; 03 Nov Meade EEM; 11 Nov Stanley KM; 15 Nov Stanley KM; 16 Nov Buffalo RDO

Tundra Swan All Reports: 29 Sep Brown (29) SLS; 12 Oct Day DAT; 14 Oct Brown (50+) SLS; 05 Nov Day WS; 30 Nov Brown SLS

Wood Duck Late: 29 Nov Minnehaha MRZ; 08 Nov Stanley DS, JSP; 11 Oct Charles Mix RM; 03 Oct Pennington JLB

Gadwall Late: 29 Nov Bon Homme JSP; 19 Nov Day WS; 03 Nov Meade EEM

American Wigeon Late: 30 Nov Stanley KM; 29 Nov Bon Homme JSP; 22 Nov Charles Mix RM; 02 Nov Day WS; 02 Nov Pennington RBA

American Black Duck Only Report: 06 Sep Brookings JSP

Blue-winged Teal Late: 01 Nov Charles Mix RM; 15 Oct Day WS; 11 Oct Lake DC; 05 Oct Pennington JLB

Northern Shoveler Late: 22 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 22 Nov Stanley KM; 09 Nov Pennington JLB

Northern Pintail Late: 29 Nov Minnehaha MRZ; 23 Nov Pennington JLB; 22 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 15 Nov Stanley KM

Green-winged Teal Late: 23 Nov Pennington JLB; 22 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 15 Nov Stanley KM

Canvasback Late: 23 Nov Pennington JLB; 22 Nov Stanley KM; 02 Nov Brown DAT

Redhead Late: 30 Nov Hughes KM; 23 Nov Pennington JLB; 22 Nov Kingsbury JSP

Ring-necked Duck Late: 29 Nov Minnehaha MRZ; 23 Nov Pennington JLB; 22 Nov Stanley KM

Greater Scaup All Reports: 31 Oct Stanley KM; 02 Nov Brown DAT; 05 Nov Stanley RDO; 08 Nov Yankton JC; 11 Nov Yankton JC; 15 Nov Stanley KM

Lesser Scaup Late: 30 Nov Hughes KM; 23 Nov Pennington JLB; 22 Nov Kingsbury JSP

Surf Scoter All Reports: 26 Oct Sully KM, RDO; 08 Nov Hughes KM, RDO

White-winged Scoter All Reports: 06 Nov Hughes KM; 07 Nov Stanley RDO, DAT; 08 Nov Hughes (2) KM

Long-tailed Duck Early: 01 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 08 Nov Yankton JC; 11 Nov Day SLS; 11 Nov Buffalo (7) DS, JSP; **16 Nov Buffalo (10) RDO;** 16 Nov Perkins RDO; 26 Nov Perkins KM

Bufflehead Early: 28 Sep Sully KM; 12 Oct Day DAT; 14 Oct Brown SLS; 15 Oct Pennington JLB

Common Goldeneye Early: 01 Nov Pennington JLB; 02 Nov Stanley KM; 03 Nov Hughes RDO; 05 Nov Day WS

Hooded Merganser Early: 01 Aug Grant WS; 14 Oct Brown SLS; 16 Oct Pennington JLB; 28 Oct Stanley KM, RDO ... Late: 26 Nov Hughes KM; 23 Nov Pennington JLB; 22 Nov Kingsbury JSP ... also reported **01 Nov Yankton (255) JC**

Common Merganser Early: 02 Aug Pennington JLB; 31 Oct Stanley KM; 08 Nov Charles Mix RM; 16 Nov Lake JSP

Red-breasted Merganser All Reports: 28 Oct Hughes RDO; 08 Nov Yankton JC; 08 Nov Hughes DS, JSP; 11 Nov Yankton JC; 26 Nov Hughes KM

Ruddy Duck Late: 28 Nov Brown DAT; 23 Nov Pennington JLB; 22 Nov Stanley KM; 22 Nov Kingsbury JSP

Osprey Early: 01 Aug Pennington TBW; **02 Aug Day WS; 05 Aug Hughes KM** ... Late: 19 Oct Pennington JLB; 11 Oct Meade EEM; 08 Oct Hughes RDO; 01 Oct Roberts WS; 01 Oct Brown JCS

Bald Eagle Early: 24 Aug Day WS; 11 Sep Hughes KM; 14 Sep Charles Mix RM; 13 Oct Fall River JLB

Northern Harrier Late: 30 Nov Pennington MMM; 26 Nov Stanley KM; 15 Nov Douglas RM

Sharp-shinned Hawk Early: 04 Sep Hughes RDO; 13 Sep Minnehaha DC; 01 Oct Brown JCS

Cooper's Hawk reported from Brown, Custer, Day, Harding, Hughes, Lake, Lawrence, Lincoln, Meade, Minnehaha, Moody, Pennington, Roberts, and Stanley counties

Northern Goshawk All Reports: **04 Sep Hughes RDO;** 23 Sep Custer MMM; 11 Nov Lawrence DCB; 22 Nov Hughes KM; 28 Nov Brown DAT

Broad-winged Hawk Only Report: 21 Sep Marshall ETL

Swainson's Hawk Late: 06 Oct Harding CEM; 02 Oct Minnehaha JCS; 26 Sep Marshall (65) ETL; 14 Sep Sully KM

Ferruginous Hawk Late: 28 Nov Stanley DB; 27 Nov Harding CEM, KM; 18 Nov Custer MMM

Rough-legged Hawk Early: 17 Sep Minnehaha DC; 18 Sep Custer KH; 08 Oct Day WS; 01 Nov Sully KM

Golden Eagle Early: 28 Sep Sully KM; **12 Oct Deuel KM**

Merlin Early: 06 Sep Brookings JSP; 18 Sep Brown SLS; 22 Sep Sully KM

Gyrfalcon Early: 21 Oct Stanley RDO; 29 Nov Lyman BFH

Peregrine Falcon All Reports: **03 Aug Grant WS; 08 Aug Sully KM; 14 Aug Day ETL**

Prairie Falcon Early: 16 Aug Sully KM; 22 Aug Marshall ETL; 26 Sep Clay JC

Ruffed Grouse Only Report: 15 Sep Custer DCB

Greater Sage Grouse All Reports: 01 Aug Harding (8) CEM, KM; 09 Sep Harding CEM

Greater Prairie-Chicken All Reports: 13 Oct Stanley RDO; 15 Nov Stanley KM; 22 Nov Stanley KM; 28 Nov Stanley DB

Northern Bobwhite Only Report: 15 Sep Gregory RM

Virginia Rail Late: 04 Oct McCook JSP; 20 Sep Brown DAT; 19 Aug Hughes KM

Sora Late: **03 Nov Lake KB;** 09 Oct Hughes KM; 27 Sep Lake JSP; 03 Aug Grant WS

Sandhill Crane Early: 29 Sep Grant WS; 30 Sep Hughes KM; 30 Sep Butte DCB ... Late: 15 Nov Hughes KM; 04 Nov Faulk MMM; 04 Nov Pennington JLB

Whooping Crane All Reports: 13 Oct Campbell (2) USFWS; 16 Oct Stanley RDO; 20 Oct Walworth USFWS; 29 Oct Lyman USFWS

Black-bellied Plover Early: **01 Aug Sully RDO;** 16 Aug Kingsbury BFH; 23 Aug Moody JSP ... Late: 22 Sep Sully KM; 20 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 17 Sep Brown SLS

American Golden-Plover Early: 11 Aug Sully RDO; 06 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 29 Sep Charles Mix JC ... Late: **16 Nov Lake JSP;** 08 Nov Buffalo DS, JSP; 18 Oct Hyde KM

Semipalmated Plover Late: 10 Oct Deuel KM; 03 Oct Brown SLS; 29 Sep Charles Mix JC; 31 Aug Harding CEM; 31 Aug Meade JLB

Piping Plover All Reports: 16 Aug Sully KM, RDO; 02 Aug Sully KM

Killdeer Late: 19 Nov Pennington JLB; 15 Nov Lake JSP; 08 Nov Charles Mix RM

American Avocet Late: 02 Nov Stanley KM; 01 Nov Pennington RBA; 15 Oct Harding CEM; 02 Oct Day JCS

Greater Yellowlegs Late: 08 Nov Stanley KM, DS, JSP; 05 Nov Day WS; 01 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 01 Nov Charles Mix RM, DS; 28 Aug Meade JLB

Lesser Yellowlegs Late: 18 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 13 Oct Hyde KM; 03 Oct Brown SLS; 06 Sep Harding CEM

Solitary Sandpiper Late: 18 Sep Hughes KM; 06 Sep Brookings JSP; 28 Aug Minnehaha DC; 24 Aug Meade JLB

Willet All Reports: 12 Aug Hughes KM; 08 Aug Hamlin KBA; 02 Aug Day WS

Spotted Sandpiper Late: 14 Oct Brown SLS; 07 Sep Custer MMM; 06 Sep Harding CEM; 06 Sep Hughes KM

Upland Sandpiper Late: 01 Sep Custer MMM; 24 Aug Sully KM; 30 Aug Miner JSP

Long-billed Curlew All Reports: 23 Aug Fall River (4) JLB; 18 Aug Custer MMM

Hudsonian Godwit Only Report: **06 Sep Kingsbury JSP**

Marbled Godwit Late: 20 Sep Miner (5) JSP; 05 Sep Brown SLS; 23 Aug Sully KM

Sanderling All Reports: 31 Aug Harding CEM, KM; 30 Aug Miner JSP; 02 Aug Sully KM; 01 Aug Sully RDO

Semipalmated Sandpiper Late: 27 Sep Harding CEM; 22 Sep Sully KM; 17 Sep Brown SLS

Least Sandpiper Late: 18 Oct Hyde KM; 18 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 03 Oct Brown SLS; 06 Sep Harding CEM

White-rumped Sandpiper All Reports: 02 Oct Day JCS; 22 Sep Day JCS

Baird's Sandpiper Late: **11 Nov Lyman (3) DS, JSP; 08 Nov Charles Mix RM; 01 Nov Sully KM;** 02 Oct Harding CEM; 27 Sep Lake JSP

Pectoral Sandpiper Late: 01 Nov Sully KM; 12 Oct Hyde RDO; 27 Sep Lake JSP; 29 Aug Harding CEM

Dunlin All Reports: **11 Nov Lyman (2) DS, JSP;** 10 Oct Hamlin DAT

Stilt Sandpiper Late: 18 Oct Hyde KM; 12 Oct Lake JSP; 10 Oct Hamlin DAT; 31 Aug Meade JLB

Buff-breasted Sandpiper All Reports: 03 Aug Sully KM; 08 Aug Clark KBA; 16 Aug Minnehaha DC; 20 Aug Sully RDO; 29 Aug Harding CEM, KM; 06 Sep Kingsbury JSP

Short-billed Dowitcher All Reports: 02 Aug Day WS; 08 Aug Day KBA

Long-billed Dowitcher Late: **08 Nov Charles Mix RM;** 13 Oct Day WS; 12 Oct Hyde RDO

Wilson's Snipe Late: 22 Nov Lake JSP; 21 Nov Charles Mix RM; 15 Nov Pennington JLB

American Woodcock All Reports: **11 Nov Hughes KM; 04 Nov Hughes KM;** 04 Oct Clay DS; 01 Oct Hughes RDO; 08 Aug Hughes KM

Wilson's Phalarope Late: **18 Oct Hyde KM;** 02 Oct Day JCS; 06 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 31 Aug Meade JLB

Red-necked Phalarope All Reports: 08 Aug Codington KBA; 08 Aug Sully KM; 16 Aug Kingsbury BFH; 18 Aug Sully KM

Franklin's Gull Late: 11 Nov Yankton JC; 01 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 13 Oct Fall River JLB

Bonaparte's Gull Early: 04 Oct Sully KM; 07 Oct Stanley RDO; 01 Nov Miner JSP; 03 Nov

Pennington JLB ... Late: 29 Nov Charles Mix JSP; 22 Nov Stanley KM; 11 Nov Yankton JC; 07 Nov Pennington JLB

Ring-billed Gull Late: 22 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 21 Nov Pennington JLB; 17 Nov Minnehaha DC

California Gull Late: **11 Nov Charles Mix RM; 10 Nov Fall River DS, JSP;** 26 Oct Stanley KM

Herring Gull Early: 21 Sep Hughes RDO; 18 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 04 Nov Pennington JLB

Thayer's Gull All Reports: 09 Nov Buffalo JC; 09 Nov Hughes KM, RDO, JC; 15 Nov Hughes KM

Caspian Tern All Reports: 14 Aug Day ETL; 01 Sep Hughes RDO; **26 Sep Hughes KM; 01 Oct Hughes RDO**

Common Tern All Reports: **15 Oct Stanley RDO;** 02 Oct Day JCS; 21 Sep Hughes KM; 20 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 16 Aug Kingsbury JSP; 02 Aug Day WS

Forster's Tern Late: 25 Oct Lyman JSP; 18 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 07 Oct Hughes RDO

Least Tern All Reports: 16 Aug Sully KM; 12-13 Aug Charles Mix RM; 02 Aug Clay DC; 02 Aug Sully KM, RDO

Black Tern Late: 19 Sep Codington WS; 06 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 18 Aug Sully KM

Eurasian Collared-Dove reported from Brown, Clay, Faulk, Hughes, Lake, and Stanley counties

Mourning Dove Late: 23 Oct Lincoln DC; 15 Oct Gregory RM; 13 Oct Day WS; 03 Oct Pennington JLB

Black-billed Cuckoo All Reports: 23 Aug Moody JSP; 03 Aug Hughes RDO

Yellow-billed Cuckoo All Reports: **30 Sep Minnehaha DC;** 08 Sep Lincoln DC; 09-10 Aug Roberts RD; 03 Aug Stanley KM, RDO

Barn Owl Only Report: **02 Oct Minnehaha RBA;** 03 Aug Hughes KM, RDO

Eastern Screech-Owl reported from Charles Mix, Clay, Hughes, Lake, Mellette, Minnehaha, and Stanley counties

Burrowing Owl Late: 08 Oct Custer MMM; 03 Oct Hughes KM; 05 Sep Harding CEM

Long-eared Owl All Reports: 24 Aug Sully KM; 29 Nov Harding CEM, KM; 30 Nov Stanley KM

Short-eared Owl All Reports: 08 Oct Harding CEM; 28 Nov Lyman BFH

Northern Saw-whet Owl All Reports: 26 Sep Minnehaha (dead) *fide* RM; 17 Oct Brown DAT; 15 Nov Stanley DB; 20 Nov Brown DAT; 29 Nov Harding (6) CEM, KM; 30 Nov Hughes KM

Common Nighthawk Late: 01 Oct Lake JSP; 09 Sep Hughes KM; 07 Sep Custer MMM; 07 Sep Charles Mix RM

Common Poorwill Only Report: 05 Oct Custer MMM

Whip-poor-will All Reports: 15 Sep Charles Mix RM; 02 Aug Charles Mix RM

Chimney Swift Late: 26 Sep Lake JSP; 13 Sep Minnehaha DC; 28 Aug Meade EEM; 24 Aug Charles Mix RM

White-throated Swift All Reports: 14 Sep Pennington MMM; 01 Sep Harding KM

Ruby-throated Hummingbird Late: 02 Oct Minnehaha JCS; 19 Sep Lake KB; 15 Sep Hughes KM; 01 Sep Pennington JC

Rufous Hummingbird All Reports: **02 Sep Custer KH; 01 Sep Pennington JC; 24 Aug Pennington JLB; 17 Aug Custer KH;** 13 Aug Pennington JLB; 12 Aug Lawrence DCB; 06 Aug Custer KH

Belted Kingfisher Late: 13 Nov Pennington JLB; 10 Nov Minnehaha DC; 06 Nov Faulk MMM; 08 Oct Hughes KM

Lewis's Woodpecker All Reports: 01 Aug Harding CEM, KM; 14 Aug Pennington TBW; 22 Aug Pennington JLB; 24 Aug Harding CEM; 30 Aug Meade JLB; 16 Oct Meade JLB

Red-headed Woodpecker Late: 09 Oct Minnehaha MRZ; 16 Sep Stanley KM; 06 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 24 Aug Harding CEM

Red-bellied Woodpecker reported from Charles Mix, Day, Gregory, Hughes, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Roberts, and Stanley counties

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Late: **29 Nov Yankton JSP;** 08 Oct Brown ETL; 04 Oct Marshall ETL

Red-naped Sapsucker All Reports: **04 Oct Lawrence RDO;** 25 Aug Pennington JLB; 17 Aug Lawrence KM, RDO; 14 Aug Custer JCS; 01 Aug Pennington JLB

Black-backed Woodpecker All Reports: 17 Aug Lawrence KM, RDO; 01 Sep Custer JC; 05 Oct Custer JC

Pileated Woodpecker All Reports: 09 Aug Roberts RD; 13 Sep Roberts JSP; **05 Nov Day WS;** 29 Nov Marshall WS

Olive-sided Flycatcher Early: **07 Aug Hughes KM;** 14 Aug Custer JCS; 16 Aug Lake JSP ... Late: 13 Sep Minnehaha DC; 08 Sep Lincoln DC; 25 Aug Hughes KM; 24 Aug Harding CEM

Western Wood-Pewee Late: 09 Sep Meade APB; 09 Sep Pennington TBW; 01 Sep Custer JC

Eastern Wood-Pewee Late: 17 Sep Day WS; 10 Sep Hughes RDO; 08 Sep Lincoln DC

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher All Reports: **01 Aug Brown (banded) DAT;** 25 Aug Hughes KM; 03 Sep Hughes RDO; 07 Sep Brown (banded) DAT; 08 Sep Lincoln DC; 09 Sep Hughes KM

Willow Flycatcher Only Report: 08 Sep Lincoln (heard) DC

Least Flycatcher All Reports: 08 Sep Lincoln DC; 29 Aug Stanley RDO; 29 Aug Minnehaha DC

Dusky Flycatcher All Reports: **01 Sep Custer JC; 17 Aug Lawrence RDO**

Cordilleran Flycatcher All Reports: **01 Sep Custer JC;** 15 Aug Custer JCS; 03 Aug Pennington JLB; 01 Aug Pennington JLB

Eastern Phoebe All Reports: 28 Sep Clay DS; 13 Sep Roberts JSP; 10 Sep Hughes RDO; 09 Aug Lake DC

Say's Phoebe Late: **20 Sep Jackson KM;** 15 Sep Custer MMM; 14 Sep Harding CEM; 03 Aug Stanley KM, RDO

Great Crested Flycatcher Late: 13 Sep Roberts JSP; 13 Sep Minnehaha DC; 10 Sep Hughes KM; 22 Aug Custer MMM

Western Kingbird Late: 17 Sep Hughes DC; 16 Sep Clay DS, JSP; 15 Sep Custer MMM; 06 Sep Kingsbury JSP

Eastern Kingbird Late: 19 Sep Gregory RM; 09 Sep Lincoln DC; 08 Sep Custer MMM

Northern Shrike Early: 24 Oct Sully KM; 24 Oct Stanley RDO; 28 Oct Brown ETL; 02 Nov Harding CEM

Loggerhead Shrike Late: 17 Sep Lake DC; 14 Sep Harding CEM; 24 Aug Pennington JLB; 05 Aug Charles Mix RM

Bell's Vireo All Reports: 07 Sep Hughes KM; 03 Aug Hughes KM, RDO

Yellow-throated Vireo Only Report: 08 Sep Lincoln DC

Plumbeous Vireo All Reports: 25 Aug Pennington JLB; 23 Aug Pennington JLB; 14 Aug Custer JCS

Blue-headed Vireo All Reports: 24 Aug Stanley KM; 26 Aug Hughes RDO; 01 Sep Union DS; 03 Sep Hughes KM; 06 Sep Brookings JSP; 13 Sep Roberts JSP

Warbling Vireo Late: 21 Sep Hughes KM; 13 Sep Roberts JSP; 01 Sep Pennington JLB

Philadelphia Vireo All Reports: 24 Aug Stanley RDO; 03 Sep Hughes KM

Red-eyed Vireo Late: 14 Sep Hughes KM; 13 Sep Minnehaha DC; 06 Sep Brookings JSP; 31 Aug Pennington JLB

Gray Jay reported from Custer, Meade, and Pennington counties

Pinyon Jay All Reports: 10 Aug Meade APB; 19 Sep Fall River RD; 30 Sep Meade APB; 01 Oct Meade APB; 05 Nov Meade APB

Clark's Nutcracker All Reports: 05 Aug Custer KH; 15 Aug Custer JCS; 01 Sep Custer JC; 25 Sep Custer KH; 24 Nov Custer KH

Black-billed Magpie reported 16 Aug Sully KM; 12 Sep Yankton RM; 05 Nov Hughes KM

Purple Martin Late: 10 Sep Lake JSP; 28 Aug Minnehaha DC; 20 Aug Hughes KM

Tree Swallow Late: 04 Oct McCook JSP; 26 Sep Lincoln DC; 16 Aug Sully RDO

Violet-green Swallow All Reports: 17 Aug Lawrence RDO; 03 Aug Pennington JLB; 01 Aug

Harding CEM

Northern Rough-winged Swallow All Reports: 26 Sep Lincoln DC; 18 Aug Lincoln DC; 16 Aug Sully RDO; 16 Aug Lake JSP; 09 Aug Brookings JSP

Bank Swallow Late: **28 Sep Sully KM;** 08 Sep Minnehaha DC; 06 Sep Kingsbury JSP

Cliff Swallow Late: **26 Sep Lincoln DC;** 06 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 30 Aug Harding CEM; 16 Aug Sully RDO

Barn Swallow Late: 12 Oct Minnehaha DC; 04 Oct Sully KM; 04 Oct McCook JSP; 06 Sep Harding CEM

Red-breasted Nuthatch Early: 01 Sep Union DS; 06 Sep Brookings JSP; 28 Sep Stanley RDO

Pygmy Nuthatch All Reports: 10 Nov Custer DS, JSP; all season Pennington TBW

Brown Creeper Early: 04 Oct Lake JSP; 17 Oct Hughes KM; 22 Oct Minnehaha RD

Rock Wren Late: 06 Oct Custer MMM; 20 Sep Jackson KM; 19 Sep Fall River RD; 03 Aug Stanley KM, RDO

Canyon Wren All Reports: 01 Aug Pennington JLB; 12 Aug Meade JLB; 26 Aug Custer KH; 19 Sep Fall River RD; 09 Nov Fall River DS, JSP

Carolina Wren Only Report: 06 Nov Clay JC

House Wren Late: 05 Oct Hughes KM; 04 Oct Clay DS; 27 Sep Minnehaha JSP; 14 Sep Harding CEM

Winter Wren All Reports: 02 Oct Hughes KM; 05 Nov Hughes KM

Sedge Wren Late: 09 Oct Clav JC; 16 Aug Day WS; 10 Aug Hughes KM

Marsh Wren Late: 09 Nov Fall River DS, JSP; 17 Oct Brown ETL; 14 Oct Hughes KM

American Dipper All Reports: 17 Aug Lawrence KM, RDO; 20 Sep Lawrence CEM; 04 Oct Lawrence RDO; 30 Nov Lawrence DB

Golden-crowned Kinglet Early: 04 Oct McCook JSP; 12 Oct Lake DC; 13 Oct Hughes KM

Ruby-crowned Kinglet Early: 03 Sep Hughes KM; 13 Sep Roberts JSP; 15 Sep Stanley RDO ... Late: 23 Nov Hughes KM; 11 Nov Pennington JLB; 18 Oct Lake JSP

Eastern Bluebird Late: 29 Nov Bon Homme JSP; 14 Nov Buffalo KM; 01 Nov Miner JSP; 17 Oct Meade EEM

Mountain Bluebird Late: 28 Nov Meade AKB; 13 Nov Pennington JLB; 09 Nov Fall River DS, JSP

Townsend's Solitaire Early: 12 Oct Lake JSP, DC; 20 Oct Hughes KM; 09 Nov Stanley RDO

Veery All Reports: **25 Aug Hughes KM; 25 Aug Stanley RDO**

Gray-cheeked Thrush All Reports: 12 Sep Brown (banded) DAT; 29 Sep Minnehaha JCS; 02 Oct Minnehaha JCS; 04 Oct Minnehaha DC

Swainson's Thrush Early: **21 Aug Roberts ETL;** 24 Aug Brown DAT; 25 Aug Stanley RDO ... Late: 15 Oct Hughes KM; 04 Oct Minnehaha DC; 25 Sep Brown DAT; 01 Sep Custer JC

Hermit Thrush Early: **22 Sep Hughes RDO;** 30 Sep Day WS; 03 Oct Brown DAT ... Late: **27 Nov Union JC;** 17 Oct Brown DAT; 05 Oct Hughes KM

Wood Thrush 05 Aug Minnehaha DC

Varied Thrush All Reports: 21 Oct Custer JLB; 09 Nov Hughes KM, RDO, JC

Gray Catbird Late: 30 Oct Brown JCS; 12 Oct Lake JSP, DC; 09 Oct Day WS; 03 Oct Hughes KM; 30 Sep Harding CEM

Sage Thrasher Only Report: 09 Aug Pennington JLB

Brown Thrasher Late: 26 Oct Hughes KM; 09 Oct Minnehaha JCS; 27 Sep Meade EEM

American Pipit Early: 14 Sep Sully KM, RDO; 17 Sep Turner DC; 20 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 27 Sep Harding CEM ... Late: **11 Nov Pennington JLB; 11 Nov Stanley DS, JSP;** 09 Nov Fall River DS, JSP; 05 Nov Faulk MMM

Sprague's Pipit All Reports: 04 Oct Sully KM; 07 Sep Hughes KM, RDO; 31 Aug Harding KM

Bohemian Waxwing All Reports: 31 Oct Hughes KM; 05 Nov Hughes RDO; 11 Nov Hughes JSP; 15 Nov Hughes KM

Golden-winged Warbler Only Report: **29 Sep Hughes RDO**

Tennessee Warbler Early: 01 Sep Custer JC; 03 Sep Hughes KM; 13 Sep Minnehaha DC ...

Late: 23 Sep Brown DAT; 21 Sep Hughes KM; 21 Sep Pennington TBW

Orange-crowned Warbler Early: 24 Aug Harding CEM; 31 Aug Brown JCS; 09 Sep Hughes RDO; 09 Sep Pennington TBW ... Late: 26 Oct Brown DAT; 18 Oct Lake JSP; 09 Oct Minnehaha JCS; 08 Oct Hughes KM; 30 Sep Fall River JLB

Nashville Warbler Early: 30 Aug Lake JSP; 02 Sep Hughes KM; 07 Sep Pennington TBW ... Late: 26 Oct Brown (banded) DAT; 11 Oct Lake DS; 21 Sep Lawrence RD; 07 Sep Hughes KM

Virginia's Warbler Only Report: **01 Sep Hell Canyon, Custer County JC**

Yellow Warbler Late: 07 Oct Stanley RDO; 18 Sep Hughes KM; 07 Sep Harding CEM; 30 Aug Lake JSP

Chestnut-sided Warbler All Reports: **21 Aug Stanley RDO;** 27 Aug Hughes KM; 01 Sep Union DS; **04 Oct Minnehaha DC; 25 Oct Edmunds JDW**

Magnolia Warbler All Reports: **23 Aug Brown DAT;** 28 Aug Hughes RDO; 10 Sep Hughes KM

Black-throated Blue Warbler All Reports: 03 Oct Brown DAT; 09 Oct Brown DAT

Yellow-rumped Warbler Early: 04 Sep Minnehaha DC; 04 Sep Stanley KM; 20 Sep Lake JSP; 20 Sep Brown DAT ... Late: 29 Nov Bon Homme JSP; 15 Nov Lake JSP; 11 Nov Yankton JC; 17 Oct Pennington JLB ... also reported 23 Oct Union (Audubon's) JC

Black-throated Green Warbler All Reports: 01 Sep Union DS; 05 Sep Hughes KM; 13 Sep Minnehaha DC

Blackburnian Warbler All Reports: 20 Aug Roberts JCS; 03 Sep Hughes KM; **04 Oct Minnehaha DC**

Palm Warbler All Reports: 04 Oct Minnehaha DC; 05 Oct Custer MMM; **14 Oct Brown SLS**

Blackpoll Warbler All Reports: 20 Aug Roberts JCS; 27 Aug Hughes KM; 02 Sep Hughes KM; 05 Sep Hughes RDO; **27 Sep Minnehaha JSP**

Black-and-white Warbler Early: 10 Aug Roberts RD; 22 Aug Stanley RDO; 23 Aug Brown DAT ... Late: 12 Sep Brown DAT; 07 Sep Hughes KM; 31 Aug Pennington JLB

American Redstart Late: 04 Oct Minnehaha DC; 01 Oct Pennington TBW; 28 Sep Brown DAT; 14 Sep Hughes KM

Ovenbird Late: 04 Oct Brown DAT; 01 Oct Clay DS; 11 Sep Hughes KM; 01 Sep Pennington JLB

Northern Waterthrush Early: **08 Aug Clark KBA;** 20 Aug Marshall JCS; 23 Aug Moody JSP; 26 Aug Hughes KM ... Late: 13 Sep Minnehaha DC; 02 Sep Hughes KM; 02 Sep Stanley RDO

Mourning Warbler All Reports: 23 Aug Sully KM; 24 Aug Brown DAT; 08 Sep Lincoln DC; 12 Sep Hughes RDO

MacGillivray's Warbler All Reports: **02 Oct Harding CEM;** 01 Sep Custer JC; 22 Aug Pennington JLB

Common Yellowthroat Late: 09 Oct Minnehaha JCS; 07 Oct Hughes KM; 05 Oct Pennington JLB

Wilson's Warbler Early: 18 Aug Custer MMM; 20 Aug Roberts JCS; 21 Aug Stanley RDO ... Late: 09 Oct Minnehaha JCS; 08 Oct Hughes RDO; 24 Sep Harding CEM

Canada Warbler All Reports: 23 Aug Brown DAT; 24 Aug Stanley RDO

Yellow-breasted Chat All Reports: 12 Sep Brown DAT; 12 Sep Hughes KM; 30 Aug Hughes RDO; 29 Aug Harding CEM, KM

Scarlet Tanager All Reports: 08 Sep Lincoln DC; 04 Sep Clay DS; 10 Aug Roberts RD

Western Tanager Late: 14 Sep Harding CEM; 14 Sep Pennington TBW; 01 Sep Custer JC

Spotted Towhee Late: 26 Oct Hughes KM; 18 Oct Lake JSP; 17 Oct Pennington JLB

Eastern Towhee All Reports: 01 Nov Minnehaha DC; 12 Oct Lake DC; 09 Oct Minnehaha JCS; 09 Sep Lincoln DC; 05 Aug Lincoln DC

American Tree Sparrow Early: 05 Oct Pennington JLB; 09 Oct Clay JC; 09 Oct Stanley KM; 17 Oct Brown ETL

Chipping Sparrow Late: **17 Nov Clay JC;** 28 Oct Lake JSP; 16 Oct Charles Mix RM; 30 Sep

Fall River JLB

Clay-colored Sparrow Late: **23 Oct Lincoln DC;** 13 Oct Clay JC; 06 Oct Custer MMM

Brewer's Sparrow All Reports: 31 Aug Harding CEM, KM; 03 Aug Harding CEM

Field Sparrow Late: 05 Oct Clay DS; 04 Oct Lake JSP; 27 Sep Hughes KM

Vesper Sparrow Late: 23 Oct Lincoln DC; 12 Oct Lake JSP; 10 Oct Codington DAT; 07 Oct Stanley RDO; 05 Oct Pennington JLB

Lark Sparrow Late: 13 Sep Minnehaha DC; 31 Aug Harding KM; 29 Aug Custer MMM; 06 Aug Charles Mix RM

Lark Bunting Late: 31 Aug Harding KM; 28 Aug Meade JLB; 25 Aug Custer MMM; 01 Aug Sully RDO

Savannah Sparrow Late: **09 Nov Stanley KM;** 01 Nov Miner JSP; 23 Oct Lincoln DC; 30 Sep Fall River JLB

Grasshopper Sparrow Late: 30 Sep Fall River JLB; 30 Sep Minnehaha DC; 07 Sep Hughes KM

Le Conte's Sparrow Late: **15 Nov Clay DS, JC;** 11 Oct Lake MRZ; 23 Sep Hughes RDO ... also reported **09 Oct Clay (15+) JC**

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow All Reports: 21 Aug Marshall ETL; 02 Aug Day BR

Fox Sparrow Early: 07 Oct Hughes KM; 10 Oct Lake JSP, DAT; 23 Oct Union JC ... Late: 15 Nov Hughes KM; 15 Nov Union JC; 06 Nov Minnehaha DC

Song Sparrow Late: 19 Nov Pennington JLB; 15 Nov Lake JSP; 11 Nov Hughes KM

Lincoln's Sparrow Early: **24 Aug Sully KM;** 06 Sep Brookings JSP; 12 Sep Brown DAT; 30 Sep Fall River JLB ... Late: 18 Oct Lake JSP; 13 Oct Sully KM; 06 Oct Custer MMM

Swamp Sparrow Late: **09 Nov Clay JC;** 23 Oct Hughes KM; 18 Oct Lake JSP

White-throated Sparrow Early: **03 Sep Clay JC; 03 Sep Hughes KM;** 13 Sep Roberts JSP; 13 Oct Custer JLB ... Late: 15 Nov Lake JSP; 12 Nov Charles Mix RM; 09 Nov Fall River DS, JSP

Harris's Sparrow Early: 22 Sep Brown DAT; 23 Sep Hughes KM; 23 Sep Stanley RDO; 22 Oct Meade JLB ... Late: 30 Nov Harding CEM, KM; 28 Nov Lake JSP; 20 Nov Clay JC

White-crowned Sparrow Early: 15 Sep Hughes KM; 17 Sep Pennington TBW; 19 Sep Fall River RD; 30 Sep Minnehaha DC ... Late: 24 Nov Harding CEM; 10 Nov Hughes KM; 30 Oct Meade EEM; 23 Oct Lincoln DC

Dark-eyed Junco Early: 13 Sep Roberts JSP; 14 Sep Sully RDO; 24 Sep Brown DAT

Lapland Longspur Early: 13 Oct Hyde KM; 16 Oct Sully RDO; 28 Oct Clay DS; 01 Nov Miner JSP; 07 Nov Harding CEM

Smith's Longspur All Reports: 12 Oct Deuel KM, RDO; 19 Oct Roberts RBA

Chestnut-collared Longspur All Reports: 04 Oct Sully KM; 07 Sep Hughes KM, RDO; 16 Aug Harding CEM; 09 Aug Pennington JLB; 01 Aug Harding KM

Snow Bunting Early: 01 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 08 Nov Lyman DS, JSP; 09 Nov Harding CEM

Rose-breasted Grosbeak All Reports: 13 Sep Roberts JSP; 23 Aug Sully KM; 01 Aug Charles Mix RM

Black-headed Grosbeak Late: 31 Aug Harding KM; 28 Aug Meade EEM; 22 Aug Stanley KM

Blue Grosbeak Late: 20 Sep Clay DC; 24 Aug Sully KM; 21 Aug Custer MMM

Lazuli Bunting All Reports: 01 Sep Harding KM; 15 Aug Stanley KM

Indigo Bunting Late: 27 Sep Minnehaha JSP; 15 Aug Stanley KM; 10 Aug Roberts RD

Dickcissel Late: **18 Oct Clay DS;** 23 Aug Minnehaha DC; 06 Aug Charles Mix RM

Bobolink Late: 08 Sep Minnehaha DC; 24 Aug Meade JLB; 23 Aug Moody JSP; 02 Aug Hughes KM

Yellow-headed Blackbird Late: 29 Nov Bon Homme JSP; 01 Nov Kingsbury JSP; 31 Oct Stanley KM; 03 Sep Meade EEM

Rusty Blackbird Early: 09 Oct Stanley KM; 18 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 23 Oct Hughes RDO; 02 Nov Pennington JLB ... Late: 22 Nov Lake JSP; 15 Nov Hughes KM

Brewer's Blackbird Late: 02 Nov Stanley KM; 29 Oct Pennington MMM; 26 Oct Sully RDO; 18 Oct Kingsbury JSP

Common Grackle Late: 22 Nov Minnehaha MRZ; 16 Nov Lake JSP; 06 Nov Day WS; 05 Nov Hughes KM; 13 Oct Fall River JLB
Brown-headed Cowbird Late: 29 Nov Bon Homme JSP; 12 Oct Lake DC; 23 Aug Custer JLB; 23 Aug Sully KM
Orchard Oriole Late: **04 Sep Lincoln JC;** 24 Aug Sully KM; 23 Aug Fall River JLB
Baltimore Oriole Late: 14 Sep Hughes KM; 14 Sep Charles Mix RM; 13 Sep Lake KB
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch Only Report: 01 Nov Custer KH
Pine Grosbeak Only Report: **21 Oct Hughes KM**
Purple Finch Early: **23 Aug Brown (banded) DAT;** 23 Sep Hughes KM, RDO; 18 Oct Lake JSP
Cassin's Finch Only Report: 04 Oct Lawrence RDO
Common Redpoll Early: 23 Oct Union JC; 01 Nov Stanley RDO; 23 Nov Brown DAT; 28 Nov Harding CEM
Pine Siskin reported 16 Oct Hughes KM; 23 Oct Union JC; 25 Oct Brown DAT
Evening Grosbeak Only Report: 28 Aug Meade (30) EEM

Reports Requiring Acceptance By The Rare Bird Records Committee

Red-throated Loon 16 Nov Perkins KM, RDO
Brant 11-14 Nov Buffalo DS, JSP, KM
Harlequin Duck 08-30 Nov Hughes and Stanley KM
Black Scoter 28 Oct Brown ETL; 04-06 Nov Stanley KM, RDO; 11-16 Nov Buffalo DS, JSP, KM; 19 Nov Yankton JC; 24 Nov Yankton JC
Common Goldeneye 02 Oct Day JCS
Golden Eagle 02 Oct Minnehaha JCS
Willet 03 Oct Brown JCS
Upland Sandpiper 01 Oct Brown JCS
Short-billed Dowitcher 02 Oct Day JCS
Mew Gull 13 Nov Buffalo RDO; 19 Oct Buffalo KM; 29 Oct Hughes RDO; 31 Oct Stanley KM; 10 Nov Fall River DS, JSP
Lesser Black-backed Gull 09 Sep Hughes KM; 11 Sep Hughes RDO; 09 Nov Stanley KM, RDO
Sabine's Gull 07 Sep Hughes KM, RDO; 13-21 Sep Hughes (2-4) RDO; 20 Sep Stanley KM; 29 Sep Yankton JC
White-winged Dove 06 Sep Clay ETL
Calliope Hummingbird 17 Aug Lawrence KM, RDO; 08 Sep Edmunds MZ
Rufous Hummingbird 04 Aug Edmunds MZ
Alder Flycatcher 26 Oct Hughes KM
Hammond's Flycatcher 01 Sep Custer JC
Great Crested Flycatcher 01 Oct Brown JCS
Yellow-throated Vireo 22 Oct Hughes RDO
Common Raven 20 Nov Custer KCJ
Gray-cheeked Thrush 01 Sep Minnehaha JCS
Black-throated Blue Warbler 01 Sep Roberts JCS
Townsend's Warbler 07 Sep Pennington TBW
Yellow-rumped Warbler 22 Aug Minnehaha JCS
Black-throated Green Warbler 20 Aug Roberts JCS
Black-and-white Warbler 09 Oct Minnehaha JCS
American Tree Sparrow 02 Sep Minnehaha JCS
Painted Bunting late Oct / early Nov Lawrence *fide* DB
Lesser Goldfinch 12 Aug Shannon KCJ

Species Expected But Not Reported

Least Bittern (2), Trumpeter Swan, Black-necked Stilt (5), Ruddy Turnstone (3), Glaucous Gull, Black-legged Kittiwake, Snowy Owl, Three-toed Woodpecker, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher,

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Hammond's Flycatcher 01 Sep Custer JC
Great Crested Flycatcher 01 Oct Brown JCS
Yellow-throated Vireo 22 Oct Hughes RDO
Common Raven 20 Nov Custer KCJ
Gray-cheeked Thrush 01 Sep Minnehaha JCS
Black-throated Blue Warbler 01 Sep Roberts JCS
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Black-throated Green Warbler 20 Aug Roberts JCS
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Species Expected But Not Reported

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Corrections/Additions to Past Reports

Gyrfalcon 14 Sep 2002 Sully DB ... should be 14 Nov 2002 Sully DB
Alder Flycatcher 13 Aug 2002 Day (NY) WS and 28 Aug 2002 Day (NY) WS ... delete records

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