

The Loon

SPRING 2010
VOLUME 82 – NUMBER 1



Journal of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

J. F. Bell Museum of Natural History
University of Minnesota
10 Church Street Southeast
Minneapolis, MN 55455-0145

The Loon, Minnesota's journal of birds, is published four times each year by the MOU, the statewide bird organization. All members receive this publication and also our newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*.

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Supporting \$75
Life \$500
Foreign subscriptions \$US35

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Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

Peder H. Svingen, Chairman

The most recent meeting of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (MOURC) was conducted at the James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History in Minneapolis on 6 December 2009. In attendance and voting at this meeting were MOURC members Kim Eckert (alternate), Bruce Fall (alternate), Anthony Hertzell, Ann Kessen, Jim Lind, Bill Marengo, Jim Mattsson, Steve Stucker, and Peder Svingen (Chair). In accordance with its policy on term limits, the Committee reviewed nominations for membership and elected Kim Eckert as a regular member, replacing Jim Mattsson. Drew Smith was elected as an alternate member. Bob Dunlap (alternate) was unable to attend the December meeting.

Among the items on the agenda was discussion of a 16 May 2009 record of a possible female Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*) photographed at a feeder in Dakota County. Documentation had been submitted as a hybrid between Bullock's and Baltimore Oriole (*I. galbula*). Expert opinion from Marshall Iliff, Alvaro Jaramillo, and Chris Wood was mixed as to its identity, and the Committee decided to table this record pending more information. Bruce Fall volunteered to gather information about hybrid orioles at the Bell Museum and to contact other museums.

Also discussed were the potential first state records of Black Guillemot and Acorn Woodpecker. Results of votes on these records, and other records voted on electronically, are listed below.

The following records were voted on August – December 2009 and were Accepted.

- Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*), 17–27 November 2009, Park Point and 21st Avenue East, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2009-055, vote 7–0).

Adult male, photographed. During the Duluth Christmas Bird Count, what was probably the same bird was found at Leif Erikson Park; it subsequently overwintered and will be vot-



Record 2009-031, Brown Pelican, 27 June 2009, German Lake, Le Sueur County. Photo by Bob Dunlap.

ed on as a separate record.

- Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), 27 June – 2 July 2009, German Lake, Le Sueur County (record #2009-031, vote 7–0).

Second state record. Subadult, photographed.

- Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*), 9 October 2009, Lakewood Township, St. Louis County (record #2009-044, vote 7–0).

Hatch-year female captured at a raptor banding station east of Duluth.

- Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*), 17 October 2009, Gaylord Wastewater Treatment Ponds, Sibley County (record #2009-047, vote 7–0).

Seventeenth state record and the first for Sibley. Juvenile, photographed.

- Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*), 31 October 2009, Superior Entry, St. Louis County (record #2009-049, vote 7–0).

Ninth county record. None of the state's 35 records refers to adults.

- Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*), 13–14 September 2008, Lake Bemidji, Beltrami County (record #2009-057, vote 7–0).

First county record. Though not submitted until more than a year later, the documenta-

tion was supported by a contemporaneous description of this juvenile.

- Sabine's Gull, 19 September 2009, Iron-ton Wastewater Treatment Ponds, Crow Wing County (record #2009-046, vote 7-0).

Second county record. Juvenile, photographed.

- Sabine's Gull, 27 September 2009, Cannon Lake, Rice County (record #2009-042, vote 7-0).

First county record. Though not supported by field notes, a written description of this juvenile was submitted the same day.

- Laughing Gull (*Leucophaeus atricilla*), 27 July 2009, Pool 8, Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Houston County (record #2009-038, vote 7-0).

Thirteenth state record and first occurrence since November 1997 (**The Loon** 70:91). Second county record. Adult wearing alternate plumage.

- California Gull (*Larus californicus*), 21 November – 2 December 2009, Superior Entry, St. Louis County (record #2009-056, vote 7-0).

Fourth county record. First-cycle bird, photographed.

- Slaty-backed Gull (*Larus schistisagus*), 28 October – 13 December 2009, Superior Entry and Canal Park, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2009-051, vote 7-0).

Sixth state record. Third-cycle bird, photographed. Discovered and seen sporadically at the Superior Entry through 6 December, and by many observers at Canal Park 30 November – 13 December.

- Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*), 3 June 2009, Lake Superior, St. Louis County (record #2009-030, vote 7-0 for first individual, vote 6-1 for second individual).

Eighteenth state record. Two adult or sub-adult jaegers observed from a boat about one mile off Park Point, Duluth. First June record and first occurrence of more than one individual.

- Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*), 7-8 November 2009, Taconite Harbor, Cook County (record #2009-052, vote 10-0 for identification; physical evidence also accepted, vote 10-0).

First state record. All ten members vote on potential first state records and physical evidence; the latter vote requires a simple

majority for acceptance and refers to whether or not the species can be identified from the physical evidence alone — in this case, a photograph taken by Scott Meyer showed whitish underwings, thereby eliminating the otherwise similar Pigeon Guillemot (*C. columba*). The bird died sometime during the morning of the 8th. The specimen of this juvenile female was donated to the Bell Museum of Natural History.

- Band-tailed Pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*), 27-29 October 2009, Kabekona Lake, Laporte, Hubbard County (record #2009-054, vote 7-0).

Tenth state record. Photographed at feeder.

- White-winged Dove (*Zenaidura asiatica*), 24 August 2009, 54th Avenue East, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2009-050, vote 7-0).

- White-winged Dove, 4-10 October 2009, 40th Avenue West / Erie Pier area, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2009-043, vote 7-0).

All but two of the state's seventeen White-winged Doves have been found since 2003. The October bird was photographed.

- Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), 2-28 August 2009, near Camden State Park, Lyon County (record #2009-041, vote 6-1).

Thirteenth state record. Adult male, photographed at feeder.

- Acorn Woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), 9 November 2009, Crow Wing State Park, Crow Wing County (record #2009-053, vote 10-0 for identification; physical evidence also accepted, vote 10-0).

First state record. Serendipitously photographed at his campsite by an observer from South Dakota. Though not prone to frequent wandering, there are records of this species from North Dakota and Iowa.

- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), 26 June 2009, south of Henderson, Sibley County (record #2009-040, vote 6-1).

Second county record. Photographed.

- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, 25 July – 3 August 2009, ~5.5 miles west of West Concord, Dodge County (record #2009-035, vote 7-0).

First county record. Photographed.

- Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*), 18-25 November 2009, Finlayson, Pine County (record #2009-060, vote 7-0).

Third state record. Photographed.

- Worm-eating Warbler (*Helminthos ver-*



Record 2009-052, Black Guillemot, 7 November 2009, Taconite Harbor, Cook County. Photo by Kim Eckert.

mivorum), 26 April 2009, Eloise Butler Wildflower Sanctuary, Minneapolis, Hennepin County (record #2009-045, vote 7-0).

Hennepin County now has 23 records of this Casual species.

- Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*), 18 July 2009, Vale Wildlife Management Area, Sibley County (record #2009-033, vote 7-0).

First county record. This adult male could not be refound.

The following records were voted on August – December 2009 and were Not Accepted. (Please note that a record which is Not Accepted only means that the documentation was not complete or convincing enough to include the sighting in **The Loon**, the journal of the MOU, or in the MOU's archives of confirmed bird records. Such a vote does not necessarily mean the observer misidentified the bird or did not see it. Summaries of the reasons why a record was Not Accepted are included here. These are in no way intended to be critical of the observer. The only purpose is to highlight the difficulties an observer may encounter while identifying or documenting these and similar species.)

- Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsii*), 21 November 2009, near Eddy's Resort, Mille Lacs Lake, Mille Lacs County (record #2009-058, vote 1-6).

Field notes were not taken, and the diagnostic field marks of Yellow-billed Loon were neither discussed nor described. The description failed to eliminate a pale-billed, first-fall Common Loon (*G. immer*).



Record #2009-053, Acorn Woodpecker, 9 November 2009, Crow Wing State Park, Crow Wing County. Photo by Doug Backlund.

- King Rail (*Rallus elegans*), 9 May 2009, Rice Lake, Steele County (record #2009-036, vote 0-7).

A written description of non-diagnostic vocalizations by an unseen rail was submitted in early August. Similarities between King Rail and Virginia Rail (*R. limicola*) calls are well known. The observer noted that it gave only single “dik dik dik” calls and “did not make the ‘burr’ sound.”

- Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*), 18 May 2009, Lake Byllesby, Dakota County (record #2009-062, vote 2-5).

Field notes were not submitted and the bird was neither sketched nor photographed. The written description was incomplete; for example, there was no mention of Ruff's distinctive pot-bellied shape and the observer did not key in on the rump/tail pattern when the bird flew. At the December meeting, the Committee voted to consider this record separately from an Accepted record of this species at the same location four days earlier (record #2009-023).

- Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*), 11 October 2009, near Moorhead, Clay County (record #2009-048, vote 1-6).

Though identified by an experienced observer, the bird was seen for only four seconds “in the dawning light” without the use of optics, while the observer was driving a beet truck.

- California Gull (*Larus californicus*), 14 November 2009, Fremont Lake, near Zimmerman, Sherburne County (record #2009-059, vote 0-7).

Field notes were not taken. The description did not eliminate Ring-billed Gull (*L. argentatus*) or Herring Gull (*L. argentatus*). The bird was seen from a distance of 800+ yards, precluding determination of bill markings, bill size and shape, eye color, and leg color. Important plumage details including the exact pattern and color of the upper wing-coverts, secondaries, and inner primaries, might have been detectable in flight at this distance, but were not described. Though not affecting vote outcome, the observers erroneously attributed the location to Mille Lacs County.

- Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), 15 May 1996, St. Augusta, Stearns County (record #2009-037, vote 1–6).

Members felt that the bird's behavior and location were consistent with this species, but the description was based entirely on 13-year-old memories.

- Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*), 19–22 June 2009, Gary Pines Wayside, Norman County (record #2009-034, vote 2–5).

Multiple experienced observers submitted written descriptions of at least five wood-pewees in a mature stand of mixed conifers dominated by jack pine. One bird was apparently silent, others sounded like typical Eastern Wood-Pewees (*C. virens*), and one gave a raspy “western-type call.” Another delivered calls consistent with either species, suggesting the possibility of at least one hybrid individual. The most compelling vocalization was heard 22 June, but that bird only called twice in one minute and the bird was never actually seen vocalizing. Since at least one of the pewees gave both Eastern and Western-like calls and one or more of the birds may have been hybrids, a hybrid could have given its Western-like call twice before going on to deliver an intermediate or Eastern-like call. The majority felt that without taped voice recordings, the evidence remained equivocal.

- White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*), 18 August 2008, Forestville State Park, Fillmore County (record #2009-061, vote 0–7).

Recently designated rare Regular, this species was Casual in Minnesota at the time of the observation. Unfortunately, the lack of contemporaneous field notes, sketches, journal entries, photos, or sound recordings led to a description based entirely on 13-month-old memories. Bell's Vireo (*V. bellii*) was not ad-

equately eliminated.

- Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*), 20 June 2009, Duluth Township, St. Louis County (record #2009-032, vote 1–6).

The described vocalization was atypical for this species. Visually, the bird was only glimpsed as it remained mostly obscured by foliage.

- Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*), 21 May 2008, Breckenridge, Wilkin County (record #2009-039, vote 0–7).

Field notes or sketches were not taken at the time of observation. A brief description based on memories was submitted 15 months later. The possibility of a hybrid between this species and Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*P. ludovicianus*) was not considered.

The efforts of all those observers who document unusual species are greatly appreciated, whether or not the records are Accepted. Observers are strongly encouraged to submit written documentation based on contemporaneous field notes for all records. The Committee acknowledges with thanks those who provided written documentation for the records listed in this article: Derek Bakken, Karl Bardon, Dave Bartkey, Jo and Steve Blanich, Milt Blomberg, Conny Brunell, Paul Budde, Joel Claus, Keith Corliss, Diana Doyle, Bob Dunlap, Kim Eckert, Chris Eichert, Ben Fritchman, Janet Green, Mike Hendrickson, Anthony Hertzell, John Hockema, Doug Johnson, Don Kienholz, Doug Kieser, Jan and Larry Kramer, Jim Mattsson, Karl Roe, Cameron Rutt, Al Schirmacher, Linda Sparling, Forest Strnad, Peder Svingen, Nels Thompson, Bob Williams, and Chris Wood. Many observers submitted photographs and/or written documentation for records of rare Regular species which were not voted on by the Committee; though not cited here, their efforts are greatly appreciated.

The Committee welcomes questions or comments from MOU members regarding any record in particular or our procedures in general. More information including our bylaws and current checklist can be found at <<http://moumn.org/moumn/index.html>>. Summary: 33 records voted on — 23 Accepted, 10 Not Accepted.

2602 East 4th Street, Duluth, MN 55812.

The Summer Season

1 June through 31 July 2009

Ann E. Kessen¹ and Peder H. Svingen²

In late July a probable early fall migrant Greater White-fronted Goose was present in Garfield Township, and as many as four Snow Geese summered at Salt Lake, all in Lac qui Parle County. Trumpeter Swans continued to establish themselves in many areas of the state, resulting in five first county breeding records. Unusual was a Greater Scaup at Park Point, Duluth, in mid-June. An injured White-winged Scoter spent the first few days of June at Jessie Lake in Itasca County.

Wild Turkeys continued to expand their range in the state, and there were ten additions to the list of counties with confirmed breeding. Throughout the first half of June, Red-throated Loons continued their strong showing from the spring, with a high count of 16 at Park Point, Duluth, in the middle of the month. Also at Duluth, an adult with an injured wing was observed off Canal Park in mid-July. A second state record Brown Pelican was found on German Lake in Le Sueur County, where it spent several days in late June and early July. Up to two Snowy Egrets spent six weeks in June and July at Purgatory Creek Wetlands, Eden Prairie, much to the delight of many observers. Cattle Egrets were hard to find, but one individual did spend a few days at the Old Cedar Avenue bridge area in Bloomington.

A Merlin made an unexpected appearance near Stark in Chisago County in mid-June. A pair of Common Moorhens had a family of eight chicks at the Big Bluestem Pool in Sherburne N.W.R., Sherburne County. An American Golden-Plover in alternate plumage was an unusual sighting during the first half of July in Lac qui Parle County. Later observation of this individual revealed it molting into basic plumage, indicating a southbound migrant. An unusually high number of Wilson's Snipe (136) was found in Agassiz N.W.R., Marshall County, in late July.

For the first time since 1997, a Laughing Gull was found in Minnesota, providing the thirteenth state record. The bird was an alter-

nate-plumaged adult frequenting the Upper Mississippi N.W.F.R., Pool 8, Houston County, on one day in late July. Another record was set by two Pomarine Jaegers seen from a boat about a mile off of Park Point, Duluth, in early June. This was the eighteenth record for the state and the first for the summer season.

Eurasian Collared-Doves were found in the expected places and added a new city to their list of residences: Darwin, in Meeker County. Red-bellied Woodpeckers continue to increase their presence in northern regions. One showed up in Cook County in June, and a pair fledged chicks in Morgan Park in Duluth. Scissor-tailed Flycatchers were found south of Henderson in Sibley County, and in Ellington Township, where they provided a first county record for Dodge County. Loggerhead Shrikes were found in six counties, matching the previous summer's record low number of reports.

There was exceptionally high number of reports of Red-breasted Nuthatches from the southern half of the state, and Golden-crowned Kinglets fledged young in Sherburne N.W.R., Sherburne County. Northern Mockingbirds were more abundant than the summer before and included individuals at Park Point in Duluth and the MSP airport in Bloomington which extended their stays from spring well into June. A Blue-winged Warbler provided a new county record for Big Stone County. At the end of July, an abundance of Prothonotary Warblers (12) were at the public access to the Mississippi River bottoms in Houston County. A new record for the summer season was provided by the Hooded Warbler found at Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve in Duluth.

A Spotted Towhee singing in Lake Bronson S.P. provided a first county record for Kittson County, and a Field Sparrow was reported for the first time in Koochiching County, in early June. Henslow's Sparrow numbers appeared to be up slightly from the previous year. The Summer Tanagers that showed up this season were mostly first-spring males. A Blue

Grosbeak lingered from spring until the end of June near Courtland in Nicollet County, where it provided a first county record. A Lazuli Bunting at Vale W.M.A. in Sibley County also provided a first county record. Reports of Dickcissels held relatively steady as compared to the year before.

Weather Summary

Below-average precipitation that began in April extended through July in most regions. Notable exceptions were heavy rainfall events in the Northwest in mid-June and at the end of June, and a mid-July storm that brought several inches of rain to a swath across the middle of the state.

Early June was very cool, often ten degrees (F) below average, while the third week of the month brought well-above-average temperatures. July was the third coolest in Minnesota's historical climate record, and nearly all reporting stations failed to hit 90 degrees during the month.

Undocumented Reports

White-rumped Sandpiper 7/17 St. Louis; **Alder Flycatcher** 6/29 Swift, 7/1 Mower. Also received were undocumented reports of Red-breasted Merganser and Sharp-shinned Hawk that were well outside their expected normal summer ranges.

Maps

Map are included for each species having at least one breeding record during 2009 (not necessarily just in summer). A black county shows confirmed breeding, medium gray is probable breeding, and light gray shows a non-breeding summer observation. Figure 1 is a composite of all confirmed breeding records for 2009. Darker colors represent more species.

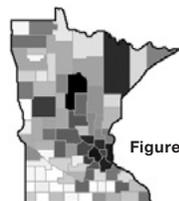


Figure 1

Acknowledgments

Thanks to all those who submitted summer season reports and breeding records. Their data make this report possible. Special thanks to Steve Stucker and the Minnesota DNR for providing MCBS data and to Jerry Niemi and Jim Lind for sharing NRRI data. Thanks also go to Anthony Hertzler, Jeanie Joppru, and Jim Lind for providing transcripts of weekly birding reports, to Paul Budde for compiling early and late dates, and to Dave Cahlander for his work on the online seasonal report. Anthony Hertzler and Dave Cahlander produced the maps used in this report.

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KEY TO THE SEASONAL REPORT

1. Upper case (**LEAST TERN**) indicates a Casual or Accidental species in the state.
2. Species are listed in brackets [**Whooping Crane**] when there is a reasonable doubt as to its origin or wildness.
3. Bracketed text following a species' name indicates the total number of north and south counties.
4. Dates listed in bold (**10/9**) indicate an occurrence either earlier, later, or within the three earliest or latest dates on file.
5. Counties listed in bold (**Aitkin**) indicate an unusual occurrence for that county.
6. Counties with an underline (**Becker**) indicate a first county record.
7. Counties listed in italics (*Crow Wing*) indicate a first county breeding record.
8. Counts listed in bold (**150**) indicate a total within or exceeding the top three high counts for that species.
9. Dagger "†" preceding observer's initials denotes documentation was submitted.
10. "ph" denotes a species documented with a photograph.
11. "v.t" denotes a species documented by video tape.

The *Seasonal Report* is a compilation of seasonal bird sightings from throughout Minnesota. We particularly invite reports from parts of the state that have been neglected or covered lightly in past reports. To become a contributor, contact the Editor of the Seasonal Report, Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax Avenue S., Minneapolis, MN 55419, or via e-mail at paul.budde@aonbenfield.com.

Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) — [2 South] All reports: late spring migrant 6/1 Kandiyohi DBW; early fall migrant **7/26** Lac qui Parle (Garfield Twp., summering?) †PCC.

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) — [2 South] All reports: 6/1 Kandiyohi (1) DBW; throughout season in Lac qui Parle (up to 4 birds at Salt L.) PCC, PLJ.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [28 North, 41 South] Found throughout state. First county breeding records for *Carlton* DCr, *Renville* RPR.

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) — [1 South] Only report: 6/20 Carver (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) CRM *et al.*

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [22 North, 17 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest. First county breeding records from *St. Louis* DMK, *Carlton* DCr, *Todd* DPG, *Wadena fide* BBA, *McLeod* DPG.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) — [27 North, 40 South] Reported from all regions of state.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) — [9 North, 9 South] Seen in all regions except Southwest and Southeast.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*) — [6 North, 3 South] Found in all northern regions plus 6/3 Meeker DMF, 6/4 Hennepin SLC, 7/2 Hennepin SLC, 7/19 Kandiyohi MJB.

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) — [5 North, 2 South] Observed in all northern regions and 7/8 Blue Earth ChH, 7/9 Carver (3, Chevalle wetlands, Chaska) JCy.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [31 North, 44 South] Reported throughout state. First county breeding record from *Grant* DPG.

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) — [25 North, 28 South] Observed in all regions of state.

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) — [11 North, 11 South] Seen in all regions except Southwest and Southeast. First county breeding record for *Otter Tail* DPG.

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) — [4 North, 4 South] Observed in Marshall, Lake of the Woods, Lake, Big Stone, Meeker, Freeborn, Wilkin, Blue Earth.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*) — [14 North, 10 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest and Southeast.

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) — [8 North,



Greater Scaup, 11 June 2009, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

7 South] Seen in Northwest and West-central plus Stearns, Benton, Hennepin, Freeborn.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*) — [9 North, 15 South] Observed in all regions except East-central and Southeast. First county breeding record from *Yellow Medicine* PLJ.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) — [19 North, 9 South] Found in all regions except Southwest and Southeast.

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*) — [3 North] Late spring migrants 6/1 Cass BAW, 6/4–6 Cook RBJ, JCG, MHe, 6/6–12 (3), **6/14** (1) St. Louis (Park Point, Duluth) ph. PHS.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) — [2 North, 9 South] Reported from Central and South-central plus Lake of the Woods, Cook, Swift, Olmsted.

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) — [1 North] Notably late: **6/2–4** Itasca (Jessie L., injured) ph. BSN, EEO.

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*) — [3 North, 3 South] Observed 6/1 Steele MCBS, 6/5, 6/7, 6/14, 6/17, 7/6 Marshall *fide* BBA, 6/13 Red Lake PHS, 6/18 Faribault MCBS, 6/22 Cook RPR, 7/29 Hennepin *fide* BBA.

Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) — [9 North] Found in North-central and Northeast plus first county breeding record for *Mille Lacs* MRN.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [21 North, 26 South] Seen in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding records from *Chisago* MJB, *Douglas fide* BBA,



Mixed Hooded Merganser / Common Goldeneye family with adult Hooded Merganser, 7 June 2009, Bovey, Itasca County. Photo by Earl Orf.

Freeborn MCBS, Stevens MKu.

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) — [10 North, 2 South] Reported from North-central and Northeast plus Mille Lacs and 6/9 Dakota (adult female at Lake Byllesby) ADS, 6/18 Washington (St. Croix River by William O'Brien S.P.) SLP.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) — [4 North] Observed 6/3 Cass (2) BAW, 6/4 Cook RBJ, 6/6 Cook JEB, 6/22 Cook, Lake RPR, 6/23 Cook RPR, MSw, 7/11 Marshall *fide* BBA.

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [7 North, 18 South] Found in all regions except Northeast and Southwest. First county breeding record for *Meeker* DPG.

Gray Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) — [1 North, 7 South] Reported from Clay, Big Stone, Rock, Meeker, Nicollet, Brown, Dakota, Mower.

Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [15 North, 41 South] Reported south of a line from Norman to Pine, plus Marshall.

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [20 North, 3 South] Found in all northern regions plus Central and East-central. First county breeding record for *Mahnomen* RMD.

Spruce Grouse (*Falciapennis canadensis*) —

[3 North] Seen 6/24 Lake of the Woods (2) MHK, 7/4 Cook RPR, 7/11 St. Louis (2) SLF.

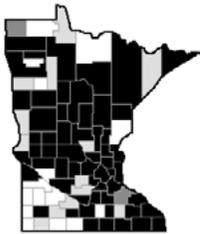
Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [9 North] Reported from all northern regions. High count 6/14 Marshall (18–20) CHu.

Greater Prairie-Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [5 North] Reported from Polk, Pennington, Norman, Mahnomen, Clay.

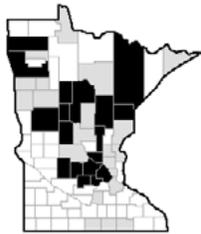
Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [15 North, 30 South] Seen in all regions of state. Unusual location 6/26 Pennington RMD. First county breeding records from *Cass* BAW, *Clay* RHO, *Freeborn fide* BBA, *Le Sueur fide* BBA, *Mower fide* BBA, *Pope fide* BBA, *Renville* JoS, *Wright fide* BBA, *Becker* LBF, *Ramsey* AXH.

Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 North] Multiple early June sightings at Park Point, Duluth by PHS: 6/3 (1), 6/6 (1), 6/9 (7), 6/10 (1), 6/12 (1); then 6/13 (5) MLH, LS, 6/14 (high count of 16) St. Louis PHS, and no reports until 6/26 (4 adults in alternate plumage) PHS. Reportedly showing damage to its left wing was another adult **7/14** St. Louis (Canal Park, Duluth) ph. KJB.

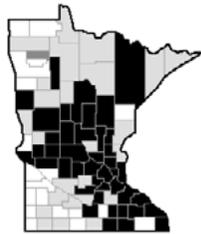
Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) — [26 North, 18 South] Found in all regions except Southwest and Southeast. Three records along periphery of usual summer range



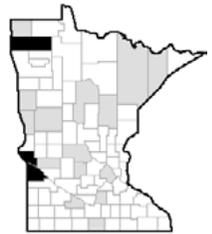
Canada Goose



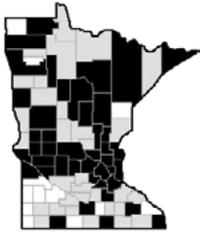
Trumpeter Swan



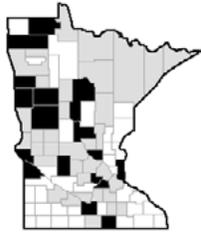
Wood Duck



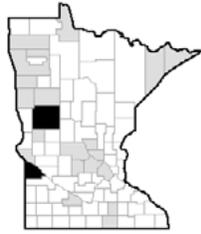
Gadwall



Mallard



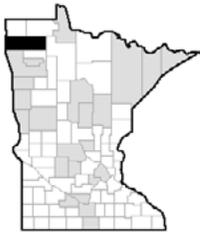
Blue-winged Teal



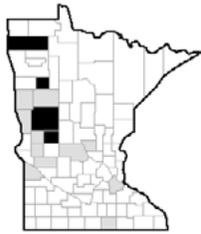
Northern Shoveler



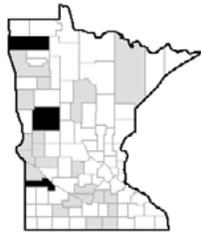
Northern Pintail



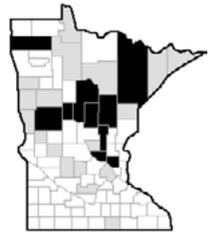
Green-winged Teal



Canvasback



Redhead



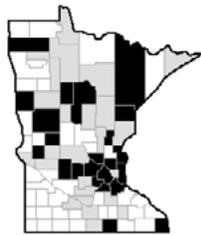
Ring-necked Duck



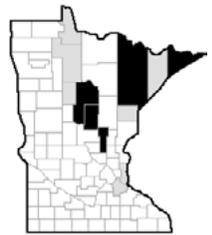
Bufflehead



Common Goldeneye



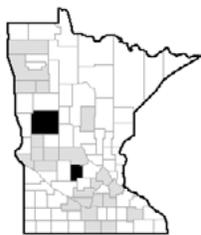
Hooded Merganser



Common Merganser



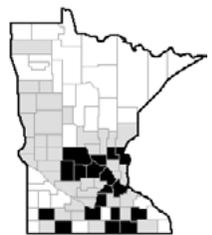
Red-breasted Merganser



Ruddy Duck

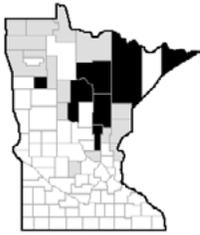


Gray Partridge



Ring-necked Pheasant

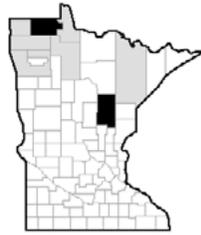
- 6/29 Stevens RMD, 6/30 Swift RPR, 6/28, 7/2 Le Sueur m.ob. First county breeding record from *Grant* LBF.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [15 North, 26 South] Observed in all regions of state.
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [8 North, 13 South] Reported from all regions except Northeast, East-central, Southwest.
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [1 North, 5 South] Only north report: 7/23 Marshall CHu. High count 7/18 Sibley (15) DWK. All other south reports: Lac qui Parle (Salt L.), Renville, Meeker, Freeborn.
- Western Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [6 North, 9 South] None found in eastern regions. High count 7/11 Stevens (54 adults at Clear L.) DPG.
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — No reports.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [19 North, 35 South] Observed in all regions except Southeast. High count 6/1 Hennepin (~300 on Lemans L.) MRc.
- BROWN PELICAN** (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) — [1 South] Second state record: immature found by CVK, WS, 6/27–7/2 **Le Sueur** (German L.) ph. RMD.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [22 North, 28 South] Seen throughout state. High count 6/12 Meeker (400–450 nests at Pigeon Lake, Collinwood Twp.) PLJ.
- American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [17 North, 7 South] Found in all regions except Southwest, Southeast.
- Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [5 North, 8 South] Reported from all regions except Northeast, East-central, Southwest. All counts ≤ 3 birds.
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [28 North, 41 South] Observed statewide.
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [6 North, 26 South] Reported from all regions except North-central, Southwest. Unusual location 6/6–25 St. Louis (Duluth, 40th Ave West/Erie Pier) ph. PHS. Approximately 90 nests at 2 Fergus Falls locations 6/29 Otter Tail DST. High count 7/14 Hennepin (157) DWK.
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — [1 South] All reports: 6/11–7/31 Hennepin (max. 2 at Purgatory Creek Wetlands, Eden Prairie) ph. †DWK, †PEB, m.ob.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [3 South] Scarce. All reports: 6/13 Kandiyohi (3, Miller Hills W.P.A.) DPG, 6/29–7/4 Hennepin (1, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) †SLC, m.ob., 7/18 Blue Earth (1) ChH, LS.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [22 North, 34 South] Observed statewide. First county breeding record from *Grant* RPR.
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [5 North, 11 South] Found in West-central, Central, East-central regions plus Marshall, Wadena. Only observation Southeast: 7/6 Goodhue (Sand Point) WOS.
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — [2 South] All reports: 6/21 Dakota (adult flying over Roberts St., West St. Paul) RPR, 7/23+ Hennepin (Minnetonka) VL, ph. CMB, ph. TPB, ph. ALD, m.ob.
- Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) — [29 North, 39 South] Found in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding record for *Cook* fide BBA. High count 7/28 Hennepin (21) CMB.
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [20 North, 17 South] No reports from Southwest; observed in all other regions including 6/3 Goodhue WOS, 7/27 Houston CLW. First county breeding record from *Sherburne* PLJ.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [26 North, 29 South] Reported throughout state. First county breeding records from *Clay* MRN, *Traverse* DPG, *Chisago* RZi.
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [25 North, 23 South] Found in all regions except Southwest.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [6 North] Reported from North-central, Northeast, plus 6/9 Kittson RMD.
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [13 North, 30 South] Reported statewide. First county breeding records from *Le Sueur* ABL, *Carver* JCy.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [4 North] Unusual observation 6/27 Mille Lacs (sitting on prey (rabbit), then flushed along county road) ASC. All other reports: 6/1 St. Louis KRE, 6/24 Aitkin KCR, 7/8 Cook MCBS, 7/10 St. Louis TD.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [5 North, 15 South] All north reports: Beltrami, Cass, Otter Tail, Douglas, Mille



Ruffed Grouse



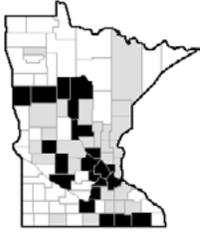
Spruce Grouse



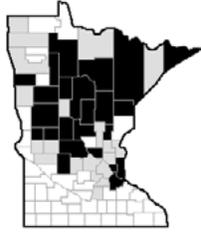
Sharp-tailed Grouse



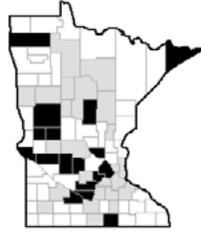
Greater
Prairie-Chicken



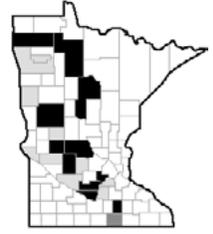
Wild Turkey



Common Loon



Pied-billed Grebe



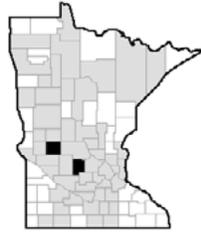
Red-necked Grebe



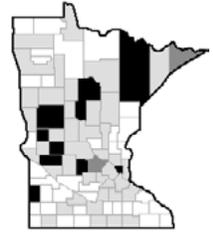
Eared Grebe



Western Grebe



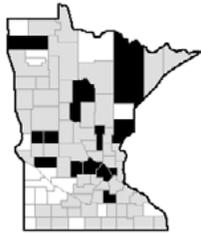
American White Pelican



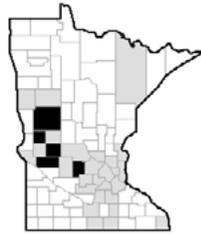
Double-crested
Cormorant



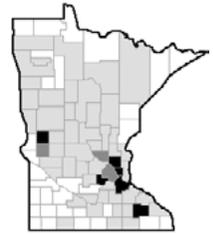
Least Bittern



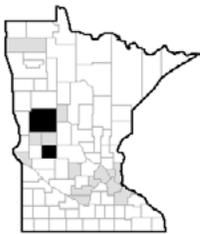
Great Blue Heron



Great Egret



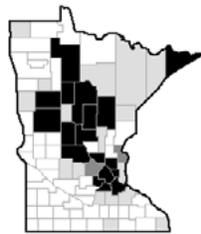
Green Heron



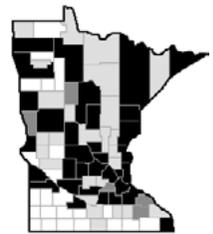
Black-crowned
Night-Heron



Turkey Vulture

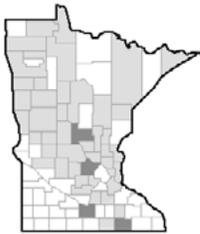


Osprey

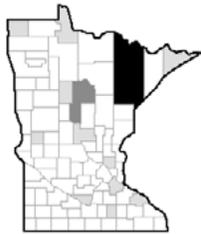


Bald Eagle

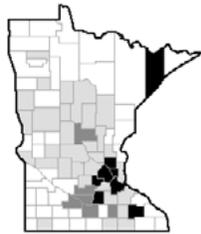
- Lacs. Found in central and southern regions except Southwest. First county breeding records from *Douglas fide* BBA, *Houston* KAK.
- Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus*) — [19 North, 12 South] Seen in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding record from *Sherburne* PLJ. Unusual summer location 6/14 Steele ChH.
- Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [1 North, 5 South] Only north report: 6/24 Clay (2) MJB. All south: Dakota, Rice, Steele, Freeborn, Mower.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [25 North, 41 South] Found throughout state. First county breeding record from *Rock* RMD.
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [29 North, 43 South] Seen throughout state. First county breeding records for *Pope* RPR, *Douglas* RPR, *Grant* RPR, *Blue Earth* ChH.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [9 North, 2 South] Reported from all northern regions plus 7/11 Hennepin LS, 7/25 Hennepin BAF and new summer record 6/14 **Chisago** (near Stark) DAB. First county breeding record from *Roseau fide* BBA.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [4 North, 6 South] Found in all regions except West-central, Southwest. Late spring migrant (non-breeding bird?) 6/2 Lake of the Woods MHK. Potential early fall migrants 7/26 Marshall JMJ, 7/27 Meeker DMF.
- Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [7 North] All reports: Kittson, Marshall, Red Lake, Polk, Mahnomen, Cass (Swamp L.), Aitkin (McGregor Marsh). All counts but one were of fewer than four individuals.
- Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) — [17 North, 15 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding record from *Carver* JCy. High count 7/4 Anoka (6) DWK.
- Sora** (*Porzana carolina*) — [24 North, 19 South] Observed in all regions. First county breeding records for *Douglas* RPR, *Sherburne* PLJ, *Clay* PaS.
- Common Moorhen** (*Gallinula chloropus*) — [2 South] Pair with 8 young at *Sherburne* N.W.R. (Big Bluestem Pool) m.ob. Only other report: 6/13 Sibley ph. MSw.
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [7 North, 14 South] Observed in all regions except North-central and Southeast. Presumably more widespread than reported.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [27 North, 19 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest. New summer record 6/29 Swift (2) RMD. All observations in South-central, Southeast: 6/11 Mower (CR 2) PMA, 6/16 Mower (CR 61) JEM, 6/28–30 Le Sueur JCC, JLO, TAT, 7/16 Freeborn (adults with fledged young) RoJ, 7/25 Steele (Rice Lake S.P.) MJB. First county breeding records for *Dakota* MSw, *Freeborn fide* BBA, *Itasca fide* BBA, *Mahnomen* DBM, *Mower* MCBS, *Wadena fide* BBA, *Kandiyohi* RPR, *Sherburne* PLJ.
- Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [3 North, 2 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/3 Stearns RPR; late north 6/3 Cass (2) BAW. All counts <6 birds.
- American Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [2 North, 4 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/7 Kandiyohi (1) PCC, 6/9 Dakota (2) JPM, ADS; late north 6/2–3 St. Louis LS, PHS. Also in full alternate plumage, but probably a record early fall migrant, was an adult at Haydenville W.M.A. **7/5, 7/12** Lac qui Parle PCC; by 7/26 this individual showed prebasic molt, supporting its classification as southbound (but see **The Loon** 74:65–82). Further evidence of early fall migration or breeding failure was provided by single molting adults 7/18–19 Dakota JPM, DWK, 7/31 Marshall PHS, JMJ.
- Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [6 North, 11 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/8 Brown (1) BTS, 6/9 Dakota (3) ADS, JPM; late north 6/12 (4), 6/13 (1) Marshall PHS, JMJ. Mid-summer record 6/30 Lac qui Parle (1) PCC. Southbound migrants: early north 7/26 Douglas (2) PCC, early south 7/15 Grant (2) LBF, 7/18 Kandiyohi (1) DWK. High count 7/31 Marshall (65 at Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, JMJ.
- Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*) — [1 South] Only report: 7/31 Rice TFB.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [29 North, 46 South] Reported statewide. First county breeding record from *Mower* PMA. High count 7/26 Lac qui Parle (1,088) PCC.
- American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [1 North, 2 South] Only north report: 6/12 Marshall (2, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, JMJ. Reported throughout season in Big Stone



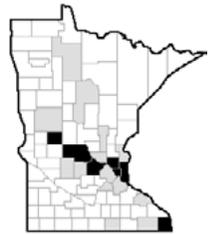
Northern Harrier



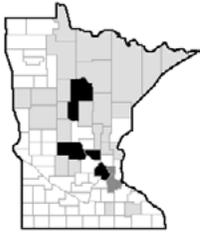
Sharp-shinned Hawk



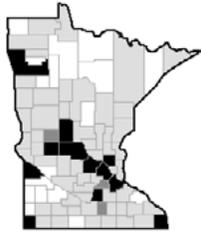
Cooper's Hawk



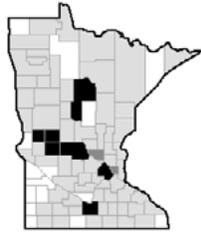
Red-shouldered Hawk



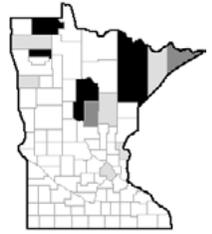
Broad-winged Hawk



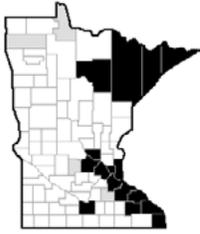
Red-tailed Hawk



American Kestrel



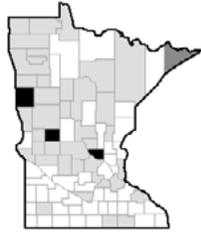
Merlin



Peregrine Falcon



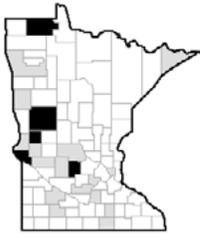
Virginia Rail



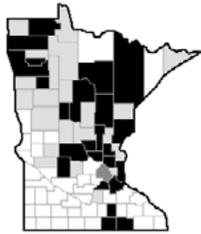
Sora



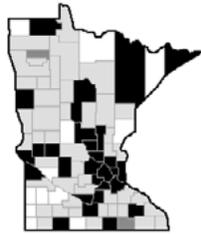
Common Moorhen



American Coot



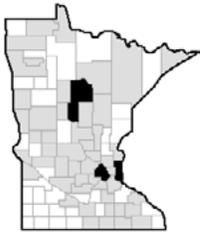
Sandhill Crane



Killdeer



American Avocet



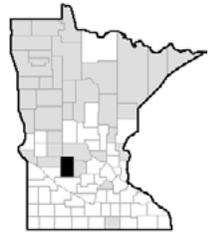
Spotted Sandpiper



Upland Sandpiper

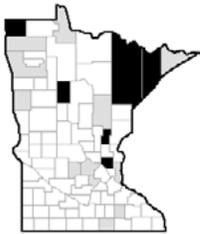


Marbled Godwit

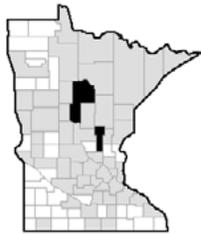


Wilson's Snipe

- (max. 7) PCC, m.ob., 6/20 Lac qui Parle (1, Salt L.) PCC.
- Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*) — [20 North, 32 South] Seen in all regions except Southwest. First juvenile 7/12 Big Stone (1) PCC. High count 7/26 Big Stone (29) PCC.
- Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria*) — [5 North, 18 South] Southbound migrants: early north 7/15 Grant (1) LBF; early south 7/5 Lac qui Parle (6) PCC, 7/9 Meeker DMF. High count 7/26 Douglas (26) PCC.
- Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [5 North, 9 South] Northbound migrants: no north data; late south 6/7 Brown (1) BTS. Southbound migrants: early north 7/11 Otter Tail DPG; early south 6/30 Big Stone (2), Lac qui Parle (2) PCC, Faribault (1) MCBS. High count 7/31 Marshall (50, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, JMJ.
- Willet** (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [4 South] All reports: 7/16 Kandiyohi DMF, 7/21 Brown (2) BTS, Rice TFB, 7/26 Big Stone PCC.
- Lesser Yellowlegs** (*Tringa flavipes*) — [10 North, 19 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/7 Big Stone, Brown, Kandiyohi; no north data. Southbound migrants: early north 7/4 Lake (1) JWJ, 7/6 Grant LS; early south 6/19 Blue Earth (1) ChH, 6/20 Big Stone (1), Kandiyohi (1) PCC. First juvenile 7/26 Big Stone (1) PCC. High count 7/31 Marshall (146, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, JMJ.
- Upland Sandpiper** (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [5 North, 14 South] Found in all regions except North-central. Unusual location 6/23 Cook (fly-by) RPR. First county breeding record from *Pope* DPG.
- Whimbrel** (*Numenius phaeopus*) — [1 North] All reports refer to northbound migrants at Park Point, Duluth: 6/1–2 (5) KRE, LS, PHS, 6/13 (3) LS.
- Hudsonian Godwit** (*Limosa haemastica*) — [1 South] Only report: northbound migrants 6/1 Kandiyohi (11, Olson L. W.M.A.) DBW.
- Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*) — [11 North, 6 South] Observed in Northwest, North-central, West-central, Central. Unusual report 6/6 St. Louis (seen in flight and vocalized at 40th Ave West, Duluth) PHS. High counts 6/12 Marshall (32, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, JMJ, 6/4 Clay (24, Felton Prairie area) CMB. First juvenile 7/12 Lac qui Parle PCC.
- Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*) — [4 North, 4 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/4 Pope (3) AXH, 6/7 Big Stone (1) PCC; late north 6/8 Mille Lacs (1) CRM, 6/10, 6/13 Marshall (1) RMD, PHS. High count 6/3 Cass (11, Pelican Island) BAW.
- Red Knot** (*Calidris canutus*) — [1 North] All reports: 6/1–4 St. Louis (max. 3 at Park Point, Duluth) KRE *et al.*
- Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*) — [2 North, 2 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/3 (11), 6/7 Brown BTS; late north 6/3 Cass (1) BAW, 6/7 St. Louis (15) LAV. Southbound migrants: no north data; early south 7/17 (1), 7/21 (1) Brown BTS. High count 6/2 St. Louis (46 at Park Point, Duluth) PHS.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Calidris pusilla*) — [5 North, 18 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/20 Kandiyohi (1), Lac qui Parle (2), Yellow Medicine (1) PCC; late north 6/13 Marshall (9) PHS, JMJ, 6/14 St. Louis (5) PHS. Southbound migrants: north dates not representative; early south 7/5 Lac qui Parle (1), Swift (1) PCC. High counts 6/7 Lac qui Parle (219) PCC, 6/7 Kandiyohi (137) PCC.
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [10 North, 23 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/5 Dakota DAB, 6/11 Brown (one identified by plumage and call) BTS; late north 6/6 Cook (2) RBJ, MHe. Mid-summer reports: 6/20 Kandiyohi (1) PCC. Southbound migrants: 6/30 Lac qui Parle (1) PCC, Faribault (1) MCBS, 7/4 Hennepin SLC, 7/5 total of 24 birds in 3 counties PCC. High counts 7/26 Lac qui Parle (148) and Big Stone (129) PCC.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [6 North, 15 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/20 Kandiyohi (16) PCC, 6/30 Big Stone (2) PCC; late north 6/24 Clay (2) MJB. High counts 6/7 Lac qui Parle (457) PCC, 6/7 Kandiyohi (322) PCC, 6/7 Brown (220, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS.
- Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*) — [3 North, 12 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/7 Big Stone (1) and Lac qui Parle (3) PCC, 6/10 Brown (1) BTS; late north 6/12 (2), 6/13 (1) Marshall PHS, JMJ. Southbound migrants: early north 7/11 Cass (1) BAW, 7/17 Lake (5) JWJ; early south 7/8 Blue Earth (1) ChH, 7/12 Brown (1) BTS, Lac qui Parle (4) PCC.



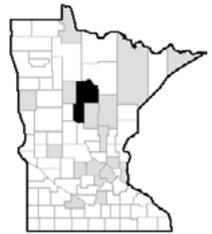
American Woodcock



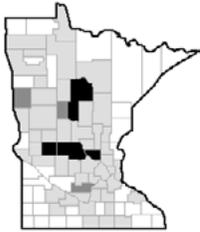
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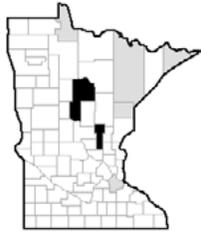
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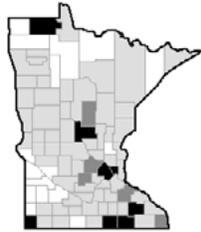
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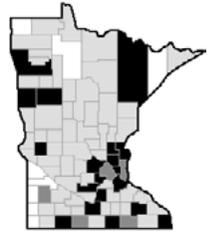
Black Tern



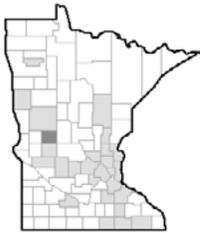
Common Tern



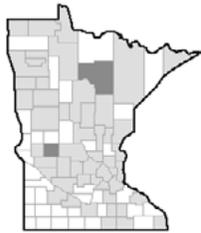
Rock Pigeon



Mourning Dove



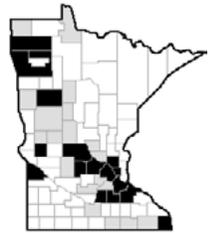
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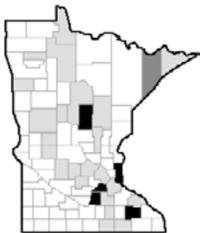
Black-billed Cuckoo



Eastern Screech-Owl



Great Horned Owl



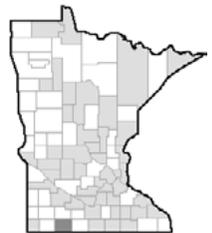
Barred Owl



Short-eared Owl



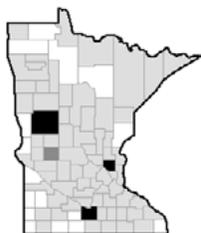
Northern Saw-whet Owl



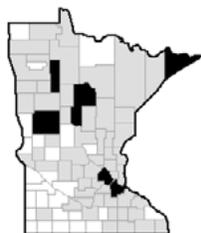
Common Nighthawk



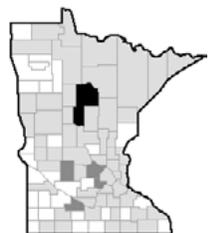
Whip-poor-will



Chimney Swift

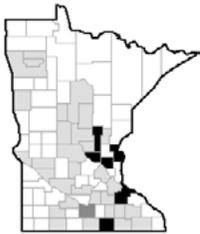


Ruby-throated Hummingbird

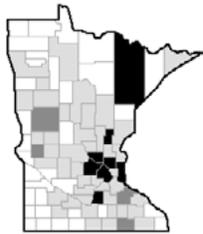


Belted Kingfisher

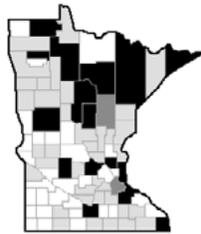
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [3 North, 17 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/13 Big Stone (1) and Lac qui Parle (2) PCC; late north 6/12 Marshall (3) PHS, JMJ. Mid-summer reports **6/19** Blue Earth (2) ChH, **6/20** Kandiyohi (4), Lac qui Parle (4) and Yellow Medicine (2) PCC, probably represented the end of spring migration and if so, would be exceptionally late according to Bardon (*The Loon* 74:65–82); note that an injured bird with disheveled plumage **6/30** Lac qui Parle PCC was at the same location in Arena Twp. as 4 birds 10 days earlier. Southbound migrants: early north 7/18 Wilkin HDD; early south 7/10 Rice (1) FVS, 7/11 Meeker DMF, 7/12 total of 48 birds in 3 counties PCC, BTS. High counts 7/26 Lac qui Parle (188) and Big Stone (59) PCC.
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*) — [4 North, 16 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/13 in 3 counties, 6/20 Yellow Medicine (1) PCC; late north 6/12 Marshall (3) PHS, JMJ, 6/14 St. Louis (1) PHS. High count 6/1 Kandiyohi (275, Olson L. WPA) DBW.
- Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*) — [1 North, 13 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/12 Lac qui Parle PLJ, 6/13 Yellow Medicine (1) PCC; late north 6/2 Crow Wing (1) JSB. Southbound migrants: early south 6/30 Faribault MCBS, 7/5 Big Stone (5) and Lac qui Parle (1) PCC. High count 7/21 Brown (45) BTS.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** (*Tryngites subruficollis*) — [1 South] Only report: 7/26 Lac qui Parle (1) PCC.
- Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [3 North, 12 South] Only northbound migrants: 6/1 Kandiyohi (2) DBW. Southbound migrants: early north 7/18 Wilkin HDD; early south 7/8 Blue Earth (2) ChH. High count 7/31 Marshall (14) PHS, JMJ.
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [26 North, 10 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest, Southeast. High count 7/31 Marshall (**136** at Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, JMJ.
- American Woodcock** (*Scolopax minor*) — [9 North, 6 South] Found in all regions except West-central, Southwest. All south reports: Wright, Carver, Scott, Washington, Freeborn, Dodge.
- Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [7 North, 13 South] Found in all regions except North-central, Southwest, Southeast. First juvenile 7/5 Lac qui Parle (1) PCC. High count 7/26 Lac qui Parle (37) PCC.
- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [1 North, 4 South] Northbound migrants: late south 6/6 Brown (1) BTS, 6/7 Lac qui Parle (5) PCC. Southbound migrants: early north 7/19 Grant LBF; early south 7/14 Brown (3) BTS, 7/18 Hennepin (1) JCC.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [6 North] Observed 6/2 Lake of the Woods *vide* JMJ. Late north migrants 6/8 Mille Lacs (2) RBJ, 6/9 St. Louis (1) PHS. Non-breeding or summering bird 6/24 Norman MJB. Potential southbound migrant 7/30 Otter Tail DST. High count 6/2 St. Louis (84, Interstate Island W.M.A., Duluth) PHS.
- Little Gull** (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) — [1 North] Only report: 6/4 St. Louis (adult in Duluth Harbor) LBE.
- LAUGHING GULL** (*Leucophaeus atricilla*) — [1 South] Thirteenth state record and first occurrence since 1997. Adult in alternate plumage 7/27 Houston (Upper Mississippi N.W.F.R., Pool 8) †CLW.
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [7 North, 10 South] Found in all western and central regions. Only reports from eastern regions: 7/18 (90), 7/24–25 (max. 2) Hennepin (Purgatory Creek R.A., Eden Prairie) SLC, BAF *et al.*
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [24 North, 29 South] Reported from all regions.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [6 North, 3 South] Reported from Cass, St. Louis, Lake, Cook, Mille Lacs, Kanabec in north. All south reports: 6/3 Goodhue (2) WOS, 6/8 Meeker (1) DMF, plus scattered reports from Hennepin.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [9 North, 9 South] Observed in all regions except Southwest, Southeast. Reported throughout season in Hennepin (Purgatory Creek R.A.) m.ob., including high count 6/1 (132) DWK. Summering this far south is most unusual, but adults found there 15 dates in June and 18 dates in July; longest interval without reports between 6/23 (5) and 6/30 (25). Additional mid-summer records south 6/30 Pope RMD, 7/2 Le Sueur



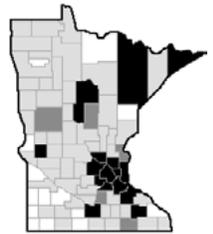
Red-headed Woodpecker



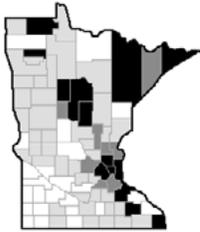
Red-bellied Woodpecker



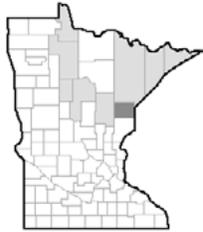
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker



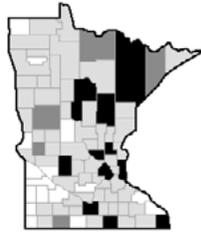
Downy Woodpecker



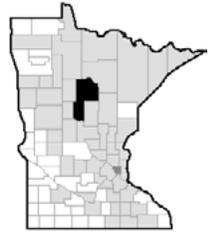
Hairy Woodpecker



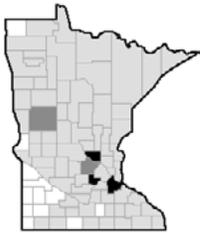
Black-backed Woodpecker



Northern Flicker



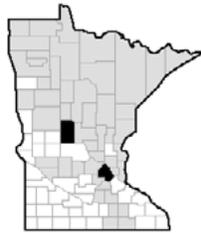
Pileated Woodpecker



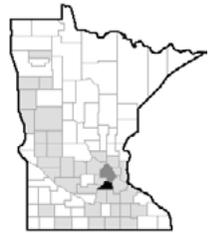
Eastern Wood-Pewee



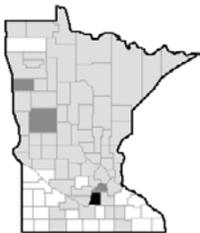
Acadian Flycatcher



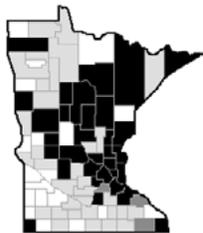
Alder Flycatcher



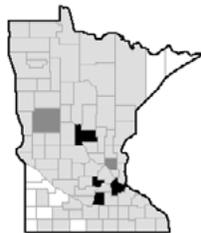
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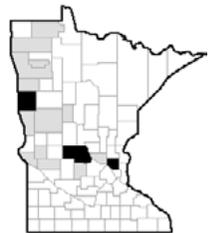
Least Flycatcher



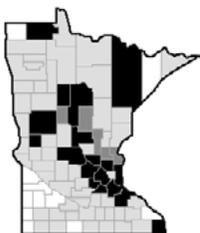
Eastern Phoebe



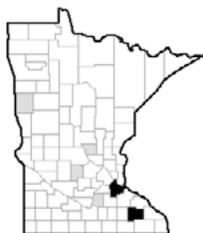
Great Crested Flycatcher



Western Kingbird



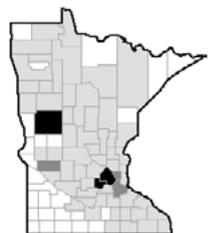
Eastern Kingbird



Loggerhead Shrike

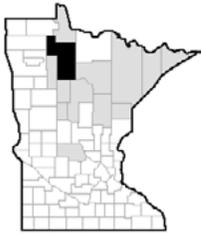


Bell's Vireo

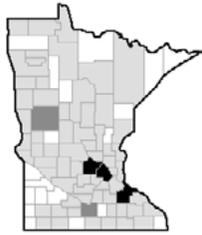


Yellow-throated Vireo

- JLO. Probable southbound migrants 7/27 Brown (1) BTS, 7/28 Washington CRM.
- Black Tern** (*Chlidonias niger*) — [22 North, 32 South] Reported from all regions except Northeast.
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [6 North, 1 South] Found in Lake of the Woods, Cass, St. Louis, Cook, Mille Lacs. Unusual report away from known breeding locations 6/13 Carlton RBW. Late south migrants 6/4 Dakota (12, Black Dog L.) ADS.
- Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*) — [10 North, 14 South] Found in all regions except Southeast.
- POMARINE JAEGER** (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) — [1 North] Eighteenth state record and first for summer season 6/3 St. Louis (2 observed from boat on Lake Superior, about a mile off Park Point, Duluth) †JLK.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [28 North, 43 South] Reported statewide. First county breeding records from *Freeborn fide* BBA, *Mower fide* BBA, *Rock* AXH, *Olmsted* CHA.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [1 North, 11 South] Only north report: 6/21 Otter Tail (Perham) KRE *et al.* New city location 6/4 Meeker (Darwin) DMF. Reported from known locations in Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Fillmore, Mower, Renville, Rice, Stevens, Swift.
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [31 North, 46 South] Found throughout state.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [6 North, 21 South] Observed in all regions except Southwest, Northeast. All north reports: Red Lake, Clay, Otter Tail, Douglas, Aitkin, Kanabec.
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [23 North, 29 South] Found throughout state. High counts 6/3 Blue Earth (4) ALD, 6/8 Mille Lacs (3) RBJ.
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [1 North, 5 South] Only north report: 7/25 Mille Lacs ASc. Also reported from Stevens, Lyon, Blue Earth, Hennepin, Dakota. First county breeding record from *Blue Earth* ALD.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) — [12 North, 16 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest, Northeast. First county breeding records from *Stevens* MKu, *Houston* KAK.
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [12 North, 15 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest. Unusual location 6/19 Norman (near Frenchman's Bluff S.N.A.) KRE *et al.* First county breeding records from *Le Sueur* RMD, *Scott* BAF.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [2 North] All reports: 6/2, 6/7, 6/9 St. Louis (McDavitt Rd, Sax-Zim Bog) KRE *et al.*, 6/24 St. Louis (east of Meadowlands) DWa, 7/7 Lake of the Woods JMj, SAS.
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [1 North] Only report: 6/2 Lake of the Woods MHK.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [6 North, 1 South] All north reports: Kittson, Marshall, Polk (nest found 6/17, DWa), Pennington (4), 7/3 Cass (flying over Lake Winnibigoshish) DAY, 7/17 Douglas (near Lake Osakis) JPE. Only south report: 7/12 Wabasha OWB.
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [13 North, 34 South] Reported from all regions of state. High count 6/9 Stearns (12) HHD.
- Whip-poor-will** (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) — [5 North, 7 South] Scattered reports from Northwest, North-central, Central, East-central, and Southeast regions.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [27 North, 44 South] Seen throughout state. First county breeding records for *Blue Earth* ChH, *Otter Tail* RP.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) — [27 North, 34 South] Found statewide. First county breeding records from *Cook* MJB, *Hennepin* RLR.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [24 North, 33 South] Reported from all regions of state.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [11 North, 26 South] Reported from all regions except Northeast. First county breeding records for *Freeborn fide* BBA, *Goodhue* PaS, *Chisago* LS. High count 6/22 Anoka (45 adults, Cedar Creek S.N.A.) *fide* ALD; a total of 22 nests was found by the Red-headed Woodpecker Recovery Program in June and early July, compared to 18 nests in Summer 2008.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [18 North, 36 South] Found in all regions of state. Unusual summer location 6/14 *Cook fide* DAC. First county breeding



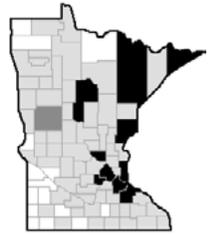
Blue-headed Vireo



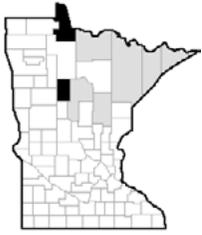
Warbling Vireo



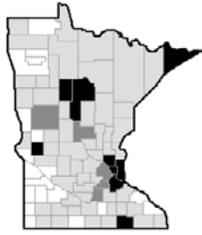
Philadelphia Vireo



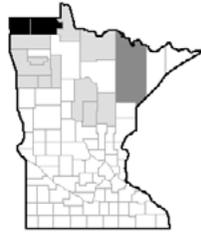
Red-eyed Vireo



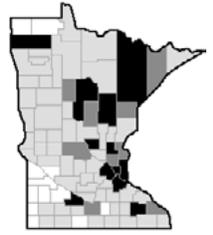
Gray Jay



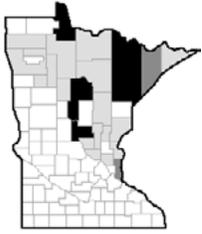
Blue Jay



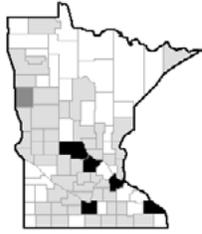
Black-billed Magpie



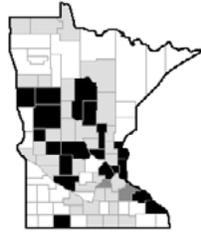
American Crow



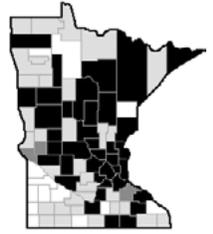
Common Raven



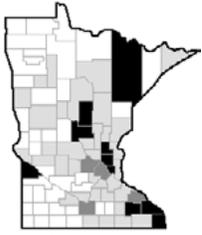
Horned Lark



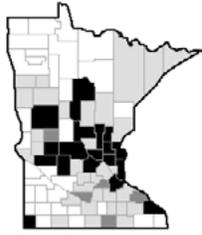
Purple Martin



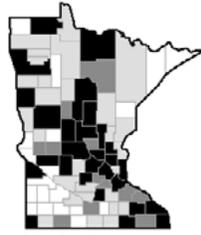
Tree Swallow



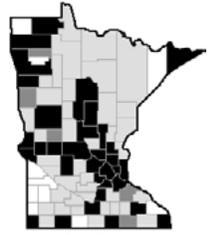
Northern Rough-winged Swallow



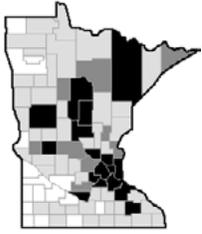
Bank Swallow



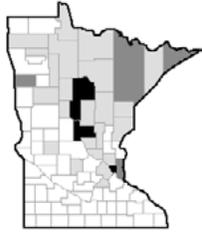
Cliff Swallow



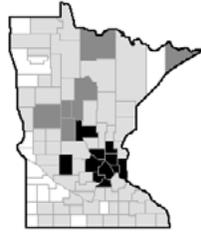
Barn Swallow



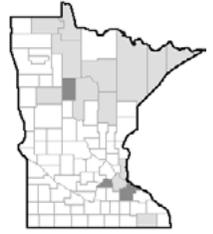
Black-capped Chickadee



Red-breasted Nuthatch

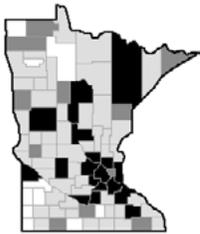


White-breasted Nuthatch

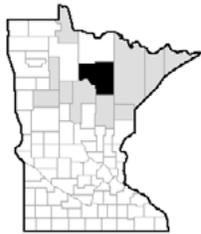


Brown Creeper

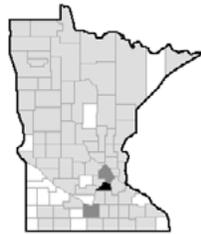
- records from *Kanabec* CAM, *St. Louis* (Morgan Park, 2 adults feeding fledged young) ph. MLH.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [26 North, 30 South] Observed in all regions of state.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [30 North, 43 South] Seen statewide. First county breeding record for *Stevens* MKu.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [29 North, 34 South] Reported throughout state. First county breeding record from *Roseau* fide JMJ.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — No reports.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [8 North] Reported from Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Hubbard, Cass, Aitkin, St. Louis, Lake, Cook.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [30 North, 41 South] Found throughout state. First county breeding records for *Freeborn* fide BBA, *Isanti* JZe.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [25 North, 26 South] Observed in all regions of state. Only observation in Southwest region: 7/3 Redwood HHD.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [12 North, 11 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest. Late south migrants 6/13 Washington (Falls Creek S.N.A.) PEB, 6/20 Hennepin (Golden Valley) ALD. Singing male 6/26, 7/7–29 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R., Blue Hills Trail) DAC, RBJ, ASc, m.ob. Potential early fall migrant 7/25 Washington (William O'Brien S.P.) DBM.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [32 North, 43 South] Statewide. High count 6/13 Brown (25, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [7 North, 5 South] Reported from North-central, Northeast, Central, East-central. Late south migrants (vocalizing) 6/3 Carver †WCM, Dakota ADS, 6/3, 6/4 Mower MCBS, 6/9 Hennepin (Veterans Memorial Park, Richfield) SLC. Early southbound migrant 7/27 Hennepin (Hyland P.R.) †SLC.
- Acadian Flycatcher** (*Empidonax virescens*) — [6 South] High count 6/21 Fillmore (4–5 birds heard and seen on Fern Loop Trail, Forestville S.P.) JWH. Also reported from Scott (first territory at Murphy-Hanrehan P.R. since 2006, BAF), Dakota (failed nest at Ritter Farm Park, JPM), Washington (Falls Creek S.N.A.), Hennepin (Elm Creek P.R., SLC), Rice (Nerstrand Big Woods S.P.).
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [29 North, 20 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest. Late south (away from known breeding range, vocalizing) 6/10 Kandiyohi, Swift RPR. High counts 6/6 Koochiching (10) AXH, 6/14 Kanabec (10+) SPS. At least 7 territories in 0.5 mile stretch of scrubby sumac and dogwood upland at Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., Scott BAF. First county breeding records from *Hennepin* RLR, *Todd* BWF.
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [8 North, 29 South] Found in all central and southern regions. All north reports from western regions including Pennington, Norman, Mahnomen, Clay. High count 7/26 Hennepin (6) WCM. First county breeding record from *Scott* BAF.
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [33 North, 31 South] Reported statewide. First county breeding record from *Le Sueur* WCM.
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [26 North, 42 South] Observed throughout.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [32 North, 45 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding record from *Carver* JCy.
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [9 North, 7 South] Seen in Northwest, West-central, Central, plus Wadena, Anoka. Four nests documented in Anoka AXH.
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [32 North, 44 South] Reported throughout.
- SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER** (*Tyrannus forficatus*) — [2 South] Two reports: 6/26 Sibley (south of Henderson) ph. LAR, LER, 7/25+ **Dodge** (Ellington Twp.) MaM, ph. †DAB, †CMB, ph. †DWK, †LS, m.ob.
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [1 North, 5 South] All north reports: 6/4, 7/4 Clay CMB, LS. South reports from Benton, Meeker, Le Sueur, Dakota, Olmsted. High count 6/11 Dakota (7) JLO.
- Bell's Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*) — [5 South] All reports: Dakota (Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A.), Hennepin (L. Nokomis), Goodhue (Frontenac S.P.), Mower (Cartney W.M.A., Wild Indigo S.N.A.), Dodge (Pheasants Forever W.M.A.).



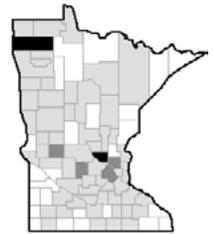
House Wren



Winter Wren



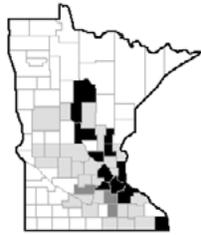
Sedge Wren



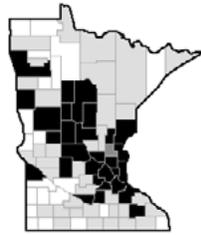
Marsh Wren



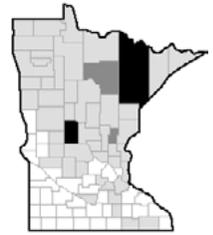
Golden-crowned Kinglet



Blue-gray Gnatcatcher



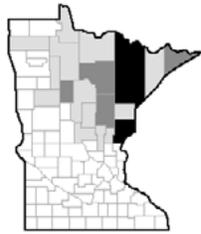
Eastern Bluebird



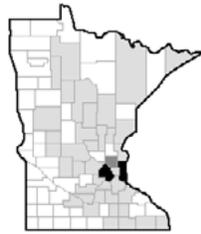
Veery



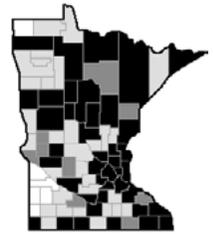
Swainson's Thrush



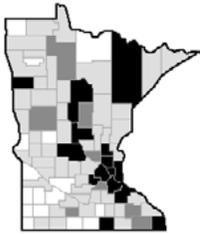
Hermit Thrush



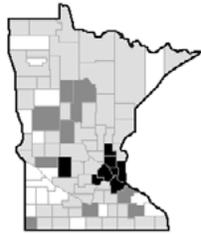
Wood Thrush



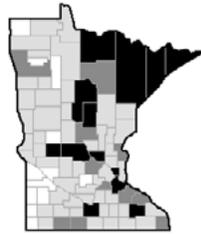
American Robin



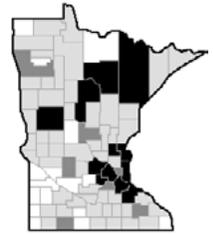
Gray Catbird



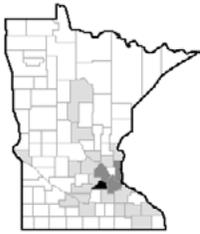
Brown Thrasher



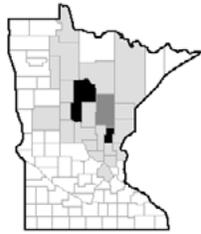
European Starling



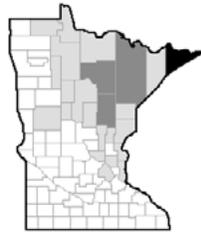
Cedar Waxwing



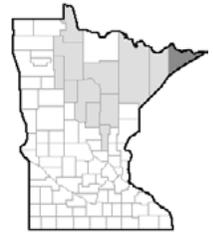
Blue-winged Warbler



Golden-winged Warbler



Nashville Warbler



Northern Parula



Bell's Vireo, 21 June 2009, Dakota County.
Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.



**Northern Mockingbird, 16 July 2009, Wash-
ington County.** Photo by David A. Cahlander.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [24 North, 37 South] Observed in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding record from *Hennepin* RLR. High count 7/11 Scott (12, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) — [12 North, 1 South] Found in North-central, Northeast. Late south migrant (median 5/31) 6/7 Stearns HHD. First county breeding record from *Beltrami* *vide* BBA.

Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) — [25 North, 45 South] Reported statewide. High count 7/7 Hennepin (13, Westwood Hills N.C.) ALD. First county breeding record for *Goodhue* PaS.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [4 North] All reports: Lake of the Woods, St. Louis, Lake, Cook.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [30 North, 42 South] Found throughout state. First county breeding records for *Carver* JCy, *Goodhue* WOS.

Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [8 North] Seen in North-central, Northeast. Juveniles seen 6/3 Koochiching AXH, 6/13, 6/20 St. Louis TD, JCC.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [28 North, 40 South] Reported from all regions. Short-tailed fledgling still begging for food 7/28 Cass MRN. Other first county breeding records from *Cook* ARu, *Stevens* MKu.

Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*) — [14 North] Observed in Northwest and North-

central plus St. Louis. Unusual summer record: 7/22 Crow Wing (2 adults with 5 young, Spruce Grove Rd, Dean Lake Twp.) JSB. High count 7/23 Kittson (19) LW.

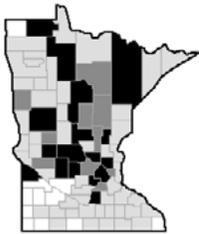
American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [32 North, 43 South] Found statewide. High count 7/10 St. Louis (131, Sax) EEO.

Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) — [19 North, 4 South] Seen in North-central, Northeast and new summer record: 6/19 Benton (2 adults, 1 begging young at Englund Ecotone S.N.A.) RBJ, DAC. All other south reports: Sherburne, Anoka, Chisago. First county breeding record from *Morrison* RPR.

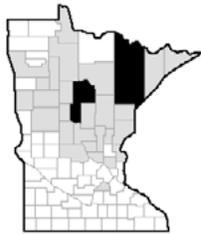
Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [17 North, 36 South] Reported from all regions of state. Unusual report 6/6 Cook (CR 7, probably a late migrant) JCG. First county breeding record for *Blue Earth* ChH. High count 7/9 Mower (36) RBJ.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) — [20 North, 34 South] Seen in all regions except Northeast. First county breeding record for *Jackson* *vide* BBA. In well-managed colony along U.S. Highway 212, 45 pairs on eggs 6/10 Renville *vide* RPR. Colony of 47 active nests 6/24 Crow Wing MRN. RSF reported that colonies in the Willmar area suffered 20–25% chick mortality after a cool snap in mid-July, probably due to starvation; high mortality was also reported at some colonies in eastern Minnesota *vide* RSF.

Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [31



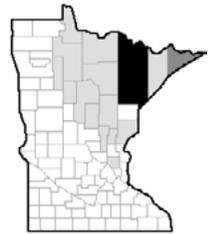
Yellow Warbler



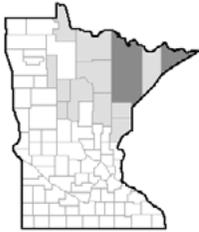
Chestnut-sided Warbler



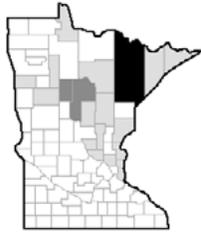
Magnolia Warbler



Yellow-rumped Warbler



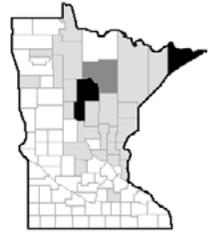
Black-throated Green Warbler



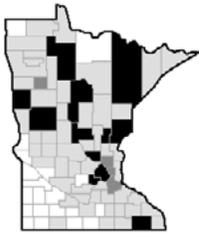
Pine Warbler



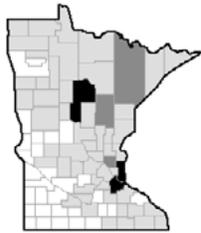
Cerulean Warbler



Black-and-white Warbler



American Redstart



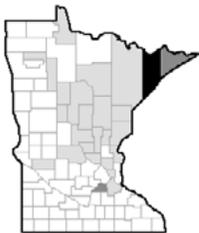
Ovenbird



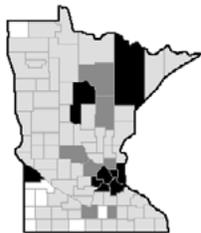
Northern Waterthrush



Louisiana Waterthrush



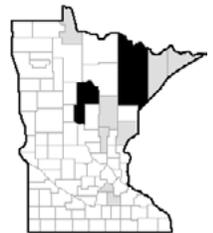
Mourning Warbler



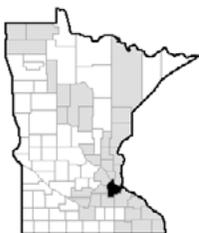
Common Yellowthroat



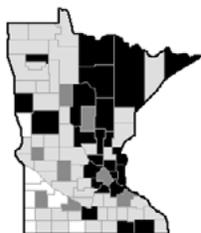
Hooded Warbler



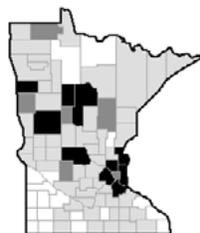
Canada Warbler



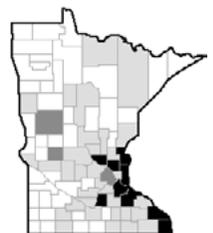
Eastern Towhee



Chipping Sparrow

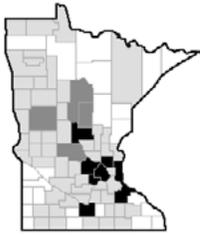


Clay-colored Sparrow

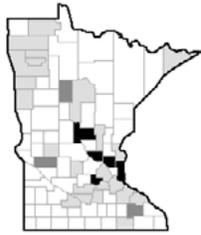


Field Sparrow

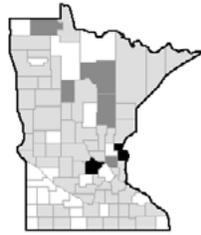
- North, 43 South] Observed throughout state. First county breeding records from *Blue Earth* ChH, *Douglas* fide BBA, *Freeborn* fide BBA.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [15 North, 33 South] Found in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding records from *Isanti* DPG, *Lac qui Parle* (bald and pink hours-old young in nest) AXH.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [18 North, 36 South] Seen throughout. First county breeding records from *Kanabec* DPG, *Chisago* AEK, *Isanti* DPG, *Otter Tail* RPR. High count 6/24 Washington (50) TEB.
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [27 North, 41 South] Reported statewide. First county breeding record for *Mower* fide BBA.
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [31 North, 46 South] Seen statewide. First county breeding record from *Scott* SWe. High count 6/24 Washington (20) TEB.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [30 North, 41 South] Observed throughout state. First county breeding records from *Nicollet* RMD, *Pope* RPR.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [3 North] All reports: small numbers in St. Louis, Lake, Cook.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [21 North, 9 South] Reported from all northern and central regions. First county breeding record for *Morrison* MRN. Exceptional number of south reports for summer; most unusual was 6/25 **Pope** fide BBA. Possible early fall migrant 7/26 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., not recorded this summer during many previous trips) BAF.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [28 North, 43 South] Found statewide. First county breeding records from *Carver* JCy, *Isanti* JZe.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [10 North, 4 South] Reported from all northern regions plus Scott, Washington, Dakota, Fillmore. At Murphy-Hanrehan was a singing male in a different territory 6/7, 6/21 Scott BAF. Unusually far south was one singing 6/21 Fillmore (Forestville S.P.) JWH.
- Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — No reports.
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [30 North, 46 South] Found throughout state. High count 7/11 Scott (31, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., north trails) BAF.
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) — [11 North] Only report from Northwest: 7/18 Becker HHD. All other reports from North-central and Northeast as far west as Lake of the Woods, Clearwater, Hubbard, and as far south as Cass, Aitkin, Carlton.
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*) — [31 North, 40 South] Reported in all regions of state. First county breeding record from *Scott* TRP.
- Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [24 North, 38 South] Seen statewide.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [11 North, 1 South] In north found in North-central, Northeast plus Mille Lacs, Pine. All south reports: singing along Blue Hill Trail 6/26, 7/18 ASc, followed by sighting of adult feeding fledged young 7/28 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) PLJ.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus calendula*) — [8 North] All reports from northern regions, including Marshall, Roseau in Northwest.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [7 North, 32 South] Observed as far north as Otter Tail, Wadena, Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Mille Lacs, Kanabec. First county breeding records for *Isanti* DPG, *Kanabec* SPS.
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [24 North, 42 South] Seen statewide. Most breeding evidence from nest boxes, but nest found in natural cavity 8 ft above ground in 20 ft dead aspen snag 6/11 Cass MRN.
- Veery** (*Catbarus fuscescens*) — [31 North, 19 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest. Only reports from South-central: Nicollet, Rice, Steele. First county breeding record for *Todd* DPG. High counts 6/13 Pine (26, Banning S.P.) JCy, 6/6 Koochiching (25) AXH.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush** (*Catbarus minimus*) — [1 South] Record late migrant 6/10 Hennepin (T. S. Roberts Sanctuary, no details) TAT.
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catbarus ustulatus*) — [8 North, 2 South] Seen in North-central, Northeast. Late south northbound migrant 6/4 Carver WCM. Early fall migrant 7/29 Sherburne RBW.



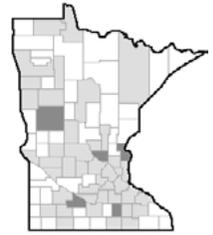
Vesper Sparrow



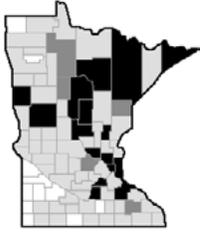
Lark Sparrow



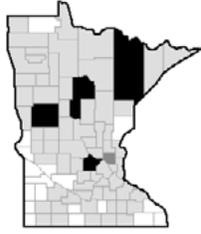
Savannah Sparrow



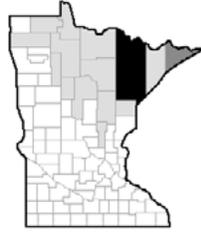
Grasshopper Sparrow



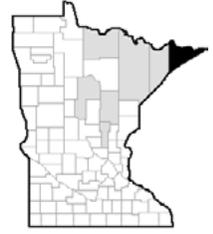
Song Sparrow



Swamp Sparrow



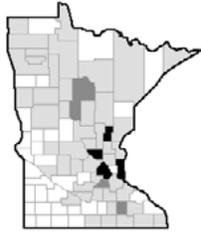
White-throated Sparrow



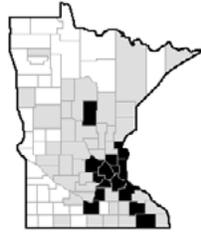
Dark-eyed Junco



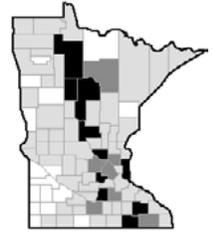
Chestnut-collared Longspur



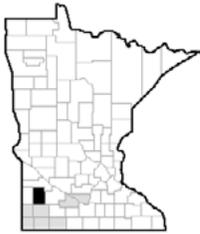
Scarlet Tanager



Northern Cardinal



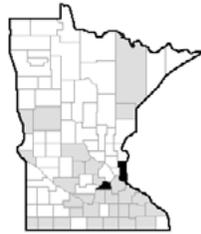
Rose-breasted Grosbeak



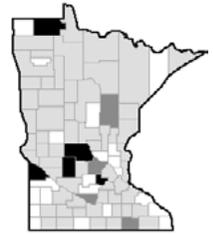
Blue Grosbeak



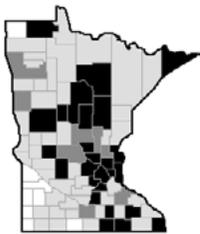
Indigo Bunting



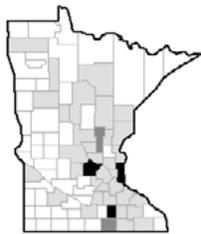
Dickcissel



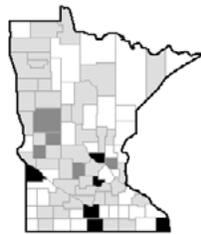
Bobolink



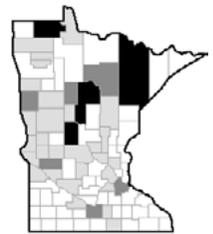
Red-winged Blackbird



Eastern Meadowlark

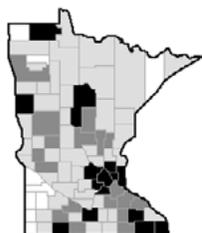


Yellow-headed Blackbird

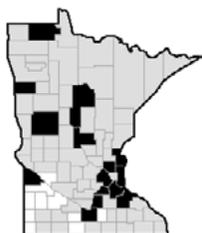


Brewer's Blackbird

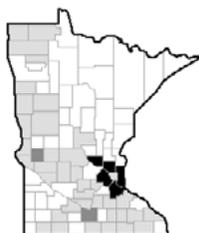
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catbarus guttatus*) — [19 North] Found in all northern regions plus Central and East-central. First county breeding record for *Pine* JCy.
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [14 North, 27 South] Found as far west as Otter Tail, Douglas, Pope in West-central region; none in Northwest, Southwest. High count 6/13 Pine (6, Banning S.P.) JCy.
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [33 North, 47 South] Observed throughout state. First county breeding records for *Renville* RPR, *Scott* TRP, *Wadena* fide BBA.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [29 North, 43 South] Reported from all regions of state. First county breeding records from *Freeborn* fide BBA, *Goodhue* WOS, *Isanti* JZe, *Norman* AXH. High count 7/18 Carver (8, Rapids L., Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy.
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [2 North, 4 South] All north reports: 6/6–12 St. Louis (Park Point, Duluth, probably same bird from late May at new location; its repertoire included excellent renditions of Belted Kingfisher, Northern Flicker and Eastern Phoebe) PHS, 6/20 Cass DAY. All south reports: one from spring through 6/23 Hennepin (MSP airport) m.ob.; one in Stillwater since 5/28 joined by second bird 7/8 Washington CMB, SSC, and last reported 7/16 m.ob.; 6/14 Wright HCT; 7/18 Blue Earth ChH.
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [28 North, 42 South] Found statewide.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [30 North, 44 South] Reported throughout state.
- American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*) — [1 North] Late spring migrant 6/5 Cook RBJ.
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [30 North, 41 South] Observed in all regions of state.
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora pinus*) — [2 North, 21 South] All north reports: 6/8 Morrison (Sky View Rd) CRM, 6/11 Cass ACo, 6/13 Cass (Pine River) BAW. New county record: 6/16 **Big Stone** RPR. Also found in East-central, South-central, Southeast. High counts 7/5 Scott (5) DWK, 7/18 Sibley (5, Vale W.M.A.) JCC.
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — [17 North, 6 South] Found in North-central, Northeast, Central, East-central. Only report from western regions: 7/21 Otter Tail CRM. First county breeding record for *Cass* MRN. High count 6/18 St. Louis (8) TPW.
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Vermivora peregrina*) — [7 North, 3 South] Late south migrants 6/4–5 Hennepin JCC, 6/7 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF. Unusual reports 6/25 St. Louis (Duluth, singing male near UMD) KRE, 7/29 St. Louis (same general location, same bird?) MLH. Early south fall migrant 7/27 Houston CLW.
- Nashville Warbler** (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) — [19 North, 5 South] Reported from North-central, Northeast, Central, East-central plus Roseau, Otter Tail. Unusual reports near southern periphery of breeding range 6/18 Hennepin (apparently territorial male at Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, 7/12 Washington (William O'Brien S.P.) JCC. Early south 7/28 Hennepin SLC. High count 6/25 St. Louis (20) TPW.
- Northern Parula** (*Parula americana*) — [12 North] Observed in North-central, Northeast, plus probable northbound migrant 6/6 Mille Lacs ASC.
- Yellow Warbler** (*Dendroica petechia*) — [33 North, 43 South] Found statewide.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) — [23 North, 6 South] Reported from all northern and central regions. All south reports: Stearns, Benton, Sherburne, Anoka, Chisago, Scott (territorial male at Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., BAF).
- Magnolia Warbler** (*Dendroica magnolia*) — [9 North] All observations within usual range in North-central and Northeast regions.
- Cape May Warbler** (*Dendroica tigrina*) — [5 North] Found in Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, Aitkin, St. Louis, Cook.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Dendroica caerulescens*) — [2 North] Observed in Lake (Crosby-Manitou S.P.), Cook. MCBS reported 125–131 males at 119 locations in Cook.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Dendroica coronata*) — [15 North, 1 South] Seen in North-central, Northeast, Central, East-central within usual summer range. Only south report: 6/14 Anoka TFO.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Dendroica virens*) — [13 North, 1 South] Reported in North-central, Northeast plus Pine.



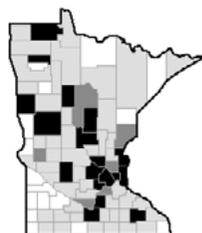
Common Grackle



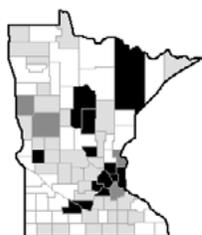
Brown-headed Cowbird



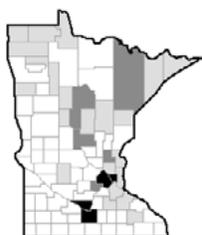
Orchard Oriole



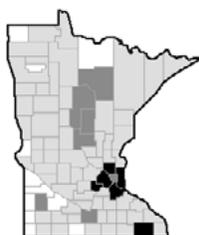
Baltimore Oriole



House Finch



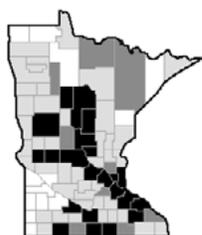
Pine Siskin



American Goldfinch



Evening Grosbeak



House Sparrow

Only south report: 7/8 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) JEP.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*) — [12 North] Reported in North-central, Northeast, plus Mille Lacs, Pine. High count 6/6 Koochiching (20) AXH.

Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*) — [14 North, 5 South] Reported from Northwest, North-central, Northeast, plus Mille Lacs, Pine. Slightly west of usual summer range 6/20 Norman LS. Also unusual were 7/7, 7/10, 7/13 Hennepin (Theodore Wirth Park) SLC.

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) — [4 North] Found in Cass, Aitkin, St. Louis, Cook.

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) — [2 North, 1 South] All reports: 6/2 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog, probable late spring migrant) KRE, 7/27 Itasca (near Grand Rapids, probable fall migrant) LBF. 7/26 Hennepin (Eden Prairie) SLC.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) — [4 North] Late north migrants 6/1 Cass (4) BAW, 6/2 Lake of the Woods MHK, 6/4 Cook RBJ, **6/10** Kittson RMD.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) —

[13 South] All reports: Stearns, Sherburne, Wright, Sibley, Carver, Scott, Dakota, Brown, Nicollet (adults observed with recently fledged young, WCM), Rice, Steele, Goodhue, Fillmore.

Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) — [19 North, 8 South] Observed in all regions except the Northwest, Southwest, and Southeast. Possible late migrant 6/2 Rice TFB. All other south reports: Stearns, Meeker, Sherburne, Isanti, Anoka, Chisago, Washington. High count 6/25 St. Louis (10) TPW.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [31 North, 37 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding records from Kanabec SPS, Beltrami *vide* BBA, Clay PaS, Pine EMH.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [8 South] Multiple reports in June from Nicollet (Traverse des Sioux Historic Site, 2 adults at presumed nesting cavity in tree stump) m.ob. High count 7/27 Houston (**12** at public access to Mississippi River bottoms) CLW. All other reports from Twin Cities 13-County Metro Area.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [27 North, 31 South] Observed in all regions except Southwest. High counts 6/6 Koochiching (30) AXH, 6/25 St. Louis (25) TPW.

Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus novebo-*

- racensis*) — [10 North, 1 South] Reported from all northern regions plus Mille Lacs. Late south migrants 6/1 Rice TFB, 6/11 Hennepin (Mound Springs Park) SLC.
- Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Seiurus motacilla*) — [1 North, 3 South] Only north report: 6/13 Pine (Banning S.P., Lower Hell's Gate Trail along Kettle River) †JCy. South reports from Chisago, Washington, Fillmore.
- Kentucky Warbler** (*Oporornis formosus*) — [2 South] All records: male on territory for 10th consecutive year through 6/11 Blue Earth (Williams N.P.) m.ob., 6/4 Mower (Lake Louise S.P.) MCBS.
- Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) — [9 North] Observed in North-central, Northeast, plus Pine. This species normally migrates through early June, but all observations within usual summer range except 6/17 Mille Lacs (Kathio S.P.) ASC.
- Mourning Warbler** (*Oporornis philadelphia*) — [17 North, 9 South] Reported from all northern regions, Central, East-central plus late south migrant (away from known breeding range) 6/4 Swift RMD. High count 6/25 St. Louis (5) TPW.
- Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [33 North, 46 South] Found statewide. High count 6/25 St. Louis (15) TPW. First county breeding record for *Scott* BAF.
- Hooded Warbler** (*Wilsonia citrina*) — [1 North, 6 South] New summer record: 6/14, 6/18 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve, Duluth) JoV, SCB, PHS. All south reports: 6/1 Carver (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake Unit) BBB, 6/1–13 Hennepin (Elm Creek P.R.) MRe, RLR, SLC, RLR, 6/4 Mower MCBS, through 6/9 Sherburne (near Elk River) PLJ, 7/2 Dakota (second confirmed breeding for Lebanon Hills R.P.) JPM, and throughout season at Murphy-Hanrehan P.R. (total of 31 territories, mostly in Scott, 3 nests found including one parasitized by cowbirds) BAF.
- Wilson's Warbler** (*Wilsonia pusilla*) — [3 North] Early June observations in Lake of the Woods, St. Louis, Cook may represent the tail end of spring migration. One in potential breeding habitat 7/3 Lake (Stony River FR, between Osier Creek and Wilbar Creek) BTS.
- Canada Warbler** (*Wilsonia canadensis*) — [8 North, 2 South] Observed in North-central, Northeast plus Mille Lacs, Pine. Late south migrants 6/1 Rice TFB, 6/14 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF; the latter sang 6–8 songs/minute for >30 minutes and may have been on territory at the southern limit of this species' breeding range. First county breeding record from *Cass* BAW.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** (*Icteria virens*) — [4 South] All reports: 5/31–6/2 Winona (Great River Bluffs S.P.) ANy, DBW, 6/5–10 Goodhue (Frontenac S.P.) JPE, WJS, 6/14 Washington (Afton S.P.) JPe and through 7/28 Hennepin (3, Hyland P.R.) ph. CMB, m.ob.
- Spotted Towhee** (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [1 North] New county record: 6/9 **Kittson** (singing male, Lake Bronson S.P.) ph. RMD.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [12 North, 22 South] Found in all regions except West-central, Southwest.
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [33 North, 45 South] Observed throughout state. First county breeding records from *Mower* PMA, *Scott* JEB.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [31 North, 37 South] Reported from all regions of state. First county breeding records from *Chisago* AXH, *Norman* ADS, *Hubbard* MAW, *Otter Tail* CBr.
- Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*) — [9 North, 36 South] Found in all regions of state. New county record: 6/6 **Koochiching** AXH. First county breeding records for *Chisago* AXH, *Dakota* SLP.
- Vesper Sparrow** (*Poocetes gramineus*) — [25 North, 39 South] Found throughout state. First county breeding record for *Blue Earth* ChH, *Wright* TRP, *Carver* JCy.
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [12 North, 19 South] Reported from Northwest, North-central, Central, South-central, Southeast plus unusual location 6/23 **Cook** (3 singing males along Old Gunflint Trail, west of Lake Iron Campground Road access in succession habitat recovering from forest fire) RPR. First county breeding records for *Morrison* RPR, *Carver* JCy, *Washington* TEB.
- Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [28 North, 36 South] Observed statewide. First county breeding records from *Chisago* AXH, *Wright* DPG.
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus saviannarum*) — [12 North, 37 South] Report-

- ed from all regions of state. High counts 7/14 Sherburne (10, Sherburne N.W.R. Auto Tour) ASC, 7/18 Carver (9, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake Unit) JCy.
- Henslow's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus henslowii*) — [1 North, 16 South] Only north report: 6/24 Clay (Buffalo River S.P. and Felton Prairie) MJB. South reports from Pope and Jackson in western regions, plus Scott, Carver, Hennepin, Dakota, Ramsey, Chicago, Washington, Goodhue, Dodge, Freeborn, Mower, Steele, Fillmore, Winona. All counts ≤3 birds.
- Le Conte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus leconteii*) — [15 North, 4 South] Found in all northern regions. All south reports: 6/2 Ramsey (Benson Prairie) ph. ALD, 6/5 Redwood RMD, 6/13 Meeker (Kingston South Twp.) DMF, 7/3 Wright (single male seen and heard over six week period) RLL. High count 7/3 Aitkin (8) ASC.
- Nelson's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) — [6 North] Reported from traditional locations in Polk, Mahanomen, Clay, Becker, Cass, Aitkin. All counts ≤3 birds.
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [32 North, 44 South] Observed statewide. First county breeding record for Scott JEB.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [7 North] Reported from Cass, Aitkin, Carlton, St. Louis, Cook plus new summer records: 6/3 Clearwater ACo, 6/11 Hubbard ACo.
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [31 North, 38 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding record from Otter Tail CBr.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [15 North] Reported from North-central, Northeast, plus Marshall, Roseau, Mille Lacs. High counts 6/6 Koochiching (15) AXH, 6/25 St. Louis (10) TPW.
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [2 South] Single late spring migrants 6/7 Big Stone (Otrey Twp.) CMi, Blue Earth (Good Thunder) JCN.
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [7 North] Observed sparingly within usual summer range: Cass, Koochiching, St. Louis, Lake, Cook, Aitkin, Mille Lacs.
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — [1 North] All reports from Clay (max. 6, Felton Prairie) m.ob.
- Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*) — [2 North, 1 South] All reports: 6/8 Aitkin (first-spring male, Gun Lake Rd feeder) WEN, 6/8 Crow Wing (Agate Lake Road, Deerwood Twp.) JSB, 6/28, **7/12–25** Washington (first-spring male, Afton S.P.) EHA, †DWK, v.t. JPS.
- Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga olivacea*) — [23 North, 30 South] Observed in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding records for Hennepin RLR, Washington DBM. High counts 6/4 Sherburne (10) ASC, 6/14 Nicollet (5) WCM.
- Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [16 North, 38 South] Seen statewide. Unusual report 6/12 Pennington (Thief River Falls) PHS. First county breeding records from Carver JCy, Scott JEB, Wright RLL, Crow Wing fide MRN, Scott JEB.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [28 North, 42 South] Reported from all regions of state. First county breeding records from Beltrami PBD, Mower fide BBA.
- Blue Grosbeak** (*Passerina caerulea*) — [7 South] One from spring through 6/28 **Nicollet** (gravel pits near Courtland) JCC, RBJ, LS. First county breeding record for Lyon RJS. Also found in Brown, Pipestone, Murray, Rock, Nobles, Jackson.
- LAZULI BUNTING** (*Passerina amoena*) — [1 South] New county record: 7/18 **Sibley** (male at Vale W.M.A.) †JCC.
- Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*) — [29 North, 45 South] Observed throughout state. First county breeding records from Benton RBJ, Cass MRN, Hubbard DCH, Wadena PJB, Dakota JPM.
- Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*) — [4 North, 28 South] Reported from all central and southern regions. All north reports: Wilkin, Otter Tail, Carlton, St. Louis. First county breeding records from Washington TEB, Scott SLP. High count 6/20 Dakota (15) SWE.
- Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [29 North, 37 South] Found in all regions of state. High count 6/12 Pennington (59 territorial males in ~420 hectares, Numedal Twp.) PHS, 7/10 Hennepin (66, Crow Has-san P.R.) SLG.
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [33 North, 46 South] Found statewide. First county breeding records from

Freeborn fide BBA, Mower fide BBA, Roseau fide BBA, Wadena fide BBA, Scott JEB.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

— [12 North, 26 South] Reported from all regions of state. All reports from western regions: 6/1 Lac qui Parle PLJ, 6/5 Redwood RMD, 6/14 Marshall CHu, 7/18 Becker HHD. First county breeding records from Wright TRP, Steele MCBS, Washington LMS.

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*)

— [14 North, 27 South] Found in all regions of state. Only report from Northeast: 6/13 Carlton JFR. High count 6/7 Le Sueur (10, CR 36 and Kasota Prairie) DWK.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)

— [21 North, 30 South] Observed statewide. Unusual location 6/5 Lake (Two Harbors) JWJ. First county breeding records from Blue Earth CH, Faribault MCBS.

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)

— [20 North, 19 South] Observed in all regions except Southwest.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

— [31 North, 46 South] Found throughout state. First county breeding records from Carver AXH, Roseau fide BBA, Scott JEB.

Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*)

— No reports.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)

— [34 North, 43 South] Observed statewide. First county breeding records from Chisago AEK, Norman ADS, Roseau fide BBA, Goodhue WOS. Parasitized species include Red-eyed Vireo, Gray Catbird, Cedar Waxwing, Yellow Warbler, Ovenbird, Common Yellowthroat, Hooded Warbler, Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Northern Cardinal, Bobolink, Red-winged Blackbird, American Goldfinch.

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)

— [11 North, 34 South] Reported from all central and southern regions. Observed in North-

west region as far north as 6/12 Kittson (female, Lake Bronson S.P.) PHS, 7/20–22 Roseau (pair) BeS. First county breeding record for Anoka AXH, Sherburne PLJ.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

— [27 North, 44 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding record for Chisago AEK.

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*)

— [19 North, 3 South] Reported from all northern and central regions. West of usual summer range 6/15 Norman RMD. South reports from Hennepin, Washington, 7/12 Olmsted OWB.

House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

— [18 North, 33 South] Observed throughout state. First county breeding records from Benton MRN, Scott JEB, Nicollet RMD, St. Louis SLF, Stevens MKu.

Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)

— [4 North, 1 South] North reports from Hubbard, St. Louis, Lake, Cook. Two south reports: 6/7 Benton (12) JCC, 6/25–7/1 Faribault (visiting feeder near Lura L., one eye damaged) JCN.

White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*)

— [1 North] Reported in Cook MCBS.

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*)

— [15 North, 13 South] Found in all regions except West-central, Southwest. First county breeding record for Nicollet RMD.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

— [30 North, 45 South] Observed statewide. First county breeding record for Carver JCy.

Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*)

— [5 North] Found in Roseau, Aitkin, Itasca (4), St. Louis (8), Cook. First county breeding record for Roseau fide BBA.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

— [29 North, 44 South] Reported throughout state. First county breeding records from Hubbard fide BBA, Jackson fide BBA, Faribault MCBS, Morrison MRN, Stevens MKu, Goodhue WOS.

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BAn Bart Anderson
BAW Ben A. Wieland
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BBB Bruce B. Baer
BMn Bruce Munson
BNW Ben Wilson

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HWa	Helen Wang	REH	Robert E. Holtz
JCC	Joel C. Claus	RHO	Robert H. O'Connor
JCN	John C. Nelson	RJS	Roger J. Schroeder
JCy	John Cyrus	RLL	Robin LaFortune
JEB	Jerry E. Bonkoski	RLR	Ronald L. Refsnider
JEM	John E. Morrison	RLW	Richard Wood
JEP	Jim E. Pomplun	RMD	Robert M. Dunlap
JKI	James Kiehne	RoJ	Ronald Johannsen
JLO	James L. Otto	RPR	Robert P. Russell, Jr.
JMJ	Jeanie M. Joppru	RTP	Ray Potthoff
JoS	Joel Schmidt	RWi	Ron Windingstad
JoV	Josh Vineyard	RWS	Robert Schroeder
JPE	John P. Ellis	RZi	Roy Zimmerman
JPe	John Petroskas	SAS	Shelley A. Steva
JPM	James P. Mattsson	SCB	Susan C. Barton
JSB	Jo & Steve Blanich	SCZ	Shawn Zierman
JV	Jennifer Vieth	SES	Steven E. Schon

SLC Steve L. Carlson
 Slv Samuel Ives
 SKr Scott Krych
 SLF Steve L. Falkowski
 SLP Susan Plankis
 SMC Scott M. Clark
 SPS Steve Stucker
 SSc Susan Schumacher
 STW Sylvia T. Winkelman
 SuW Suzanne Weber
 SWe Steve Weston
 TAF Troy A. Foster
 TAT Tom A. Tustison
 TD Tim Dawson
 TEB Tom & Elizabeth Bell
 TFB Tom F. Boevers
 TLy Toni Lyrenmann

TPW Terry P. Wiens
 TRP Three Rivers Parks Wildlife Staff
 WCM William C. Marengo
 WOS Bill Stjern

Abbreviations

C.P. County Park
 F.R. Forest Road
 N.C. Nature Center
 N.P. Nature Park
 N.W.F.R. National Wildlife and Fish Refuge
 N.W.R. National Wildlife Refuge
 P.R. Park Reserve
 R.A. Recreation Area
 S.N.A. Scientific & Natural Area
 S.P. State Park
 W.M.A. Wildlife Management Area
 W.P.A. Waterfowl Production Area
 W.T.P. Wastewater Treatment Ponds

Twin Cities Bird-Building Collisions: A Status Update on “Project Birdsafe”

Robert M. Zink¹ and Joanna Eckles²

It has been known for decades that birds do not perceive glass in the same way that people do. Birds are routinely found either dazed or dead under windows at homes and buildings. In the past, the primary threat was thought to be tall lighted buildings that attracted songbirds during nighttime migration, leading to collisions with glass or rooftop structures. Indeed, large numbers of birds have been recovered in such circumstances, especially during nights in which the cloud ceiling drops while a large migratory flight is underway. More recently, daytime collisions are being recognized as a problem for birds, owing to the confusing nature of highly reflective glass windows and see-through effects, exacerbated by nearby trees and ornamental plantings.

Many organizations are monitoring bird collisions with windows, following the lead of the Toronto group FLAP (Fatal Light Awareness Program; <http://www.flap.org>). FLAP’s website states that “Each year in Toronto, over a million birds are killed by colliding with buildings.” Promoting awareness

of this serious source of bird mortality is an important function of their group. Part of the public awareness promoted by such groups is a dedicated movement to get tall buildings, or ones on direct migratory pathways, to dim or turn off their lights during migratory periods. The value of this was well-documented at Chicago’s McCormick Building on the shores of Lake Michigan, where the number of birds hitting the building declined by 80% after a lights-out program was initiated. The Lights Out program also has been successful in reducing bird strikes in Toronto.

In Minnesota a Lights Out program was established in spring 2007. As of this writing (February 2010) there are 20 buildings in Minneapolis, 7 in St. Paul, 6 in Bloomington, 2 in Golden Valley, 1 in Minnetonka, and 1 in Shoreview that have agreed to dim their lights during spring and fall migration. The Mayo Clinic in Rochester also has six participating buildings. We are all grateful to these companies for their efforts.

Our involvement has been not only with the Lights Out program, but in setting up

Table 1. Total number of the ten most common species found in downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul from spring 2007 to fall 2009 and their fates.

Species	Total number found	Released	Dead	Rehab
White-throated Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>)	204	20	182	2
Nashville Warbler (<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>)	173	40	128	5
Ovenbird (<i>Seirus auricapilla</i>)	111	9	101	1
Tennessee Warbler (<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>)	107	5	101	1
Dark-eyed Junco (<i>Junco hyemalis</i>)	75	4	70	1
Common Yellowthroat (<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>)	55	4	51	0
Black-capped Chickadee (<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>)	37	0	37	0
Brown Creeper (<i>Certhia americana</i>)	33	8	23	2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>)	30	3	27	0
Lincoln's Sparrow (<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>)	25	3	22	0

a scientifically sound monitoring program. For the past three years, Project BirdSafe volunteers have traversed a prescribed route in downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul, and also in Rochester, looking for birds that have collided with buildings during spring and fall migration periods. Live birds are captured if possible and later released outside the city. Injured birds are taken to the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center for treatment. Dead birds are tagged and taken to the ornithology collection at the Bell Museum. In all cases, information is recorded as to where and when each bird was found.

Because of the time involved in preparing standard museum study skins and the poor condition of some of the birds, most are preserved as a spread wing (see Figure 1) and a tissue sample (good for DNA extraction, pesticide analysis, etc.). Upon dissection, we determine each bird's sex, age, molt status, fat condition, and what it had been eating immediately prior to its death. In this way, each bird strike is scientifically documented. Many students have been involved with the preparation of specimens.

We have several goals both short- and long-term. We were first interested in determining which species collide with buildings and in what numbers in our area. After three fall and three spring monitoring periods (2007 through 2009), we have received approximately 1400 individual birds representing 100 species from the Twin Cities routes (Rochester data will be analyzed separately). Table 1 shows the ten most commonly found

species. White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) were found most often, followed by three Neotropical migrants — the Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*), Ovenbird (*Seirus auricapilla*), and Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). About 50% of all birds belong to the warbler family. Some relatively rare species have been found, including a Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*), Carolina Wren (*Tbryothorus ludovicianus*), and Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*; Figure 2).

There are definite peaks of migratory activity as judged from our collections. The last ten days of September are usually the fall peak in migration, and in the spring, the first half of May is most active. More birds are found in fall than spring, as would be expected owing to the large representation of young birds.

Slightly more birds were found in St. Paul than in Minneapolis. We have little explanation as to why this is the case (although we entertained the suggestion by a former governor that St. Paul is inherently more difficult to navigate).

One of our goals, ultimately, is to analyze the characteristics of the buildings on our routes in comparison to the frequency of collisions. This will contribute to what is known about which sorts of buildings pose the greatest threats to birds. We do know that not all buildings pose an equal threat to birds. Our routes sample a cross section of buildings with differing heights, amounts of glass, and location within an urban core. Importantly,



Figure 1. Example of wing specimens in the Bell Museum, University of Minnesota, associated with BirdSafe birds.

we do not target just a few buildings that we know pose a threat to birds, rather we sample a random set of buildings (about 120 in all). Most birds were found at a relatively few buildings, with many buildings yielding only a bird or two over this time period. At the other extreme, one building was associated with about 250 birds, 18% of the total. The top five buildings accounted for 662 birds, or 48% of the total mortality.

There have been some surprises in our effort to date. One of the biggest surprises is that many birds seen commonly in the Twin Cities during migration apparently rarely collide with buildings and their windows. For instance, the Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) is a common migrant, yet ranked 15th most common in our sample. In fact, we found more Black-and-white Warblers (*Mniotilta varia*) than Yellow-rumped Warblers even though the latter are more common in our area. Our total of four Red-eyed Vireos (*Vireo olivaceus*) is astounding

considering that this is an abundant bird. A future goal is to try and determine why some birds collide less frequently with windows. For example, the large eyes of vireos might allow them to see windows more clearly as a threat, and could account for the relatively few vireos found in our surveys. However, from other studies we know that they do collide with lighted radio towers (and their guy wires) at night.

Although we now have an idea of which species strike buildings in the Twin Cities, and their relative abundances, it will take a longer period of scientifically sound data gathering and consideration of confounding variables before we can extrapolate our findings to the entire metro area. One of these variables concerns when birds actually strike windows, day or night? We are now relatively certain that some of the buildings with the highest mortality are more of a threat to birds during the day than at night. However, in our original study design, we asked our



Figure 2. Townsend's Solitaire found in downtown Minneapolis.

volunteers to walk their routes first thing in the morning, which we thought appropriate because we were looking for nighttime collision casualties. And, if one waits too long to check the buildings for birds, scavengers of many types (including building cleaning crews!) will have already removed some of the dead birds. We now realize that we cannot assume that all of the birds found collided during the previous night. Thus, we will be modifying our search methods to attempt to determine the extent of daytime and nighttime collision frequency. It will be important to make this distinction because if a building were to attempt to mediate its effects on flying birds, it is useful to know when it is the greatest threat — day or night. There are very different procedures to limit daytime versus nighttime strikes.

We intend to continue to monitor our research routes to build upon what we have learned to date. Anyone wishing to volunteer can contact either of the authors. We are grateful to Audubon Minnesota, Togeth-

erGreen, the Katherine B. Anderson Foundation, the University of Minnesota, and the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union for providing funding for this work. We greatly appreciate all the BirdSafe volunteers who have spent so much time and energy helping us to establish procedures and walk routes and who continue to show great insight and interest in the project. We also wish to thank the many students at the University of Minnesota who have prepared hundreds of birds, especially Alex Fish and Luke Klicka. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the Project BirdSafe Partners: Audubon Minnesota, Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis, Bell Museum of Natural History, BOMA Greater Minneapolis, BOMA Saint Paul, DNR Non-game Wildlife Program, National Parks Service, Perkins+Will Architects, Wildlife Rehabilitation Center, and Zumbro Valley Audubon Society.

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Birding by Hindsight

Another Look at The Internet

Kim R. Eckert



I've already lost count. Typically, these *Hindsight* articles say "A Second Look" in the subtitles, but we're certainly beyond just one discussion or two about ID issues raised by postings on MOU-net and elsewhere. Maybe it's the fourth. I admit I'm hooked, addicted, unable to just say no. Why is it so hard to simply ignore those occasional eyebrow-raising reports on the internet and write about something else instead? (Like Lulu Belle! How about a Lulu Belle update? It's been six months since I wrote about her...)

I guess part of my fascination with the reports on the MOU-net listserv (<http://lists.umn.edu/cgi-bin/wa?A0=MOU-NET>) and MOU's on-line seasonal reports (<http://moumn.org/cgi-bin/maps.pl>) is they reveal an endless and surprising array of ID difficulties you wouldn't predict birders would ever struggle with. Take for example a recent posting on TexBirds, the birding listserv in Texas. Someone asked for help identifying a bird she couldn't figure out and posted a link to its photo — which was in focus, in good light, at close range. So, what was this perplexing mystery bird? A beautiful adult male Vermilion Flycatcher.

An unexpected identification difficulty, perhaps, but still an actual challenge for someone unfamiliar with this species. Unfortunately, it's the expected challenges that keep showing up on the internet, with the same known or suspected misidentifications appearing with some regularity. Of the two dozen or so species from this current spring season which are discussed below, more than half of them have been mentioned in previous *Hindsight* articles as potential sources of ID problems. Consequently, I suppose this

column could stay in business indefinitely as long as these inexhaustible sources of ID confusion continue. (My challenge then becomes coming up with new subtitles for the same old problems.)

It's interesting to note that most of the sightings which one wonders about involve migrants reported much earlier than they should be. For some reason, there don't seem to be nearly as many questionable reports in fall of birds lingering far later than normal. Nor are there as many sightings of species beyond their normal geographic distribution. It's the date — not the county — that arouses the most skepticism, especially in spring. (And, as mentioned in an earlier *Hindsight* article, to find out what's an early or late date, the only current, accurate, and convenient source for such data is on the MOU website: <http://moumn.org/cgi-bin/migration.pl>.)

Always keep in mind that the sightings you find on the internet are unedited, which is probably as it should be. As a consequence, though, any identification errors that birders might make — and we all make them — are posted along with their correct IDs. It would be nice to think that all extra-limital dates and locations would be supported by some documentation, but hardly any are. After all, if you're reporting something you're not aware is unusual, why would you document it?

So, as long as birders are human, we will continue to make mistakes. Similarly, skepticism is also part of human nature. But I have a suggestion. When confronted with a report you suspect is in error, saying "I don't believe it" or "I don't believe him" may not be the best approach. (And I admit I say this as

much as anyone.) Think about it. Such choice of words implies someone is not telling the truth, and it's then natural for the questioned observer to become defensive, even indignant. But no one is lying here. All anyone might have done is simply misidentify something. A better response might be: "I do believe he just made a mistake."

Still, semantics aside, several sightings posted on the internet in Spring 2010 caught my eye and raised an eyebrow. I divide them into three categories: first, species already discussed in this column from Spring 2008 (*The Loon* 80:40–44) but here again reported prematurely early; second, other earlier-than-normal species not covered in that article; and third, sightings not involving unusually early dates.

Chronically Early

I predict these will also be reported earlier than normal in Spring 2012. After all, they were discussed in the context of being posted abnormally early in 2008, and again this spring it seems the same ID errors are reappearing. I guess the bright side of this even-year theory is that none of these will cause any difficulties in 2011:

Broad-winged Hawk. For decades, birders have had ID difficulties with raptors and specifically have been prematurely reporting this species in March and early April. So this year we had sightings on March 14 and April 1, but it's more likely these were actually Cooper's or Red-shouldered hawks if the observer was focused too much on tail bands.

Common Tern. Beginning birders especially place too much faith in a bird's name. In reality, too few names will help you identify birds in the field, and too many can lead you astray. So, I'd suspect that the tern seen on April 11 was really a Forster's. Despite its name, the Common Tern is not the "common" tern in Minnesota: generally it's the Forster's that's more widespread in migration, less local in range in summer, and the tern that shows up earlier in April.

Eastern Wood-Pewee. The sighting on April 15 almost certainly involved an Eastern Phoebe. As previous *Hindsight* columns have pointed out, most field guides mislead birders by not illustrating how typical it is for phoebes to show pewee-like wing bars.

Thrushes. Veery, Swainson's, and Wood

thrushes were all reported in the first half of April in 2008, and probably all were actually Hermit Thrushes. Similarly, without documentation, I would have to assume this spring's postings of a Veery on April 1, Gray-cheeked Thrushes on April 9 and 18, and the Wood Thrush in northern Minnesota on April 19 were also Hermit Thrushes — always the default *Catharus* thrush in early and mid-April.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak. If the one reported on April 17 was a male, I suppose it was an accurate identification — what else resembles an adult male Rose-breasted Grosbeak? But if a female, and if its size was unclear, I wonder if the possibility of female Purple Finch was considered. Consult your field guides to see how surprisingly similar these two females are.

No Problems in Spring 2008

None of the next group of birds seemed to be a problem two springs ago, but this spring there were early dates involved with these "new" species. And they were equally curious, certainly worth discussing, and you'll see it was generally harder to speculate if the IDs were correct or what the alternatives might be:

Osprey. A March 21 sighting is only a week or so earlier than expected, so this report may well be accurate. But since Ospreys have a long tradition of being reported out of season, usually in late fall/early winter, one naturally wonders about this one. My assumption is that most of these birds actually refer to sub-adult Bald Eagles, which often show a broad Osprey-like stripe through the eye.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. On April 3? Even a May 3 date would raise questions! So, I'm comfortable assuming something else was mistaken for this species — but what? If it was a flycatcher, the only theory I can come up with is that an Eastern Phoebe was actually seen. As mentioned above, phoebes can show wing bars, and some can show a yellowish wash on the belly.

Eastern Kingbird. This April 15 report was around two weeks premature. But if a case of mistaken identity, what was it? This species is such a relatively straightforward ID, and I'm at a loss to suggest an alternative. Eastern Phoebe? Tree Swallow? Great Auk?

Yellow-throated Vireo. Here's another April

3 sighting that you have to wonder about, since early May would be the expected time of arrival. So, assuming it's in error, I'd have to guess this report might have involved an American Goldfinch.

Purple Martin. The sighting on April 1 was only about a week before anyone else reported one, so I'm willing to give the observer here the proverbial benefit of the doubt. But within the context of this report, an experience I recently had in Colorado was sobering. Some presumed Purple Martins were spotted circling overhead, and at first that's exactly what they looked like. But a second look revealed they were actually European Starlings — flying around as if catching insects in swallow-like fashion, or doing courtship flights, or something! Indeed, I had never seen starlings appear so Purple Martin-like, and I have to guess such odd behavior could lead to ID errors.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow. Same date, same place, same observer: this all suggests the possibility of a misidentification, since the report was about two weeks earlier than it should have been. This swallow does bear a resemblance to female Purple Martin.... uh, never mind: I guess I just said April 1 was too early for martins. A female Tree Swallow perhaps? It's brownish above with some duskiness on the throat.

Black-and-white Warbler. The reports in this section are driving me crazy! April 4? Some three weeks earlier than normal? OK, but if not a Black-and-white, tell me what it really was. A Brown Creeper in bad light is about the only thing I can think of.

Year-round Challenges

While the sightings listed above all raised questions because of the dates involved, the following birds would be worthy of discussion regardless of the calendar.

Northern Goshawk. As previously mentioned, raptor ID is a difficult proposition for many birders, and the three accipiters can be as tough as they come. So, I've always been skeptical of most goshawk postings in southern Minnesota (e.g., the one in Meeker County on April 1), especially immatures outside of the winter season. A female Cooper's Hawk is very similar and more likely.

Ferruginous Hawk. Appropriately enough,

given its Casual Minnesota status, almost every year this raptor is casually mentioned on MOU-net as being seen on the April Salt Lake field trip. And almost every year I then wait in vain for documentation that never comes. Without some evidence to support the ID, I have to assume any reports of this species actually refer to pale Red-tailed Hawks.

Prairie Falcon. There were three reports of this near-Casual species this spring, and it's typically hard to know how accurate these IDs are. And one of these fits into that unexpected-ID-confusion group mentioned earlier. While I never thought a Swainson's Hawk could resemble a Prairie Falcon, a possible Prairie Falcon with photos was posted — which nicely showed the bird was actually a Swainson's.

Godwits. Some recent postings on MOU-net were discussing a plain-looking godwit seen standing in the mud at Lake Byllesby. Some thought it was a drab, unbarred Marbled; others said a Hudsonian in non-breeding plumage. In flight, of course, the ID is straightforward: look for blackish underwings and white on the tail for it to be a Hudsonian. And the field guides show a Marbled is supposedly larger. But I concur with those who were puzzled: I too have tentatively identified standing godwits as one species or another, and felt sure I could detect a difference in size, only to be proven wrong when they flew.

Pomarine Jaeger. Even in Duluth any spring jaeger sighting is exceptional, so the Pomarine reported this May in Sherburne County pretty much falls into the category of unprecedented. Without forthcoming documentation, though, it pretty much falls into the category of "I do believe he just made a mistake."

Common Raven. I know ravens occur locally as far south as the northern part of Sherburne and Chisago counties, especially in fall/winter, but that's about it. So, what about the April reports in McLeod County and elsewhere? Were they really ravens wandering another county or two farther south — or were they actually crows, which can sometimes show wedge-shaped tails, utter atypical raven-like calls, and thus mislead unwary birders?

Chestnut-collared Longspur. Time for a quiz, an open-book quiz to make things easy.

You see a longspur in spring with a chestnut collar: what is it? If your answer is Chestnut-collared, you might be correct, of course, but look again at your field guide before making that your final answer. Laplands also have chestnut collars and, except at Felton Prairie, are far more likely here. Remember what was said earlier about placing too much faith in bird names?

Again, please don't misunderstand the intent of this and similar *Hindsight* articles

which cite the specific problems birders experience. As I said in the Spring 2008 column: "Let's keep in mind that this essay is not intended to be critical of those who make these common mistakes. The intent here is to help birders of all abilities to be aware of and thus avoid — or at least understand — those difficulties others often have."

Oh, by the way, Lulu Belle is doing just fine.

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BOOK REVIEWS

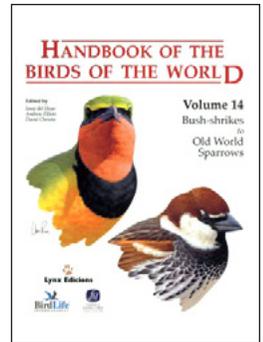
HANDBOOK OF THE BIRDS OF THE WORLD, VOLUME 14. Bush-shrikes to Old World Sparrows. J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and D. Christie, editors. 2009. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. 896 pp. 212.

This and previous volumes are available from Lynx Edicions, c/o Postal Express & Fulfillment Center, Inc., 265 Sunrise Highway suite 1 #252, Rockville Centre, New York 11570, or through the internet (<http://www.hbw.com>); inquiries can be sent by email (lynx@hbw.com).

Volume 14 of this important series continues in the same vein of high quality as the previous volumes. This volume continues with the Passeriformes and includes 17 families: Malaconotidae (bush-shrikes; 48 species), Prionopidae (helmet-shrikes; 8 species), Vangidae (vangas; 15 species), Dicruridae (drongos; 26 species), Callaeidae (New Zealand wattlebirds; 3 species), Notiomystidae (stitchbird; 1 sp.), Grallinidae (mudlarks; 2 species), Struthideidae (Australian mudnesters; 2 species), Artamidae (woodswallows; 11 species), Cracticidae (butcherbirds; 12 species), Pityriaseidae (bristlehead; 1 sp.), Ptilonorhynchidae (bowerbirds; 20 species), Paradisaidae

(birds-of-paradise; 42 species), Corvidae (crows; 123 species), Buphagidae (oxpeckers; 2 species), Sturnidae (starlings; 112 species), and Passeridae (Old World sparrows; 40 species). As with volume 13, this one has a number of small, unfamiliar families, some of which are effectively new (e.g., Struthideidae, replacing Corcoracidae). In terms of species, only members of one family (Corvidae) occur naturally in the New World (the Americas); most of the families and species herein are Old World (Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, and Oceania).

The book is a large and heavy folio excellently printed on high-quality paper, and it is lavishly illustrated with both plates and photographs. The volume has been written by 25 authors, and seven artists produced the 51 color plates. It also includes 485 distribu-



tion maps, and the text is supported by 53 pages of more than 6,000 references. The 31-page foreword by Stephen Moss is on birding and covers the history, present, and future of this popular pastime and how it developed rapidly in less than a century. The connections between bird watching and scientific ornithology, and the continued importance of amateur ornithology, are integrally included.

The format follows that of previous volumes, which in general is an excellent style. Each family, no matter how small, begins with a full account of that family, often quite long. These family accounts are richly illustrated with photographs. Family accounts are followed by detailed species accounts interspersed with plates illustrating all of the species in the family (often including conspicuous subspecies as well). Species accounts are given in a smaller font than the family accounts, and they are densely informative. They are accompanied by a small range map and are numbered so that each account may be readily connected to the illustration of the species on the nearby full-page color plate. After a full plate's species have been treated in the text, the next color plate (or family account) appears. My previous reviews have mentioned the unfortunate drawbacks of the unusual citation style, which is to omit direct references to the pertinent literature in the body of the text and to instead tersely blast abbreviated references at the ends of family and species accounts as "bibliographies." The primary literature is there for the serious student to dig out; it just requires, in my view, a needless amount of spadework. On the range maps, only the natural ranges of such widely introduced species as *Sturnus vulgaris* (European Starling) and *Passer domesticus* (House Sparrow) are mapped, although the geography of these introductions are of course discussed in the text. The plates, as we have come to expect in this series, are overall very good to excellent.

The photographs are also very good to excellent. Because the images have been chosen not merely to illustrate some of the species in each family but also some of these species' behaviors, they complement the plates and text very well. The generally detailed legends that accompany these images provide an easy entry into these very de-

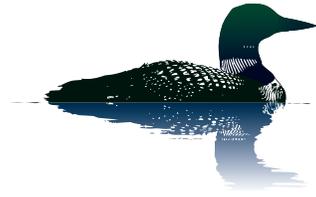
tailed volumes that allow them to be appreciated by a diverse readership. Even people with a casual interest in birds will find some of these images and their captions captivating. For example, a series of stunning photographs of Black-backed Puffbacks (Malaconotidae, *Dryoscopus cubla*) at the nest and the legends that accompany the images (pp. 73, 78, 80) provide copious details on the life history of the species and culminate in a great image of a parent standing awkwardly over its lichen-covered cup nest with its wings partially spread shading a nestful of obviously hot chicks. Another pair of images (p. 133) shows White-crested Helmet-shrikes (Prionopidae, *Prionops plumulatus*) at their nest first bringing food (a large, gangly green insect) and then waiting for a fecal sac to be delivered. The bright yellow eye wattles of the adults give them a particularly startled look as they go about these routine duties.

There are a number of really good pictures of smaller birds harassing larger birds, beginning with Fork-tailed Drongos (Dicruridae, *Dicrurus apivorus*) going after a raptor and a hornbill (p. 182), and, later, corvids tugging on the wings of gulls (p. 511) and vultures (p. 533). Birds can do things that strike us as really odd (e.g., a tightly packed line of roosting woodswallows, Artamidae, p. 291) or really clever (e.g., the sorting of like with like among a series of blue plastic items at the bower of a Satin Bowerbird, *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, p. 374). The commensal relationship between humans and some passerines is wonderfully depicted (p. 777) by an image of a young girl eating a piece of cake at an outdoor cafe and warily watching while a team of House Sparrows diligently cleans the almost-empty plate beside her on the table. Finally, the family accounts of bowerbirds (Ptilonorhynchidae) and birds of paradise (Paradisaeidae) are wonderful treatments of groups of birds that are among the most amazing and captivating examples — in plumage and behavior — of the extremes of sexual selection in birds.

As with past volumes, this is an excellent one, and I recommend the series to all serious students of birds.

Kevin Winker, University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, AK 99775.

Notes of Interest



MELANISTIC COOPER'S HAWK IN LYON COUNTY — First observed at 3:30 P.M. on 17 April 2009 at the Lyon County Fairgrounds along the Redwood River and in flight about 20m above me. An American Crow was following this bird. The bird was about the size of a crow, but had broader wings and a more streamlined body with a long tail. My first reaction was Cooper's Hawk, but this bird was very dark in general color both above and below.



I was able to study the bird for 40 minutes in the bright, afternoon sunlight. Later in the day when overcast skies allowed for better lighting, the colors appeared less washed-out and the overall appearance of the bird was a warmer dark brown, rather than the very dark gray appearance of my initial observation. Again on the 18th, overcast skies prevailed allowing for optimal lighting. Photos of the bird were taken on three separate occasions on 17 April and again on 18 April 2009. The bird was viewed at distances between 20–30m while perched and in flight.

Generally, the size and shape of the bird had all the characteristics of a large accipiter with a very long tail and slender body. The wings appeared broader in flight than Sharp-shinned. When perched, it held itself in a tall, upright posture and again the long tail was a prominent feature. The top of the head appeared somewhat flat with a bit of an upward flare of feathering at the rear of the crown.

The coloration was the most striking feature, being very unusual for any Minnesota accipiter. When perched, the back of the bird was very dark gray/brown — almost black — even in bright sunlight. The rest of the head and neck were of similar shade, perhaps slightly darker. The tail was also very dark, but slightly lighter dorsally and was more dark brown than dark gray/brown and darker toward the outer 2/3 of its length. On the tail was a faint, thick barring pattern consisting of several thin markings of very dark gray (black). The rump area was the lightest coloration of the dorsal side of the bird, appearing medium dark gray with perhaps a hint of dark blue-gray. This was more apparent when the bird shook its body, ruffling its feathers.

The front of the bird was also overall dark. Initially, I did not view this part of the bird in the best lighting conditions. Even so, the first observation showed a more clear distinction between light and dark areas here. When perched, the belly was very dark and more of a dark brown than gray. The throat was dark gray, fading slightly toward the chest which showed patches of a more pale, medium to light buff color. This was also true on the under side of the tail — especially toward the lower reaches, though my views were not ideal. The tail appeared slightly rounded at the tip when viewed from below.

A red eye was observed on the bird, and both the bill and legs were medium gray. The bill was black at the very tip.

In better lighting (overcast), the bird seemed extremely dark brown, nearing black on the back. On the front, under these better lighting conditions, a small area on the upper breast showed a medium buff-colored base with thin barring of rusty-brown color — as you would see in a more typical adult Cooper's Hawk.

In flight, the dark underside extended outward from the belly in a thick band (somewhat similar to a Prairie Falcon) while the rest of the under side of the wings was lighter — again the light-medium buff color. I was able to view the bird in flight several times for up to ten seconds at a time. Though I did not get a good read on the specifics of the under side wing



Melanistic Cooper's Hawk, 17 April 2009, Lyon County. Photos by Roger Schroeder.

pattern, the upper side of the wing was very dark on the forewing and more of a medium brown color outward at the rear of the wing on the secondaries.

During one observation, a second, typically plumaged adult Cooper's Hawk appeared "curious" — flying toward this bird, but it turned away promptly.

These notes were initially written while viewing the bird and before viewing photos or field guides. Additions were made after viewing the bird in better lighting on two subsequent occasions. I would like to thank Frank Nicoletti for reviewing the two photographs. **Roger Schroeder, 215 Rainbow Drive, Marshall MN 56258.**

WINTER ROOST SITE FOR AMERICAN ROBINS — I live on Grey Cloud Island in the very southwest corner of Washington County. In early February I observed many robins flying toward a plantation of spruce and pine trees, located where Pioneer Road meets Washington County Road 75. A few days later I started counting the robins coming to the area and counted 900, but the robins just kept coming. On 15 February 2010, I started counting at 4:30 P.M., about one hour before sunset. It was cloudy with a fairly stiff breeze out of the northwest. The robins flew in one at a time and then in groups of up to about 30 birds. By one hour after sunset, the stream of robins had subsided, but by then I had counted 2,300 birds. I know we have had an increase of American Robins wintering in Minnesota, but I did not ever expect to see so many at one time.

The number seems exorbitant, but I firmly believe it is a minimum, as when estimating the size of some groups flying in, I was careful to use my lower estimate. All of the birds came in from the west, where the Mississippi River is less than a half-mile away. Also many came from the open water areas at the bottom of the Aggregate Industries limestone quarry less than one-fifth of a mile west of the conifers.

The plantation was never thinned, so the trees are very dense. The spruce trees are all less than 20 feet tall and the pines less than 30 feet. The arriving robins would first perch in surrounding deciduous trees before descending into the conifers. I found it amazing to observe so many robins disappearing in only 1.5 acres (0.6 hectares) of densely growing conifers. **Tom Bell, 5868 Pioneer Road South, Grey Cloud Island, MN 55071.**

ARCTIC TERN IN DAKOTA COUNTY — On 13 May 2009 between 1:30 and 2:10 P.M., I identified and studied an Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) at the west end of Lake Byllesby in Randolph Township. The weather was mostly cloudy to overcast, with strong south winds that had been fairly consistent over the previous 24 hours or so, and likely assisted the arrival of this bird. Off to the southwest, a rain storm was steadily advancing in my direction.



I was observing a flock of mixed tern species resting on the exposed lake bottom mud from the high open area just east of Lakeside Cemetery. The previous day a few Common Terns had been seen here at the lake and I hoped they might still be present. Easy to distinguish among this mixed group were the larger Caspian Terns, however, the smaller terns were all facing away from me, and I would need to change my vantage point to identify them.

Making my way down to the lakeshore, I was viewing the birds from the west, with the intermittent direct sunlight coming from over my right shoulder. Viewing conditions were only compromised by occasional gusty winds destabilizing my scope. The terns were approximately 300 yards distant and much easier to study from my new location. Setting up my tripod, I positioned the scope on the left end of the group to view them sequentially left to right. As I did, one of the smaller terns flew into my field of view, landing in the open on a nub of emergent debris in the water. Focusing on it to determine the species, I noted the bill appeared dark from tip to base, and the breast and belly were gray, matching the color of the mantle. Certain this wasn't a Common or Forster's Tern, I started to adjust my zoom eyepiece to its highest power, and simultaneously the bird took flight. Looking up from my scope I could see it was the only bird in flight, and that it quickly resettled in front of several other similar sized terns on the exposed mud. Refocusing at 60X, the terns remained facing to the right in profile, and I could easily compare the bill length on this bird to the other terns nearby. This tern's bill was approximately 1/4 to 1/3 shorter than either the Forster's Tern or Common Tern, which I identified immediately behind it. Their bills were in breeding color, with black tips and orange and red-orange bases respectively. At the higher power I could detect a reddish undertone on this bird's bill along the entire length. Studying other characteristics, I could easily see its much shorter red legs, and more rounded head shape in direct comparison to the other tern species. Depending on the lighting, I could also see the whitish cheek patch just below the black cap extending forward to the throat, which was more distinct in less direct light. Seeing this bird standing in profile along with the other species, and combined with the details I had observed, it was obvious this was an Arctic Tern, a species which I had previously seen in Alaska, California, and North Carolina, but only in flight. What a treat to see one on the ground in direct comparison with two other similar species! The bird remained in this position in clear view for several minutes as I studied the field marks over and over again. Unfortunately, I never did get a look at the wing projection in comparison with the tail length due to its juxtaposition with other birds in the flock.

Noticing the winds were picking up, I turned and could see the storm was nearly upon me, raining heavily as it approached. Gathering my gear I quickly headed for the car to avoid getting soaked. I then tried positioning my vehicle close to my original viewing location near the cemetery, to continue to observe the terns. Looking out over the lake from inside the car, I realized the birds were gone. The mud flats seemed devoid of nearly all of the birds that had been there just moments ago. Scanning the skies, I could see a large flock of mixed birds in flight, heading northwest away from the lake. I waited for several minutes in the pouring rain, but the birds did not return.

Speaking with Jim Mattsson later that evening, I learned he had seen a tern in almost the same location and vantage point earlier in the morning that he felt was an Arctic Tern. His experience was similar in that the birds were facing away from him as well. He only had a brief period to study the bird, as the entire flock was spooked by a Bald Eagle flying by, and flew off to the east. Searching other areas around the lake afterwards, he was unable to relocate any of the terns again. He had seen several good field marks, but was disappointed he didn't

have a more definitive look. Returning to the lake the following day, 14 May, he was able to document the narrow black tips on the underside of the primaries in flight at a distance of only 25 meters. The bird disappeared after that observation.

This is the first record of this species for Dakota County, and for the entire southeastern region of the state. It's also only the fourth time an Arctic Tern has been found away from the Duluth area. **Drew Smith, 3606 Widgeon Way, Eagan, MN 55123.**

BANDED WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER IN BROWN COUNTY — On 4 June 2009, I



found a banded White-Rumped Sandpiper at the Sleepy Eye wastewater treatment ponds. It had an orange flag on its right leg which I estimated to be a quarter inch high and half an inch long. I could not detect any letters or numbers. I sent a general e-mail of my finding to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) through their bird banding reporting site. On 18 August 2009 I received an e-mail from Laura McKinnon of the USGS that this bird was likely banded in Argentina where shorebirds are banded with orange flags. She asked if I noticed any other colored bands on the other leg as this

is what would indicate what year the bird was banded. I wrote her back that unfortunately, no, I didn't see any other bands on the sandpiper. The following day I received an e-mail from Patricia M. Gonzalez of the Global Flyway Network in Rio Negro, Argentina. Patricia wrote that "this sandpiper was indeed banded in Argentina and that is because the orange flag is on the right leg I know it was banded in San Antonio Oeste, Rio Negro, Argentina. I cannot be sure of the year of marking without knowing the other bands that you didn't see or maybe the bird lost after several years, but we banded this species on these dates: March 2003, March 1998 or 1997. We banded very few birds thus your report is very important to know about movement of this species." So, at the time that I saw this bird it was at least six years old and potentially as old as 11 or 12. I found this fascinating when one considers the many perils that this sandpiper had gone through in its lifetime of migration between North and South America. **Brian Smith, 420 - 2nd Avenue SW, Sleepy Eye, MN, 56085.**

SUMMER RECORD OF POMARINE JAEGER IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY — On 3 June



2009, we saw two jaegers by boat about one mile out from Minnesota Point and halfway between the Superior entry and the Duluth entry. Sitting on the water, the birds were dark brown with a light yellow nape which extended all the way to the throat. They had black caps which extended to the base of the bill including the eyes, which made it look like somewhat of a mask. The bills were heavy, 2/3 light with a black tip. When they flew, they showed dark chocolate brown sides, flanks, and vents, along with white bellies. A very dark, wide, chest band was also visible in flight on both birds.

Their long central tail feathers were twisted. The upper parts of the body and wings were dark chocolate brown except for the tops of the primaries which showed some white, as if it were just the feather shafts. The wings were long, tapered, and broad at the base. The underside of the primaries were white fading to dark at the trailing edge and the underwing coverts were light brown fading to dark giving the appearance of double underwing bars. The birds were larger than Ring-billed Gulls and had an overall chunky, heavy appearance.

After flying past our boat, they landed again on the water a short distance away and we watched them for several minutes more. At first, while the birds were sitting on the water, they appeared large with a very stocky build. We could also see the blonde nape glowing in the sunshine. As we observed them with binoculars, their heads appeared round and large, the bills were large, and their dark caps were too extensive for a Parasitic Jaeger. The caps looked more like a mask. A Parasitic seems slender and streamlined with a smaller head, cap and bill. We also saw the two-toned bill — light next to the face and dark on the tip. When the birds flew, the wing beats were steady and slow. A Parasitic Jaeger's wing beats appear faster. **Jan and Larry Kraemer, 1025 Maple Grove Road, Duluth, MN 55811.**



Green Heron nestlings, 10 June 2009, Shoreview, Ramsey County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

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Purpose of the M.O.U.

The purpose of the MOU is the promotion of a broad program of conservation and natural history study, primarily in the field of ornithology.

To achieve this objective, the Union urges and promotes interest in field studies and observation of birds by individual members and affiliated bird clubs. We publish a quarterly journal, *The Loon*, and a newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*; we conduct



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We are supported by dues from members, affiliated clubs, and special gifts. Any or all aspects of the MOU program could be expanded significantly with gifts, memorials, or bequests willed to the organization.

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The Loon is a peer-reviewed journal on the birds of Minnesota published quarterly by the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union. The Editor welcomes submissions of articles, Notes of Interest, color slides, and photographs. All submissions should be typed, double-spaced, and single-sided. Notes of Interest should be less than two full pages. Photographs should be no smaller than 5"×7". Whenever possible, please include a digital copy of your submission in any standard format on floppy disk, CD, DVD, or via e-mail. Digital documents may be e-mailed to the Editor of *The Loon* — see inside front cover for contact information. Club information and other announcements of general interest should be sent to the Editor of our newsletter *Minnesota Birding* — see inside front cover for contact information. Bird sighting reports for each season should be sent to the Editor of "The Seasonal Report" — see "Key to The Seasonal Report" for contact information.



printed on recycled paper

The **Loon**

SUMMER 2010
VOLUME 82 – NUMBER 2



Journal of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

J. F. Bell Museum of Natural History
University of Minnesota
10 Church Street Southeast
Minneapolis, MN 55455-0145

The Loon, Minnesota's journal of birds, is published four times each year by the MOU, the statewide bird organization. All members receive this publication and also our newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*.

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First Minnesota Record of Acorn Woodpecker

Doug Backlund

On 9 November 2009, I was traveling along Minnesota state highway 371 looking for a place to camp for the night. I came upon Crow Wing State Park, turned in, and paid for a campsite. After setting up the trailer, I went birding, taking with me my Canon 50D digital camera. I was especially hopeful for some photos of a Pileated Woodpecker. Little did I know that I was about to see another species of woodpecker that was totally unexpected for this area.

After walking around the area for an hour or so, I returned to my campsite. While I was at a picnic table, I glimpsed a woodpecker working the end of a broken branch. Initially, I couldn't get a good view, but I could see some red on the head and a dark back. I moved into position for a better view and discovered that it was an Acorn Woodpecker. Barely believing what my eyes were telling me, I quickly took a series of photographs of the bird. I checked the camera to see if I had some good photos and when I looked back, the woodpecker was gone. I never saw it again.

I had no phone numbers for Minnesota birders, so I contacted Rosemary Draeger in Sioux Falls, SD. She in turn contacted Doug Chapman who was a subscriber to MOU-net and he posted a message. The following morning a number of Minnesota birders arrived, but unfortunately, the Acorn Woodpecker was never seen again. From the photographs, it was determined to be a male.

Records of Acorn Woodpecker exist for North Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska. The northernmost record that I can locate is from Alberta, Canada. Brief summaries of those records are listed below:

Alberta: Near Sundre; about 1–9 July 2006; photographed. First documented occurrence in the province (Hudon *et al.* 2008).

Iowa: The only Iowa record was from 1 September 2005, Ames, Story County (Johnson and Zeltinger 2006).

Nebraska: Listed as Accidental by the Ne-



Acorn Woodpecker, 9 November 2009, Crow Wing County. Photo by Doug Backlund.

braska Ornithologists' Union. One was seen and photographed at a feeder at Chambers, Holt County, 18–22 May 1996 (Brogie 1997).

North Dakota: North Dakota's first accepted record was of a bird photographed during its 8–9 June 1997 stay in Minot, Ward County (Svingen and Martin 2005).

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American White Pelican and Double-crested Cormorant Nesting Colonies at Swartout, Pigeon, and Minnesota Lakes, 2009

Arnie Fredrickson

I have been the volunteer Trumpeter Swan monitor for the Three Rivers Park District since 2003. I survey western Hennepin, Carver, and Wright counties by car and by airplane. For the latter, I rent a small, single-engine, high-wing airplane (Cessna 172) at Crystal Airport and hire a pilot to fly me over the swan nesting sites. On 16 June 2009, I was doing the first survey flight of the year to determine numbers of swan cygnets at the various nesting sites just after hatching. The flight had just left Willima Lake in Albion State WMA and was going east toward Wright County Pelican Lake when a lot of white was seen on an island in a lake off to the left. I had the pilot fly over to the lake and when the aircraft got close it was seen that the white was an American White Pelican nesting colony. There were many Double-crested Cormorants down there, too. The position of the lake was taken with a GPS instrument and it showed that the lake with the pelican/cormorant colony on its island was Swartout Lake, sometimes called Swart Watts Lake, in northwestern Wright County.

I thought maybe I'd discovered a new pelican/cormorant nesting colony but when I checked the paper by Wires *et al.* (2006) in *The Loon* I found that the colony was known and had been surveyed in 2004. The earlier survey had reported 49 American White Pelican and 86 Double-crested Cormorant nests at Swartout Lake but it was obvious from the photographs taken on 16 June 2009 that there were many more nests of both species.

The second and final Trumpeter Swan survey flight of the 2009 season was made on 3 July. I had the pilot fly over Swartout Lake again but in addition, I had him fly over Pigeon Lake in Meeker County. Wires *et al.* (2006) state that there was a moderately

large pelican/cormorant nesting colony — 357 American White Pelican and 1,450 Double-crested Cormorant nests — in that lake in 2004. I had been observing it from the ground since 2002, at which time it still had a fair number of living trees and was primarily a Great Blue Heron/Great Egret nesting colony. I had even walked out to it on the ice in January 2003. On the 3 July flight, it was seen that there was not a blade of grass and only three stunted trees or shrubs with green on them on the island. The trees had a few egret and heron nests in them but these birds had mostly moved their nests to large trees on a nearby island or the mainland. Cormorants greatly outnumbered pelicans, as they had in 2004. The pelicans were mostly along the shore of the island but the cormorants were all over it.

Wires *et al.* (2006) reported another pelican/cormorant nesting colony in Minnesota Lake in Faribault County and I determined to fly over that, too. This time I made the flight from Mankato Airport in a Cessna 152. It was hard for this clumsy old man to get into but once in, it was delightful; the less machinery you have around you the more you experience what a flying bird experiences.

The flight over Minnesota Lake was made on 12 July. As at Pigeon Lake, there wasn't a blade of grass on the nesting island and there were only two living trees, both of which contained a few heron nests. Most of the dead trees on the island had fallen but two remained standing and at the very top of the taller one, an adult Bald Eagle was perched. Pelicans and cormorants in what appeared to be roughly equal numbers were on the ground.

Following the death of Al Grewe (St. Cloud State University), his Federal Bird Banding and Salvage Permit was transferred

to Jeff DiMatteo, who has continued Grewe's long-term pelican banding project that began in 1972 at Marsh Lake in west central Minnesota. I knew that Jeff had been counting the pelican nests at Marsh Lake, the largest of all pelican nesting colonies in the state, and that he uses computer software to do the counts from aerial pictures of the nests. I took pictures with a 12.2 megapixel digital single lens reflex Nikon camera using an 18 to 200 mm zoom lens and I thought my pictures of Swartout, Pigeon, and Minnesota lakes would be good enough to allow Jeff to get counts from them. Consequently, the images were burned on to CDs and sent to him.

Species Counts

DiMatteo assumed responsibility for the continuation of the Marsh Lake American White Pelican banding project in 2001. He is currently pursuing a Ph.D. at North Dakota State University (Fargo, North Dakota) with a study in the Marsh Lake pelican colony. In recent years, he has expanded banding efforts to additional Minnesota pelican colonies.

In 2003, he completed the first census of the Marsh Lake pelican colony since ground counts in the mid-1970s (Orr 1980). A volunteer pilot and photographer combination took aerial photographs of the colony in mid-May when the birds were nesting and Jeff made software-aided (UTHSCSA ImageTool, The University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, Texas) counts. The software offers automated routines to allow the computer to generate the count, as well as ways to facilitate manual counts to check the accuracy of the automated counts. Automated counts are generally within 5% of the number produced by manual counts. Jeff has done an annual census of nesting adults at Marsh Lake since 2006, and a second flight has been added since 2007 to also count fledgling-aged young. He has much experience at counting from photographs, and he is continually refining and improving techniques.

When Jeff received my photographs, he used ImageTool to do counts of the number of individuals of the various species nesting in the three colonies. The original intent of the flights was not for the purpose of a pelican census, so some dates provided more useful information than others.

Here is the report that came back to me from Jeff.

"The photographs from Swartout Lake (12 June 2009) were slightly later than the optimal time for censusing nesting pelicans at that latitude. However, since pelicans, Double-crested Cormorants, Great Blue Herons, and Great Egrets all produce altricial young, all nests still had a single adult present either incubating eggs or brooding recently hatched young. What appeared to be Ring-billed Gulls were also present in the photographs, but since they produce precocial young, they likely would not have still been associated with nests and any number produced would not have been meaningful. I first excluded 145 pelicans and 100 cormorants that were loafing along the shoreline and were not associated with nests. Of the remaining birds, I counted 1,139 pelican nests, 532 cormorant nests, 85 Great Egret nests, and 17 Great Blue Heron nests."

"The Pigeon Lake photographs (3 July 2009) were too late for any count of nesting birds, but might have provided an estimate of young pelicans approaching fledgling age. However, a quick automated count showed approximately 375 pelicans on or near the island, of which no more than two dozen appeared to be young, suggesting a bust in pelican production at this lake as I observed there in 2008. The rest of the island was covered with close to 4,000 cormorants. However, they included a mix of adults and young with no good way to separate them for a meaningful count."

"The photographs from Minnesota Lake (12 July 2009) were too late to count nests of any species, but provided a good estimate of pelican production [= number of chicks fledged at a colony]. Other species present included Great Egrets in the cattail fringe around the island where I banded them from nests in 2008, what appeared to be Ring-billed Gulls, a couple of gulls with black heads, a variety of ducks and geese on the water, and the single Bald Eagle mentioned above. The island held approximately 1,200 cormorants, but as with Pigeon Lake, it was a mix of adults and young so a count was not attempted. However, it was easy to distinguish pelican age based on bill and foot color, as well as most adults having some black

feathers on top of their heads. Of 914 pelicans on or near the island, 104 were adults and 810 were young. Most of the adults were loafing on a sand bar north of the nesting island, with only a few adults along the edges of the island containing the young. Using a conservative estimate of 0.5 young/pair for near-fledged or recently fledged pelicans in Upper Midwest colonies (McCrow 1974, Johnson and Sloan 1978, DiMatteo unpublished), could suggest a possible colony size of around 1,500 breeding pairs." Wires *et al.* (2006) reported 974 American White Pelican nests at Minnesota Lake so the Minnesota Lake colony has also increased in numbers of pelican nests, although the factor of increase has not been nearly as great as that at Swartout Lake.

Discussion

The foregoing paragraphs describe the process — admittedly unplanned and serendipitous — by which I discovered that I, with Jeff DiMatteo's indispensable help, could contribute to the task of getting census data at nesting colonies of fish-eating waterbirds. The importance of such data has been presented by Wires *et al.* (2006).

A statewide (or even better a regional) survey of fish-eating waterbirds done every year would be ideal but not even government agencies have the resources to do that. For example, the non-game part of the Minnesota DNR is having a statewide survey done in the summer of 2010 as I write this but the last one was done six years earlier. This is where small scale surveys of selected sites — sample surveys — can make valuable contributions, especially if they are done not once but done systematically every year. Such sample surveys might be able to detect changes of bird populations that would be missed or only detected long after the fact by less frequent large-scale surveys. Sample surveys done from an airplane are what I plan to do.

My sample surveys are being done this year and will be done in subsequent years in the area that contains the Minnesota Lake, Pigeon Lake, and Swartout Lake nesting colonies. The 2009 flights that I made over these colonies were at times determined mostly by the needs of the Trumpeter Swan survey

and so did not produce as much useful data on pelicans and cormorants as could have been obtained with more optimal timing. In 2010, I am taking a systematic approach to flight timing that should produce good data on numbers of nests at Minnesota, Pigeon, and Swartout Lakes. At the time this paper was being revised, flights to determine numbers of nests had already been made, on 27 May, 31 May, and 2 June. Most of the birds were still on the nests when these flights were made and only a few chicks were evident. Additional flights to determine production will be made later in the summer, before the chicks can fly but are old enough so that both parents feel free to leave them to go and forage. Corrections for adults remaining at the colonies can be made in the case of pelicans, but not in the case of cormorants, as Jeff noted in his report to me. Determination of both number of nests and production for a site allows one to calculate the site's productivity, the average number of chicks fledged per nest, which is the quantity needed to compare sites of different sizes.

Large-scale surveys of colonial fish-eating birds focus their attention on nesting colonies. This is understandable since the bulk of the populations are at such colonies during the breeding season and the number of known colonies is relatively small. But many American White Pelicans also can be found well away from nesting sites. Most pelicans do not breed until they are three years old (Johnsgard 1993) and most of the non-breeding birds are segregated from the breeders, spending their summers in small- to moderate-sized flocks at the many lakes of Minnesota and perhaps adjacent states or provinces. It is not always an easy thing to tell if a flock of pelicans on a lake is a foraging party of breeding birds from a nesting colony or a group of non-breeding birds. I believe that during the summer of 2009, I observed flocks of non-breeding birds roosting at various lakes east of the Mankato airport and I also found a substantial flock of 4,000 or more of what were very likely non-breeding pelicans roosting at the head of Lake Pepin for a good part of the summer. My sample surveys cannot determine the fraction of non-breeding birds in Minnesota's pelican population but they can reveal changes in

the total number of birds. For example, some portion of the summer population of pelicans in Minnesota probably winters in (or at least migrates through) the area of the disastrous BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. If the segregation of non-breeders from breeders persists during the winter, it could be that the two parts of the population will be affected differently by the spill, and this might be detected by comparison of 2010 and 2011 census data on breeders and non-breeders in a selected area of Minnesota.

Acknowledgments

This paper would have been impossible without Jeff DiMatteo's contribution of counting birds from aerial photographs. He also gave freely of his first-hand knowledge of pelican biology and has been a constant source of advice and encouragement to me. Carol Urness proofed the manuscript — several times — and made invaluable suggestions for improving it. I thank Jeff and Carol for their help.

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The Fall Season 1 August through 30 November 2009

**Robert M. Dunlap¹, Douglas W. Kieser², James W. Lind³,
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Counts of Ross's Geese were down, but Cackling Geese were found in a majority of counties. Five Harlequin Ducks was a good total, comparable to the six found the prior fall. All three species of scoters were well-represented both on and away from Lake Superior. An adult male Barrow's Goldeneye was at Park Point in November.

As many as eight Red-throated Loons were found at Park Point through the season. Pacific Loons were more widespread across the state, with two on Lake Superior, two on Mille Lacs Lake, and one on Lake Osakis.

Two each of Snowy Egret, Little Blue Heron, Cattle Egret, and Yellow-crowned

Night-Heron were found, while seven ibis were also reported — one of which lingered into the winter season. None of the *Plegadis* was identified to species.

For the third consecutive autumn, Northern Goshawk numbers at H.R.B.O. were in the 200s — less than half the average seasonal count. A record late Broad-winged Hawk flew by Hawk Ridge in mid-November. At the other extreme, a Rough-legged Hawk was seen in Chisago in early August. Golden Eagles were reported from ten counties. A dark-morph Gyrfalcon was banded in Duluth. Three Prairie Falcons — all in the southern half of the state — was an excellent total for

the season.

A family of Common Moorhens at Sherburne N.W.R. was last seen in late September. Another moorhen was found in Yellow Medicine in mid-October.

Piping Plovers were in Rice and St. Louis counties. Only one Hudsonian Godwit and one Red Knot were found. Buff-breasted Sandpiper totals were low. Just over 400 Red-necked Phalaropes were reported, with 145 of those being at the Warroad W.T.P. in early September. A Red Phalarope at the Gaylord lagoons was the sixth record of this species since 2000, matching the six reports from the 1990s.

Superior Entry at the tip of Park Point in Duluth was the *larid* hot spot for the season. A Black-legged Kittiwake was discovered there at the end of October. This was the 35th state record — all first-cycle birds and all but four found in the fall/winter seasons. Two Sabine's Gulls found in the second half of September in central Minnesota proved that Duluth wasn't the only spot in the state for exceptional gulls, but otherwise they were all in Duluth: a first-cycle California Gull at the end of November, record high counts of Iceland Gulls, a sixth state record Slaty-backed Gull, and an impressive total of seven Great-Black-backed Gulls! It was also a good season for Parasitic Jaegers, with six found along Lake Superior in Duluth, stretching from late August to mid-October.

One of two first state records for the season was a most unexpected visitor — a first-year Black Guillemot discovered at Taconite Harbor in Cook County. Not only was this a first for Minnesota, it was also a first for the Great Lakes region. Less than 24 hours after its discovery, the bird died, and it is now a specimen at the Bell Museum of Natural History. With the prior autumn's discovery of a Long-billed Murrelet on Lake Superior, observers should be watchful for what 2010 might bring!

Pigeons and doves also seemed to prefer northern Minnesota. A Band-tailed Pigeon was a first county record for Hubbard, while St. Louis produced two White-winged Doves.

Northern Hawk Owls began an incursion into the state, but stay tuned for the winter report for more details on their movements. Snowy, Great Gray, and Boreal owls, how-



Slaty-backed Gull, 30 November 2009, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Mike Hendrickson.

ever, were found in unremarkable numbers.

A Rufous Hummingbird spent most of August near Camden State Park in Lyon County.

The second new bird for the state this season was an Acorn Woodpecker photographed at Crow Wing State Park. While many searched for this bird on subsequent days, this colorful individual could not be relocated.

Our two common *Tyrannus* kingbirds were overshadowed by two of their spectacular cousins, as both a Scissor-tailed and a Fork-tailed Flycatcher were found in the state. The former was a holdover from the summer season, while the latter spent about a week near a farm in Pine County before word and photos of this striking bird made their way into the birding community (see *The Loon* 82:93–95).

Several swallow species produced near record late migration dates. American Pipits, on the other hand, were found south over a month earlier than the prior record. While no notable species of warblers were discovered, there were quite a few late dates for these songsters. Yellow-breasted Chats, first found in Hennepin in May, were finally seen with a juvenile in early August.

Two Summer Tanagers were photographed, both in late November. Several record high counts of Purple Finch were tallied in early October along the North Shore. White-winged Crossbills stayed north this

season, and redpolls were scarce.

Weather summary: Below-normal temperatures from the summer extended into August, with mean temperatures 2°–4° below average. Most of the state failed to reach 90° during the month. Rainfall totals varied widely across the state, with some regions setting month records and others below normal.

September was the 6th warmest on record. The eastern half of the state was quite dry, while the western half had near normal levels of precipitation. On 27 September, a strong, stormy low moved through the state, bringing wind gusts as high as 66 mph and much cooler northern air into the state.

October was quite the opposite of September. It was among the coldest in the modern record, with temperatures averaging 4°–7° below normal. Precipitation in the southern two-thirds of the state was about double the long-term average, and statewide it was among the wettest five Octobers on record.

November brought more change — mild temperatures and relatively dry weather. Temperatures were 9° to 12° above the historical average, and most communities had little to no snow.

Undocumented reports: **Red-throated Loon** 9/26 Crow Wing, 10/17 Mille Lacs (2); **Pacific Loon** 10/17, 10/31 Mille Lacs; **Ple-**

gadis Ibis 8/25 Lac qui Parle (2, Salt Lake); **Little Gull** 10/31 Mille Lacs (Mille Lacs Lake); **Hoary Redpoll** 11/8 Cook.

Acknowledgements: We thank Karl Bardon and H.R.B.O. for migration data from the Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve in Duluth. Also, special thanks to Anthony Hertzell, Jeanie Joppu, and Jim Lind for providing transcripts of Minnesota's weekly birding reports. Special thanks to Dave Cahlander for building and maintaining the MOU seasonal reports submission website <<http://moum.org>>. Medians of recent arrivals and departures were calculated by Paul Budde from published and unpublished seasonal report data from 1985 through 2008. Most importantly, many thanks to all of our contributors. We are especially grateful to those who respond to our requests for details and who submit observations online.

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KEY TO THE SEASONAL REPORT

1. Upper case (**LEAST TERN**) indicates a Casual or Accidental species in the state.
2. Species are listed in brackets [**Whooping Crane**] if there is a reasonable doubt as to its origin or wildness.
3. Bracketed text following a species' name indicates the total number of north and south counties.
4. Dates listed in bold (**10/9**) indicate an occurrence either earlier, later, or within the three earliest or latest dates on file.
5. Counties listed in bold (**Aitkin**) indicate an unusual occurrence for that county.
6. Counties with an underline (**Becker**) indicate a first county record.
7. Counties listed in italics (*Crow Wing*) indicate a first county breeding record.
8. Counts listed in bold (**150**) indicate a total within or exceeding the top three high counts for that species.
9. Dagger "+" preceding observer's initials denotes documentation was submitted.
10. "ph" denotes a species documented with a photograph.
11. "v.t" denotes a species documented by video tape.

The *Seasonal Report* is a compilation of seasonal bird sightings from throughout Minnesota. We particularly invite reports from parts of the state that have been neglected or covered lightly in past reports. To become a contributor, contact the Editor of the Seasonal Report, Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax Avenue S., Minneapolis, MN 55419, or via e-mail at paul.budde@aonbenfield.com.

Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) — [1 North, 6 South] Only north report: 9/29 Traverse DBM. All south reports: 8/9–15 Lac qui Parle (present since late July) PCC, 10/11 Meeker DMF, 11/1 Freeborn DAB, JWH, 11/21 Pipestone HHD, 11/22 Waseca DAB, 11/27 Houston BAF.

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) — [11 North, 15 South] Early north (median 9/11) 8/30 Marshall *vide* JMJ, 9/14 St. Louis SLF. Early south (median 9/13) 8/1 Lac qui Parle (present since June) PHS, 9/21 Sherburne ASc, 9/24 Carver JCy. Late north 11/7 St. Louis CRM, 11/12 Aitkin PEJ, Roseau TFo (median 11/30). Please see winter report for late south migrants.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) — [1 North, 5 South] Only north report: 9/23 St. Louis (2, H.R.B.O.) KJB. All south reports: 9/28 Blue Earth ChH, 10/4 Waseca ChH, 10/16 Yellow Medicine (Canby W.T.P.) KRE, LS, 10/17 Chippewa (2, Lac Qui Parle W.M.A.) KRE, LS, 11/7 Houston (2, Pool #8) PEJ, DFN, 11/22–29 Waseca (Loon Lake) DAB, m.ob.

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [14 North, 31 South] Early north (median 9/17) 9/15 St. Louis †PHS, KJB, ABL, 9/21 Hubbard DCH. Early south (median 9/19) 9/23 Hennepin †DDo, 9/24 Pope RBJ, Swift RBJ. High counts 11/28 Freeborn (150, Albert Lea Lake) DAB, JWH, 11/21 Sibley (75, Gaylord W.T.P.) †JCC. Late north 11/28 Douglas, Todd JPE, 11/30 Kanabec CAM (median 11/20). See winter report for late south migrants. New county record: 10/1 **Morrison** HHD. Observers are asked to document all sightings with notes, photographs, or recordings to improve our understanding of this species in the state.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [32 North, 52 South] Reported throughout the state and the season.

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) — [4 South] Birds of uncertain origin 8/1–10/18 Carver/Scott (Rapids Lake/Louisville Swamp N.W.R.) BAF, m.ob., 11/7–24 Ramsey (Snail Lake) ELC, RBW, m.ob., 11/15–22 Hennepin (Lake Rebecca) DWK, HCT, HHD.

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [17 North, 25 South] High counts 11/28 Sherburne (37, Sherburne N.W.R.) MDN, 11/22

Wadena (18, Jim Cook Lake) PJB.

Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [14 North, 21 South] Early north (median 10/1) 10/11 Pennington JMJ, St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, ABL, 10/14 Marshall *vide* JMJ. Early south (median 10/12) 10/17 Houston NBO, 10/19 Dakota JLO. High counts 11/27 Houston (6,000, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) BAF, Aitkin (1,500) ASc, 11/14 Wabasha (500, Weaver Marsh) BAF, 11/30 Carver/Hennepin (450, Rice Lake) DWK. Late north 11/28 Todd MDN, 11/29 Aitkin MJB (median 11/28). Please see winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) — [22 North, 42 South] High counts 9/30 Houston (110, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS, 9/24 Sherburne (87, Sherburne N.W.R.) PLJ. Late north 10/18 Douglas JPE, 10/30 Aitkin PEJ, 11/1 Cass DCH (median 12/15).

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) — [19 North, 30 South] High counts 11/3 Houston (21,515, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS, 8/21 Marshall (224, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS. Late north 10/31 Traverse DPG, 11/1 Douglas JPE, 11/15 Todd DBM (median 11/17).

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*) — [19 North, 24 South] High counts 10/13 Houston (3,915, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS, 9/12 Hennepin (125, Long Meadow Lake) BAF. Late north 10/19 Cook DBM, 11/1 Douglas JPE, Mille Lacs HHD, 11/11 Aitkin PEJ (median 11/28). Please see winter report for late south migrants.

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) — [8 North, 12 South] All north reports: Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Cook, Hubbard, Lake, Mille Lacs, St. Louis. Early south (median 8/25) 8/3 Hennepin CMB, then no reports until 9/27 Scott PEJ, 10/4 Murray DBM.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [32 North, 50 South] Reported throughout the state. High counts 11/12 Houston (9,855, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS, 11/22 Marshall (3,000, Agassiz N.W.R.) MAN.

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) — [26 North, 34 South] High counts 8/16 Rice (200, south of Millersburg) MDU, 9/12

Lac qui Parle (140) PHS, 9/13 Hennepin (140, Purgatory Creek) DWK. Late north 10/15 Aitkin PEJ, 10/16 Roseau Tfo, 10/18 Carlton HHD, Douglas JPE (median 10/25). Late south 10/31 Carver JCy, Hennepin PEJ, 11/21 Houston DFN, PEJ, 11/27 Dakota PEJ (median 11/3).

Northern Shoveler (*Anas chrypeata*) — [20 North, 34 South] High counts 9/12 Hennepin (200, Long Meadow Lake) BAF, 10/13 Houston (135, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS. Late north 10/31 Traverse DPG, 11/15 Todd DBM, 11/20 Otter Tail DST (median 11/7). Please see winter report for late south migrants and over-wintering birds.

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) — [11 North, 18 South] High counts 11/12 Houston (510, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS, 9/5 Hennepin (20, Long Meadow Lake) BAF. Late north 10/22 Aitkin PEJ, 10/28 St. Louis DDo, 11/15 Todd DBM (median 11/25), but also see winter report.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*) — [20 North, 25 South] High counts 10/13 Houston (925, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS, 11/13 Hennepin (235) PEJ. Late north 10/29 Aitkin PEJ, 10/31 Lake LS, 11/9 Pine CRM (median 11/9). Please see winter report for late south migrants and over-wintering birds.

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) — [13 North, 24 South] High count 10/13 Houston (61,275, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS. Late north 11/15 Beltrami DPJ, 11/19 Crow Wing JSB, 11/28 Douglas, Todd MDN, JPE (median 11/25), but also see winter report.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*) — [19 North, 25 South] High counts 10/31 Stearns (75, Pearl Lake) MJB, 10/17 Rice (52) FVS. Late north 11/20 Otter Tail DST, 11/28 Douglas, Todd JPE, 11/30 Crow Wing JSB (median 12/10), but also see winter report.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) — [25 North, 28 South] High counts 11/16 Houston (16,020, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS, 11/14 Wabasha (3,000, Weaver



Harlequin Duck, 13 September 2009, Grand Marais, Cook County. Photo by Earl Orf.

Marsh) BAF, 11/20 Itasca (999, Bowstring Lake) EEO. Late north 11/21 Mille Lacs MJB, 11/22 St. Louis ABL, 11/28 Douglas, Todd JPE (median 12/4), but also see winter report.

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*) — [11 North, 7 South] Early north (median 9/30) 10/6 Becker CRM, 10/9 Cook PCC, PHS, 10/17 St. Louis HHD. Early south 10/11 Stearns PCC, 10/16 Meeker DMF. High count 10/20 St. Louis (116, Duluth harbor) PHS. Late north 11/20 Pine DMF, 11/24 Mille Lacs DBM, 11/29 Cass BAW (median 12/3), but also see winter report.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) — [19 North, 28 South] Late north 11/24 Mille Lacs DBM, 11/29 Aitkin MJB, Cass BAW, 11/30 Crow Wing JSB (median 12/17), but also see winter report.

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus bistrionicus*) — [4 North] All reports: **9/10-15** Cook (record early female at Grand Marais) SLi, m.ob., 10/5 St. Louis (female/immature in Duluth harbor) PHS, 11/15 **Todd** (2 females/immatures at Lake Osakis) †BWF, 11/28 Mille Lacs (male at Liberty Beach, Mille Lacs Lake) †PEB, m.ob.

Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [4 North, 4 South] All north reports: 10/14 Marshall (4 immatures, Agassiz N.W.R.) GKn, 10/19 Cook DBM, St. Louis Asc, 10/20-11/4 St. Louis (max. 5, Duluth) PHS, m.ob, 10/24-11/1 Lake (Bayside Park, Silver Bay) RCA, m.ob., 11/28 St. Louis KJB. All south reports: 10/10-17, 11/27 Meeker

- (max. 9 immatures/females, Lake Ripley) DMF, 10/20–23 Anoka (Peltier Lake) BRL, m.ob., 10/24–28 Freeborn (Pickerel Lake) RGo, m.ob., 11/7–21 Houston (Pool #8 Mississippi River) PEJ, DFN, 11/24–27 Meeker (immature/female, Lake Ripley) DMF.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) — [5 North, 2 South] All north reports: 10/16–11/8 Cook (max. 8 between Paradise Beach and Hovland) MHe, m.ob., 10/15–11/24 St. Louis (max. 3, Duluth) MLH, m.ob., 11/5 Cass (2, Plughat Point, Lake Winnibigoshish) BAW, Marshall (6, Agassiz N.W.R.) MAN, 11/15–16 Todd (2, Lake Osakis) DBM, JLO. All south reports: 10/17 Swift (2 immatures/females, Lake Johnson) †DPG, 11/18 Meeker (immature/female on Lake Washington) DMF.
- Black Scoter** (*Melanitta nigra*) — [9 North, 4 South] All north reports: 10/10 Wilkin (2, Breckenridge W.T.P.) CRM, m.ob., 10/16–11/28 St. Louis (max. 7, Duluth) m.ob., 10/19–11/8 Cook (max. 8, Paradise Beach) DBM, m.ob., 10/22 Becker (2, N. Stakke Lake) BDS, 11/1 Cass (Steamboat Bay, Leech Lake) DCH, 11/7 Mille Lacs (3, Father Hennepin S.P.) DAB, JWH, 11/8 Crow Wing (Garrison) MDu, DAC, 11/14 Pine (2, Grindstone Lake) DMa, 11/16 Todd JLO. All south reports: 10/12–11/3 Meeker (max. 9, Lake Ripley) †DMF, ph. RWS, 11/10–12 Benton (3, Rice W.T.P.) JJS, m.ob., 11/15 Wabasha (3, Camp Lacupolis) JWH, 11/27–29 **Freeborn** (3, Albert Lea Lake) HHD.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [4 North, 2 South] All north reports: 10/15–11/17 St. Louis (male, Park Point, Duluth) MHe, m.ob., 10/19–11/7 Lake DBM, m.ob., 10/25 Cass (female, Lake Winnibigoshish) BAW, 10/31–11/8 Cook (max. 77 between Good Harbor Bay and Paradise Beach) KRE, m.ob. All south reports: 11/19 Dakota (female, Lake Byllesby) ADS, JPM, 11/27 Meeker (female, Lake Ripley) DMF.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [25 North, 29 South] Early south (median 10/2) 10/10 Hennepin PEJ, DFN, BAF, Meeker DMF, 10/11 Stevens RBW, 10/14 Sherburne ASc, PLJ. High counts 11/3 Houston (1,590, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS, 10/23 Crow Wing (300, Ironton W.T.P.) JSB, 11/14 Wabasha (300, Weaver Marsh) BAF, 10/21 Cass (182, Walker W.T.P.) BAW.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [24 North, 19 South] Early south (median 10/16) 10/10 Meeker DMF, 10/23 Stearns STW, 10/24 Ramsey LS. Peak counts 11/30 Houston (**6,665**, Pool #8, includes birds in Wisconsin) Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R. USFWS, 11/20 St. Louis (650, Park Point, Duluth) PHS, 11/20 Cass (600, Leech Lake) EEO.
- BARROW'S GOLDENEYE** (*Bucephala islandica*) — [1 North] Adult male seen 11/17+ in St. Louis (between Park Point and 21st Avenue East, Duluth) †PHS, †DDo, ph. EBR, m.ob. may have been the same individual that over-wintered from November 2008 to March 2009.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [26 North, 31 South] High count 11/14 Todd (110, Lake Osakis) MJB. Late north 11/24 Mille Lacs DBM, 11/25 St. Louis NAJ, 11/28 Douglas, Todd JPE, 11/29 Aitkin MJB, but also see winter report.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [16 North, 11 South] Early south (median 10/24) 10/23 Sherburne PLJ, 10/31 Meeker DMF, 11/1 Carver JCy. Peak count 11/28 Wabasha (4,000, Lake Pepin) BAF.
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [6 North, 9 South] All north reports: Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Lake, Mille Lacs, St. Louis. All south reports: 11/7 Stearns (14, Pearl Lake) PCC, 11/15 Wabasha JWH, 11/16–23 Meeker (max. 17, Lake Ripley) DPG, 11/17 Houston RTP, 11/19 Dakota ADS, 11/23 Rice CRM, 11/23–29 Waseca CRM, DAB, JWH, 11/26 Carver JCy, 11/28 Freeborn DAB, JWH.
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [7 North, 32 South] High counts 10/26 Carver (140, Lake Waconia) JCy, 10/24 Goodhue (70) LEC. Late north 10/31 Traverse DPG, 11/1 Douglas JPE, 11/24 Crow Wing JSB. Please see winter report for late south migrants.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [1 North, 12 South] Only north report: 10/8 Red Lake (6) SAS. High counts south 8/2 Dakota (12) LS, 9/6 Lyon (9) DPG. Also reported from Big Stone, Blue Earth (2), Goodhue, Jackson (4), Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle (2),

- Meeker (2), Nicollet, Rice, Sibley.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [12 North, 37 South] Reported as far north as Otter Tail in the Northwest, Wadena and Cass in the North-central, and Pine in the East-central region.
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [17 North, 3 South] Only Southeast report: 11/1 Fillmore NBO.
- Spruce Grouse** (*Falciptennis canadensis*) — [5 North] All reports: 10/12–11/7 Lake of the Woods (max. 13, near Gustafson Camp S.N.A.) MHK, GMM, 10/16 Roseau TFO, 11/8 Cook (3, Lima Mountain Rd.) DWK, JLO, 11/9 Cook (9, Sawbill Trail) RBW, 11/10 Itasca RAE, 11/21 Lake (max. 3) SMC.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [4 North] All reports: 9/5 Roseau (12) KRE, m.ob., 9/12 Aitkin KCR, 10/24 Polk JMJ, 11/1 Lake of the Woods GMM, 11/12 Roseau TFO, 11/27 Roseau (50) *vide* JMJ.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [2 North, 1 South] All north reports: 10/9–10 Otter Tail, Wilkin CRM, m.ob. Only south report: 9/6 Yellow Medicine (3, Tyro and Omro Twp.) DPG, presumably related to D.N.R. releases at Plover Prairie.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [15 North, 33 South] Reported as far north as Clay in the Northwest, Hubbard and Cass in the North-central, and Itasca, St. Louis and Carlton in the Northeast. Some north reports probably refer to recently released birds. High count 10/31 Traverse (85) DPG.
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 North] Up to 8 seen in St. Louis near Park Point: 10/12 (1, juvenile) †PHS, 10/21 (1, Canal Park) KJB, 10/26–27 (1) PHS, 11/16 (3, Superior Entry) KJB; 11/19 (1, Park Point) PHS, **11/28** (1, record late) KJB, PHS. No reports away from Lake Superior were documented.
- Pacific Loon** (*Gavia pacifica*) — [5 North] All north reports: 9/26 St. Louis (juvenile, Park Point, Duluth) †KRE, †CMB, m.ob., 10/31 Cook (Hovland) DRB, m.ob., 11/12 Crow Wing RBJ, DAC, 11/14–15 **Todd** (Lake Osakis) †MJB, DBM, 11/21–**24** Mille Lacs (adult, Mille Lacs Lake) †MJB, DBM. Also see undocumented reports.
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [22 North, 23 South] Peak count 10/24 Mille Lacs/Aitkin/Crow Wing (679, Mille Lacs Lake) PHS. Late north 11/22 St. Louis SLF, 11/24 Mille Lacs DBM, 11/29 Cass BAW (median 11/25). Late south 11/27 Carver WCM, JCY, 11/29 Freeborn DBM, Waseca DAB, JWH (median 11/29), but also see winter report.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [24 North, 44 South] High count 9/23 Hennepin (167, Lake Harriet/Lake Calhoun) CMB. Late north 10/31 Traverse DPG, Wadena RBW, 11/1 Douglas JPE, 11/14 Todd MJB, 11/15 Cass MRN (median 11/27). Late south 11/21 Houston DFN, PEJ, 11/25 Blue Earth ChH, 11/28 Mower HHD (median 12/21), but also see winter report.
- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [10 North, 18 South] Early north (median 8/18) 8/8 Marshall (adult, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, JMJ, 9/5 Roseau KRE, m.ob., Lake JWL, 9/7 Cook JWH. Early south (median 9/14) **8/23** Big Stone KRE, 9/12 Big Stone PHS, 9/27 Rice DAB. High count 10/24 Mille Lacs/Aitkin/Crow Wing (**60**, Mille Lacs Lake) PHS. Late north 11/13 Mille Lacs ASC, 11/16 Todd JLO, 11/24 St. Louis SLF, KJB (median 11/19). Late south 11/15 Goodhue JWH, 11/21 Houston DFN, PEJ, 11/27 Rice DAB (median 11/27), but also see winter report.
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [12 North, 8 South] High count 8/22 St. Louis (**60**, Sand Point Lake) DMK. Late north 11/1 Lake PLJ, 11/8 Cook KRE, m.ob., 11/16 Todd JLO (median 12/3). Late south 10/20 Wright DPG, 10/31 Stevens DPG, 11/8 Hennepin BAF (median 11/10).
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [3 North, 9 South] All north reports: 8/29 Traverse HHD, 9/2 **Hubbard** HHD, 9/5 Roseau (3, Greenbush W.T.P.) KRE, m.ob. Late south 9/20 Lac qui Parle WCM, 10/7 Stevens CRM, 10/24 Ramsey LS (median 10/31).
- Western Grebe** — (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [6 North, 11 South] High counts 8/22 Big Stone (71, West Toqua Lake) PHS, 8/23 Big Stone (40, Thielke Lake) KRE. Late north 11/16 Todd JLO, 11/17 **St. Louis** (Duluth) SLP, 11/28 Douglas JPE (median 11/3). Late south 10/24 Meeker DPG,

- Nicollet RMD, 11/8 Ramsey DBz, 11/29+ Faribault DAB, JWH (median 11/17).
- Clark's Grebe** — (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) No reports.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [13 North, 44 South] High counts 8/8 Marshall (346, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, 8/1 Anoka (320, Rice Lake) DWK, 10/17 Houston (300) NBO. Late north 10/12 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/18 Douglas JPE, 11/5 Cass (injured) BAW (median 10/25). Please see winter report for late south migrants and over-wintering birds.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [22 North, 42 South] High counts 9/27 Dakota (850, Black Dog Lake) BAF, 9/27 Anoka (200, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) DPG. Late north 10/31 Traverse DPG, 11/8 Lake JLO, 11/29 Mille Lacs MJB (median 11/24). Late south 11/23 Anoka DWK, 11/29 Dakota BAF, Waseca DAB, JWH, 11/30 Rice TFB (median 12/28), but also see winter report.
- American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [5 North, 5 South] All north reports: 8/1 Aitkin ASc, 8/6 Marshall JMj, 8/7 Itasca EEO, 9/7 Hubbard DCH, 9/14 St. Louis CRM, 10/16 Aitkin PEJ. All south reports: 8/3 Meeker DMF, 8/8 Nicollet ChH, 8/10 Jackson CRM, 8/23 Hennepin TM, 9/12 Big Stone PHS.
- Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [3 South] All reports: 8/1 Lyon (2, Black Rush Lake W.M.A.) JCC, Sherburne PLJ, 8/23 Big Stone (Thielke Lake) KRE.
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [28 North, 47 South] Late north 10/29 Pennington, Polk RBW, 10/30 Aitkin PEJ, 11/9 Carlton CRM (median 12/1).
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [6 North, 38 South] High counts 8/22 Blue Earth (146, Perch Lake) ChH, 8/1 Anoka (85, Rice Lake) DWK. Late north 10/9 Otter Tail CRM, 10/15 Marshall MAn, 10/27 Kittson LW (median 10/14)
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — [1 North, 1 South] Only north report 9/7 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) †KRE, m.ob. South reports all from Purgatory Creek in Eden Prairie, Hennepin, where one or more had been present since June: 8/1–21 †DWK, SLC, m.ob., 9/9 WCM.
- Little Blue Heron** — (*Egretta caerulea*) — [2 South] All reports: 8/11 Anoka REH, 8/24–9/21 Ramsey (immature, Turtle Lake) ECo, ph. †CMB, †JLO, †MDu, m.ob.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [2 South] All reports: 10/11 Cottonwood (Germantown Twp.) RAE, 11/14 Chisago (Wyoming) HHD, RAE, †LS, m.ob.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [14 North, 30 South] High counts 8/14 Carver (11, Carver Park) JCy, 8/1 Hennepin (9, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) ALD. Late north 9/17 Carlton HHD, 9/29 Traverse DBM, then record-late north **11/9** Otter Tail (injured?) DST (median 10/1). Late south 9/25 Dodge HHD, Hennepin BAF, DWK, 9/26 Sherburne BAF, 10/26 Dakota SLP (median 10/20).
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [1 North, 4 South] High count 9/22 Hennepin (12, Lake Hiawatha) DDo. Only north report: 8/2 Otter Tail (5, Fergus Falls) FVS. Late south 10/3 Hennepin BAF (median 11/8).
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — [2 South] All reports: 8/1–3 Hennepin (present since July in Minnetonka) m.ob., 8/18 **Lyon** (immature, Coon Creek W.M.A.) ph. MOS.
- Ibis sp.** (*Plegadis* sp.) — [3 North, 2 South] All north reports: 10/7 Grant (2 immatures, Spink W.M.A.) CRM, 11/20–21 Otter Tail (Western Twp.) SPM, m.ob., 11/27 Clay *vide* JMj. All south reports: **11/30+** Blue Earth (Roberts W.P.A.) RKa, ph. †RMD, m.ob.
- Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) — [24 North, 45 South] High counts 10/8 St. Louis (256 at H.R.B.O.) KJB, 9/28 Blue Earth (82) ChH. Late north 11/2 Cook KRE, DBM, 11/7 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB (median 10/30). Late south 10/17 Meeker PRH, Renville RBW, 10/18 Blue Earth, Waseca DAB, JWH, 11/1 Mower DAB (median 10/21).
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [18 North, 16 South] High count 9/14 St. Louis (36 at H.R.B.O.) KJB. Late north 10/7 Mille Lacs PEJ, 10/17 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/18 Douglas JPE, **11/21** Hubbard MAW (median 10/24). Late south 10/20 Rice FVS, 10/23 Stearns STW, 10/25 Dakota SLP (median 11/11).
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [28 North, 44 South] High counts 11/5 St.



Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, 3 August 2009, Hennepin County. Photo by David A. Cahlander.

Louis (296 at H.R.B.O.) KJB, 11/21 Houston (100) NBO.

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) — [25 North, 34 South] High count 8/21 St. Louis (25 at H.R.B.O.) KJB. Late north 11/12 Aitkin PEJ, 11/15 Clay RHO, Morrison MRN, St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, 11/29 Mille Lacs MJB (median 11/25), but also see winter report.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) — [21 North, 33 South] Early south (median 8/10) 8/23 Chisago ABL, 8/24 Sherburne PLJ, 8/29 Hennepin MDu. High count 9/15 St. Louis (797 at H.R.B.O.) KJB. Late north 11/1 Douglas JPE, 11/18 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, 11/29 Polk *fide* JMJ (median 11/29), but also see winter report.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [12 North, 34 South] High count 9/13 St. Louis (12 at H.R.B.O.) KJB. Late north 10/4 Becker, Morrison DFN, 10/9 Douglas JPE, Lake PCC, PHS, 10/27 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB (median 11/2), but also see winter report.

Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [7 North] All reports: Carlton, Cook, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Pine, St. Louis. Seasonal total of 239 from H.R.B.O., Duluth well below average of 680.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) — [4 North, 14 South] All north 8/22 **Pennington** JMJ, 10/3 Becker DFN, 10/16 Cass DAY, 11/1 Douglas JPE.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) — [13 North, 27 South] High count 9/14 St. Louis (7,730 at H.R.B.O.) KJB. Late north 10/4 Wadena PJB, 10/31 St. Louis ABL, then record-late north **11/15** St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB (median 10/16). Late south 10/8 Blue Earth ChH, Nicollet RMD, 10/17 Dakota Siv (median 10/10).

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [2 North, 7 South] All north reports: 8/17 Polk SAS, 8/22 Polk JMJ, 10/4 Otter Tail NAJ, **10/24** Polk JMJ. Late south 9/12 Meeker DMF, 9/28 Nicollet RMD (median 10/3).

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [31 North, 51 South] Peak count 10/31 St. Louis (1,134 at H.R.B.O.) KJB. One Krider's reported 10/31 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB; six Harlan's found in St. Louis near H.R.B.O. 10/18–11/3 *fide* KJB.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) — [22 North, 11 South] Early north (median 9/17) 8/22 Polk JMJ, 8/30 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/9 Pennington SAS. Early south

Table 1. Fall 2009 raptor totals from Hawk Ridge Bird Observatory, Duluth.

Species	2009 Total	1991–2008 Average	2009 Deviation from Average	First Date	Last Date	Peak Date	Peak Number
Turkey Vulture	1,213	1,398	-13%	17 Aug	7 Nov	8 Oct	256
Osprey	358	392	-9%	17 Aug	17 Oct	14 Sep	36
Bald Eagle	3,878	2,890	+34%	15 Aug	30 Nov	5 Nov	296
Northern Harrier	348	666	-48%	15 Aug	15 Nov	21 Aug	25
Sharp-shinned Hawk	13,799	17,277	-20%	15 Aug	18 Nov	15 Sep	797
Cooper's Hawk	115	191	-40%	18 Aug	27 Oct	13 Sep	12
Northern Goshawk	239	705	-66%	18 Aug	28 Nov	31 Oct	28
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	4	-100%	-	-	-	-
Broad-winged Hawk	20,930	52,031	-60%	15 Aug	15 Nov	14 Sep	7,730
Swainson's Hawk	3	6	-51%	8 Sep	29 Sep	-	1
Red-tailed Hawk	6,244	8,716	-28%	18 Aug	29 Nov	31 Oct	1,134
Rough-legged Hawk	280	522	-46%	30 Aug	29 Nov	24 Oct	47
Golden Eagle	224	123	+83%	8 Oct	29 Nov	18 Oct	23
American Kestrel	1,404	2,088	-33%	15 Aug	8 Nov	14 Sep	182
Merlin	359	283	+27%	15 Aug	8 Nov	13 Sep	31
Peregrine Falcon	116	66	+75%	22 Aug	18 Oct	23 Sep	13
Gyr Falcon	1	-	-	9 Oct	9 Oct	9 Oct	1
Unidentified raptor	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	49,519	-	-	15 Aug	30 Nov	14 Sep	8,781

(median 10/2) **8/2** Chisago FJN, 10/10 Meeker DMF, 10/17 Dakota StV, 10/24 Le Sueur, Nicollet RMD. High count 10/24 St. Louis (47 at H.R.B.O.) KJB.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [4 North, 6 South] Early north 10/9 St. Louis ABL. Early south 10/4 Dakota ADS. Last reported north 11/27 Aitkin PHS. Also reported north from Lake, Polk, and south from Carver, Houston, Meeker, Sherburne, Winona.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) — [29 North, 47 South] Last reported north 11/28 Aitkin RBW, Douglas and Todd JPE. Reported south throughout the season.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) — [21 North, 23 South] Reported north throughout the season and well-represented at H.R.B.O., where totals were 25% above normal KJB. Early south (median 8/18) 8/1 Hennepin (south Minneapolis, where possibly over-summered) BAF, 8/9 Dakota KRo, Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge, Bloomington) BAF.

GYRFALCON (*Falco rusticolus*) — [1 North] One documented report: 10/9 St. Louis (hatch-year dark-morph female caught and banded just east of Hawk Ridge, Duluth) FJN, ph. ABL.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) — [11

North, 15 South] Record seasonal total of 116 at H.R.B.O. KJB. Last reported north 11/22 Marshall JoB. Reported south throughout the season.

Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) — [4 South] Three reports: 9/19 Pipestone (adult at Woodstock W.M.A.; no details) DBM, 10/5 **Kandiyohi**/Meeker DMF, 10/11 Yellow Medicine (Mound Springs S.N.A.; good details) RBJ.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) — [5 North, 7 South] Few reports and no significant counts. Late north 10/15 Aitkin PEJ (median 9/10). Late south 9/12 Big Stone PHS, 9/13 Hennepin CMB (median 10/7).

Sora (*Porzana carolina*) — [9 North, 12 South] High count 9/25 Hennepin (10, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge, Bloomington) BAF. Late north 9/7 Marshall JCC, LS, 9/11 Mille Lacs RBJ (median 10/1). Late south 10/4 Hennepin (5, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, 10/17 Hennepin SLC (median 10/11).

Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) — [2 South] Reported from two locations: 8/2–9/21 Sherburne (up to 8 individuals present at Sherburne N.W.R., likely a family group from summer season) PLJ, **10/16** Yellow Medicine LS.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*) — [24 North, 36 South] High counts 10/31 Stearns

- (5,000 at Pearl Lake) MJB, 11/14 Wabasha (5,000, Weaver Marsh) BAF. Late north 11/28 Todd (Lake Osakis) MDN (median 12/15). Reported south throughout the season.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [22 North, 21 South] High count 11/7 Sherburne (450, Santiago) MJB. Last reported north 11/30 Mille Lacs (83) ASc (median 11/4). Last reported south 11/30 Sherburne (98) ASc (median 11/8). See winter report for late migrants north and south.
- [WHOOPIING CRANE]** (*Grus americana*) — [1 South] Two banded birds from the Wisconsin flock observed 11/10–13 Steele m.ob.
- Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [5 North, 8 South] Early north (median 8/9) 8/9 Itasca EEO, 8/14 Marshall (5) PHS, JMJ. Early south (median 8/8) 8/6 Kandiyohi (3) RBJ, 8/15 Lac qui Parle (4) PCC. Late north 10/10 St. Louis DWK (median 10/26). Late south 9/20 Wright DWK, 10/2 Meeker DMF (median 11/5).
- American Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [8 North, 18 South] Early north (median 8/17) 8/19 Aitkin RAE, 8/23 St. Louis PHS. Early south (median 8/4) 8/1 Lac qui Parle PHS. High count 9/12 Rice (52) DAB. Late north 10/26 St. Louis KJB, 11/21 Otter Tail DBM (median 10/27). Late south 10/18 McLeod PRH (median 11/3).
- Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [13 North, 21 South] High count 8/8 Marshall (64, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS. Late north 10/4 St. Louis KJB (median 10/2). Late south 9/24 Hennepin SLC, 9/25 Hennepin (3, Purgatory Creek, Eden Prairie) SLP and Rice HHD (median 10/8).
- Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*) — [1 North, 1 South] Two reports: 8/1 Rice TFB, 9/29 (record late) St. Louis (2, Park Point, Duluth) PLJ.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [23 North, 41 South] High count 8/9 Lac qui Parle (698) PCC. Late north 10/18 Carlton HHD and Douglas JPE, 10/19 St. Louis (Duluth) PHS (median 10/26). Late south 11/13 Hennepin PEJ, 11/20 Carver JCy (median 12/4).
- American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [3 North, 2 South] All north reports: 8/2 Otter Tail FVS, 8/22 Traverse KRE, 9/6 Roseau (Roseau W.T.P.) JCC, KRE, LS. All south reports: 8/1–15 Lac qui Parle (Arena Twp., Haydenville W.M.A.) PCC, PHS, 9/15–18 Steele (Spindler's Pond) m.ob.
- Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*) — [18 North, 33 South] Late north 9/27 St. Louis PHS, 10/17 Cook HHD (median 10/13). Late south 10/10 Hennepin PEJ, DFN, 10/25 Dakota SLP (median 10/10).
- Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria*) — [17 North, 33 South] Late north 9/20 Crow Wing JSB, 9/26 Carlton RBW (median 10/1). Late south 9/26 Houston JCC, 9/27 Rice DAB, JWH, 10/1 Hennepin SLC (median 10/5).
- Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [18 North, 33 South] High count 8/14 Marshall (80, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS. Late north 11/1 Mille Lacs DWK, 11/2 Cook KRE (median 11/3). Late south 11/7 Nicollet and Sibley RBW, 11/16 Stearns (Eden Valley W.T.P.) DPG (median 11/9).
- Willet** (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [1 North, 1 South] Three reports: 8/14 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, PHS, 8/16 and 8/25 Brown (Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS.
- Lesser Yellowlegs** (*Tringa flavipes*) — [22 North, 35 South] High count 8/14 Marshall (649, Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, PHS. Late north 10/6 Becker CRM, 10/9 Otter Tail CRM (median 10/25). Late south 11/1 Hennepin BAF, 11/7 Nicollet RBW, 11/10 Hennepin SLC (median 11/2).
- Upland Sandpiper** (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [5 South] No north reports. Late south 8/23 Lac qui Parle KRE, 8/24 Carver DMF (median 8/15).
- Hudsonian Godwit** (*Limosa haemastica*) — [1 South] Only report: 10/4 Murray DBM.
- Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*) — [2 North, 2 South] High count 8/8 Marshall (18, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS. Late north 8/28 **Crow Wing** (Ironton W.T.P.) JSB (median 8/18). Only south reports: 8/2 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek, Eden Prairie) CMB, SLC, 9/5 Big Stone PCC (median 8/20).
- Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*) — [3 North, 5 South] Early north (median 8/7) 8/3 Crow Wing (2, Ironton W.T.P.) JSB. Early south (median 8/5) 8/1 Lac qui Parle PHS, 8/5 Chippewa (Shakopee Lake) RBW. Late north 9/19 Cass (Little Pelican Island, Leech Lake) BAW (median 9/27). Late

- south 9/8 Rice TFB (median 8/30).
- Red Knot** (*Calidris canutus*) — [1 North] Only report: 9/6 Cass (basic-plumaged adult near Pelican Island, Leech Lake) ABi, BAW.
- Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*) — [5 North, 10 South] See summer report for early migrants north and south. Late north 10/17 St. Louis KJB, 10/26 Cass BAW (median 10/11). Late south 10/18 Ramsey (White Bear Lake) RBW (median 10/22). High count 9/15 St. Louis (38, Duluth) PHS.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Calidris pusilla*) — [12 North, 20 South] High count 8/14 Marshall (376, Agassiz N.W.R.) MJM, PHS. Late north 9/23 Crow Wing (Ironton W.T.P.) JSB (median 9/27). Late south 10/4 Nobles BTS, 10/17 Renville RBW (median 10/12).
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [18 North, 40 South] High count 8/14 Marshall (498, Agassiz N.W.R.) MJM, PHS. Late north 10/10 Hubbard HHD, 10/11 Crow Wing (Ironton W.T.P.) JSB (median 10/13). Late south 11/1 Freeborn (Hayward W.T.P.) DAB, JWH (median 10/25).
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [2 North, 4 South] All north reports: 8/2 St. Louis (40th Ave. W./Erie Pier) JLK, 8/31 Crow Wing (2, Ironton W.T.P.) JSB, 9/8 St. Louis (juv.) DDo, 10/26 St. Louis KJB. All south reports: 8/22 Lac qui Parle PCC, PHS, 8/25 Ramsey CRM, 8/28 Stearns PLJ, 10/2 Meeker DMF.
- Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*) — [15 North, 22 South] High count 9/5 Lac qui Parle (60) PCC. Late north 9/19 Cass BAW, 10/10 Wilkin CRM (median 10/3). Record late south 11/3–18 Brown (Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS (median 10/31).
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [17 North, 31 South] High count 8/15 Lac qui Parle (318) PCC. Late north 10/23 Crow Wing JSB, 11/3 St. Louis KJB (median 10/30). Late south 10/26 Freeborn JWH, 10/27 Anoka BRL (median 11/12).
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*) — [3 North, 3 South] All north reports: 8/2 Otter Tail FVS, 8/11 St. Louis JKa, 9/19 Cass BAW, 9/22 St. Louis KRE, 10/15 St. Louis MJB, 10/27 St. Louis KJB (median 10/31). All south reports: 9/21 Ramsey CRM, 10/18 Ramsey (9, White Bear Lake) RBW, 10/19 Dakota JLO, 10/24 Brown BTS, 11/8 Ramsey DBz (median 11/5).
- Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*) — [11 North, 25 South] High count 8/1 Lac qui Parle (130) PHS. Late north 9/6 Cass ABi, 9/7 Lake JEB, JWH, Marshall JCC, St. Louis PHS (median 9/21). Late south 10/17 Renville RBW, 10/18 Kandiyohi LS (median 10/10).
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** (*Tryngites subruficollis*) — [4 North, 7 South] Observed north in Aitkin, Douglas, Polk, St. Louis as late as 9/7 Polk RLE (median 9/22). Observed south in Anoka, Dakota, Dodge, Lac qui Parle, Meeker, Ramsey, Rice as late as 9/15 Rice (Wagner Sod Farm) RBW (median 9/20). Only 51 individuals reported for the season.
- Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [2 North, 9 South] Late north 8/14 Marshall MJM, PHS, 9/5 Crow Wing JSB (median 9/7). Late south 9/6 Stearns PLJ, 9/12 Martin RBW (median 9/11).
- Long-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) — [6 North, 10 South] Early north (median 8/14) 8/8 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, 8/30 St. Louis KRE. Early south (median 8/1) 8/21 Lac qui Parle PLJ, 9/1 Brown BTS. Late north 9/7 Lake (Castle Danger W.T.P.) JEB, JWH and Polk LS, 10/15 Marshall (25, Agassiz N.W.R.) MAn (median 10/15). Late south 9/28 Meeker DMF, 10/4 Hennepin MDu, HCT and Nobles (11) BTS, 10/9 Hennepin SLC (median 10/25).
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [17 North, 25 South] High count 8/8 Marshall (90, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS. Late north 11/20 Otter Tail DST, 11/23 Aitkin KCR (median 11/9). Late south 11/6 Pope RBJ, 11/7 Houston RTP (median 1/19).
- American Woodcock** (*Scolopax minor*) — [7 North, 6 South] High count 10/20 Hubbard (5, Shingobee) DCH. Late north 11/5 Marshall MAn (median 10/29). Late south 10/4 Carver JCy, 10/28 Rice TFB, 11/18 Lac qui Parle FAE (median 11/3).
- Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [7 North, 9 South] High count 8/15 Lac qui Parle (61) PCC. Late north 9/5 Kittson LS, 9/6 Polk MJM (median 9/6). Late south 9/12 Lac qui Parle PHS, 9/20 Lac qui Parle (17) WCM (median 9/15).

- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [12 North, 12 South] High count 9/6 Roseau (145, Warroad W.T.P.) JCC, KRE. Late north 9/17 Carlton (Barnum W.T.P.) HHD, 10/2 Cass (Walker W.T.P.) BAW (median 9/22). Late south 10/11 Kandiyohi HHD, 10/18 Blue Earth (Mapleton W.T.P.) DAB, JWH (median 9/26). Total of 401 individuals reported for the season.
- RED PHALAROPE** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) — [1 South] Adult in basic plumage observed and photographed 10/17 **Sibley** (Gaylord W.T.P.) †RBW, ph. †RMD, †PEB, †DAB, ph. CH, m.ob. Seventeenth state record.
- BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE** (*Rissa tridactyla*) — [1 North] First-cycle bird observed 10/31 St. Louis (Minnesota side of Superior Entry) †MLH, †PHS.
- SABINE'S GULL** (*Xema sabini*) — [1 North, 1 South] Two reports: 9/19 Crow Wing (Ironton W.T.P.) ph. †JSB, 9/27 **Rice** (juv., Cannon Lake) †DAB, †JWH.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [16 North, 28 South] Early north (median 7/23) 8/1 Mille Lacs ASc, 8/2 Otter Tail DST and St. Louis JLK, but also see summer report. Early south (median 8/6) 8/7 Stearns STW, 8/30 Rice FVS. High count 10/24 Aitkin, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs (612, Mille Lacs Lake) PHS. Late north 11/29 Aitkin (10, Mille Lacs Lake) MJB and Cass (7, Leech L.) BAW, 11/30 Crow Wing (50, Ironton W.T.P.) JSB (median 11/23). Late south 11/27 Blue Earth (2) ChH, Faribault and Waseca HHD, 11/28 Freeborn (Geneva Lake) DAB, JWH (median 11/24).
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [13 North, 35 South] High count 10/17 Swift (2,000) DPG. Late north 10/31 Traverse DPG, 11/1 Douglas JPE (median 10/24). Late south 11/27 Freeborn and Waseca HHD, 11/30 Hennepin ChM (median 11/11), but also see winter report.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [28 North, 46 South] High count 11/21 Hennepin (total of 4,000 at Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet) BAF. Reported north and south throughout the season.
- CALIFORNIA GULL** (*Larus californicus*) — [1 North] First-cycle bird observed 11/21 St. Louis (Minnesota side of Superior Entry) †MLH, †PHS then again on 11/24, 11/25, **11/30** ph. †KJB.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [10 North, 13 South] Observed north throughout the season. First reported south 8/11 Watonwan CRM, 9/13 Dakota BAF. High count 11/29 St. Louis (2,900, Minnesota side of Superior Entry) KJB.
- Thayer's Gull** (*Larus thayeri*) — [5 North, 2 South] Observed in Cass, Cook, Lake, St. Louis in the north beginning 10/1 Cass (Leech Lake) BAW (median 10/15). Observed south in Dakota and Hennepin beginning 11/15 Dakota (2, Black Dog Lake) BAF. High count 10/31 St. Louis (**16**, consisting of five adult, one second-cycle, ten first-cycle all on the Minnesota side of Superior Entry) PHS, MLH represents the record high count for the state, followed by similar high counts on 11/21 (11) and 11/28 (13).
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucooides*) — [1 North] Six different individuals, all reported from St. Louis (Superior Entry): **10/28+** (first-cycle, Minnesota side of Superior Entry) ph. KJB, ph. PHS, ph. MLH; 11/5+ (first-cycle) ph. PHS, ph. MLH, ph. KJB; 11/15+ (first-cycle) ph. vt. PHS, ph. KJB; 11/21+ (adult) MLH, PHS, ph. KJB; 11/23 (adult) ph. KJB; 11/28 (first-cycle) PHS. Two record high counts, both from Minnesota side of Superior Entry in St. Louis: 11/22 (**4**, one adult and three first-cycles) KJB, 11/28 (**4**, all first-cycle) PHS.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*) — [1 North, 1 South] Found in St. Louis in the north 10/3-31 (first-cycle, Minnesota side of Superior Entry; also seen at Port Terminal 10/19 †PHS) CRu, ph. KJB, ph. †PHS, 10/31+ (adult, Superior Entry and Canal Park) ph. †PHS, †KJB, 11/21-29 (first-cycle) PHS, ph. KJB. Only south report: 10/11 Stearns (adult, Pearl Lake) †PCC.
- SLATY-BACKED GULL** (*Larus schistisagus*) — [1 North] Third-cycle bird present in St. Louis (Minnesota side of Superior Entry) beginning 10/28 ph. †MLH, ph. †KJB, ph. †PHS, ph. †KRE, ph. EBr and observed intermittently through the end of the season. Sixth state record, all since 2006.
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [2 North, 2 South] Observed north in Cook and St. Louis beginning 10/22 St. Louis

- (first-cycle, Canal Park, Duluth) PHS, KJB (median 10/31). Observed south in Dakota and Ramsey beginning **10/27** Dakota (record early south, second-cycle, Spring Lake P.R.) †JPM (median 11/25). High count 11/21 St. Louis (5, Minnesota side of Superior Entry) MLH, PHS.
- Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) — [1 North] Seven individuals differentiated by KJB's photos of tail pattern in St. Louis, principally at Duluth's Superior Entry and Canal Park (median arrival 11/15): 10/4–11/7 (first-cycle) ph. KJB, PHS; 11/7–21 (second-cycle) KJB, †PHS, ph. MLH; 11/14+ (adult, joined by second adult at Canal Park 11/19+) MLH, ph. KJB, ph. PHS; 11/21+ (second-cycle) ph. KJB; 11/22–25 (first-cycle) ph. KJB; 11/22+ (second-cycle) ph. KJB. Record high counts 11/21, 11/22 (4, one first-cycle, one second-cycle, two adults) KJB, MLH, PHS.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [4 North, 9 South] Late north 9/11 Mille Lacs RBJ, 9/20 Mille Lacs DBM (median 10/2). Late south 9/25 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek, Eden Prairie) JCC, SLP (median 10/2).
- Black Tern** (*Cblidonias niger*) — [4 North, 22 South] High count 8/1 Anoka (115, Round Lake) DWK. Late north 9/7 Marshall JCC (median 9/7). Late south 8/29 Renville JCC, 9/22 Washington BRL (median 9/15).
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [5 North] Late north 10/17 Mille Lacs ASc (median 10/1). Very few reports.
- Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*) — [11 North, 5 South] Late north 10/5 Traverse CRM, **11/1** (record late) Douglas JPE (median 10/11). Late south 9/6 Rice DAB (median 9/27).
- Parasitic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) — [1 North] Seven individuals along Lake Superior in Duluth: adult light morph 8/24–30 ph. †PHS, †DBM, CRu; sub-adult light morph 8/24–29 †PHS, CRu; two light-morph adults 9/18–21, at least one through 9/24 †PHS, ph. MSS; two sub-adult light morphs 9/20–24 †PHS, ph. MLH; 10/15 (immature light morph) MJB. High count 9/21 (3) PHS.
- Jaeger sp.** (*Stercorarius* sp.) — [1 North] Unidentified jaegers observed 9/10 St. Louis (Minnesota Point) PHS, 9/18 St. Louis (Superior Entry) †PHS.
- BLACK GUILLEMOT** (*Cepphus grylle*) — [1 North] First state record found 11/7 **Cook** (Taconite Harbor; specimen of this juv. female at the Bell Museum of Natural History) CLu, ph. †KRE, ph. SBM, ph. LTA, , †BWF, ph. †LS, †AXH, m.ob. Unfortunately, the bird passed away before more birders could see it the following morning.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [30 North, 50 South] Observed statewide.
- BAND-TAILED PIGEON** (*Patagioenas fasciata*) — [1 North] One in **Hubbard** (Kabekona Lake, visiting a feeding station) 10/27–29 ph. RAL.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [4 North, 20 South] North reports from Grant, Otter Tail, Traverse, Wilkin. South reports from Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Dodge, Faribault, Freeborn (high count of 23 on 11/1, DAB, JWH), Jackson, Lincoln, Mower, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipestone, Pope, Renville, Rice, Sibley, Stevens, Swift, Waseca, Yellow Medicine.
- WHITE-WINGED DOVE** (*Zenaida asiatica*) — [1 North] Two reports from St. Louis: 8/24 (54th Ave. E. and Superior St., Duluth) †CRu, 10/4–10 (40th Ave. W./Erie Pier, Duluth) CRu, ph. †PHS, †DOK, ph. †JPM, m.ob. (**The Loon** 82:94).
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [31 North, 52 South] Observed statewide. High count 9/12 Big Stone (**509**) PHS represents the highest count for the state.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [5 South] No north reports. Late south 9/12 Watonwan (Eagle Nest C.P.) RBW, 9/13 Goodhue (Miesville Ravine) LEC (median 9/17).
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [2 North, 2 South] Reported north 8/23 Wadena PJB, 9/1 Cass ABI (median 9/7). Reported south 8/1 Meeker DMF, 8/30 Washington DFN (median 9/25).
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [2 North, 11 South] Two north reports: 8/29 Traverse HHD, 11/3 Carlton DCr. Observed south in Brown, Carver, Fillmore, Hennepin, Jackson, Lyon, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Steele, Stevens.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) —



Rufous Hummingbird, 27 August 2009, Lyon County. Photo by Bill Schuna.

[12 North, 22 South] Observed statewide.

Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [3 North] Early north (median 11/7) 11/12 Mille Lacs KAp. Only other reports: 11/22 Beltrami KVH, 11/27 Aitkin DPG, PHS.

Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) — [6 North] Early north (median 10/22) 10/31 St. Louis ABL. Observed throughout the remainder of the season in Aitkin, Beltrami, Cook, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis. Approx. 27 individuals reported.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) — [9 North, 16 South] Observed in all regions of the state as far southwest as Brown.

Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) — [3 North] All reports: 11/5 Lake of the Woods *vide* JMJ, 11/19 Koochiching *vide* JWL, 11/23 Aitkin *vide* JWL, 11/30 Lake *vide* JWL.

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) — [2 North, 3 South] Two north reports: 10/4 Wilkin MO, 10/17 St. Louis ABL. Early south (median 11/2) 8/21 Carver JCy, then none until 11/15 Hennepin (Hyland P.R.) DWK, 11/20 Carver (Carver P.R.) JCy, 11/25 Ramsey AXH.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) — [6 North, 4 South] North reports from Cook, Marshall, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, St. Louis. South reports from Carver, Dakota, Kandiyohi, Stevens beginning 8/21 Stevens (Morris Wetland District) KRE.

Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) — [1 North]. Individuals banded in St. Louis (Lakewood Twp.) 11/4, 11/15 FJN.

Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [5 South] No north reports. South reports from Blue Earth, Hennepin, Ramsey, Rice, Sherburne, Washington beginning 10/20 Rice TFB.

Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) — [18 North, 27 South] High counts 8/25 St. Louis (13,154, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 8/24 St. Louis (10,379) CRu, KJB. Late north 9/25 Otter Tail (15) *vide* JMJ, 10/7 Clay (2, Moorhead) RHO (median 9/27). Late south 9/19 Swift WCM, 9/20 Scott DAB (median 10/9).

Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) — [1 North, 3 South] Only north report: 9/5-12 St. Louis (Bear Island Lake) SLF (median 9/4). Three south reports: 8/18 Sherburne (Sand Dunes S.F.) PLJ, 8/26 Ramsey (2) AXH, 9/23 Lac qui Parle FAE (median 9/12).

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [9 North, 28 South] High count 9/11 Dakota (327, entering evening roost near Lake Marion) SLP. Late north 9/1 St. Louis ABL, 9/3 Hubbard (10, Park Rapids) JCC (median 9/14). Late south 10/30 Hennepin (Lake Nokomis) DDo, **11/13** Scott PEJ (median 10/6).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) — [22 North, 30 South] High count 8/29 Hennepin (12) MDu. Late north 9/16 Lake JWL, 9/18 Hubbard MAW, 9/23 Otter Tail BDE (median 9/25). Late south 10/18 Olmsted OWB, 10/24 ph. †JPM (median 10/13).

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD (*Selasphorus rufus*)— [1 South] Adult male at feeder near Camden S.P. in **Lyon** 8/2–28 BMe, ph. BSc. First record in 10 years.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [24 North, 40 South] Last reported north 11/22 Wadena PJB. Reported south throughout the season.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [12 North, 20 South]

- High count 8/27 Mille Lacs (10) DAC, RBJ. Late north 11/14 Mille Lacs WCM (median 11/7). Reported south throughout the season; late migrants difficult to distinguish from potentially over-wintering birds.
- ACORN WOODPECKER** (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) — [1 North] First state record photographed by a South Dakota birder 11/9 **Crow Wing** (Crow Wing S.P.) ph. DoB. The bird could not be relocated the following day (*The Loon* 82:51).
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [18 North, 44 South] Observed in all regions of the state except the far northeast.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [20 North, 26 South] High count 9/23 St. Louis (**135**, Park Point, Duluth) CRu, PHS represents the highest count for the state, more than tripling the previous record. Late north 10/20 St. Louis MLH, 11/26 Clay RHO (median 10/19). Late south 11/1 Hennepin SLP, IEC, 11/5 Hennepin SLC, 11/11 Washington DFN. Late migrants difficult to distinguish from potentially over-wintering birds.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [28 North, 47 South] Observed statewide.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [28 North, 43 South] Observed statewide.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [2 North] All reports: 10/4 Clearwater (3, Itasca S.P.) PBB, 11/19 Koochiching CRu.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [10 North] Observed in Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Hubbard, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, St. Louis beginning 9/5 Roseau JCC, KRE, LS.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [29 North, 46 South] Last reported north 11/8 Lake DAB, JWH and St. Louis ABL (median 12/19). Observed south throughout the season.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [25 North, 34 South] Observed in all regions of the state as far southwest as Murray.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [9 North, 19 South] An individual summering at Sherburne N.W.R. was still present 8/3 Sherburne ASC. Early south mi-
- grants (median 8/3) 8/1 Dakota (2, Ritter Farm Park) JPM, 8/11 Rice TFB. Late north 9/7 Mahanomen (3) JCC, 9/11 Clay RHO median 9/7. Late south 9/14 Ramsey REH, 9/25 Blue Earth ChH (median 9/21).
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [19 North, 38 South] High counts 8/29 Anoka (8, Linwood Lake) DWK, 9/12 Scott (8, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF. Late north 9/10 St. Louis PHS, 9/12 St. Louis PRH, 9/16 Carlton LAW (median 9/19). Late south 9/27 Carver JCC, 9/30 Sherburne DPG, 10/3 Hennepin SLC (median 10/3).
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [2 North, 5 South] All north 9/7 Cook ph. DMB, 9/10 St. Louis PHS well after the 9/1 median late date. All south 8/23 Carver JCC, 8/26 Hennepin SLC, 9/1 Hennepin DDo, Brown (2) RMD, 9/7 Hennepin SLC, 9/13 Dodge DBM, 9/19 Anoka DWK, 9/26 Pipestone DBM (median early 8/12, late 9/16). Reported without identification remarks from an additional 1 north and 7 south counties. **Note:** During spring and fall migration, undocumented records of silent *Empidonax* flycatchers are not included in this report. Observers are encouraged to include identification details in their reports.
- Acadian Flycatcher** (*Empidonax virescens*) — [2 South] All south 8/1 Houston (3) HCT, 8/30 Le Sueur (Sakatah Lake S.P.) DAB, JWH (median late 8/25). Undocumented reports from an additional two south counties.
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [2 North, 7 South] All south 8/1, 8/2 Scott (territorial birds, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, Washington DFN, 8/16 Anoka (2) DWK, 8/27 Sherburne PLJ, 8/28 Carver JCy, 9/9 Hennepin SLC, 9/13 Dodge DBM, well after the 8/30 median. High count 8/2 Scott (**7**, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF. All north 8/6 St. Louis SLF, 8/8 Marshall (2, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS. Reported without details from an additional 3 north and 2 south counties.
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [5 South] All south 8/1 Cottonwood JCC, Scott BAF, 8/2 Hennepin DWK, 8/3 Sherburne PLJ, 8/9 Hennepin SLC, 8/28 Carver JCy (median late 9/10). High count 8/2 Hennepin (**5**) DWK. Additional reports

from 1 north, 4 south counties.

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) — [2 North, 4 South] In the north, reported with details only from Roseau and St. Louis, last reported 9/7 St. Louis PHS (median 9/20). Only south reports with details from Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, last reported 9/28 Fillmore NBO (median 9/26). Reported without details from an additional 16 counties.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [23 North, 46 South] High count 10/18 Carver (6) JCy. Late north 10/10 Mille Lacs DBM, St. Louis DWK, 10/11 Wadena PJB, 10/15 St. Louis MJB (median 10/14). Late south 10/26 Fillmore NBO, Freeborn (3) JWH, Hennepin SLC, 11/1 Scott SLP (median 10/30).

Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [11 North, 32 South] High count 8/22 Carver (5) JCy. Late north 9/5 Cook RBJ, 9/7 Red Lake JCC, 9/22 Clay RHO (median 9/19). Late south 9/19 Chippewa WCM, Kandiyohi JoS, 9/21 Ramsey CRM, 9/23 Hennepin SLC (median 9/22).

Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [3 North, 3 South] Few reports. Found outside normal range 8/17 Aitkin JWJ, other north reports 8/3 Polk *vide* JMJ, 8/29 Wilkin HHD (median late 9/10). All south 8/1 Lyon JCC, 8/2 Lincoln JCC, 8/25 Meeker DMF (median 9/8).

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [19 North, 41 South] Late north 9/7 St. Louis PHS, Wadena PJB, 9/10 St. Louis (2) PHS (median 9/18). Late south 9/14 Murray JEB, Nobles JEB, 9/21 Ramsey CRM, 9/22 Kandiyohi JoS (median 9/23).

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER (*Tyrannus forficatus*) — [1 South] An individual first reported 7/31 in northeastern Dodge county continued through 8/3, ph. †DAB, ph. †LS, m.ob.

FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER (*Tyrannus savana*) — [1 North] Third state record, first since 1992. Initially observed 11/18 in a sheltered farmyard near Finlayson, **Pine**, continued through 11/25 †CEi, ph. HEI (*The Loon* 82:93–95).

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [6 South] Late south 8/15 Redwood RMD, JWH, 8/22 Lac qui Parle (4) DPG, Pope HHD, 8/29 Olmsted (3) RBJ, DAC.



Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, 1 August 2009, Dodge County. Photo by David A. Cahlander.

High count 8/22 Lac qui Parle (4) DPG.

Northern Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) — [18 North, 14 South] Early north (median 10/8) 10/16 Aitkin JLO, Roseau TFo, 10/17 St. Louis ABL, SLF, 10/19 Lake DBM. Early south (median 10/16) **10/4** Steele (Aurora W.M.A.) DAB, 10/14 Hennepin SLC, 10/22 Anoka JLO, Hennepin RLR. High count 10/28 Dakota (3) ADS.

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) — [1 South] BAF documented singing males lingering at the traditional Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A breeding area on 9/7, 9/13, and **9/18** Dakota. A high count of 5 birds was present 9/13, with only one remaining 9/18.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [11 North, 36 South] High count 9/12 Dakota, Scott (**9**, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., mostly males on territory) BAF. Late north, 9/13 Carlton LAW, 9/26 Mille Lacs ASC (median 9/19). Late south 9/23 Dakota SLP, 9/26 Hennepin SLC, Winona JCC (median 9/27).

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) — [15 North, 24 South] Early south (median 8/20) 8/29 McLeod PRH, 9/1 Anoka REH, Meeker DMF, 9/2 Hennepin SLC. Late north 10/5 Cook DMB, 10/10 Wadena HHD (me-

- dian 10/10). Late south 10/10 Rice DPG, 10/16 Mower RBJ, 10/24 Hennepin SLC (median 10/16).
- Warbling Vireo** (*Vireo gilvus*) — [11 North, 25 South] High count 9/5 Hennepin (total of 10 from two locations) BAF. Late north 9/7 Marshall JCC, LS, St. Louis (3) PHS, 9/11 Aitkin RBJ, 9/14 St. Louis CRM (median 9/11). Late south 9/18 Carver JCy, 9/19 Pipestone DBM, 9/26 Hennepin DWK (median 9/25).
- Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [10 North, 21 South] Early south (median 8/19) 8/17 Hennepin ALD, 8/18 Blue Earth (2) ChH, 8/21 Swift (2) KRE. High count 9/7 St. Louis (5) PHS. Late north 9/20 St. Louis SMC, 9/26 Mille Lacs ASC, followed over a month later by the third-latest north report on file, **11/1** Cook (Grand Portage S.P.) KRE, DBM (median 9/26). Late south 9/26 Carver JCy, Winona JCC, 9/27 Hennepin SLC, 10/3 Anoka DWK (median 10/1).
- Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [21 North, 39 South] Third-highest fall count 9/7 St. Louis (34) PHS, CRu. Late north 9/22 Clay RHO, St. Louis LAW, 9/24 Cook EEO, 9/26 Mille Lacs ASC (median 10/1). Late south 9/28 Hennepin SLC, 9/30 Olmsted LAV, 10/4 Scott BAF (median 10/4).
- Gray Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [10 North] Reported from seven Northeast and North-central counties, plus Lake of the Wood, Marshall and Roseau in the Northwest. No seasonal movement was noted.
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [30 North, 51 South] Reported statewide. High counts 9/14 St. Louis (3,642, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 9/24 Blue Earth (60, single flock) ChH, 9/18 Dakota (54, 3 migrating flocks) BAF.
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [12 North] Reported throughout normal range. High counts 8/26 Aitkin (19, along CR 15 northwest of Aitkin.) WEN, 8/8 Marshall (10) PHS, JMJ.
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [31 North, 52 South] Reported statewide. High counts 10/14 St. Louis (3,063, H.R.B.O., record high fall count) KJB, 10/9 Cook (313, migrating along the North Shore) PCC, PHS, 11/8 Roseau (200) JMJ, 11/28 Hennepin (200) ALD.
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [20 North, 4 South] South reports from Anoka, Benton, Isanti and Sherburne. High counts 11/7 St. Louis (118, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 11/27 Itasca (20) DPG.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [14 North, 32 South] No north reports after 11/1 St. Louis DBM. High counts 8/22 Chisago (200) MJB, 10/8 St. Louis (103) PHS.
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [7 North, 24 South] No significant high counts. Late north 9/6 Lake of the Woods JCC, LS, Roseau (5, Roseau W.T.P.) JCC, LS, 9/7 Marshall JCC. Late south 8/26 Chisago MHE, 8/30 Rice DAB, 9/5 Wright HCT (median 9/15).
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [18 North, 36 South] High counts 9/20 Wright (1,200 at Albertville W.T.P.) DWK, 8/8 Marshall (575, CR 12 on west side of Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, 9/19 Mille Lacs (300) ASC. North reports well after the 10/3 median include 10/18 Douglas JPE, 10/19 St. Louis ASC, **11/1** Douglas JPE (second-latest north record). Late south 10/24 Carver (3) JCy, Washington BRL, 10/25 Carver DWK, Hennepin (30) DWK (median 10/17).
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [1 North, 14 South] Only two north reports, both a month after the 9/8 median departure: **10/8** Otter Tail CRM, **10/9** Otter Tail (5, Ottertail River, Fergus Falls) MO. Late south were also well after the median: 10/12–13 Carver (3) JCy, **10/28** Dakota (Black Dog Lake) ADS (median 10/3).
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [7 North, 21 South] High counts 8/22 Traverse (2,000 on wires near Mud Lake) KRE, 8/19 Crow Wing (200) JSB. Late north 9/3 Otter Tail HHD, 9/6 Roseau JCC, LS (median 9/9). Late south 9/5 Faribault RBW, 9/6 Sibley WCM, 9/12 Nicollet ChH (median 9/16).
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [11 North, 34 South] High counts 8/18 St. Louis (2,793, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 8/19 Crow Wing (200) JSB, 8/22 Fillmore (100) NBO. Late north 9/6 Lake of the Woods JCC, LS, Pennington JM], Roseau JCC, LS, 9/7 Marshall JCC (median 9/15). Late south 9/12 Carver JCy, Nicollet ChH, 9/18 Carver (12) JCy, 9/20 Wright DWK (median 9/28).

- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [31 North, 49 South] High counts 10/11 Stearns (total of **617**: 280 at Grand Lake, 231 at Albany W.T.P., 106 at Paynesville W.T.P.) PCC, 8/19 Crow Wing (200) JSB. Many birds lingered past the median departure dates both north and south. Late north 10/18 Clay DFN, Douglas JPE, 10/31 Lake (3) LS (median 10/9). Late south 10/28 Dakota (6, Black Dog Lake) ADS, 10/31 Stearns (5, Albany W.T.P.) PCC, for the second consecutive year a very late individual at the Blue Lake W.T.P, **11/13–15** Scott PEJ, CRM, DWK, and finally **11/25** Hennepin †SLC.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [31 North, 52 South] Reported from all regions. High counts 9/10 Chisago (56, Franconia Bluffs S.N.A.) RBJ, 11/5 Carver (56) RBJ, 9/7 St. Louis (36) PHS.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [5 North] Reported from Aitkin, Cook, Lake, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [5 South] New county record: 11/5–6 **Benton** (Mayhew Lake Twp.) JSp. All other reports 8/20 – 9/2 Hennepin (Wayzata) JaW, DBM, 10/23 Olmsted OWB, 10/30–31 Hennepin (Minnetonka) RCA, 11/7 Winona DBz, 11/28 Houston BAF.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [22 North, 30 South] See summer report for south nesting records and early migrants. High counts 9/4 Cook (**100**) RBJ, 10/9 Cook (41, including 22 individuals in 1.5 mile stretch of Croftville Rd.) PCC, PHS.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [31 North, 50 South] Reported from all regions.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [17 North, 31 South] Early south reports away from known breeding locations (median 9/3) 8/3 Hennepin TAT, 8/6 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R., Blue Hill Trail) PLJ, 8/9 Anoka (Linwood Lake) DWK, 9/5 Carver (Chaska Lake) JCy. Late north 11/15 Beltrami DPJ, 11/19 Otter Tail *vide* JMJ, 11/27 Clay RHO (median 11/26).
- Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [1 South] Only report 11/27 Blue Earth (feeder south of Mankato) ph. †ChH.
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [13 North, 40 South] High counts 9/1 Dakota (**9**) ADS, 9/5 Carver (**6**) JCy. Late north 9/29 Traverse DBM, 10/3 St. Louis (Duluth) KRE, 10/5 Traverse CRM, 10/9 Hubbard MAW (median 10/3). Late south 10/13 Blue Earth ChH, 10/17 Carver JCy, Chisago RBJ, 10/19 Hennepin SLC (median 10/14).
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) — [6 North, 17 South] Early south (median 9/6) 8/23 Fillmore ARW, 8/24 Sherburne PLJ, 9/6 Hennepin PRH. High counts 9/26 Sherburne (5, Sherburne N.W.R., Blue Hill Trail) BAF, 10/24 Blue Earth (4) RMD. Late north 10/19 Mille Lacs Asc, 10/28 Kanabec CAM, 11/17 Hubbard DCH (median 10/23). Late south 10/26 Blue Earth (2) ChH, 10/28 Rice DAT, 10/31 Carver (3) DWK, 11/30 Hennepin SLC.
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*) — [7 North, 25 South] Late north 9/4 Clearwater JCC, 9/7 Marshall JCC, LS, 10/9 – **11/11** Aitkin PEJ (median 10/11). Late south 10/9 Hennepin DWK, 10/11 Big Stone RBJ, Fillmore (Goethite W.M.A.) JWH, 10/17 Hennepin SLC (median 10/12).
- Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [8 North, 25 South] Late north 9/7 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) JCC, LS, 9/12 Douglas DST, 10/9 Douglas JPE (median 10/12). Late south 10/17 Kandiyohi DPG, 10/25 Hennepin (2) BAF, 11/1 Hennepin (2, Lake Hiawatha and Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, SLC (median 11/3).
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [20 North, 30 South] Early south migrants (median 9/17) 9/20 Ramsey REH, 9/25 Steele HHD. High counts 10/3 Crow Wing (18) CKB, 10/20 Carver (18) JCy.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus calendula*) — [21 North, 40 South] Early south (median 8/28) **8/3** Sherburne Asc, 8/29 Big Stone HHD, 9/2 Washington (3) TJM. High counts 10/16 Anoka (35) DWK, 10/9 Fillmore (30) NBO, 10/14 Hennepin (30) DWK. Late north 10/19 Cook, Lake DBM, 10/20 Cass DAY (median 10/30). Late south 11/3 Fillmore NBO, 11/5 Carver RBJ, 11/6 Pope, Swift RBJ (median 11/20).
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [4 North, 30 South] High count 8/30 Carver (7, Carver P.R.) JCy. All north reports 8/1 Cass (2) BAW, 8/5 Mille Lacs Asc, 8/22 Traverse KRE, 8/31 Morrison (3) MJB

- (median late 9/10). Late south 9/16 Carver JCy, 9/19 Pipestone DBM, Yellow Medicine WCM (median 9/23).
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [27 North, 41 South] High counts 10/10 Pennington (200, Thief River Falls) SAS, 9/25 Scott (51, Louisville Swamp) BAF, 10/17 Sibley (51) RMD. Late north 11/1 Douglas JPE, Mille Lacs DWK, St. Louis ABL, 11/9 Cass DAY (median 11/16). See winter report for late migrants and over-wintering birds south.
- Townsend's Solitaire** (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [3 North, 1 South] All north (median arrival 10/11) 9/27 Cook (Carlton Peak) CRu, 9/29 Cook (Gunflint Trail) CRu, 10/13 Lake (Knife River) CRu, 10/18 St. Louis †TPW, 11/6 Aitkin KCR, 11/8 Lake (milepost 45, SR 61) PHS. All south reports came from Sand Dunes S.F. in Sherburne county – the sixth consecutive fall at this location! Reports 10/27 – 11/30 Asc, m.ob. A high count of 3 individuals found 11/7 MJB.
- Veery** (*Catharus fuscescens*) — [5 North, 7 South] All north 8/11 Hubbard DCH, Mille Lacs ASC, 8/29 Marshall JMJ, 9/3 Wadena DBM, 9/11 Carlton LAW (median departure 9/14). Late south 8/28 Stearns (2) MJB, 8/29 Anoka (2) DWK, Hennepin MDu, almost 3 weeks prior to the 9/17 median.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush** (*Catharus minimus*) — [1 North, 6 South] Only north report 9/11 St. Louis PHS (median early 9/3, late 10/3). All south 9/10 Sherburne PLJ, 9/20 Carver JCy, 9/25 Dodge HHD, 10/2 Meeker DMF, 10/3 Dakota SLP, 10/4 Ramsey CRM (median early 9/2, late 10/6).
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catharus ustulatus*) — [11 North, 19 South] Early south (median 8/10) 8/2 Washington (Wind in the Pines Park) DBM, 8/23 Anoka DWK, 8/25 Sherburne PLJ. High count 9/7 St. Louis (11) PHS. Late north 10/10 Becker, Hubbard HHD, 10/17 Aitkin KCR, St. Louis SMC (median 10/17). Late south 10/10 Ramsey REH, 10/13 Brown (2) BTS, 10/18 Goodhue (2) LEC (median 10/14).
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catharus guttatus*) — [18 North, 21 South] Early south (median 9/12) 9/19 Anoka DWK, 9/24 Hennepin SLC, 9/26 Anoka DWK, 10/2 Meeker DMF. High count 10/10 St. Louis (37, S.F. roads 208 and 1551, foraging on roadsides due to snow) SLF. Late north 10/22 St. Louis SLF, 10/24 Polk *fide* JMJ (median 10/28). Late south 11/6 Hennepin SLC, 11/7 Rice DAT, 11/27 Carver (3) WCM (median 12/12).
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [3 North, 4 South] All north 8/31 Mille Lacs ASC, 9/1 Cass ABi, 9/12 Mille Lacs ASC, **11/11–12** St. Louis (Hoyt Lakes; ties record late north date) †NAJ (median late 9/7). All south 8/1 Meeker DMF, 8/3 Rice TFB, 9/9 Carver JCy, 9/22 Hennepin SLC (median 10/1).
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [29 North, 50 South] High counts 10/31 St. Louis (14,817, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 9/8 Fillmore (150) NBO, 10/13 Carver (150) JCy.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [16 North, 43 South] High count 9/13 Hennepin (21, Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A.) BAF. Late north 9/26 St. Louis ChH, LS, 9/29 Traverse DBM, 10/4 Lake RBW (median 10/27). Late south 11/1 Winona DBz, 11/27 Wright (Mississippi C.P.) MJB (median 11/20).
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [1 North, 2 South] Only north report 9/27 St. Louis (Bayfront Park, Duluth) LS, KRE, SLP. All south reports: 8/1 Meeker (Litchfield golf course) DMF, 9/30 Olmsted (Rochester) CCB.
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [10 North, 22 South] Late north 10/19 Lake DBM, then 11/15–21 Kanabec CAM (median 12/16). Late south 9/26 Winona (4, Prairie Island) JCC, 9/27 Sherburne MHe, 9/28 Olmsted LAV, 10/2 Hennepin SLC (median 12/19).
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [27 North, 51 South] Reports from all regions. High count 11/7 Dakota (3,000 at Black Dog Lake) MDu.
- American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*) — [13 North, 20 South] Early north (median 9/9) 9/14 Cook (3, Grand Marais) EEO, 9/15 Crow Wing (24) JSB. Six American Pipits near New Germany, Carver County, **8/6–8** were ahead of the previous earliest south arrival date by a full month (RLL, RBW, CMB, DWK); then, no new reports until 9/19 Ramsey (3) ELC. High count 9/18 Crow Wing (100) JSB. Late north 10/31 Lake LS, St. Louis ABL, 11/1 Crow Wing, Mille Lacs HHD (median 11/4). Late south

- 10/27 Ramsey BRL, 11/1 Mower (Brownsdale W.T.P.) DAB, JWH (median 11/5).
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [5 North] All north (median early 10/3) 10/11 St. Louis (Duluth) KRE, 11/7 Lake (Knife River) m.ob, 11/8 Cook (8, Taconite Harbor) JCC, Lake MHe, 11/12, 11/26 St. Louis (15, Hoyt Lakes) NAJ, 11/15 St. Louis (149 in several flocks, Park Point, Duluth) PHS, 11/22 St. Louis (40, Floodwood) DWK, 11/28 Aitkin KCR, St. Louis SES, late Nov. Hubbard (Nevis) MAW.
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [30 North, 48 South] Reported from all regions, present both north and south throughout the season. High counts 9/6 St. Louis (**3,421**, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/8 Blue Earth (300) ChH, 10/24 Hennepin (250) HCT. Seasonal total at H.R.B.O. was a very impressive 17,898 KJB.
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora pinus*) — [11 South] Reported as far north as Chisago, Sherburne. September reports 9/4 Carver (3) JCy, Chisago DPG, Dakota RBW, Houston NBO, 9/7 Scott HHD, 9/11 Carver JCy (median 9/11).
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — [10 North, 20 South] High count 8/27 Mille Lacs (**20**) RBJ, DAC. Late north 9/11 Mille Lacs RBJ, St. Louis PHS, 9/12 Mille Lacs ASC, 9/17 Aitkin HHD (median 9/8). Late south 9/19 Anoka DWK, 9/20 Scott BAF, 9/23 Dakota SLP, 9/24 Hennepin SLC (median 9/21). Female "Lawrence's Warbler" 9/14 Anoka DWK.
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Vermivora peregrina*) — [23 North, 33 South] After one late July record (see summer report), no additional south reports until 8/6 Hennepin ALD, 8/9 Anoka (3) DWK, Hennepin BAF (median 7/17). High count 9/23 Anoka (60) DWK. Late north 9/17 Carlton HHD, 10/5 Mille Lacs ASC, **11/8** St. Louis (Bear Island Lake) †SLF (median 10/17). Late south 10/17 Carver JCy, 10/26 Hennepin SLC, 10/27 Hennepin BAF (median 10/15).
- Orange-crowned Warbler** (*Vermivora celata*) — [17 North, 36 South] Early north (median 8/20) 9/4 St. Louis (B.W.C.A.W.) RJS, 9/7 St. Louis PHS. Early south (median 8/26) 8/26 Ramsey (3) DDo, 9/1 Fillmore ARW, 9/6 Carver JCy, Hennepin PRH. High count 10/17 Hennepin (25, Minnehaha Park, Minneapolis) MDu. Late north 11/1 Cook LS, Crow Wing HHD, then two separate stragglers 11/5 St. Louis (near Virginia) SLF, (40th Ave. W., Duluth) KJB (median 10/22). Late south 11/3 Hennepin RBJ, 11/5 Carver JCy, RBJ (median 10/25).
- Nashville Warbler** (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) — [22 North, 36 South] Early south migrants (median 7/30) 8/1 Carver (Rapids Lake, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy, 8/11 Jackson CRM, 8/12 Lyon RJS. High counts 9/7 St. Louis (42) PHS CRu, 9/23 Anoka (40) DWK. Late north **11/5** St. Louis (Duluth – tied previous late date) KRE, **11/13** St. Louis (Park Point, record-late date) ph. KJB (median 10/21). Late south 10/30 Hennepin BRL, 10/31 Hennepin DWK, Olmsted JWH, 11/3 Hennepin SLC (median 10/22).
- Northern Parula** (*Parula americana*) — [5 North, 16 South] Early south (median 8/18) 8/22 Goodhue LEC, 8/29 Anoka DWK, 8/30 Washington DFN. High count 9/7 St. Louis (**14**, second highest fall count) PHS CRu. Late north 9/12 Mille Lacs ASC, St. Louis (2) MDu, 9/14 St. Louis CRM, followed nearly two months later by record-late individuals **11/12–13** Lake CRu, ph. KJB (median 9/27). Late south 9/28 Rice LEC, 10/3 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) BAF, Hennepin SLC (median 9/28).
- Yellow Warbler** (*Dendroica petechia*) — [16 North, 28 South] High count 9/7 St. Louis (**36**, second highest fall count) PHS CRu. Late north 9/12 St. Louis MDu, 9/13 Lake JWL, 9/14 St. Louis CRM (median 9/25). Late south 9/18 Carver (2) JCy, 9/19 Pipestone DBM, 9/24 Pope RBJ, 9/27 Hennepin SLC (median 9/29).
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) — [20 North, 28 South] High count 8/23 Anoka (12, Linwood Lake) DWK. Late north 9/22 Mille Lacs ASC, 9/26 Crow Wing (2) JSB, Kanabec RBW (median 9/27). Late south 9/26 Carver JCy, 9/28 Fillmore NBO, 10/4 Hennepin SLC (median 10/1).
- Magnolia Warbler** (*Dendroica magnolia*) — [11 North, 28 South] Early south (median 8/14) 8/26 Ramsey JWH, 8/27 Dakota HHD, Hennepin SLC, 8/28 Washington LS. High count 9/12 St. Louis (15, Park Point) MDu. Late north 9/23 Carlton LAW, 9/27 St. Louis SLP, 10/10 St. Louis DOK (me-

- dian 10/1). Late south 10/11 Fillmore NBO, 10/16 Carver JCy, 10/20 Sherburne (Blue Hill Trail, Sherburne N.W.R.) PLJ (median 10/6).
- Cape May Warbler** (*Dendroica tigrina*) — [6 North, 4 South] All south 8/30 Dakota DDo, 9/16 Carver JCy, 9/18 Meeker DMF, 9/26 Anoka DWK (median early 8/21, late 9/28). Late north 9/29 Crow Wing JSB, Lake (Knife River) KRE, 10/24 Crow Wing (Mille Lacs Lake at Garrison) PHS (median 10/27).
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Dendroica caerulescens*) — [2 North, 5 South] All south 8/18 Anoka REH, 8/29 Anoka DWK, 9/19 Anoka DWK, 9/20 Anoka (hatch-year male banded) RLR, Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, 9/23 Lac qui Parle (Boyd) FAE, 9/24 Ramsey BRL, 9/26 Anoka (2) DWK, 10/20 Rice (hatch-year male banded) ph. DAT, 10/25 Rice TFB (median early 9/2, late 10/6). All north 8/30 Carlton LAW, 9/11 St. Louis (female at Park Point Recreation Area, Duluth) PHS (median late 9/28).
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Dendroica coronata*) — [27 North, 42 South] Early south (median 8/21) 8/6 Hennepin (juv.) SLC, 8/28 Washington LS, 8/29 Anoka DWK, 9/1 Dakota CRM, Goodhue LEC. High counts 9/24 St. Louis (819, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/9 Fillmore (75, on Harmony-Preston Trail) NBO, 9/7 St. Louis (70) PHS. "Audubon's" race found 11/12 Lake Cru. Late north 11/1 Kanabec CAM, 11/21 St. Louis SCZ (median 11/23). Late south 11/15 Carver JCy, 11/27 Washington BRL, Wright (2, Montissippi C.P.) MJB.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Dendroica virens*) — [10 North, 18 South] Early south (median 8/20) 8/26 Carver JCy, 8/29 Anoka DWK, Carver (2) JCy, Houston RBJ, DAC, Meeker DMF. Late north 9/19 Lake EEO, 9/26 Kanabec RBW, 10/5 Cook RBW (median 9/29). Late south 9/25 Dodge, Rice, Steele, Waseca HHD, 9/26 Anoka DWK, Carver JCy, 9/27 Hennepin SLC, 10/19 Hennepin NAJ (median 10/4).
- Blackburnian Warbler** (*Dendroica fusca*) — [12 North, 23 South] Early south (median 8/9) 8/21 Swift KRE, 8/23 Anoka DWK, Dakota LS. High count 8/29 Anoka (6) DWK. Late north Mille Lacs ASc, St. Louis PRH, 9/14 St. Louis CRM (median 9/20). Late south 9/21 Rice TFB, 9/22 Hennepin SLC, 9/23 Carver (2) JCy, 9/25 Steele HHD (median 9/25).
- Pine Warbler** (*Dendroica pinus*) — [10 North, 11 South] Late north 9/16 Carlton LAW, 9/17 Carlton HHD, 9/19 Crow Wing JSB, 9/29 Crow Wing JSB (median 10/2). Late south 9/9 Anoka DPG, 9/12 Ramsey REH, 9/19 Ramsey REH, then two months later 11/19 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) †SLC (median 9/23).
- Palm Warbler** (*Dendroica palmarum*) — [13 North, 22 South] Early south (median 8/25) 8/23 Steele (5) NFT, 9/1 Dakota CRM, 9/18 Dakota (2) BAF, Meeker DMF. High count 9/28 St. Louis (102, Park Point, Duluth) PHS. Late north 10/19 St. Louis PHS, 10/22 St. Louis SLF, 10/26 Carlton LAW (median 10/24). Late south 10/19 Hennepin DDo, 10/24 Hennepin PEJ, DFN, Ramsey SLP, 10/30 Hennepin BRL, 11/1 Hennepin SLC (median 10/18).
- Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Dendroica castaneæ*) — [4 North, 20 South] Early south (median 8/19) 8/23 Carver (Carver P.R.) JCy, Goodhue SWe, 8/29 Carver (Rapids Lake) JCy, McLeod PRH. High counts 9/22 Dakota (6) ADS, 9/23 Anoka (5) DWK. Late north 9/12 Carlton DPG, Mille Lacs ASc, St. Louis PRH, 9/22 Mille Lacs ASc, 9/24 Carlton LAW (median 9/28). Late south 9/28 Dakota ADS, 10/2 Hennepin SLC, 10/10 Dakota KRo (median 10/1).
- Blackpoll Warbler** (*Dendroica striata*) — [5 North, 11 South] Early north (median 8/25) 8/29 Marshall JMJ, 9/4 Cook RBJ, St. Louis RJS. Early south (median 8/20) 8/24 Winona ASM, 8/27 Dakota LMS, Sherburne PLJ. High count 9/12 St. Louis (5) MDU. Late north 9/14 St. Louis CRM, 9/15 Lake CRM, three weeks ahead of the 10/7 median. Late south 9/25 Dodge, Steele HHD, 9/26 Carver JCy (median 9/29).
- Cerulean Warbler** (*Dendroica cerulea*) — [3 South] All reports 8/3 Rice TFB, Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) ASc, 8/23 Dakota (2) LEC, SWe, 9/2 Rice TFB (median 8/29).
- Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*) — [18 North, 34 South] High count 9/7 St. Louis (10) PHS. Late north 9/22 Lake EEO, Mille Lacs ASc, 9/25 Kanabec RBW, 9/26 Crow Wing (3) JSB (median 10/1). Late

- south 9/26 Hennepin SLC, 9/27 Carver (2) JCy, Dakota ADS, then no further reports until 10/25 Rice TFB, three weeks after the 10/4 median.
- American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [27 North, 36 South] High counts 9/7 St. Louis (71, third-highest fall count.) PHS CRu, 9/12 St. Louis (30, Park Point) MDu, 9/11 St. Louis (26) PHS. Late north 9/21 Clay RHO, 9/26 Crow Wing (2) JSB, 10/15 St. Louis MJB (median 10/6). All south October reports came from Hennepin, 10/2, 10/3 (Westwood Hills N.C.) DWK, and a late-lingering female **10/31 – 11/2** (Bluff Trail, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) BRL, †SLC, m.ob. (median 10/10).
- Prothonotary Warbler** (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [2 South] Only two reports. The first was a migrant found 8/2 in Washington at Wind in the Pines Park, DBM. The second was an extremely late individual discovered by RHi on the Bluff Trail, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Hennepin on **10/27**. This exceeded the previous late date by over one month; the bird remained until **11/1** †BAF, SLC, m.ob.
- Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [16 North, 21 South] High count 9/19 Anoka (10, Linwood Lake) DWK. Late north 9/26 Carlton LAW, 9/29 St. Louis PLJ, 10/16 Roseau Tfo (median 9/26). Late south 9/27 Carver (3) JCC, 9/29 Brown BTS, 10/2 Hennepin DWK, 11/28 – 12/2 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave.) †SLC (median 10/11).
- Northern Waterthrush** (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) — [5 North, 17 South] Early south (median 8/7) 8/1 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, 8/15 Rice TFB, 8/20 Hennepin SLC, 8/22 Blue Earth ChH, Hennepin (2) BAF. High counts 9/7 St. Louis (6) PHS, 9/12 St. Louis (6) MDu. Late north 9/14 St. Louis ABL, 10/1 St. Louis SLF, 10/3 St. Louis PHS (median 9/28). Late south 9/26 Hennepin DWK, Wabasha JCC, 9/28 Dakota (2) ADS, 10/3 Hennepin BAF, 10/4 Hennepin SLC (median 10/3).
- Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Seiurus motacilla*) — [1 South] Only one report: 8/2 Washington DBM.
- Kentucky Warbler** (*Oporornis formosus*) — No reports.
- Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) — [3 North, 8 South] Only north reports: 8/4 Roseau Tfo, 9/12 Carlton DPG, Mille Lacs Asc. Early south 8/26 Brown (Flandrau S.P.) BTS, 8/28 Anoka DPG, 8/29 Anoka DWK. Late south 9/13 Dodge DBM, 9/18 Carver JCy, Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) BAF.
- Mourning Warbler** (*Oporornis philadelphia*) — [6 North, 12 South] Late north 9/7 Cook JEB, JWH, Marshall JCC, St. Louis PHS, 9/10–11 St. Louis PHS, MDu (median 9/14). South reports of likely over-summering birds in Sherburne 8/3 PLJ, 8/10 Asc. Presumed early south migrants **8/4** Hennepin CMB, 8/10 Hennepin SLC, 8/21 Olmsted LAV, 8/22 Brown RMD (median 8/16). Late south 9/5 Anoka DWK, 9/13 Dodge DBM, 9/24 Hennepin SLC (median 9/29).
- Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [18 North, 39 South] High counts 9/7 St. Louis (21) PHS, 9/12 Carver (12) JCy. Late north 9/24 Cook EEO, 9/26–27 Itasca EEO, 10/9 Aitkin PEJ (median 10/13). Late south 10/25 – 11/29 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) BAF, 11/28 Freeborn DAB, JWH (median 10/23). Also see winter report.
- Hooded Warbler** (*Wilsonia citrina*) — [3 South] Reported from its normal range in Murphy-Hanrehan P.R. 8/29 – 9/22 Dakota and Scott BAF, SLP. A season total of 30 breeding territories were found here by BAF. Only other report 9/7 Carver (Semi-nary Fen S.N.A.) RBJ.
- Wilson's Warbler** (*Wilsonia pusilla*) — [11 North, 25 South] Early south (median 8/15) 8/26 Hennepin SLC, Ramsey JWH, 8/27 Blue Earth ChH, Chisago MHE, Ramsey HHD, 8/28 McLeod PRH, Washington LS. Season high count 9/12 Carver (7) JCy. Late north 9/12 Mille Lacs Asc, St. Louis PRH, MDu, 9/13 Lake JWJL, St. Louis CRM, 9/19–22 Mille Lacs Asc (median 9/22). Late south 9/20 Ramsey LS, Wright DWK, 9/21 Rice TFB, 9/26 Carver JCy, 9/27 Hennepin SLC (median 9/27).
- Canada Warbler** (*Wilsonia canadensis*) — [11 North, 24 South] Early south (median 8/12) 8/21 Meeker DMF, 8/22 Pope HHD, 8/23 Dakota LS, BAF, 8/24 Sherburne Asc. Late north 9/6 Roseau JCC, 9/10 Mille Lacs Asc, 9/11 St. Louis PHS (median 9/15). Late south 9/15 Fillmore DBM, Hennepin SLC, Steele RBW, 9/16 Carver JCy, 9/19 Yellow Medicine WCM, 9/20 DWK (median 9/22).

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*) — [1 South] Birds first found in late May were reported from Hyland P.R. in *Hennepin* until 8/8, including a juvenile on 8/5 †SLC, DWK.

Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) — No reports.

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [3 North, 12 South] Only north reports 9/21 Mille Lacs ASc, 10/15 Otter Tail ARo and one individual that over-wintered **11/30+** Cook ph. BLV (see winter report). Late south 10/4 Scott BAF, 10/7 Sherburne DPG, 10/13 Dakota SLP, 10/19 McLeod PRH (median 11/10). Season high counts 9/19 Yellow Medicine (5) WCM, 9/26 Sherburne (5) BAF.

American Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) — [17 North, 31 South] Early north (median 9/25) 9/29 Cass ABi, 10/9 Cook PCC, PHS, 10/10 St. Louis DWK, Wadena HHD. Early south (median 9/30) 9/28 Ramsey REH, 10/7 Sherburne PLJ, 10/9 Carver JCy, 10/10 Meeker DMF.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) — [25 North, 44 South] Late north 10/19 St. Louis ASc, 10/31 Lake LS, 11/1 Cass MRN, 11/21 Kanabec CAM (median 11/4). Late south 10/25 Ramsey MKK, 10/27 Blue Earth ChH, 11/1 Steele DAB, JWH, 11/2 Blue Earth ChH (median 11/10). Most reports of this species ceased after the third week in October.

Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*) — [10 North, 17 South] Late north 10/8 St. Louis PHS, 10/11 Pennington JMJ, 10/19 St. Louis ASc (median 10/16). Late south 10/8 Pope RBJ, 10/11 Yellow Medicine JCC, 10/16 Renville JoS, Yellow Medicine LS, 10/17 Jackson JEB (median 10/14).

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) — [2 North, 32 South] Season high count 9/6 Carver **(20)** JCy. Only north reports 8/5–11 Mille Lacs ASc, 9/19 Mille Lacs ASc and an unexpected individual 10/19 **St. Louis** PHS (median 10/20). Late south 10/13 Hennepin CMB, 10/14–16 Carver JCy, 10/17 Hennepin CRM, Jackson JEB, 10/18 Lac qui Parle HCT, Scott (7) BAF (median 10/26).

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [11 North, 35 South] Late north 10/9 Cook PCC, PHS, Douglas JPE, Lake PCC, PHS,

Otter Tail CRM, 10/10 Wilkin CRM, 10/12 St. Louis JCG, 10/18 Cass DAY (median 10/20). Late south 10/16 Carver JCy, Mower RBJ, Yellow Medicine LS, 10/17 Chippewa LS, Jackson JEB, Swift LS, 10/18 Blue Earth DAB, JWH, Lac qui Parle LS (median 10/27).

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [7 South] No north reports. Late south 8/11 Sherburne LS, 8/16 Sibley HHD, 8/24 Anoka DPG, 8/27 Sherburne ASc, 9/19 Meeker DMF (median south 8/29).

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [20 North, 32 South] Late north 10/17 Cook MHe, HHD, Wadena JEB, 10/18 St. Louis SCZ, 10/19 Cook DBM, St. Louis PHS, **11/12** Roseau TFo (median 11/2). Late south 10/17 Jackson JEB, Swift DPG, LS, 10/18 Lac qui Parle LS, 10/28 Hennepin SLC (median 11/5). Season high count 8/8 Marshall (43) PHS.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) — [3 South] A paltry showing of only four south reports: 8/1 Meeker DMF, Sherburne PLJ, 8/4 Carver JCy, 10/7 Sherburne ph. DPG.

Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*) — [1 North, 2 South] All reports 8/17 Carver (Rapids Lake Unit, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) MJB, 9/19 **Mille Lacs** ASc, 9/26 Brown BTS.

Le Conte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*) — [7 North, 9 South] Six north reports in August, then only 10/9 Otter Tail SLP, DDo, CRM (median 10/4). Late south 10/8 Pope RBJ, 10/8–10 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) SLC, 10/11 Big Stone RBJ, EEO, 10/15 Blue Earth ChH, 10/20 Rice TFB (median 10/18). Season high counts 8/8 Marshall (6, Agassiz N.W.R.) PHS, 9/24 Pope (6) RBJ, 10/4 Nobles (6) BTS.

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) — [3 North, 2 South] All north reports: 10/8 St. Louis PHS, 10/9 Douglas †JPE, Otter Tail SLP, DDo, CRM. All south reports: 9/26 Brown (Wood Lake W.M.A.) BTS, 9/27 Rice (River Bend N.C.) DAB, FVS, JWH.

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) — [21 North, 33 South] Early north (median 9/20) 9/23 St. Louis PHS, 9/29 Cass ABi, 10/1 Morrison HHD. Early south (median 9/19) 9/23 Sherburne ASc, 9/25 Carver JCy, 9/29

- Hennepin DWK, SLC. Late north 10/29 Clay RHO, 10/31 Carlton LAW, 11/7 St. Louis BMn, 11/28 Todd MDN (median 12/15). Late south 11/14 Blue Earth ChH, 11/21 Carver JCy, Hennepin DWK, 11/28 Hennepin SLC (median 12/20). New fall record high count 10/17 Chisago (95) RBJ. Other season high counts 10/16 Chisago (30) MJB, 10/19 Fillmore (30) NBO.
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [22 North, 50 South] Reported in all regions throughout the season, though only a few reports after the first week in November. Season high counts 10/16 Chisago (40) MJB, 9/26 Sherburne (34) BAF.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [12 North, 29 South] Early south (median 8/31) 8/21 Sherburne ASC, 9/6 Sherburne BAF, 9/7 Carver RBJ. Late north 10/15 St. Louis MJB, 10/19 St. Louis PHS, 10/24 Polk *fide* MJJ (median 10/22). Late south 10/24 Anoka DWK, 10/28 Hennepin ADS, 10/30 Hennepin SLC, 10/31 Carver JCy (median 11/9).
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [18 North, 35 South] Late north 10/18 Carlton LAW, 10/19 St. Louis PHS, 10/22 St. Louis SLF, 10/31 Lake LS (median 10/30). Late south 11/7 Carver JCy, 11/21–29 BAF, 11/30 Hennepin SLC (median 12/8). Season high count 10/16 Chisago (70, Osceola bottomlands) MJB.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [23 North, 40 South] Early south 9/9 Hennepin SLC. New fall record high count 9/29 St. Louis (347) PHS. Other season high counts 10/17 Chisago (95) RBJ, 9/26 Sherburne (64) BAF. Late north 11/1 Douglas JPE, 11/12 Polk SAu, 11/27 Clay RHO (median 12/21). Late south 11/18 Hennepin SLC, 11/24 Blue Earth ChH, 11/27 Olmsted JWH (median 12/16).
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [16 North, 23 South] Early north (median 9/16) 9/23 St. Louis PHS, 9/26 Carlton RBW, 9/27 St. Louis SLP, LS. Early south (median 9/22) 9/28 Anoka REH, Nicollet RMD, 9/30 Mower RBJ, Steele RBJ. Late north 10/20 St. Louis PHS, 10/24 Polk SAu, 11/13 Aitkin KCR (median 12/16). Late south 10/22 Yellow Medicine DMF, 10/23 Scott ChG, 10/25 Lac qui Parle (6) FAE, 11/7 Carver JCy (median 12/19). Bulk of reports for this species occur from the last week of September through the third week of October.
- White-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [16 North, 26 South] Early north (median 9/10) 9/15 Cook CRu, 9/19 Cass BAW, 9/23 Aitkin KCR. Early south (median 9/16) 9/25 Hennepin BAF, 9/26 Sherburne BAF, 9/29 Hennepin DWK, Ramsey REH. Late north 10/19 Cook DBM, St. Louis ASC, PHS, 10/20 Crow Wing JSB, 10/22 St. Louis SLF (median 11/14). Late south 10/28 Dakota ADS, 10/29 Blue Earth ChH, 10/31 Olmsted JWH (median 12/13). Season high counts 10/8 St. Louis (46) PHS, 10/19 St. Louis (13) PHS. Bulk of reports for this species occur from the last week of September through the third week of October.
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [28 North, 40 South] Early south (median 9/9) 8/29 Hennepin MDu, 9/1 Ramsey REH, 9/2 Sherburne ASC. Season high counts 10/9 Cook (133) PCC, PHS, 10/30 Anoka (128) CKB. Otherwise reported throughout the state and the season.
- Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [9 North, 17 South] Early north (median 9/13) 9/14 Lake CRu, St. Louis NLM, 9/15 St. Louis PHS, 9/19 Cass BAW. Early south (median 9/24) 10/4 Cottonwood DBM, McLeod DWK, Steele JWH, 10/10 Meeker DMF. Late north 11/2 Aitkin KCR, Cook PLJ, 11/8 Cook Siv, LS, CRM, 11/15 Clay RHO. There were also reports of this species north for the winter and many south (see winter report). Season high counts 11/15 Clay (2,000) RHO, 10/5 St. Louis (383) PHS, 10/8 St. Louis (350) PHS.
- Smith's Longspur** (*Calcarius pictus*) — Only reports 10/3–4 St. Louis (40th Ave. West, Duluth) PHS, 10/1 St. Louis (Lakeview Cemetery, Duluth Twp.) JCG.
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — No reports.
- Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [14 North, 15 South] Early north (median 10/5) 9/28 Lake of the Woods BSi, 10/10 St. Louis DWK, 10/16 Roseau TFO, 10/17 St. Louis SMC, 10/21 Cass BAW. Early south (median 10/17) 10/22 Kandiyohi DPG, 10/24 Brown BTS, Kandiyohi JoS, 10/25 Carver DWK. Season high counts 11/28 Todd (2,000)



Summer Tanager, 21 November 2009, Fergus Falls, Otter Tail County. Photo by Steve Janssen.

JPE, 11/28 Douglas (1,600) JPE.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) — [1 North, 1 South] All reports: 11/21 Otter Tail (near Fergus Falls) ph. SJa, 11/29 Hennepin (St. Louis Park) ph. CBa.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) — [8 North, 17 South] Late north (median 9/20) 9/3 Wadena DBM, 9/4 Clearwater JCC, 9/13 Carlton LAW, 9/24 St. Louis NAJ. Late south 9/15 Fillmore DBM, 9/22 Dakota ADS, 9/30 Hennepin SLC, 10/3 Hennepin BAF (median 10/1).

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [15 North, 43 South] Reported widely as far north as Cass; also found in Pennington and Roseau.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [18 North, 29 South] Late north 9/12 Marshall JMJ, 9/14 Cook EEO, St. Louis CRM, 9/21 Otter Tail ARO, followed by 11/11 – **12/21** Beltrami ph. DPJ. Late south 9/25 Dodge HHD, 9/26 Hennepin SLC, 10/4 Carver JCy, Hennepin DWK, 10/17 Hennepin MDu (median 10/15). Season high counts 8/31 Crow Wing (24) JSB, 9/18 Carver (24) JCy.

Blue Grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*) — [4 South] All reports: 8/1–11 Nobles (Leota Twp., adult feeding young) NED, 8/5–16 Lyon (confirmed nesting near Marshall)

RJS, m.ob., 8/6–26 Pipestone (Osborne Twp.) NED, 8/13 Rock KRo, 8/15 Nobles BTS.

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) — [6 North, 26 South] Very few reports north with the latest 9/11 St. Louis ABL, **10/27** St. Louis KJB (median 9/23). Late south 9/12 Carver JCy, Le Sueur and Nicollet ChH, 9/19 Hennepin CRM, 10/10 Carver JCy, 10/14 Hennepin SLC (median 10/9).

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) — [3 South] All reports 8/1 Meeker DMF, 8/9 Blue Earth ChH, 9/19 Pipestone DBM.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [7 North, 17 South] Late north 9/7 Marshall JCC, KRE, 9/11 St. Louis ABL, 9/26 St. Louis KRE, LS, 10/3 St. Louis PHS (median 9/20). Late south 9/12 Big Stone, Lac qui Parle PHS, Le Sueur ChH, Nicollet RMD, ChH, 9/14 Murray JEB, 9/19 Scott BAF, 9/23 Hennepin SLC, 9/27 Steele JWH (median 9/30).

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [29 North, 47 South] Seen throughout the state and into the winter (mainly south, see winter report). Late north 11/28 Douglas JPE.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) — [2 North, 13 South] Only north reports: 9/19 Mille Lacs ASc, 10/13 Cass DAY. Late south 9/27 Sherburne MHe, 10/15 Blue Earth ChH, 10/16–17 Carver JCy, 10/18 Hennepin (calling) SLC (median 10/29).

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [7 North, 18 South] Late north 10/10 Wilkin CRM, 10/19 Otter Tail DST, 11/1 Otter Tail TSS, 11/12 St. Louis SLF (median 11/8). Late south 10/16 Mower RBJ, Yellow Medicine LS, 10/17 Jackson JEB, 10/18 Lac qui Parle and Swift LS (median 11/3).

Meadowlark sp. (*Sturnella* sp.) — Likely Eastern Meadowlark wisely left unidentified 10/9 Carver JCy.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [6 North, 14 South] Late north 10/5 Traverse CRM, 10/14 St. Louis KRE (median 10/8). Late south 9/6 Sibley WCM, 9/10 Sherburne DPG, 9/12 Big Stone and Lac qui Parle PHS (median 10/25). Almost all reports were from the western half of the state.

Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [12 North, 24 South] Early north (median

- 9/17) 9/26 Mille Lacs ASc, St. Louis ABL, 10/5 Cook RBW. Early south (median 9/21) 9/27 Sherburne MHe, 10/3 Dakota BAF, 10/8 Nicollet RMD, Ramsey EEO. Season high counts 10/19 St. Louis (1,447, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/16 Chisago (500) MJB, 10/8 Ramsey (200) EEO. Late north 11/20 Cass EEO, 11/25 Otter Tail DST, 11/28 Douglas JPE, Todd JPE (median 12/6). Late south 11/23 Waseca CRM, 11/25 Blue Earth ChH, 11/26 Hennepin ABL (median 12/15), but see winter report for over-wintering records.
- Brewer's Blackbird** (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [11 North, 14 South] Season high counts 11/22 Waseca (400) DAB, 11/14 Pope (300) MJB. Late north 10/10 Wilkin CRM, 10/18 Douglas JPE, 11/19–20 Cass EEO (median 11/7). Late south 11/21 Dakota JLO, Hennepin HCT, 11/22 Waseca DAB, JWH, 11/25 Blue Earth ChH (median 11/11).
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [24 North, 45 South] Reported throughout the state in all regions. See winter report for over-wintering records.
- Great-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [2 South] Only reports 8/10 Jackson CRM, 8/11 Cottonwood (Windom) DoM.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [7 North, 27 South] Late north 9/5 Roseau JCC, LS, 9/7 Wadena PJB, 9/12 Otter Tail DST, 10/5 Traverse CRM (median 9/30). Late south 10/17 Chippewa LS, Chisago RBJ, 11/1 Freeborn DAB, JWH, Steele DAB, JWH, 11/25 Blue Earth ChH.
- Orchard Oriole** (*Icterus spurius*) — [2 North, 10 South] All north 8/20 **St. Louis** JCG, 8/22 Traverse KRE. Late south 8/11 Stearns MJB, 8/13 Rock KRo, 8/14 Dakota JLO, 8/20 Kandiyohi JoS (median 8/27).
- Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) — [11 North, 24 South] Late north 9/5 Morrison DFN, 9/7 Pennington JMj, Polk BDF, Wadena PJB (median 9/14). Late south 9/10 Chisago RBJ, 9/11 Ramsey REH, 9/13 Hennepin SLC, 9/22 Hennepin DWK (median 9/23).
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [5 North] All reports: 11/1 Cook LS, KRE, DBM, 11/7 Cook CRM, Lake Siv, St. Louis ABL, 11/10 St. Louis PLJ, 11/21 Cass BAW, 11/23 Lake MHe, 11/27 Itasca DPG.
- Purple Finch** (*Carpodacus purpureus*) — [19 North, 26 South] Reported north throughout the season. Early south (median 8/27) **8/2** Dodge LS, 8/27 Chisago MHe, 8/30 Le Sueur JWH, 9/5 Wright HCT. Record high count of **829** in *Cook* on 4 Oct, followed by **757** in *Lake* on 5 Oct (most moving northeast), and then a new record of **2,035** in St. Louis 12 October (most south-bound) CRu. Also impressive were **845** in St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) 10/19 KJB.
- House Finch** (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) — [13 North, 35 South] Reported from all regions.
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [7 North, 1 South] North reports starting 8/19 St. Louis MLH, 8/27 Mille Lacs RBJ, DAC, 9/12 Carlton DPG, then reports increase starting in late October. Only south report 11/29 Sherburne †NAW. Season high count 11/7 Lake (40) KRE.
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [5 North] Early north 8/25 St. Louis ABL, 9/6 Cook JEB, JWH, 9/22 Cook (13) LBF. Also found in Aitkin, Cass and Lake. High counts 11/8 St. Louis (**463**, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 11/7 St. Louis (18) JCC.
- Common Redpoll** (*Acanthis flammea*) — [7 North] Very few reports, all confined to the north. Early north (median 10/15) 11/5 Polk SAu, 11/7 St. Louis ABL, 11/8 Cook (200, season high count) KRE, m.ob., 11/22 Cass (100) DAY, Polk SAu, St. Louis (35) DWK.
- Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*) — [13 North, 13 South] Reported throughout the season north. Early south reports 8/5 Rice TFB, 8/21 Stearns DAC, RBJ, 9/26 Meeker PRH. South reports more frequent beginning in mid-October, though high count was only a paltry 5.
- American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*) — [27 North, 51 South] Reported statewide.
- Evening Grosbeak** (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [7 North] All reports 9/1 St. Louis ABL, 9/3 St. Louis RJS, 9/13 Lake AXH, 9/25 Roseau BSi, 10/5 Cook RBW, 10/14 Cook DMB, 10/20 Aitkin KCR, 10/25 St. Louis BMn, 10/31 St. Louis ABL, 11/6 Hubbard DCH, 11/21 Itasca EEO, 11/27 St. Louis SLF.
- House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) — [18 North, 48 South] Reported statewide.

Addendum to the Summer Season 2009

Ann E. Kessen

When the Summer Season was published in the Spring 2010 issue of *The Loon*, a number of breeding records were inadvertently excluded. We apologize for this omission and list here those breeding records that should have been included in the previous report (*The Loon* 82:7–34).

Note that the MOU's criteria for first county breeding records require direct observation of an egg, a flightless chick, or a recently fledged chick that is barely capable of flight.

Canada Goose — Confirmed breeding in Jackson, Lake, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, and Roseau. First county breeding record from *Goodhue* MSM.

Trumpeter Swan — First county breeding records for *Ramsey* REH, *Swift* SVa. Probable breeding in Dakota.

Wood Duck — Confirmed breeding in Becker, Beltrami, Fillmore, Hubbard, Lake, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Murray, Nobles, Pennington, and Rice.

Mallard — Confirmed breeding in Becker, Beltrami, Lake, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Pennington.

Blue-winged Teal — Confirmed breeding in Lincoln, Pope, Swift. First county breeding record from *Fillmore* fide BBA.

Northern Shoveler — Confirmed breeding in Lincoln.

Ring-necked Duck — Confirmed breeding in Hubbard, Lake, Pope.

Common Goldeneye — Confirmed breeding in Clearwater, Hubbard, Lake.

Hooded Merganser — Confirmed breeding in Becker, Crow Wing, McLeod, Pope, Todd. First county breeding records for *Goodhue* RPR, *Lincoln* fide BBA, *Martin* TWi.

Common Merganser — Confirmed breeding in Lake.

Red-breasted Merganser — Confirmed breeding in Lake.

Ruddy Duck — First county breeding record from *Freeborn* RPR.

Ring-necked Pheasant — Confirmed breeding in Big Stone, Carver, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Pope, Redwood, Stevens.

Ruffed Grouse — Confirmed breeding in Fillmore, Hubbard, Lake, Lake of the Woods.

Spruce Grouse — Confirmed breeding in Lake of the Woods. Probable breeding in Cook, Lake.

Sharp-tailed Grouse — Confirmed breeding in Kittson. Probable breeding in Pennington.

Greater Prairie-Chicken — Probable breeding in Becker, Swift.

Wild Turkey — Confirmed breeding in Crow Wing, Lincoln, McLeod, Washington. First county breeding record from *Martin* TWi. Probable breeding in Anoka, Goodhue, Olmsted, Wadena.

Common Loon — Confirmed breeding in Lake.

Pied-billed Grebe — Confirmed breeding in Blue Earth, Hubbard, Lincoln, Pope, Roseau, St. Louis.

Red-necked Grebe — Probable breeding in Clearwater.

Double-crested Cormorant — Confirmed breeding in Lake, Wright. Probable breeding in Clearwater.

American White Pelican — Probable breeding in Wright.

Great Blue Heron — Confirmed breeding in Anoka, Hubbard. Probable breeding in Jackson.

Green Heron — Confirmed breeding in Hennepin. Probable breeding in McLeod.

Turkey Vulture — Confirmed breeding in St. Louis.

Osprey — Confirmed breeding in Lake, St. Louis, Washington. First county breeding record from *Wright* TRP.

Bald Eagle — Confirmed breeding in Itasca, Lake, Stevens. First county breeding records for *Swift* SVa. Probable breeding in Roseau.

Northern Harrier — First county breeding record for *Lake* JWL. Probable breeding in Kandiyohi, Kittson, Pennington.

Cooper's Hawk — First county breeding records for *Crow Wing* PSP, *St. Louis* SGW.

Northern Goshawk — Confirmed breeding in Lake.

Red-shouldered Hawk — Probable breed-

- ing in Kandiyohi.
- Broad-winged Hawk** — Confirmed breeding in Scott, St. Louis. Probable breeding in Fillmore, Kandiyohi, Lake.
- Red-tailed Hawk** — Confirmed breeding in Carver, Kandiyohi, Yellow Medicine. First county breeding record for *Steele* PSu. Probable breeding in Lake, McLeod.
- American Kestrel** — Confirmed breeding in Ramsey, Todd. First county breeding record for *Roseau* DLW. Probable breeding in Fillmore, Meeker, Polk.
- Merlin** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. Probable breeding in Itasca.
- Virginia Rail** — Confirmed breeding in Sherburne. First county breeding record from *Meeker* SMA.
- Sora** — Confirmed breeding in Roseau. First county breeding record from *Meeker* SMA. Probable breeding in Crow Wing.
- Sandhill Crane** — Confirmed breeding in Crow Wing, Pope, Todd. First county breeding record from *Nicollet fide* BBA. Probable breeding in Kittson.
- Killdeer** — Confirmed breeding in Becker, Beltrami, Crow Wing, Goodhue, Hubbard, Lake, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Murray, Pennington, Polk, Stearns. Probable breeding in Dodge.
- Spotted Sandpiper** — Confirmed breeding in Dakota, St. Louis.
- Upland Sandpiper** — Confirmed breeding in Big Stone.
- Marbled Godwit** — Confirmed breeding in Kittson, Roseau. Probable breeding in Pope.
- Wilson's Snipe** — Probable breeding in Big Stone, Blue Earth, Crow Wing, Lac Qui Parle, Lake, Polk, St. Louis, Yellow Medicine.
- American Woodcock** — Confirmed breeding in Becker. First county breeding record from *Washington fide* BBA. Probable breeding in Crow Wing, Dakota, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lake of the Woods.
- Ring-billed Gull** — Confirmed breeding in St. Louis.
- Herring Gull** — Confirmed breeding in St. Louis.
- Black Tern** — Confirmed breeding in Clay. Probable breeding in Hubbard, Pennington, Sibley, Wadena.
- Rock Pigeon** — Confirmed breeding in Dakota, Lake. First county breeding record from *Le Sueur fide* BBA. Probable breeding in Crow Wing, Goodhue, Houston, Washington.
- Mourning Dove** — Confirmed breeding in Goodhue, Hennepin, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, McLeod, Roseau. First county breeding record from *Scott* SKr. Probable breeding in Brown, Grant, Kandiyohi, Martin, Mower.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** — Probable breeding in Douglas, Houston.
- Great Horned Owl** — Confirmed breeding in Carver, McLeod.
- Barred Owl** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Carlton, Todd. First county breeding record from *McLeod* PRH. Probable breeding in Lake.
- Great Gray Owl** — Probable breeding in St. Louis.
- Common Nighthawk** — Probable breeding in Olmsted.
- Chimney Swift** — Confirmed breeding in Hennepin. Probable breeding in Becker, Cass, Washington.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** — Confirmed breeding in Lake, Scott. Probable breeding in Hubbard, Itasca, Ramsey, Rice, Washington.
- Belted Kingfisher** — Confirmed breeding in St. Louis. Probable breeding in Hubbard, Sherburne, Stearns, Wright.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** — Confirmed breeding in Aitkin. First county breeding records for *Fillmore fide* BBA, *Lake of the Woods fide* BBA. Probable breeding in Houston.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Carver, Dakota, Fillmore, Goodhue. Probable breeding in Blue Earth, McLeod, and Stevens.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** — Confirmed breeding in Aitkin, Dakota, Lake, Nicollet, Winona. First county breeding record for *Lake of the Woods* GMM. Probable breeding in Hubbard, LeSueur, Marshall.
- Downy Woodpecker** — Confirmed breeding in Crow Wing, Hubbard, Lake. Probable breeding in Lyon, McLeod, Nicollet, Todd.
- Hairy Woodpecker** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. First county breeding record for *McLeod* PRH. Probable breeding in Chisa-

- go, Dakota, and Mille Lacs.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** — First county breeding record from *Lake fide* BBA.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** — First county breeding record from *St. Louis fide* BBA.
- Northern Flicker** — Confirmed breeding in Dakota, Lake, McLeod. Probable breeding in Goodhue, Hubbard, Scott, Wright.
- Pileated Woodpecker** — Confirmed breeding in Anoka, St. Louis, Winona. First county breeding record from *Hubbard* MAH.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** — Confirmed breeding in Cass. Probable breeding in Hennepin, McLeod, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Rice, Scott.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** — Probable breeding in St. Louis.
- Alder Flycatcher** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. Probable breeding in Hubbard.
- Willow Flycatcher** — First county breeding record from *Scott* BAF. Probable breeding in Hennepin.
- Least Flycatcher** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. First county breeding record from *Scott* BAF. Probable breeding in Cook, Otter Tail, Roseau, Todd.
- Eastern Phoebe** — Confirmed breeding in Fillmore, Lake, McLeod. First county breeding record from *Scott* BAF. Probable breeding in Beltrami, Benton, Mille Lacs.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** — Confirmed breeding in St. Louis. Probable breeding in Hennepin, Lyon, Stearns, Washington.
- Eastern Kingbird** — Confirmed breeding in Goodhue, Polk, Ramsey. Probable breeding in Dodge, Lincoln, McLeod, Olmsted, Pope, Stevens.
- Yellow-throated Vireo** — First county breeding record for *Scott* BAF.
- Blue-headed Vireo** — Confirmed breeding in Lake.
- Warbling Vireo** — Probable breeding in Le Sueur, McLeod, Washington.
- Red-eyed Vireo** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. Probable breeding in Aitkin, Hubbard, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Rice.
- Gray Jay** — Confirmed breeding in Lake, St. Louis.
- Blue Jay** — Confirmed breeding in Crow Wing, Goodhue, Hennepin, Lake, St. Louis. Probable breeding in Le Sueur, McLeod, Scott, Sherburne.
- Black-billed Magpie** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami.
- American Crow** — Confirmed breeding in Crow Wing, Goodhue, Lake, Stearns. First county breeding record for *Scott* JEB. Probable breeding in Becker, McLeod.
- Common Raven** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Lake. Probable breeding in Benton, and Hubbard.
- Purple Martin** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Benton, Dakota, Roseau, Steele, Wright. First county breeding records for *Houston fide* BBA, *Morrison* MRN. Probable breeding in Blue Earth, Hubbard.
- Tree Swallow** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Big Stone, Fillmore, Houston, Hubbard, Lake, Lincoln, Martin, McLeod, Steele, Todd. Probable breeding in Lyon, Rice.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** — Confirmed breeding in Dakota, Lake, Stearns. Probable breeding in Hubbard, Lincoln, McLeod, Pope.
- Bank Swallow** — Confirmed breeding in Grant, Lake, Ramsey, St. Louis. Probable breeding in Cook, Hennepin, Hubbard, McLeod, Polk.
- Cliff Swallow** — Confirmed breeding in Becker, Big Stone, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Lincoln, Martin, Red Lake, Watonwan. Probable breeding in Dodge, Hubbard, Nicollet.
- Barn Swallow** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Dodge, Fillmore, Goodhue, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Redwood, Renville, St. Louis. Probable breeding in Benton, Hubbard, Nobles.
- Black-capped Chickadee** — Confirmed breeding in Hubbard, Lake, Rice, Stearns, Wright. First county breeding record from *McLeod* PRH. Probable breeding in Beltrami, Le Sueur, Martin.
- Boreal Chickadee** — Confirmed breeding in Lake.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** — Confirmed breeding in Hubbard, Lake, St. Louis.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** — Confirmed breeding in Cass, Dakota, Goodhue, Hubbard, Lake, St. Louis. First county breeding record for *Steele* PSu. Probable breeding in McLeod.
- Brown Creeper** — Confirmed breeding in

- St. Louis.
- House Wren** — Confirmed breeding in Becker, Beltrami, Crow Wing, Dodge, Fillmore, Hubbard, Lake, McLeod, Ramsey. Probable breeding in Redwood and Stearns.
- Winter Wren** — Confirmed breeding in Lake.
- Sedge Wren** — First county breeding record from *Lake* JWL.
- Marsh Wren** — Probable breeding in McLeod, Todd.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** — Confirmed breeding in Lake.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** — First county breeding record from *Sherburne* PLJ. Probable breeding in Lake.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** — Confirmed breeding in Winona. Probable breeding in McLeod.
- Eastern Bluebird** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Fillmore, Houston, Kittson, Lake, Lyon, McLeod, Meeker, Pope, Rice, St. Louis, Steele, Winona, Probable breeding in Marshall, Yellow Medicine.
- Veery** — Probable breeding in Dakota, Hennepin, Hubbard.
- Swainson's Thrush** — Confirmed breeding in Lake.
- Hermit Thrush** — Confirmed breeding in Crow Wing, Lake. Probable breeding in Beltrami.
- Wood Thrush** — Probable breeding in Rice.
- American Robin** — Confirmed breeding in Kandiyohi, Lake, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Mille Lacs, Polk, Redwood, Rice, Rock, Stearns, Steele. First county breeding record for *Roseau* BJS. Probable breeding in Cottonwood, Dodge, Todd, Watonwan.
- Gray Catbird** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Carver, Fillmore, Kandiyohi, Lake, Scott. First county breeding record for *McLeod* PRH. Probable breeding in Hubbard, Lincoln, Lyon, Olmsted, Rice, Roseau, Wright.
- Brown Thrasher** — Confirmed breeding in McLeod, Meeker, Wright. Probable breeding in Lincoln, Roseau.
- European Starling** — Confirmed breeding in Carver, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Le Sueur, McLeod, Polk, Wright. First county breeding records for *Becker* GTR, *Beltrami* DPJ, *Goodhue* LEC. Probable breeding in Anoka, Hubbard, Kittson, Lincoln.
- Cedar Waxwing** — Confirmed breeding in Lake, Sherburne. First county breeding records for *Pope* DRa, *Scott* TRP, *Wabasha* RPR. Probable breeding in Anoka, Crow Wing, Hubbard.
- Blue-winged Warbler** — First county breeding record from *Rice* DAT.
- Golden-winged Warbler** — Probable breeding in St. Louis.
- Tennessee Warbler** — Probable breeding in St. Louis.
- Nashville Warbler** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. Probable breeding in Hubbard, Washington.
- Yellow Warbler** — Confirmed breeding in Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Todd, Winona. First county breeding records for *Nicollet* WCM, *Scott* BAF, *Stevens* SVa. Probable breeding in Dakota, Houston, Hubbard, Lincoln, and Steele.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** — Probable breeding in Dakota, Hubbard, Lake.
- Magnolia Warbler** — Confirmed breeding in St. Louis.
- Cape May Warbler** — Probable breeding in St. Louis.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** — Confirmed breeding in Lake.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** — Confirmed breeding in Lake.
- Blackburnian Warbler** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. Probable breeding in Hubbard.
- Pine Warbler** — First county breeding record from *Hubbard* MaH.
- Palm Warbler** — Probable breeding in St. Louis.
- Black-and-white Warbler** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. Probable breeding in St. Louis.
- American Redstart** — Confirmed breeding in Houston, Lake, Nicollet, Scott, Todd. First county breeding record from *Hubbard* MaH. Probable breeding in Steele.
- Ovenbird** — Confirmed breeding in Itasca, Lake. Probable breeding in Hubbard.
- Northern Waterthrush** — First county breeding record for *Lake* fide BBA.
- Mourning Warbler** — Confirmed breeding in St. Louis.
- Common Yellowthroat** — Confirmed breeding in Anoka, Beltrami, Lake, Lin-

- coln. First county breeding record for *Todd* DPG. Probable breeding in Hubbard, Le Sueur, McLeod, Polk, Rice.
- Canada Warbler** — First county breeding record from *Douglas fide* BBA. Probable breeding in Lake.
- Eastern Towhee** — Probable breeding in Sherburne.
- Chipping Sparrow** — Confirmed breeding in Hennepin, Houston, Hubbard, Lake, Pope, Stearns, Todd. First county breeding record for *Goodhue* LEC. Probable breeding in Becker, Carlton, Dodge, Le Sueur, Olmsted, Rice.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** — Confirmed breeding in Big Stone, and Roseau. First county breeding records for *Lake* JWJ, *Scott* BAF. Probable breeding in Kittson, Lyon, St. Louis.
- Field Sparrow** — First county breeding record for *Hennepin* RLR.
- Vesper Sparrow** — Confirmed breeding in Dakota. First county breeding record for *Cass* MRN. Probable breeding in Clay, Hubbard, Lyon, Olmsted.
- Lark Sparrow** — Confirmed breeding in Dakota. First county breeding record for *Goodhue* LEC. Probable breeding in Cass, Polk.
- Savannah Sparrow** — Confirmed breeding in St. Louis, Todd. First county breeding record for *McLeod* SMA. Probable breeding in Dakota, Lake, Polk.
- Grasshopper Sparrow** — Confirmed breeding in Ramsey. First county breeding record for *Scott fide* BBA.
- Song Sparrow** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Hennepin, Lake, Olmsted, Polk. Probable breeding in Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Fillmore, Houston, Kandiyohi, Lyon, Martin, McLeod, Rice, Roseau, Steele, and Todd.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** — Probable breeding in Lake.
- Swamp Sparrow** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. Probable breeding in Carver, Hennepin, Scott, Stevens.
- White-throated Sparrow** — Confirmed breeding in Hubbard, Lake. Probable breeding in Koochiching.
- Scarlet Tanager** — Probable breeding in Crow Wing, Dakota, Scott.
- Northern Cardinal** — Confirmed breeding in Mower, Rice. Probable breeding in Kandiyohi.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** — Confirmed breeding in Crow Wing, Dakota, Goodhue, Lake, St. Louis. Probable breeding in Lincoln, and Todd.
- Indigo Bunting** — Confirmed breeding in Ramsey. First county breeding record for *McLeod* PRH. Probable breeding in Goodhue, Le Sueur, and Scott.
- Dickcissel** — Probable breeding in Dakota.
- Bobolink** — Probable breeding in Itasca, Lake, Lincoln, McLeod, and Scott.
- Red-winged Blackbird** — Confirmed breeding in Beltrami, Cottonwood, Dakota, Jackson, Lake, McLeod, Polk, Stearns, Stevens. Probable breeding in Becker, Brown, Fillmore, Hubbard, Kittson, Lincoln, Lyon, Nicollet, St. Louis.
- Eastern Meadowlark** — Probable breeding in Lake.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** — Confirmed breeding in Roseau. Probable breeding in Lincoln, Lyon.
- Brewer's Blackbird** — First county breeding records for *Hubbard* MRN, *Polk* DLW. Probable breeding in Hennepin, Kittson, Lake.
- Common Grackle** — Confirmed breeding in Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lake, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, McLeod, St. Louis, Stearns. First county breeding records for *Nicollet fide* BBA, *Redwood fide* BBA. Probable breeding in Beltrami, Big Stone, Hubbard, Pope, Sherburne.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** — Confirmed breeding in Lake, Ramsey, Rice, Stearns, Todd. Probable breeding in Isanti, Itasca, McLeod, Nicollet, Olmsted, Pope, and St. Louis.
- Orchard Oriole** — Confirmed breeding in Lincoln and Ramsey. Probable breeding in Polk.
- Baltimore Oriole** — Confirmed breeding in Cass, Dakota, Houston, Rice, St. Louis. First county breeding records for *Lincoln fide* BBA, *McLeod* PRH. Probable breeding in Beltrami, Goodhue.
- Purple Finch** — Confirmed breeding in Lake. Probable breeding in Cass, Koochiching, St. Louis.
- House Finch** — Confirmed breeding in Dakota, McLeod. First county breeding re-

cord from *Le Sueur fide* BBA. Probable breeding in Martin.

Pine Siskin — Confirmed breeding in Lake. Probable breeding in Dakota.

American Goldfinch — Confirmed breeding in Kandiyohi, Lake, Ramsey, St. Louis. Probable breeding in Le Sueur, Nicollet,

Polk, Rice, Scott, Stearns.

Evening Grosbeak — Probable breeding in St. Louis.

House Sparrow — Confirmed breeding in Carver, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Meeker, St. Louis. Probable breeding in Dodge, Fillmore, Lake, and Rice.

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 TAT Tom A. Tustison
 TFB Tom F. Boevers
 TFo Troy A. Foster
 TJM Todd J. Merefield
 TPW Terry P. Wiens
 TSS Tom & Sheryl Smith
 USFWS U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
 WCM William C. Marengo
 WEN Warren E. Nelson

Abbreviations

B.W.C.A.W. Boundary Waters Canoe Area
 Wilderness
 C.P. County Park
 D.N.R. Department of Natural Resources
 H.R.B.O. Hawk Ridge Bird Observatory
 N.C. Nature Center

N.W.F.R. National Wildlife and Fish Refuge
N.W.R. National Wildlife Refuge
P.R. Park Reserve
R.P. Regional Park
S.F. State Forest

S.N.A. Scientific and Natural Area
S.P. State Park
W.M.A. Wildlife Management Area
W.P.A. Waterfowl Production Area
W.T.P. Wastewater Treatment Ponds

Birding by Hindsight

A Second Look at Second Looks (Part One)

Kim R. Eckert



The collection of “Birding By Hindsight” articles, which dates back to the Winter 1994–95 issue of *The Loon*, is getting pretty big. There have already been 62 of these, which (with few exceptions) typically include “A Second Look” in the subtitle. This is the sixty-third.

So, I’ve been trying to collect and edit them all to eventually include the entire collection in the MBWbirds website, and it’s been a pretty sobering exercise. For one thing, I can see how some of them may not be quite as brilliant as I remembered them — in hindsight, of course.

A few seem awkwardly worded in places and sort of hard to follow at times. Or too long with perhaps too much information crowded in. Some a bit too serious and pedantic in tone; others with stale or forced attempts at humor. Over these past 15-plus years, I recognize changes in writing style: there was my too-long-paragraph stage; my infatuation-with-dashes phase. And lots of repetition (*oh no, here comes another dash!*) — I must have said how inadequate the field guides were about 62 times, and how many articles a few years back kept harping away at

dowitcher ID?

Originally, these were intended to be shorter and less comprehensive pieces in the MOU’s newsletter, and I forget how they ended up in *The Loon* instead. Nor do I remember getting many comments on them over the years, positive or negative. (Though there were occasional readers who couldn’t acknowledge the possibility of any humor in tongue-in-cheek references to bird atlases, Lord God Birds, and other proverbial Sacred Cows.)

Still, I’d venture to say there is lots of information in this stack of journal articles. At the same time, a handful of errors can be found which remain uncorrected, some information is in need of being updated, and clarifications or comments on some of the material would be helpful and worthwhile. Thus, the subject of this (and the next) *Hindsight* installment: a second look at a whole bunch of these other second looks.

Note that a similar exercise relative to the first ten years of articles has already appeared: “Birding By Hindsight: A Third Look at the Last Ten Years” (*The Loon* 77:41–44). However, that article didn’t catch everything,

so several additional comments are presented now, along with a few notes on more recent installments. (The issues and volume/page references of *The Loon* are cited with the *Hindsight* articles.)

• **Birding by Hindsight** (Winter 1994–95 / 66:194–195)

This very first *Hindsight* and introduction to the series wasted no time in coming up with a provocative claim:

In fact, many solutions to identification problems have not yet been figured out by the experts — and some may never be. In a way, it is nothing short of human arrogance to assume that ornithologists should be able to resolve all the complexities of bird identification; after all, the last time I checked, entomologists and botanists are nowhere near identifying all the species they work with.

In rereading this over 15 years later, I still endorse this statement, but some clarification might be called for. What I intended to say is there are countless examples of birds and other animals with powers and abilities far beyond those of mortal men — just like Superman! After hundreds of miles, long-distance migrants find their way back to last year's breeding grounds.... Colonial seabirds unerringly pinpoint their mates, chicks, and nests among the thousands crowded in the same place.... Rescue dogs sniff out people buried under snow or debris that human rescuers would never detect.

Similarly, it should be obvious that an individual bird could possess the ability to distinguish others of its own species by recognizing "field marks" that even the most highly skilled birder cannot. As characteristics of a species evolve which serve to separate one from another, all that matters is that the birds themselves can tell each other apart. It makes no difference at all to the bird whether or not a human — despite our delusions of superiority — can do the same.

• **A Second Look at Shorebirds** (Summer 1995 / 67:100–103)

Here's one *Hindsight* installment that might be best if it were not reread, at least not as originally published. Several errors, mostly in the punctuation, were introduced into the article by a proofreader with an even more curious writing style than mine. So, for what-

ever reason, if you wanted to read 15-year-old musings about shorebird ID, it might be best to wait until an abridged, more readable version appears in that website's compilation mentioned above.

But enough whining about how my infallible pearls of wisdom are edited. More to the point are some brief comments about three statements in the article:

1) *Many birders tell me they can separate calling yellowlegs by the number of syllables given (one or two for Lesser, three or more for Greater), but I have serious doubts that this is diagnostic, and I would welcome comments from readers on this point.*

I no longer have mere doubts about relying on the number of syllables to ID a calling yellowlegs. I am now certain this is not diagnostic. On numerous occasions, I've heard Greaters giving just one- or two-syllabled calls and Lessers uttering three or more syllables. (The quality of the notes is more important: more strident and screeching with the Greater; mellower and more musical with the Lesser.)

2) *Unless they call or fly, or unless the Hudsonian's slightly smaller size can be determined by direct comparison with something, the two are quite difficult to separate.*

But any size difference between the godwits must be used with caution, since females are larger overall and longer-billed than males. Therefore, a female Hudsonian might appear the same size as a male Marbled standing next to it, resulting in the potential for either or both of them to be misidentified.

3) *If a juvenile (an individual with a clean-cut, fresh pattern of rusty feather edges on the upperparts), simply examine its tertials: i.e., the longest visible feathers on the folded wing tips. If patterned with rusty and black markings, it's a Short-billed; the juvenile Long-billed's tertials are unmarked.*

Sorry, but once again I'm talking about those dreaded dowitchers! While juveniles are distinguished by their tertial patterns, there's another useful, easily seen feature I sometimes overlooked. Long-billeds simply have duller and grayer underparts than Short-billeds, which are brighter and rustier below. (Note that this difference applies to *bendersoni* Short-billeds, the subspecies which migrates through Minnesota, but it may not

work as well on the two coastal races, *caurinus* and *griseus*.)

• **A Second Look at Gulls** (Fall 1995 / 67:157–161)

I have no corrections, clarifications, or caveats to add to this article's following statement; just be sure to note the exclamation point at the end:

There is also the relatively unknown but potentially serious problem of what has been termed size-illusion. You may not believe this until you try it, but if you have identically sized objects (or gulls) in view through optics (or a telephoto lens) at the same time, and one is a few feet farther away, it can appear larger — not smaller — than the closer one!

But it bears repeating after all these years even if you had read it the first time around, since this phenomenon remains something to be aware of (and beware of), to try out for yourself if you're skeptical, and to take into account during any ID process involving relative sizes.

• **A Second Look at First State Records (Parts One and Two)** (Winter 1995–96 / 67:232–237 and Winter 1996–97 / 68:232–237)

While the ID tips presented for the selected species remain useful, keep in mind that several of those potential first state records have now become confirmed realities on our list, and an updated selection of candidates has recently been compiled: see "A Second Look at Foresight" (*The Loon* 81:196–201).

• **A Second Look at Songs (Part One)** (Spring 1996 / 68:62–66)

The section on woodpeckers mentioned the following:

The best place for the beginning listener to start would be learning the difference between the Downy's flatter, softer "pik" note and the Hairy's sharper, louder "peek".

This advice still applies to beginners, but I've recently been surprised to learn that some more experienced birders also have trouble telling the two call notes apart. Perhaps these two species are common enough in Minnesota that birders pay them and their calls relatively little attention?

About the only other hint that might help is the Hairy's note to my ear strongly suggests the American Robin's familiar sharp call, and I sometimes have to pause and give a second listen to make sure which bird I'm hear-

ing. (At this point, some readers are probably thinking: "Great. Some helpful hint that is. Now that I can tell Hairys from Downys, I'll start confusing them with robins!")

• **A Second Look at Western (and Eastern) Sandpipers** (Summer 1996 / 68:121–124)

This following point regarding Semipalmated Sandpipers was given in the context of how easily they can be confused with West-erns:

Equally as troublesome is that many Semis in alternate and juvenile plumages have rusty feathers on the head, back, scapulars, and/or tertials.

This information is still valid and well worth repeating, since recently it became surprisingly evident that even some acknowledged shorebird "experts" have been quite unaware how bright and extensively rusty Semipalmateds can get. While confusion with Western Sandpiper was not the issue, some highly skilled birders elsewhere confidently but erroneously attempted to turn a juvenile Semi in Ohio into a vagrant stint: see "A Fourth Look at the Internet" (*The Loon* 81:100–105).

• **A Second Look at Songs (Part Two)** (Spring 1997 / 69:32–37)

My comments on four species in this article caught my eye.

1) The section on wood-pewee calls wandered off on a tangent about things visually similar to wood-pewees:

Olive-sided Flycatcher — which typically covers up those white tufts with its folded wings while perched.

I had long assumed the only reason those white areas on the rump might not be visible was when the folded wings concealed them. But then I started to notice that the tufts remained invisible on some Olive-sideds holding their wings lowered, so I now assume the tufts can also be concealed by adjacent rump feathers. A minor point, perhaps, except that I wonder if some drooped-winged Olive-sideds have been passed off as mere wood-pewees by birders expecting to see those tufts.

2) *Yellow-bellieds also have a whistled "chu wee" call note, which is curiously more musical than its territorial song — quite the opposite of what is normally the case with song-birds.*

Actually, besides their characteristic Least-like “killik” song and whistled “chu wee” call note, Yellow-bellied Flycatchers have a third common vocalization which I’ve not paid much attention to, always assuming it to be just a simple variation of the song. But whether song or call note, it is noticeably different from the other two: an abrupt, metallic “klee-ink”, accented on the first syllable.

3) *I confess I’m unfamiliar with the Bell’s Vireo’s call note.*

I finally paid attention to the Bell’s Vireo call note this year in Arizona, but I confess this effort was only because its somewhat nasal, lisping buzz resembles the call of the Black-capped Gnatcatcher we were searching for at the time.

4) The paragraphs on Marsh Wren mentioned that the eastern and western forms may eventually be split, with a possibility of Minnesota lying within the breeding ranges of both. Now that I have heard and learned the song of western birds, I doubt that any occur here (or even farther west in central North Dakota), where all I’ve ever heard is that familiar, musical, liquid gurgling. By contrast, western Marsh Wrens sound noticeably drier, more rattling, and less musical, with more of a resemblance to the Sedge Wren’s chatter.

• **A Second Look at Fall Warblers** (Summer 1997 / 69:95–99)

The paragraphs on waterthrush ID and on Nashvilles vs. Connecticut could use some updating:

1) *Briefly, however, one feature to consider is the bird’s supercilium (i.e., the line over the eye). The Louisiana’s tends to be whiter, bolder, and typically wider behind the eye; the Northern’s supercilium is usually buff (but sometimes white) and narrows more behind the eye.*

Unfortunately, I am no longer that confident in relying on any supercilium differences between the two waterthrushes. I have observed more than a few Northern’s showing a clear white, relatively bold, and wide Louisiana-like supercilium. (Besides their songs, leg color, the presence/absence of throat streaking, and whether the flanks have a buff wash would be more useful.)

2) *Perhaps the most obvious error that novice warbler watchers make is to get excited*

over a Nashville Warbler, which may superficially resemble the Connecticut in plumage but which hardly acts like the more secretive, slower-moving, ground-walking Connecticut.

Many Nashville Warblers in fall don’t show typical field-guide-yellow throats. Instead, they are off-white or even grayish, and consequently somewhat Connecticut-like. Accordingly, with this in mind, the potential for mistaking one of these Nashvilles for the more elusive and sought-after Connecticut is the understandable result.

• **A Second Look at Redpolls** (Winter 1997–98 / 69:214–216)

Among the criteria for a “classic” Hoary Redpoll, my list included:

Its bill will have a noticeably shorter and stubbier shape.

While such a bill shape is a useful indicator of a Hoary, you can still have a perfectly good Hoary without one. I have seen several obvious, unambiguous Hoarys with bills that appeared no different in shape from the Common Redpolls with them.

• **A Second Look at Bird Identification Books** (Fall 1998 / 70:160–165)

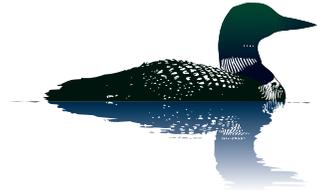
This and all subsequent articles on identification references (*The Loon* 71:107–111, 71:229–231, 73:171–174, 74:233–237, and 79:230–234) become out-of-date as additional and better references are published. The five cited *Hindsight* installments update information from previous articles with mention of newer books, field guides, journal articles, recordings, DVDs, websites, and other references.

One of the journals with useful ID information is *North American Birds* (formerly *American Birds*), and its contents are now conveniently available on an invaluable website: <http://elibrary.unm.edu/sora>. Here you’ll find a searchable index and actual pages in PDF format of *North American Birds* and other journals with frequent articles on bird identification (e.g., *Auk* and *Western Birds*).

Enough reminiscing for now. So much for the 1990s. Stay tuned for the next *Hindsight* installment, which will include second looks at some articles from 2000 on.

1921 West Kent Road, Duluth, MN 55812.

Notes of Interest



LAUGHING GULL IN HOUSTON COUNTY



— On 27 July 2009, I found an adult Laughing Gull along the state highway 26 overlook of the Mississippi River (south of the great big new overlook). I had been counting large numbers of Ring-billed Gulls, when I found this dark-headed gull that I immediately recognized as a Laughing Gull. It first stood out because of its darker mantle, similar in shade to the palest Lesser Black-backed Gull. At the same time, I noticed that it had a uniformly black head and then saw bold white eye-arcs (but not as bold or thick as on Franklin's Gull). The black came up a bit on the back of the head, revealing a white nape. Underparts were solidly white. The wings were black. At one time, I noticed a small white tip to the tips of P8 and P9, but these were almost completely worn off and difficult to see. The bird appeared to still be in complete alternate plumage with no sign of grayish coming in on the underparts and no sign of molt in the wings.

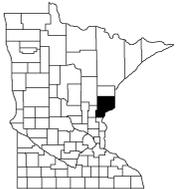
Structurally, the bird was similar to Ring-billed Gull, but noticeably smaller (again, not as small as a Franklin's Gull), but with longer wings. The bill was also similar in size and shape to the Ring-billed Gulls, but proportionately slightly longer and narrower, with a slightly more pronounced angle at the gonys. The bill appeared reddish-black. The legs appeared similar in color, but slightly blacker.

The entire time I saw the bird, it was standing on one of the close islands to the north with Ring-billed Gulls. It never did much of anything other than turn its head a couple of times. It never flapped, but the long wings made it easy to look for (and not see) white on the underside of the wing.

Identification was quite easy. It differed from Franklin's Gull by slightly larger size, completely different shape with much longer wings, longer legs, longer bill with more extensive gonydial angle, limited white on the wing tips and none anywhere else on the wings and more limited white eye-arcs. The similarity of these two species is based on color pattern — structurally the birds are completely different. There was no sign of hybridization with Ring-billed Gull (such a hybrid would show paler mantle, paler bill with hint of ring, odd bare parts coloration, intermediate head pattern without crisp black edges to head shown on this bird).

Christopher L. Wood, Cornell Lab of Ornithology 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca NY 14850.

FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER IN PINE COUNTY



— To me, the bird looked like an extremely fat chickadee with about a fifteen-inch tail. It had a completely black head down to the bill and back around the head at the same level. Then the color went into a white which faded into a really light gray along the back. The wings were darker gray. The belly was very white. The lower back was black, same on the wings. The tail was completely black, except for two white stripes along each outside edge of the tail. The tail would also open into a beautiful "V" shape.

When it flew, it was only for short distances. But it did look interesting. When seen from the side, it looked like a bird being chased by a stick. If you were close enough, you would see that the tail feathers were very thin-looking by the body (not because of damage) and then thickened out about three inches back.

It also kept its tail "shut" when flying and used it only to slow down to land.

When it was on the ground, it would “gather” things or maybe hunt insects. It preferred to stay in our front yard between the barn, a lean-to, the garage, and the house.

We photographed and watched the bird from 18–25 November 2009. The evening of the 25th was the last time this bird was seen on our property. **Christian and Heidi Eichert, 63876 State Highway 18, Finlayson, MN 55735.**

WHITE-WINGED DOVE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY — On 4 October 2009 at 4:05 P.M., Cam-



eron Rutt and I flushed a White-winged Dove (*Zenaidura asiatica*) at the 40th Ave West/Erie Pier area, Duluth, St. Louis County. The bird flew low to the ground in an easterly direction and was in view

for only about five seconds. We called several local birders and searched for the dove without success until 5:30 P.M. Just as we were leaving the impoundment, Karl Bardon arrived and the three of us decided to continue the search. At 6:05 P.M., Cameron and Karl refound the dove very close to the original location, and once again it flushed from the ground. All three of us watched it in flight for about ten seconds as it flew in a northwesterly direction and disappeared. Karl managed to obtain at least one identifiable image of the bird in flight. It did not vocalize and there were no other doves for comparison (though Cameron did see a Mourning Dove at this location earlier in the afternoon).

This was an obvious dove with grayish-brown plumage overall including the head, neck, back, rump, and tail. The tail was relatively short and squared at the tip, unlike the long, pointed tail of a Mourning Dove. I was unable to detect any white markings on the tail and never saw its underwings, under tail-coverts, or the underside of its tail. In flight, the upper surface of its wings showed an obvious, broad, white, curved band along the margin of its upper wing-coverts, which separated its wing-coverts from its blackish remiges. This white band was very obvious and was seen well during both observations.

On 5 October at 4:50 P.M., the bird was again flushed from the ground at the same location where it was originally found the previous day. Once again, it flew northwest with a stuttering wing beat. This was a fat-looking, grayish-brown bird with an obvious white along the margin of its upper wing coverts, separating the dark (blackish) remiges from the rest of the uperwing. Its tail was short and squared off in shape; I was unable to detect any white on the tail tip. This second observation lasted approximately ten seconds under thick overcast skies, looking east to north. The bird was subsequently refound and photographed through 10 October. **Peder H. Svingen, 2602 E. 4th Street, Duluth, MN 55812.**



White-winged Dove, 8 October 2009, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.



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Purpose of the M.O.U.

The purpose of the MOU is the promotion of a broad program of conservation and natural history study, primarily in the field of ornithology.

To achieve this objective, the Union urges and promotes interest in field studies and observation of birds by individual members and affiliated bird clubs. We publish a quarterly journal, *The Loon*, and a newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*; we conduct



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The Loon is a peer-reviewed journal on the birds of Minnesota published quarterly by the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union. The Editor welcomes submissions of articles, Notes of Interest, color slides, and photographs. All submissions should be typed, double-spaced, and single-sided. Notes of Interest should be less than two full pages. Photographs should be no smaller than 5"x7". Whenever possible, please include a digital copy of your submission in any standard format on CD, DVD, flash drive, or via e-mail. Digital documents may be e-mailed to the Editor of *The Loon* — see inside front cover for contact information. Club information and other announcements of general interest should be sent to the Editor of our newsletter *Minnesota Birding* — see inside front cover for contact information. Bird sighting reports for each season should be sent to the Editor of "The Seasonal Report" — see "Key to The Seasonal Report" for contact information.



printed on recycled paper

The Loon

FALL 2010

VOLUME 82 – NUMBER 3



Journal of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

J. F. Bell Museum of Natural History
University of Minnesota
10 Church Street Southeast
Minneapolis, MN 55455-0145

The Loon, Minnesota's journal of birds, is published four times each year by the MOU, the statewide bird organization. All members receive this publication and also our newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*.

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First Record of Black Guillemot in Minnesota

Kim R. Eckert

On 7 November 2009, a Minnesota Birding Weekends (MBW) group found and identified a Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*) at Taconite Harbor, Cook County. Located along the North Shore of Lake Superior at mile marker 77 on Minnesota Highway 61, Taconite Harbor is 6 miles northeast of the Lake-Cook county line, or 21 miles southwest of Grand Marais. There are no longer any residents in this community, but there is a semi-open area of grass and thickets where houses were formerly located and a large harbor area adjacent to the taconite/iron ore docks of the former Erie Mining Company. Accordingly, birders often stop here as they travel along the North Shore between Duluth and Grand Marais.

The Discovery

At mid-afternoon on 7 November, the MBW group had been split into two groups as we traveled along Highway 61 in this area, when Jeanne Tanamachi, one of the drivers in the group led by Craig Mandel, made an impulsive, last-second, but fortunate decision to turn into Taconite Harbor. As they scanned the harbor area, Cyndi Lubecke was the first to spot something in the water at the far northeast end of the harbor, probably 1/2 to 3/4 mile from their position in the parking lot at the southwest end of the harbor by the small safe harbor and public access.

Because of the distance involved, no one initially knew what it was, and after several minutes Craig called me to report their sighting of this unidentified bird. My group was less than a mile from Taconite Harbor at the time, so we arrived at the site within a few minutes. Fortunately, by this time the bird had come closer and was thought by some to be some sort of alcid, and I was able to identify it as a juvenile or winter-plumaged guillemot, most likely a Black Guillemot.

Since Cyndi Lubecke is an Illinois resi-



Figure 1. Black Guillemot, 7 November 2009, Taconite Harbor, Cook County. When initially seen, the guillemot was too distant to be identified. At approximately 100 yards away and swimming towards the observers, as seen here, it was first identified. Photo by Kim R. Eckert.

dent, she posted the following account on the Illinois Birders' Forum listservice a few days later:

"We were with Kim Eckert's Minnesota Birding Weekends group. I actually spotted it first (I didn't identify it; just spotted it). It was so far out we weren't sure if it was a bottle or a bird. As it moved closer we realized it was a bird — but what. A gull? Then it dove; not a gull. Someone yelled "Dovekie!" Others mused about Murrelets. It swam toward us and eventually was within 100 feet of us. By then, it had been identified as a guillemot. A half dozen or so of us followed it as it swam along the shore hoping that it would raise its wings so we could identify it to species. Finally it flapped once — "white" we called. A photographer got a shot of it with the wings up. We then moved back hoping it would swim into a protected harbor so other birders



Figure 2. Black Guillemot, 7 November 2009, Taconite Harbor, Cook County. This view was when the bird was the closest to our position, approximately 50 feet away. Photo by Leanne Alt.



Figure 3. Black Guillemot, 7 November 2009, Taconite Harbor, Cook County. Visible in this image is the distinctive underwing pattern: mostly clear white with a narrow black edge. By comparison, the underwings of Pigeon Guillemot are entirely dark gray. Photo by Scott Meyer.

might have a chance to see it, which it did. It wasn't until it swam into the harbor that I began to wonder about its health. It coozied up to a buoy and looked a bit tilted to me."

After news of the sighting spread, several birders arrived on the morning of 8 November and relocated the bird where we had last seen it at dusk on 7 November in the safe harbor/public access area. However, at some point that night or early morning the bird had died (see Figure 4). It was retrieved that day and transported to the University of Minnesota, where it was prepared as a specimen by Dr. Robert Zink, who noted "it was probably a young female" and that "there was no obvious cause of death" (Ann Kessen, pers. comm.).

Identification

As shown in the photos (Figures 1 and 2), the bird was mostly whitish on the head and neck with a pointed, moderately long bill. The bill size and shape alone preclude all other alcids except Common and Thick-billed murres (*Uria aalge* and *U. lomvia*) and Pigeon Guillemot (*Cepphus columba*), and the extensively whitish head eliminates the two murres (which are blacker on the head, especially on the cap and hindneck).

The juvenile/winter Pigeon Guillemot is

more difficult to separate from Black Guillemot, although it tends to be darker overall. However, the most diagnostic difference is the underwing pattern: uniformly dark gray or blackish on Pigeon Guillemot, and mostly white on Black Guillemot with a narrow, clean-cut black edge. Fortunately, as the bird swam nearby, the guillemot reared up and flapped its wings, revealing its black-edged, white underwings (see Figure 3). I had made careful note of this feature in my field notes, not knowing at the time that Scott Meyer had managed to photograph this.

Other field marks visible in the photos include: all-black bill; small black smudge in front of the dark eyes; extensively white and unmarked underparts; pale grayish back and rump with small dark spots; mostly white upper wing coverts extensively spotted with black; and black along the edge of the wing coverts, on the folded primaries, and tail.

My field notes also included the following details not visible in the photos: overall size about the same as a small duck (although nothing present for direct comparison); wings partly spread while diving, in the manner of a scoter or Long-tailed Duck; bill often held up at an angle; and mostly dull reddish legs



Figure 4. Black Guillemot (deceased), 8 November 2009, Taconite Harbor, Cook County. Birders arriving the morning after the guillemot's discovery relocated it by the rocks lining the perimeter of the safe harbor and public access where it had last been observed at dusk on 7 November and where it had died overnight. Later that morning the bird was retrieved and delivered to the Bell Museum of Natural History in Minneapolis. Photo by Dave A. Cahlander.

and feet. In addition, my notes indicate that a total of 35 observers was present at the time of the discovery; the sky was clear with the sun southwest of us and the guillemot mostly to our northeast, east, and south; our observation was from about 3:15 P.M. until 4:30 P.M.; and at the closest the bird was about 50 feet away.

Age and Subspecies

After consulting *The Sibley Guide to Birds* the next day and looking at my photos, I concluded this Black Guillemot was a juvenile because of the obvious markings on the upper wing coverts; winter adults have unmarked white coverts. It also appeared to be an individual of one of the Arctic populations (which include *C. g. mandtii* and *C. g. ultimus*) because of the relative paleness of the head, back, and upper wing coverts. Individuals of the Atlantic Coast populations (the

arcticus subspecies group) tend to be darker in these areas.

Status in Minnesota and Vicinity

There had been no previous Black Guillemot records in the state, and the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee unanimously accepted this as the first state record and species number 436 on the Minnesota list. According to my on-line research of bird records in all the other Midwest and Great Lakes states and provinces, as shown on the websites of their respective bird clubs and bird records committees, the Taconite Harbor individual apparently represents only the second record on the U.S. side of the Great Lakes.

The only previous regional record in the U.S. I could find was of a juvenile on Lake Erie at Cleveland, Ohio, on 8–10 November 1990. Like the Taconite Harbor Black Guil-

lemot, it was identified as from one of the Arctic populations and was found dead the next day. None of the websites from the other states I checked (North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan) show any inland or Great Lakes records of this species.

There are more Black Guillemot records, however, in Manitoba and Ontario, since the species regularly breeds on Hudson Bay and adjacent James Bay and occurs as a vagrant elsewhere in those provinces. The Manitoba Avian Research Committee's *Checklist of the Birds of Manitoba* (2009) lists it as Accidental away from Hudson Bay, presumably on the basis of only one southern Manitoba record. The Black Guillemot account by R. F. Koes in *The Birds of Manitoba* (Manitoba Bird Records Committee, 2006) cites this record as an adult found dead 12 November 1966 in Morris, and the specimen was identified as *C. g. ultimus*, the Arctic subspecies which breeds in and around Hudson Bay. (Note that Morris is only about 30 miles north of the northwestern corner of Kittson County, Minnesota.)

In northern Ontario, Alan Wormington (pers. comm., and his unpublished 2010 manuscript *The Rare Birds of Ontario: A Catalogue of Distributional Records*) reports "the species regularly nests on the offshore islands in James Bay," that "there appears to be fewer records" from Hudson Bay, but that "there are no interior records for northern Ontario" away from Hudson and James bays. And in southern Ontario, Alan cites a total of six records, five of these old records from Lake Ontario, and only one record elsewhere: in Massey in the Sudbury District (east of Sault Ste. Marie) on 14–21 November 2006, the only record since the 1950s from southern Ontario. (This individual was a juvenile and identified as from one of the Arctic populations.)

In sum, although a first state record, the Taconite Harbor Black Guillemot could not be considered entirely unexpected, since there had been at least three previous Black Guillemot records west of Lake Ontario and south of Hudson and James bays: i.e., Cleveland, Ohio; Massey, Ontario; and Morris, Manitoba. Including our Black Guillemot, also note all four records were in November, all four individuals were presumably of one

of the Arctic subspecies, and three of the four were juveniles.

Other Alcids in Minnesota and Vicinity

This Black Guillemot record represents the fourth species in the family Alcidae recorded in Minnesota. The others are:

- Dovekie (*Alle alle*) — two November records: 1931 in Lake of the Woods County and 1962 in Itasca County.
- Long-billed Murrelet (*Brachyramphus perdix*) — one November 2008 record in Duluth, St. Louis County.
- Ancient Murrelet (*Syntbliboramphus antiquus*) — seven records, six of these in October/November, most recently 1999 in Grand Marais, Cook County.

There are also records for these three species in several of the states and provinces listed earlier, and the fall season — particularly in November — clearly represents the most likely time of year for a vagrant alcid to occur in Minnesota and vicinity.

Also note there is one other alcid with strong potential to eventually appear in Minnesota. According to the websites mentioned earlier, Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*) has already occurred in at least six other states/provinces in the region — Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Ontario — and thus could be considered an overdue, potential addition to the state list. Any other alcid would seem much less likely as a first state record. Apparently, the only other species recorded in the Great Lakes area are Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) — recorded in Ontario and Ohio, and Razorbill (*Alca torda*) — recorded in Ontario.

Acknowledgements

I thank Leanne Alt, Dave Cahlander, Rudolph Koes, Scott Meyer, Peter Taylor, and Alan Wormington for responding to my requests for information and photographs which aided in the preparation of this article. I also thank the various bird records committees of the region for their compilations of bird records as published on their respective websites.

1921 West Kent Road, Duluth, MN 55812.

Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

Peder H. Svingen, Chairman

The Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (MOURC) conducted all of its business online during the period covered by this report. Members voting on records from January – July 2010 were Bob Dunlap (alternate), Kim Eckert, Bruce Fall (alternate), Anthony Hertzell, Ann Kessen, Jim Lind, Bill Marengo, Drew Smith (alternate), Steve Stucker, and Peder Svingen (Chair). Svingen stepped down at the end of this period after 6½ years of service. Tom Tustison was appointed by the MOU Board to serve as the Committee's fourth chairperson effective 1 July 2010. Results of online voting for January – July 2010 are shown below.

The following records were Accepted.

- **Barrow's Goldeneye** (*Bucephala islandica*), 8 December 2009 – 16 March 2010, adult male at Leif Erikson Park (through 18 February) and Duluth Harbor, St. Louis County (record #2009-067, vote 7–0).

Photographed. Probably the same individual documented and Accepted at Park Point and 21st Avenue East, Duluth, 17–27 November 2009 (record #2009-055, *The Loon* 82:3).

- **Barrow's Goldeneye**, 2–6 January 2010, adult male on Mississippi River, Dakota and Washington counties (record #2010-001, vote 7–0).

- **Barrow's Goldeneye**, 16 January 2010, first-year male east of Camp Lacupolis on Lake Pepin, Wabasha County (record #2010-002, vote 7–0).

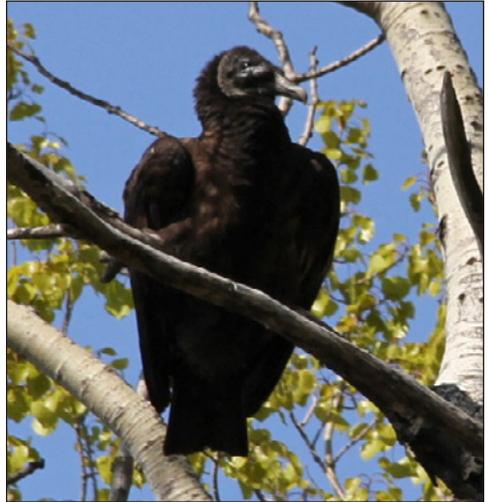
- **Barrow's Goldeneye**, 16 January – 14 February 2010, adult male at east end of Lake Pepin, Wabasha County (record #2010-003, vote 7–0).

Photographed.

- **Barrow's Goldeneye**, 6–13 February 2010, adult male at east end of Lake Pepin, Wabasha County (record #2010-005, vote 7–0).

Known to be a different individual than record #2010-003. Photographed.

- **Barrow's Goldeneye**, 28 February



Record 2010-014: Black Vulture, 16 May 2010, Stoney Point, St. Louis County. Digital photo by Peder H. Svingen.

2010, adult male on Mississippi River at Elk River, Sherburne County (record #2010-006, vote 7–0).

Photographed.

- **Barrow's Goldeneye**, 23–27 March 2010, adult female at Duluth Rowing Club, Park Point, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2010-007, vote 7–0).

One of the very few females ever photographed in Minnesota.

- **Black Vulture** (*Coragyps atratus*), 15–16 May 2010, Stoney Point, St. Louis County (record #2010-014, vote 7–0).

Fifth state record. Photographed.

- **Mississippi Kite** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*), 19 May 2009, ~3 miles south of Pipestone, Pipestone County (record #2009-063, vote 7–0).

First county record and 31st state record.

- **Whooping Crane** (*Grus americana*), 21–23 May 2010, unbanded adult at Agassiz Pool, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Mar-



Record 2010-012: Western Sandpiper, 13 May 2010, Greenvale Township, Dakota County. Digital photo by Douglas W. Kieser.



Record 2010-011: Ruff, 10 May 2010, Annandale, Wright County. Digital photo by Jeff Stephenson.



Record 2010-013: Say's Phoebe, 14 May 2010, Worthington, Nobles County. Digital photo by Kim R. Eckert.



Record 2010-018: Black-throated Gray Warbler, 25 May 2010, Duluth, St. Louis County. Digital photo by Karl J. Bardon.



Record 2010-025: Lark Bunting, 28 May 2010, Agassiz NWR, Marshall County. Digital photo by Brad R. Bolduan.

shall County (record #2010-015, identification Accepted 7-0).

This bird was initially spotted from an airplane during an aerial waterbird survey by refuge personnel. It was refound at Agassiz Pool by Gregg Knutsen, refuge biologist, who has had extensive experience with Whooping Cranes; he carefully observed the bird through a spotting scope and confirmed that it had no leg bands or satellite tracking antennae. Results of a separate vote on origin will be published in the next *Proceedings*.

- **Black-necked Stilt** (*Himantopus mexicanus*), 15 May 2010, two adults in Milford Township, Brown County (record #2010-020, vote 7-0 for each individual).

First county record. Both birds photographed.

- **Black-necked Stilt**, 23 May 2010, female at Dahl Pool, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Marshall County (record #2010-016, vote 7-0).

First county record and first refuge record. Photographed. There are now 17 records of this species in Minnesota.

- **Western Sandpiper** (*Calidris mauri*), 13-14 May 2010, near 320th Street and Holyoke Avenue, Greenvale Township, Dakota County (record #2010-012, vote 7-0).

Seventh documented record. Identifiably photographed.

- **Ruff** (*Philomachus pugnax*), 10 May 2010, female at Annandale Wastewater Treatment Ponds, Wright County (record #2010-

011, vote 7-0).

First county record and 45th state record. Photographed.

- **Laughing Gull** (*Leucophaeus atricilla*), 2 May 2010, adult at Lake Koronis, Stearns County (record #2010-010, vote 7-0).

First county record and 14th state record.

- **White-winged Dove** (*Zenaida asiatica*), 10-23 December 2009, Burnsville, Dakota County (record #2009-066, vote 7-0).

Second county record. Photographed.

- **White-winged Dove**, 15-16 April 2010, Waconia, Carver County (record #2010-008, vote 7-0).

First county record. Photographed.

- **White-winged Dove**, 28-31 May 2010, Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge Auto Tour, Lac qui Parle County (record #2010-019, vote 7-0).

First county record. All but 2 of the state's 20 records have occurred since 2003.

- **Say's Phoebe** (*Sayornis saya*), 8 May 2010, near 170th Street South and 70th Avenue South, Elkton Township, Clay County (record #2010-022, vote 7-0).

Seventh county record.

- **Say's Phoebe**, 14-15 May 2010, Worthington, Nobles County (record #2010-013, vote 7-0).

First county record. Photographed.

- **Say's Phoebe**, 16 June - 25 July 2010, Florida Township, Yellow Medicine County (record #2010-023, vote 7-0).

First county record. Photographed.

• **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** (*Tyrannus forficatus*), 24–26 April 2010, near Cedar Rock Wildlife Management Area, Delhi Township, Redwood County (record #2010-009, vote 7–0).

First county record.

• **Black-throated Gray Warbler** (*Dendroica nigrescens*), 25 May 2010, Minnesota Point, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2010-018, vote 7–0).

Seventh state record. Photographed.

• **Lark Bunting** (*Calamospiza melanocorys*), 28–29 May 2010, adult male along county road 7, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Marshall County (record #2010-025, vote 7–0).

Third county record and first refuge record. Photographed.

• **Black-headed Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*), 18 December 2009 – 7 January 2010, immature male at feeder in Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2009-065, vote 7–0).

First county record and first winter record. Photographed (*The Loon* 82:143).

• **Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch** (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*), 17 December 2009, Raspberry Island, Big Sandy Lake, Aitkin County (record #2009-064, vote 7–0).

First county record. An “interior form” was photographed at a feeder (*The Loon* 82:121).

The following records were Not Accepted. (Please note that a record which is Not Accepted only means that the documentation was not complete or convincing enough to include the sighting in *The Loon*, the journal of the MOU, or in the MOU’s archives of confirmed bird records. Such a vote does not necessarily mean the observer misidentified the bird or did not see it. Summaries of the reasons why a record was Not Accepted are included here. These are in no way intended to be critical of the observer. The only purpose is to highlight the difficulties an observer may encounter while identifying or documenting these and similar species.)

• Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), 15 June 2010, U.S. Highway 169, Blakeley Township, Scott County (record #2010-024, vote 1–6).

Though possibly correctly identified, this bird was seen for just a few seconds with-

out optics while the observer was driving at highway speeds.

• Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*), 19 May 2010, Kolu Road, Sax-Zim Bog area, St. Louis County (record #2010-017, vote 3–4).

Field notes were not taken and the observer was not aware that this species was unusual for this area. The brief description did not eliminate the possibility of Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) or partial albino blackbird or cowbird.

The efforts of all those observers who document reports of unusual species are greatly appreciated, whether or not the records are Accepted. Accordingly, the Committee acknowledges with thanks those who provided written or photographic documentation for one or more of the records listed in this article: Karl Bardon, Dave Bartkey, Brad Bolduan, Conny Brunell, Dave Cahlander, Phil Chu, Herb Dingmann, Bob Dunlap, Kim Eckert, Laura Erickson, Bruce Fall, Janet and John Green, Anthony Hertzell, Janet Hill, Paul Jantscher, Jeanie Joppru, Don Kienholz, Doug Kieser, Gregg Knutsen, Craig Mandel, Jim Mattsson, Bob O’Connor, Judith O’Neale, Ken Oulman, Frank Peterson, Brian Smith, Jeff Stephenson, Steve Stucker, Peder Svingen, Pat and John Thomas, Bill Unzen, and Steve Weston.

There were many more observers who provided written documentation and/or photographs for records of Regular species which were not voted on by the Committee. Although such records are not cited here, the efforts of these individuals are greatly appreciated. All observers are encouraged to use the “Request for Documentation Form”, which can be downloaded from the MOU website or filled out online at <<http://moumn.org/cgi-bin/rqd.pl?op=new>>.

The Committee welcomes questions or comments regarding any record or our procedures in general. Please contact Tom Tustison by e-mail at <mourc@moumn.org>.

Summary: 28 records voted on — 26 Accepted (93%), 2 Not Accepted (7%).

2602 East 4th Street, Duluth, MN 55812.

The Winter Season

1 December 2009 through 28 February 2010

Bruce A. Fall¹, James P. Mattsson²,
Robert P. Russell³, and Paul E. Budde⁴

There were few reports of overwintering geese and Cackling Geese in Aitkin and Cass in early January were noteworthy. Mute Swans in Goodhue probably originated from captive birds at the Prairie Island Casino. Following several recent low years, near record numbers of Trumpeter Swans in Wright and record high numbers of Tundra Swans at Reno Bottoms in Houston were welcomed. Over-wintering dabblers included Wood Ducks in Scott and Stearns, Northern Pintail in Dakota, and Green-winged Teal in St. Louis and Winona. Noteworthy January dabblers included Gadwall and American Black Duck in St. Louis, and American Wigeon in Stearns. For the first time in recent years, and reflecting relatively mild conditions in early December, impressive numbers of divers including Canvasback, Lesser Scaup, and Common Merganser were found along the Mississippi River in the southeast. Sea ducks made a good showing, most notably a male alternate Harlequin Duck (most certainly the same individual) returning for the third consecutive winter in Dakota and Washington near Prescott, WI. Black Scoter provided a new county record for Olmsted and a rare winter record in Freeborn. Away from Lake Superior and the Twin Cities, Long-tailed Ducks made appearances in Benton, Goodhue, and Stearns. Barrow's Goldeneye provided a new record for the Duluth CBC and also made appearances in Dakota/Washington (Prescott, WI area), Sherburne, and Wabasha. Impressive was the state's second, and the first to be photographed, apparent hybrid Common X Barrow's Goldeneye in Duluth. Another rare hybrid in the state was an apparent Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser in Duluth.

Populations of both Gray Partridge and Ruffed Grouse appeared to be on the rise and Wild Turkey was reported from a record

number of counties. Horned Grebe was found in Meeker and Waseca while Western Grebe provided an unusual winter record for Faribault. Most overwintering American White Pelicans and Double-crested Cormorants in the Twin Cities area represent known or probable injured/stressed individuals. As many as 11 Great Blue Herons were found on the St. Paul North CBC. A *Plegadis* ibis in Blue Earth provided the state's first winter record.

Bald Eagle numbers continue to climb. They were reported from 68 of 87 counties during the season. There were January reports of Northern Harrier and Red-shouldered Hawk, the latter also reported on ten CBCs. A flock of 100 Sandhill Cranes in Anoka/Isanti in December was very late and 3-4 Wilson's Snipe overwintered in Olmsted.

Larophiles were treated to impressive numbers of gulls this season, many of which lingered into January. A widely nomadic Franklin's Gull overwintered, providing the state's first January/February records. It was recorded in four (!) metro counties. A California Gull found in November in Duluth continued into the season. Record single day high counts of Thayer's Gull (17), Iceland Gull (5), and Great Black-backed Gull (7) in Duluth were overshadowed by even larger numbers of these species found during the season, with individuals distinguished by photographed plumage patterns. The state's 6th Slaty-backed Gull found in October was still present this period. The first record of this species was found in 2006! A total 55 Eurasian Collared-Doves were tallied on the Cottonwood CBC and a White-winged Dove (now nearly annual!) was seen by many in Burnsville.

Snowy Owl numbers were unimpressive statewide. Approximately 100 Northern Hawk Owls signaled an invasion year; whereas there were only two reports of Boreal Owl.

Northern Shrike made a strong showing statewide as evidenced by a high count of seven on the Bloomington CBC.

Both Red-breasted Nuthatch and Brown Creeper were more plentiful this season in the south. Far afield, a Carolina Wren visited several feeders in Crow Wing during January, only to become a meal for an accipiter. Townsend's Solitaire and Varied Thrush numbers were only moderate, whereas Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings made their strongest showing in the last five years. There were Yellow-rumped Warblers found both north and south. Both an Ovenbird and Common Yellowthroat were still present in Hennepin at the beginning of December.

A Spotted Towhee visited a feeder in Pine for over two weeks. Extremely late sparrows were Chipping in Kandiyohi, Vesper in Olmsted, and Savannah in Stevens. Northern Cardinals were found in extreme northeast and northwest corners of the state. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks in Beltrami, St. Louis, and Goodhue were record-late. The first winter record of Black-headed Grosbeak, found in Duluth, provided many happy (albeit cold) birders with a new state bird. Providing the sixteenth state record, a Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch was photographed in Aitkin.

Finally, we note that this is the first winter report to include not only observations submitted directly to the MOU, but also those reported to eBird at Cornell. Hence, whereas the 2008–2009 winter summary was based on approximately 16,000 observations, for the current report this number grew to almost 26,000! Even though some of these additional observations are duplicates, it's certain that this season's report represents more complete coverage of the state for this season than any past summary.

Weather summary: Although November was the second or third warmest in many Minnesota communities, wintry weather returned in December, mostly thanks to storms and blizzards on the 8th and 9th and again on the 24th and 25th. Many communities reported three to four times normal December precipitation. Extreme temperatures for the month ranged from 52° F at Marshall on 1 December to -23° F at Orr on the 12th. While there was significant snow cover over south-east Minnesota, there were places with scant

snow cover, most notably along the North Shore of Lake Superior. January started cold, moderated during the middle of the month, and finishing again on the cold side. Extremes for the month ranged from -40° F at Orr to 45° F at Wheaton and Browns Valley. Temperatures as cold as -30° F reached as far south as Pipestone, Worthington, and Waseca. Notable precipitation came from winter storms on the 6th and 7th, and again on the 22nd and 23rd. February average monthly temperatures were near normal in some parts of northeastern Minnesota, but elsewhere they ranged colder than normal. High variability in snowfall characterized the month; some areas were well above normal, while others were well below normal.

Undocumented reports: **Osprey** 12/19 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) CBC; **Northern Goshawk** 12/8 Sherburne, 1/3 Northern Wright CBC; **Broad-winged Hawk** 12/19 Jackson County CBC, 2/11 Steele (2); **Gray Jay** 1/1 Washington CBC, 1/13 Fillmore; **Common Raven** 2/23 Scott, 1/30 Wabasha (3, Weaver Bottoms); **Gray Catbird** 1/2 Isabella CBC; **Chipping Sparrow** 12/19 Duluth CBC, Owatonna CBC, Winona CBC, 12/20 Two Harbors CBC.

Acknowledgements: Thanks to all of you who submitted seasonal reports and documentation, especially to those using the on-line seasonal report at <<http://moumn.org/moureports/season.html>>. Special thanks to Dave Cahlander for his continuing efforts to streamline and improve this process. Carl Greiner, serving as Minnesota's Christmas Bird Count compiler, summarized vast amounts of data from 69 counts. Bruce Fall, as the Minnesota eBird coordinator, tracked down details for many of the records considered. Reports of winter owls were mapped by Michael Hendrickson; these compilations were invaluable for sorting the data into reasonable counts. Finally, thanks to Anthony Hertzell, Jeanie Joppru, and Jim Lind for their tireless compilations of weekly birding summaries available via the RBAs and on-line.

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KEY TO THE SEASONAL REPORT

1. Upper case (**LEAST TERN**) indicates a Casual or Accidental species in the state.
2. Species are listed in brackets [**Whooping Crane**] if there is a reasonable doubt as to its origin or wildness.
3. Bracketed text following a species' name indicates the total number of north and south counties.
4. Dates listed in bold (**10/9**) indicate an occurrence either earlier, later, or within the three earliest or latest dates on file.
5. Counties listed in bold (**Aitkin**) indicate an unusual occurrence for that county.
6. Counties with an underline (**Becker**) indicate a first county record.
7. Counties listed in italics (*Crow Wing*) indicate a first county breeding record.
8. Counts listed in bold (**150**) indicate a total within or exceeding the top three high counts for that species.
9. Dagger "+" preceding observer's initials denotes documentation was submitted.
10. "ph" denotes a species documented with a photograph.
11. "v.t." denotes a species documented by video tape.

The *Seasonal Report* is a compilation of seasonal bird sightings from throughout Minnesota. We particularly invite reports from parts of the state that have been neglected or covered lightly in past reports. To become a contributor, contact the Editor of the Seasonal Report, Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax Avenue S., Minneapolis, MN 55419, or via e-mail at paul.budde@aonbenfield.com.

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) — [7 South]

All reports: 12/1 Jackson JEB, Meeker (Lake Ripley) DMF, 12/2 Hennepin (Lake Hiawatha) DDo, Lac qui Parle (620, Perry Twp.) BJU, 12/5 Chippewa HHD, McLeod (9) DPG, 12/19 LaCrosse-LaCrescent CBC (30), Northwest McLeod County (Hutchinson) CBC (3).

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) — [2 South] Only

reports: 12/1 Mower (1, East Side Lake) ARW, ph. JEM, Waseca (Loon Lake) DBM. Expanding continental populations of both Ross's and Snow Goose have resulted in increased reports of hybrids including in Minnesota; therefore, documentation is appreciated whenever possible, especially pertaining to bill size/shape and the bill/facial feathering interface.

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [1

North, 11 South] Late south 12/5 Chippewa (2) and Stevens HHD, Hennepin (8, Bush Lake) DWK, Le Sueur RMD, Meeker and Stearns DMF. Also reported on the Lac qui Parle (1), Northwest McLeod (15), and Pillager (7) CBCs. None of these reports included details.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [16

North, 45 South] High counts 12/19 Lac qui Parle CBC (37,000) and Rochester CBC (8,400).

[Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) — [1 South] Re-

ports 12/3 Goodhue (3, Prairie Island) BAF and 2/20 Goodhue (2, Prairie Island Lock & Dam # 3) CMB. These reports are apparently of birds released by the Prairie Island Casino. Feral population increasing in SE Wisconsin.]

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) —

[10 North, 21 South] Late south away from wintering areas 12/2 Lac qui Parle (2, Big Stone N.W.R.) BJU. CBC high counts 1/3 Northern Wright County CBC (998), 1/3 Battle Lake CBC (381). Northward migration commenced second half of February with only 258 at Monticello 2/28 of a reported 1500 swans earlier in winter (KJB).

Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [11

South] High counts in Houston from the swan viewing platform at Reno Bottoms, all in Minnesota: **19,790** (counted by 5s) on 12/4 and **21,000** (counted by 100s) on 12/5 KJB. Late south 12/12 Ramsey REH, Washington (Pt. Douglas) †PEB, 12/19 LaCrosse-LaCrescent CBC, Winona CBC (22). No over-wintering this year.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) — [14 South] Likely

over-wintering in Scott and Stearns. Early south 2/20 Wright (Monticello) PEJ, DFN, 2/21 Dakota (2, Black Dog Lake) PEJ.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) — [1 North, 11

South] Only north report 1/31 St. Louis (Duluth) *fide* JWL. High counts 12/4 Hous-

- ton (3,500, Reno Bottoms) KJB, 12/12 Scott (85) PEJ, 12/25 Scott (63) PEJ. Early (?) south 2/7 Winona (60, Whitewater W.M.A.) JWH. CBC high counts 12/19 Excelsior CBC (23).
- American Wigeon** (*Anas americana*) — [3 South] All south 12/5 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) BAF, Houston (1500, Reno Bottoms) KJB, 1/10 Stearns RBW.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [2 North, 20 South] High counts 1/10 St. Louis (46, Duluth) KJB, PHS, 2/21 Dakota (11, Black Dog Lake) PEJ, 12/12 Scott (9) PEJ.
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [16 North, 35 South] CBC high counts: 12/19 Minneapolis (North) CBC (5,164), Bloomington CBC (5,016), St. Paul (North) CBC (4,864). Also, non-CBC high count 12/5 Dakota (3,000, Black Dog Lake) BAF.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*) — [1 South] Only report 12/1 Freeborn ARW.
- Northern Shoveler** (*Anas chrypeata*) — [7 South] Late south 12/1 Faribault DBM. Early south 2/26 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) PEJ. No over-wintering reported this year. High count 12/1 Dakota (12) PEJ.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [3 North, 6 South] Very late north report 12/27 Morrison (below dam in Little Falls) HHD. One drake over-wintered in Dakota (Black Dog Lake) PEJ. Early south 2/27 Dakota (2, Black Dog Lake) PEJ.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [2 North, 5 South] Late north **12/28** Lake (Agate Bay, Two Harbors) JWJ. Late south 12/1 Meeker (2, Lake Ripley) DMF. A female over-wintered from 12/30 – 2/21 in St. Louis (Virginia) SLF. Also likely over-wintered in Winona (JWH, DAB).
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [1 North, 6 South] Late north 12/5 Cass (Leech Lake) BAW. High counts 12/5 Houston (30,000, Reno Bottoms includes birds in MN and WI) KJB. Mid-winter reports 1/30 – 2/6 Wabasha (5, Lake Pepin) BAF, JWH, DWK. Early south 2/13–14 Goodhue (2) DBM, DFN, PEJ.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [1 North, 10 South] One north report 1/3 Battle Lake CBC. Late south 12/5 Anoka (Moore Lake) DWK. Over-wintered in Wabasha (DFN, PEJ). High count 12/6 Ramsey (16, Vadnais Lake) BNW.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [2 North, 14 South] Late north 12/6 Cass (2, Gull Lake) BAW, 12/4 Mille Lacs ASC. Over-wintered in Scott at Blue Lake W.T.P. where 27 reported on 1/10 PEJ. High counts 12/5 Houston (4,000, Reno Bottoms) KJB, 12/6 Ramsey (75, Vadnais Lake) BNW. Early migrants south 2/27 Benton (Mississippi River) RBW, Goodhue (3) DFN.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [3 North, 9 South] North reports 12/1 Cass (Walker W.T.P.) BAW, 12/5–10 St. Louis (max. 2, Virginia) SLF, 1–2 birds at Duluth until at least 2/4 m.ob., and 2/1–4 Lake (male, Two Harbors) JWJ. South reports (max. 4) were primarily along the Mississippi River south of St. Paul. Additional reports from Blue Earth, Dakota, Meeker and Olmsted in December, and 1/1 Dakota/Washington. Over-wintered in Benton (2 females; HHD, DBM, MJB), Goodhue (1 to 4 reported in February; BAF, DFN, PEJ). Also of interest was 1/24 Scott (3) PEJ.
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [3 North, 14 South] All north 12/1 Cass (2, Walker W.T.P.) BAW, Crow Wing (4, Ironton W.T.P.) JSB, 12/1–8 St. Louis (Silver Lake, Virginia) SLF, 1/15–27 St. Louis (Duluth) KJB, PHS, m.ob. February reports south from Wabasha, Goodhue, Hennepin, and Scott (3 over-wintered, PEJ). High count 12/5 Houston (10,000, Reno Bottoms includes birds in MN and WI) KJB.
- Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) — [2 North, 2 South] All north 12/1 Mille Lacs (adult male on south side of Mille Lacs Lake; also see fall report) KJB, 12/16 St. Louis (male at mouth of French River) JWJ, 12/19 St. Louis (Duluth CBC; same bird?). All south 12/2 – 2/6 Dakota/Washington (adult male in Point Douglas, MN – Prescott, WI area is doubtless the same bird present here the past two winters) BRL, JPM, †RCA, m.ob.; 12/12 Dakota (female, South St. Paul) HHD.
- Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [1 South] One lingered from the fall season through 12/2 Meeker (immature, Lake Ripley) DMF.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) — [1 North, 1 South] Scarce. Only 3 north

and 1 south reports: 12/5 St. Louis (21st Ave. East, Duluth) MLH, PHS, 12/8 St. Louis (Duluth) KJB, 12/13 Dakota (So. St. Paul) RLE, 12/22 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) PEJ, 1/30 St. Louis (between the Lester and French rivers on Lake Superior) FKB.

Black Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) — [2 South] One from late November lingered through 12/1 Freeborn (Albert Lea Lake) DBM. New county record and second latest south: **12/19–21 Olmsted** (Silver Creek Reservoir) JPr, RBo, †JWH, CH.

Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [2 North, 6 South] All south: 12/11–12 Ramsey (BAF), 12/13 Washington m.ob., Goodhue (CH, JWH), 12/18 – 2/19 Dakota and Washington (2, Point Douglas area) m.ob, 1/17, 1/23 Stearns (Le Sauk Twp. (PCC, m.ob.). Presumably this same individual was also found down river in Benton 1/24 MJB and 2/12 Stearns (Sartell) RBJ. High count 2/27 Lake (23, Agate Bay) JG. CBC high count 12/19 Grand Marais CBC (48).

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*) — [5 North, 11 South] Late 12/19 New Ulm CBC, 12/1 Faribault DBM, 12/1 Cass (7, Walker W.T.P.) BAW, 12/5 Meeker (5, Lake Minnie Belle) DMF. “World” record single party high count of **15,565** in Pool 9 of the Mississippi River (WI, IA, and MN) on 12/7 (Wisconsin DNR). Also, 12/4 Houston (200, Reno Bottoms) KJB.

Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) — [12 North, 23 South] High count of **12,859** in Pool 9 of the Mississippi R. (WI and MN) on 12/7 (Wisconsin DNR). This compares with the Minnesota high count record of 7,400. Additional high counts: 12/4 Houston (2,295, Reno Bottoms) KJB, 1/16 Wabasha (2,200, Lake Pepin) PEJ, BAF. CBC high count 12/19 Duluth CBC (672).

BARROW’S GOLDENEYE (*Bucephala islandica*) — [1 North, 4 South] Providing the first record for the Duluth CBC and likely the same individual present in late November, an adult male over-wintered 12/8 – 2/28 St. Louis (Duluth) KJB, ph. †PHS m.ob. See also Fall report. Recorded 3 of last 10 years (2001, 2007, 2008) in Duluth area with no reports between the 1970’s and 2000 *vide* PHS. An adult male

was present Dakota/Washington (Prescott, WI area). First documented here 1/3 †BAF, and last observed 1/6 JPM. An adult male and 1st-year male were present and well documented 1/16 Wabasha (Camp Lacu-polis, Lake Pepin) †BAF, †PEJ, ph. †KJB, m.ob. The adult lingered through 2/14 and was joined by a second adult male 2/6–13 †BAF, DBM. Another adult male was found 2/28 Sherburne (Mississippi River, Elk River) ph. †KJB.

Common Goldeneye X BARROW’S GOLDENEYE — [1 North] Adult exhibiting characteristics intermediate between the two species was well documented 2/2 St. Louis (Canal Park, Duluth) ph. †PHS. Details will be published in the next issue of *The Loon*.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [3 North, 15 South] May have wintered in St. Louis where seen as late as 2/4 PHS. High counts 12/2 Cass (22, Sylvan Lake, Sylvan Twp.) BAW. CBC high count 12/19 St. Paul (North) CBC (75).

Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser — [1 North] Apparent hybrid adult male found 1/10 St. Louis (Duluth) ph. KJB and again on 1/31 ph. PHS.

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) — [10 North, 20 South] High counts 12/5 Wabasha (17,500, Lake Pepin) KJB, 1/22 Wabasha (3,500, Reads Landing) KJB.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) — [3 North, 8 South] Over-wintered Dakota/Scott and probably on Lake Superior where seen as late as 2/16 St. Louis NAJ and 2/19 Lake JWL. Additional January south reports Washington (1/1, Afton CBC) and Wabasha (through 1/30, DFN, PEJ, BAF). High count 1/30 St. Louis (17, Duluth) PHS.

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [10 South] On 12/5 still present in six south counties. Late south 12/7 Hennepin CRM, 12/19 LaCrosse-LaCrescent CBC, Lac qui Parle CBC. High count 12/1 Meeker (15+, Lake Ripley) DMF.

Gray Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) — [7 North, 21 South] Numerous reports across southern one half of state. High counts 2/13 Pennington (28, east of Goodridge) JMJ, 1/9 Olmsted (20) JWH, 2/20 Goodhue (20, Featherstone Twp.) RCA.

- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [14 North, 44 South] CBC high counts 12/17 Marshall CBC (142), 1/1 Mountain Lake-Windom CBC (142).
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [20 North, 7 South] Increased number of reports over recent years reflects upswing in numbers statewide. High count 1/8 St. Louis (31, CR 133, counted along roadside at dusk) KJB.
- Spruce Grouse** (*Falcapennis canadensis*) — [3 North] Number of reports similar to recent years. Found on three CBCs: 1/1 Beltrami Island CBC (2), 1/2 Isabella CBC, 1/2 Cook Area CBC (2).
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [7 North, 1 South] South reports all from Lac qui Parle: 12/2 (near Plover Prairie.), 12/4 (6, Plover Prairie.) 2/1 (Perry Twp.) BJU. High counts 1/17 Red Lake (26) JMJ, 1/3 Lake of the Woods (18) JMJ, 12/12 Aitkin (15, north of Tamarack) *vide* JWJ.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [3 North, 1 South] Reported from Clay, Lac qui Parle (Plover Prairie), Polk, and Roseau (Greenbush). CBC high counts 12/19 Crookston CBC (49), Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River S.P. CBC (43).
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [17 North, 37 South] Reported from 53 counties reflecting continuing expansion statewide, including north to Kittson, Wadena, and Pine Counties. Single party high count of 137 in Todd (2/15) MJB. CBC high counts 12/19 Henderson CBC (420), New Ulm CBC (392), and Wild River CBC (308). The species is now well established in the Twin Cities suburban areas where it has achieved “nuisance” status!
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [2 North, 3 South] Late migrants north 12/1 Beltrami (Lake Bemidji) DPJ, 12/5 Mille Lacs BRL, 12/27 St. Louis (record-late north, apart from over-wintering individuals; Leif Erickson Park, Duluth) MLH, PHS. All south reports 12/1 Waseca DBM, 12/3 Hennepin ABL, 12/4 Houston KJB, 12/7 Ramsey CRM.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [1 North, 3 South] All reports 12/1 Meeker (2, Lake Ripley) DMF, Waseca DBM, 12/5 St. Louis (Duluth) MLH, PHS, 12/19 Willmar CBC.
- Horned Grebe** — [1 North, 2 South] All north 12/17 Lake (7, 4 at mouth of Stewart R., 3 at Two Harbors) JWJ, 12/20 Two Harbors CBC (10), 2/3 Lake (3, over-wintering near mouth of Stewart River) JWJ. All south 12/1 Meeker (Lake Ripley) DMF, 12/5 Waseca RMD.
- Western Grebe** — [1 South] One report this season: 12/1 Faribault (Minnesota Lake) DBM. See also fall report.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [6 South] Over-wintering birds in Dakota, Ramsey and Washington Counties represent known or probable injured or stressed individuals. Notable winter high count 12/4 Houston (200, Reno Bottoms, Pool 8) KJB. Other reports of more than 2 birds: 12/1 Faribault (5, Minnesota Lake) DBM, 12/5 Washington (4, Lock and Dam #2) PEB, 12/12 Ramsey (4, Kaposia Landing) BAF, PEB.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [3 South] Reported 12/1 Waseca DBM, 12/2–4 Lac qui Parle (likely crippled) BJU, and 12/4–30 Dakota (max. 6, Black Dog Lake) BAF, m.ob.
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [3 South] All reports 12/5 – 2/27 Ramsey (max. 7, Kaposia Landing and Pig’s Eye) BAF, m.ob., 12/12 Dakota PEJ, and on the following CBCs: 12/19 St. Paul North (11), 12/20 Austin.
- Plegadis ibis** (*Plegadis* sp.) — [1 South] Providing a first winter record was a bird found in November that lingered until 12/1 in Blue Earth (Roberts W.P.A.) RBW.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [25 North, 43 South] Reported from 68 counties. High counts 12/29 Wabasha (166, Lake Pepin) NAK, 1/22 Wabasha (145, Reads Landing) KJB. Almost no reports from western one-third of state.
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [1 North, 10 South] Only north report 12/20 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks CBC. High counts 12/5 Anoka (4, Carlos Avery) DWK, 12/2 Lac qui Parle (3) BJU. Only post-December reports: 1/3 Mower ARW, 1/14 Stearns (Zion Twp.) JSc, 2/5 Swift JoS.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [8 North, 23 South] Widely reported, but only few were documented: 12/11 Ramsey

- (So. St. Paul) †BAF, 12/17 Hennepin †DBM, 1/13 Dakota (Eagan) †ADS, 2/11 Hennepin (SW Minneapolis) †PEB, 2/27 Ramsey (So. St. Paul) †BAF. High count 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) CBC (5, no details).
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [5 North, 23 South] Only reports with documentation: 12/12 Hennepin (juvenile) BAF, 12/21 St. Louis (2nd-year male, Duluth) ph. ALD, 1/20 Rice DAB, 2/20 Rice †DAB, 2/25 Hennepin (adult) DWK.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [8 North] North reports from Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Mahanomen, Roseau, and St. Louis. Two south reports, but neither documented. Because of identification problems, seasonal compilers request documentation for this species outside its normal range.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [11 South] Reported on 10 CBCs statewide. All January reports: 1/1, 1/25 Ramsey (Arden Hills) BNW, 1/18 Dakota (Cliff and Dodd Rds) JPM, 1/28, 1/31 Hennepin PEJ.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [14 North, 43 South] Numerous reports statewide. High counts 12/19 Bloomington CBC (76), 12/19 St. Paul (North) CBC (53), 12/19 Rochester CBC (41), 12/27 Red Wing CBC (41). Interesting was a dark-morph adult in Dakota (CR 42 near Spring Lake Park) 1/2 JPM and 1/9 BAF. This may be the same bird that has been present annually along Pine Bend Trail for the past 5–6 years.
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [19 North, 30 South] Reported from normal number of counties. Only two reports of dark morphs: 1/9 Le Sueur RMD, 1/31 Goodhue RBW. High counts 1/3 Wabasha CBC (9), 12/19 Rochester CBC (8).
- Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [3 North, 9 South] Seven reports north of possibly 5 individuals, but none documented. Of 31 individuals reported south, 10 were specified as adults and 4 as immatures. High counts 1/3 Wabasha CBC (4), 1/16 Houston (4, seen during annual survey.) JWH. A total of 93 were tallied on the 6th Annual Wintering Golden Eagle Survey on 1/16 (69 in WI and 24 in MN).
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [5 North, 27 South] All north 12/5 Crow Wing MDN, 12/6 Cass (May Twp.) BAW, 12/19 Fargo-Moorhead CBC, Fergus Falls CBC, 12/29 Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River S.P. CBC, 1/1 Long Prairie CBC (3). High count 12/19 St. Paul (North) CBC (5).
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [4 North, 12 South] Approximately 30 (10 north, 20 south) individuals. Reported on 8 CBCs, 3 north and 5 south. Only report of prairie subspecies *F.c. richardsonii* 1/2 Wright JFR.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [1 North, 6 South] All north reports from Duluth, St. Louis (same bird?): 12/14 (downtown), 12/18 (Duluth harbor) KRE, (Port Terminal) PHS, 12/19 (adult) PHS, 12/28 (Canal Park) KJB, 2/4 (Canal Park) JoC, 2/17 FKB. Only non-metro report south: 1/18–19 MDN Stearns (Frogtown Park, Cold Spring). High counts 12/19 St. Paul (North) CBC (4), Dakota (2, Lilydale Park) SKS.
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [1 North, 10 South] All north 12/19 Fergus Falls CBC (7), 1/16 Otter Tail *vide* JMJ. January reports south: 1/1–3 Washington (6, Pt. Douglas Park vicinity) BAF, m.ob., 1/1–18 Scott (18, Blue Lake W.T.P.), BAF, PEJ, m.ob. Notable high count 12/3 Houston (5,000, Reno Bottoms, Pool 8) KJB.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [2 South] Very late south 12/6 Anoka/Isanti (100, flying along county lines) DWK, JLO.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [1 South] Only south report 12/3 Houston (4, Wildcat Landing) KJB.
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [4 South] Over-wintered 12/28 – 2/28 Olmsted JWH (3–4, near Dover). High count 12/3 Houston (37, Wildcat Landing) KJB. Also reported in Houston (12/19 LaCrosse-LaCrescent CBC, 2/14 DBZ), Winona (1/16 New Hartford Twp. JWH), and Hennepin (2/15 TAT, 2/21 Old Cedar Ave. Bridge JoJ).
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [2 North, 4 South] All north 12/2 Cass (2, Gull Lake) BAW, 12/4 Mille Lacs ASC, 12/5 Cass (2, Leech Lake) BAW. All south 12/1 Meeker DMF, 12/5 Anoka (adult, Lake Peltier) DWK, Dakota (15 adults, Black Dog Lake) BAF, Ramsey (4, Pig's Eye, may be part of flock of 15 seen later at Black Dog) BAF.



Iceland Gull, 16 January 2010, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Mike Hendrickson.

Franklin's Gull (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [4 South] First discovered 12/5 Hennepin (Lake Calhoun) DWK, a basic adult **over-wintered** through 2/28 and provided the first January and February records for the state. It was also well documented in Dakota (Black Dog Lake, Hastings Lock and Dam #2, and Pt. Douglas area), Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.), and Washington (Pt. Douglas) †BAF, ph. TPB, m.ob. Amazingly, the bird traveled back and forth between Scott and Washington locations, a distance of 31 miles!

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) — [5 North, 13 South] North reports from Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs in early December, from St. Louis until 1/22, and finally 2/4 Lake (Agate Bay, Two Harbors) †JWL. Last reports from Twin Cities metro area 1/1 Dakota DFN, MDu, 1/2 Washington MDN. Late December CBC high count 12/26 Hastings-Etter CBC (55).

CALIFORNIA GULL (*Larus californicus*) — [1 North] A first-cycle individual was

photographed 12/2 St. Louis (Superior Entry, Duluth) ph. †KJB; same individual first seen 11/21 (see Fall report).

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) — [5 North, 10 South] Near record numbers north. Large numbers over-wintered in Duluth area. High count 1/2 St. Louis (2,443, best estimate from multiple counts, plus an additional 1,280 at the Superior Landfill (Douglas County, WI), so the total number in the Duluth-Superior area was probably 4,000 – 4,500) PHS. Lingered south in larger than normal numbers as well. Non-CBC high count 12/16 JPM Dakota (600, Black Dog Lake). Large number for so late in the season 1/3 Dakota (325, Hastings, Lock and Dam #2) BAF.

Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*) — [1 North, 4 South] A record high count **17** present 12/6 St. Louis (Duluth, Superior Entry; 6 first-cycle, 5 second-cycle, 1 third-cycle, 5 adults) ph. KJB. Based on photographic documentation of tertial patterns by KJB, an estimated minimum of 39 individuals

were present during fall/winter in Duluth and Superior, WI as follows: 14 adults, 2 fourth-cycle, 3 third-cycle, 10 second-cycle, and 10 first-cycle birds. Probably many more were present (see also fall report). High counts south 12/16, 12/19 Dakota (7, Black Dog Lake; 3 adults, 1 third-cycle, 3 first-cycle) BAF, JPM. In addition, a second-cycle was reported 12/23 – 1/3 in Washington (Pt. Douglas) and Dakota (Hastings, Lock & Dam #2) DWK, †BAF.

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*) — [1 North, 3 South] Even more impressive than the above, record numbers (17) of this rare regular migrant were documented this season. KJB photographed 14 different individuals in the Duluth-Superior area during the fall/winter period, with at least ten in Minnesota during the winter. High single-day counts in St. Louis: 1/16 (5; 3 first-cycle, 1 second-cycle, 1 adult, Canal Park) †PHS, ph. MLH, 1/17 (5; 1 adult, 2 second-cycle, 2 first-cycle, Duluth harbor) ph. †KJB, 12/12 (3; 1 second-cycle (ph.), 2 first-cycles, Canal Park) †PHS, 12/19 (3; all first-cycle) ph. †PHS. At least 3 individuals in Dakota this season: first-cycle 12/4–26 ADS, †PEB, †JPM, ph. TPB; second-cycle 12/19–22 †JPM, †BAF, ph. TPB; adult 12/19 – 1/4 †BAF, ph. †JPM, †PEB. The first-cycle was also seen in Hennepin, and the adult in Washington. All 3 were present at Black Dog Lake on 12/19.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) — [1 North, 1 South] All north 12/2 St. Louis (adult, Canal Park, Duluth) JCG, KJB (see also Fall report). All south 12/26 Dakota (second-cycle, Black Dog Lake) †PEB, JPM.

SLATY-BACKED GULL (*Larus schistisagus*) — [1 North] The sixth state record was a third-cycle first found 10/28 (see Fall report) and still present 12/4–13 St. Louis (Canal Park and Superior Entry, Duluth) ph. †KJB, †PHS, KRE, ph. MLH, ph. MSS.

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [2 North, 1 South] A count of 22 individuals (6 adults, 2 third-cycle, 6 second-cycle, 8 first-cycle) found on 1/1 in St. Louis represents the second highest count on record. These were part of the 30 found that day in the Duluth/Superior area †PHS, MLH. Several individuals remained throughout the winter period (m.ob.). To the south,

only one adult and one first- or second-cycle were present 12/4 – 1/1 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) ADS, BAF, PEB, JPM, m.ob.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) — [1 North] Over-wintered 12/1 – 2/28 St. Louis (Duluth) m.ob. Record high count of 7 1/1–17 St. Louis (Duluth) MLH, PHS. In addition, photographs by KJB of rectrices in flight indicate there were at least 16 different individuals present during the fall/winter period in Duluth/Superior (11 in MN in the winter). See also Fall report.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) — [22 North, 44 South] Statewide, 13,354 tallied on CBCs. Rather unimpressive high counts: 12/19 St. Paul (North) CBC (1,646), 12/19 Duluth CBC (678), 12/19 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) CBC (640).

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [3 North, 16 South] All north 12/19 Fargo-Moorhead CBC, 12/20 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks CBC, 1/3 Battle Lake CBC (8), 2/27 Otter Tail HHD. CBC high counts: 12/18 Cottonwood CBC (55), 12/19 Jackson County CBC (18), 12/17 Morris CBC (12).

WHITE-WINGED DOVE (*Zenaida asiatica*) — [1 South] First state winter record, present at a private residence 12/10–23 Dakota (Burnsville) WJW, ph. KEO, ph. †CMB, ph. †DAC, †DWK, †DAB, m.ob. Second county record.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) — [15 North, 37 South] CBC high counts 12/19 Winona CBC (167), 12/19 Excelsior CBC (135). Unusual far north 1/3 Baudette CBC (2).

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Megascops asio*) — [1 North, 12 South] Only north report 12/19 Fargo-Moorhead CBC. Reports of about 21 different individuals south. Most reports from southeast quarter of state. Also reported 12/19 New Ulm CBC, Fairmont CBC (2). High count 12/20 Austin CBC (4).

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) — [17 North, 35 South] Reported from an impressive 52 counties statewide. CBC high counts 12/19 Excelsior CBC (20), St. Paul (North) CBC (14), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) CBC (14). *B. v. subarcticus* located 1/30 Blue Earth (Minneopa S.P.) ph. RMD.

Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [8 North,

- 6 South] A total of only 15 individuals reported, down considerably from recent years. Reported on the following CBCs: Cook, Crookston, Bloomington, Duluth, Grand Forks-East Grand Forks, Grand Marais, Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson), Wabasha. Unusual was an individual in south Minneapolis (Hennepin) 2/9 perched on a garage in a neighborhood near Lake Nokomis LSG, ph. RFo.
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*) — [14 North] Seeing what was becoming an invasion year, MLH compiled records of 96 individuals in 14 north counties between 10/22/2009 and 3/17/2010. A review of all electronic records submitted for the winter period revealed approximately the following number of owls: 33 in December, 40 in January, and 34 in February for a total 117. No doubt this total includes some birds counted more than once; nonetheless, the actual total represents about the 5th highest invasion for the state (see Svingen and Nicoletti, *The Loon* 77:3). Most unusual were reports 1/20 and 1/31 Norman (East of Ada at intersection of CR24/CR27) *fide* JMJ. Recorded on 10 CBCs statewide.
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [16 North, 24 South] A total 61 individuals reported on 13 CBCs north (21), and 16 CBCs south (40). CBC high counts 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) CBC (8), 12/19 Bloomington CBC (6), 12/20 Austin CBC (6), 12/20 Grand Rapids CBC (5).
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [9 North] Approximately 52 individuals reported during the period, all north and east of a line from Mille Lacs to Roseau Counties. CBC high count 1/2 Isabella CBC (5).
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [5 South] All reports: 12/5 Wright (Suconix W.M.A.) MJB, 12/19 Dakota (Lilydale Park) SKS, 12/27 and 1/2 Dakota (same bird?) JFR, 2/1–6 Ramsey (Crosby Farm Nature Area) DDo, ph. Ben Wilson, m.ob., 2/20 Goodhue SWe.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [4 North, 4 South] All north: 12/20 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks CBC, 1/20 Norman, 2/4 Aitkin *fide* JMJ, 2/16 Wilkin (7, Rothsay area) RGj. South reports 12/19 Lac
- qui Parle CBC, 12/21 Dakota SHu, then none until 2/27 Swift HDD, JoS and 2/28 Mower JEM.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*) — [1 North] All reports: 12/21 St. Louis AXH, 2/1 St. Louis (Cotton) JoY.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [6 North, 7 South] Approximately 21 individuals total. All north: 12/19 Cass DAY, 12/20 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks CBC, 1/29 St. Louis (Lakewood Twp.) *fide* JWL, 2/1–10 St. Louis (Old North Shore Road, CR 290, Duluth Twp.) JCG, 2/6 Clay (north Moorhead) *fide* JMJ, 2/13 St. Louis (Chester Creek, Duluth) *fide* JWL, 2/21 Mille Lacs (specimen) ASC, 2/28 Lake (3, northwest of Two Harbors), St. Louis (1, Alden Twp.) JWL. All south: 12/18 – 2/27 Rice (max. 2, River Bend N.C.) TFB, m.ob., 12/19 Olmsted CBC, 12/20 Anoka JFR, 12/31, 1/23, 1/27 Ramsey AXH, 1/1 – 2/28 Olmsted (Izaak Walton wetlands) JWH, DAB, 1/24 Blue Earth ChH, 1/30 – 2/20 Hennepin (Hyland P.R.) DWK, 2/20–25 Dakota (heard, Rosemount) SWe, JPM, ADS, 2/21 Isanti (Wayside C.P.) DWK.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [3 North, 20 South] All north 12/1 Cass (Walker) BAW, 12/19 Fergus Falls CBC, 1/1 Pillager CBC (2), 1/3 Battle Lake CBC, 1/18 Cass (Sylvan Dam, Camp Ripley) MJB. Many reports south; found on 13 CBCs statewide.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [6 North, 9 South] All north: 12/19 Crosby CBC, 12/30 Morrison (CR 23 and CR 48) RAE, 1/1 Pillager CBC (2), Cass (2, May Twp.) DAY, Long Prairie CBC (2), 1/8 Mille Lacs (Vineland) MRN, 2/26 Mille Lacs (4, Vineland) RBJ, DAC, 2/27 Mille Lacs (2, Kathio State Park) SLP. At least 22 individuals south with a high count 2/16 Rice (7, Nerstrand-Big Woods S.P.) FVS.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [22 North, 40 South] This species continues to expand its numbers and range in the state with reports from 62 counties. A record CBC total of **1,336** individuals found on 56 count circles. This represents at least 1,000 more than on any count during the decade of the 1980s and about double the number of count circles.

CBC high counts: 12/19 Bloomington CBC (75), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) CBC (74), 12/19 Winona CBC (67), 12/19 Excelsior CBC (66). Previous record was 82 set on the Winona CBC in 1999.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [1 North, 7 South] An immature male first seen at a suet feeder in late November continued through 1/29 Clay RHO (see also Fall report). This same bird was recorded 12/19 Fargo-Moorhead CBC. All south: 12/5 Wright (Otsego) KSA, 12/6 Fillmore (at feeder near Preston) NBO, 12/19 Fairmont CBC, Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) CBC, St. Paul (North) CBC, Owatonna CBC (2), Winona CBC, 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) CBC, 12/26–28 Anoka (juv. in Bethel) JBO. Efforts from observers to document this species in winter with photographs and detailed notes are appreciated. Sapsuckers pose an identification challenge at the species level, and always include the possibility of hybrid individuals.

Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*) — [26 North, 43 South] Recorded statewide including 68 CBCs. CBC high counts: 12/19 Bloomington (231), 12/19 St. Paul (North) (210), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (209), 12/19 Excelsior (177), 12/19 Henderson (177), 12/19 Faribault (168).

Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*) — [26 North, 41 South] Recorded statewide including 69 CBCs. CBC high counts: 12/19 Duluth (97), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (85), 12/19 Bloomington (80), 12/19 Henderson (80), 12/19 St. Paul (North) (77), 12/19 Excelsior (75).

American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [5 North] All north reports: 12/19 Lake Abu, 1/2 Roseau (4) JMJ, ph. †MHK, 1/12 St. Louis FKB, 2/13 Koochiching (CR 13) JCC, 2/14 Lake of the Woods (Faunce Rd.) JCC, 2/17–19 Lake (Spruce Rd.) *fide* JWJL, ph. TJL.

Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) — [11 North, 1 South] Approximately 33 individuals reported including one south of normal range 1/30 Sherburne (Ann Lake Campground) †DDo, †LS, and 2/3 Asc. CBC high count 12/26 Ely (5).

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) — [9

North, 38 South] Probably over-wintered 1/16 – 2/3 Otter Tail (residence) *fide* JMJ. One report of male “red-shafted” race 2/16 Clay *fide* JMJ. Numerous reports throughout southern half of state. One possible hybrid “red/yellow shafted” in Lac qui Parle lacked details. CBC high count 12/20 Cedar Creek Bog (21).

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [26 North, 36 South] Numerous reports throughout period statewide. CBC high counts 12/19 Crosby (37), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (32).

Northern Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) — [26 North, 35 South] Reported from 61 of 87 counties in the state. CBC high count 12/19 Bloomington (7).

Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [9 North] CBC high count 12/26 Ely (51). Also see *Undocumented Reports*.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [27 North, 44 South] Reported statewide. CBC high counts: 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (339), 12/19 Rochester (314), 12/19 Excelsior (286), 12/19 Crosby (277), 12/28 Pine County (269), 12/19 Faribault (258).

Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*) — [15 North] Reported from a few more counties than in recent years, but within expected range. CBC high count 1/3 Baudette (9).

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [28 North, 43 South] Reported statewide. CBC high count 12/19 Rochester (2,716). High count 1/6 Hennepin (810) WCM.

Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) — [25 North, 6 South] Increasing number of reports along southeast edge of range. NOTE: due to the similarities of American Crow and Common Raven, the editors request documentation of any individuals outside the normal expected range, i.e., south of a line from approximately Anoka to Kittson Counties. CBC high counts 1/2 Cook Area (139), 12/20 Two Harbors (133). See also *Undocumented Reports*.

Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [10 North, 45 South] Reported from about the same number of counties as last year. North reports mostly North-central, none Northeast. Non-CBC January north reports included 1/1 Cass (4) DAY, 1/3 Wadena PJB, 1/13 Mille Lacs Asc. South reports were widespread throughout the region

and season, with generally modest numbers. High count 12/23 Meeker (106) MJB. All February reports were of 65 or fewer. CBC high count 12/19 Lac qui Parle (379).

Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [27 North, 45 South] Reported from about the same number of counties both north and south as last year. Widespread throughout the region and season. CBC high count 12/19 Duluth (2,614).

Boreal Chickadee (*Poecile budsonicus*) — [7 North] Reported from about the same number of counties as the two previous years, from Lake of the Woods to Cook. High counts 1/2 Lake (17) JWL, 12/26 Lake (12) JWL. These two counts were the majority of the totals from the CBC high counts at Ely (19 on 12/26) and Isabella (19 on 1/2).

Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [10 South] Scattered reports from the traditional Southeast range, with the farthest north reports from Ramsey and Washington. CBC high count 12/19 Winona (52).

Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) — [26 North, 38 South] Reported from more counties than last year, including twice as many south counties. Observed in all regions statewide and throughout the season. High count 12/21 St. Louis (43) ARW. CBC high counts 12/19 Duluth (748), 12/20 Two Harbors (636).

White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [26 North, 43 South] Reported from about the same number of counties as last year, from throughout the region and season. High counts 1/3 Wright (30) JCC, 12/26 Washington (28) RMa. CBC high count 12/19 Excelsior (276).

Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*) — [17 North, 33 South] Reported from more total counties than in any of the previous five years. Widespread from all regions and throughout season, including numerous January and February reports both north and south. High count 1/2 Cass (7) MRN. CBC high count 12/19 Lac qui Parle (15).

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [1 North, 5 South] Only north report: one frequented three different feeders in Crow Wing (Crooked Lake) early December – 1/27, before it was killed by an *Accipiter* ph. JSB. All south reports: 12/19



Carolina Wren, 2 January 2010, Crooked Lake, Crow Wing County. Photo by Steve Blanich.

Bloomington CBC (2), LaCrosse-LaCrescent CBC, Winona CBC, 12/21 through January Dakota (Apple Valley) ph. JoR, 12/26 Hennepin (Bloomington) PEB, 1/23 Olmsted (Rochester) JWH.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) — [8 North, 8 South] All north reports were from December except 1/2 Isabella CBC. Only south reports after December were 1/2 Olmsted JWH, LAV, 2/20 Rice (2) DAB, JLO, JWH. CBC high count 12/20 Itasca S.P. (7).

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) — [13 South] All reports after December were from East-central and Southeast counties. High counts 1/16 Houston (7) JWH, 2/6 Dakota (7) JLO. CBC high count 12/19 LaCrosse-LaCrescent (11).

Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [2 North, 2 South] Total of five individuals. All reports: 12/1 (2 birds) and 12/14 – 1/16 Sherburne (Ann Lake, Sand Dunes S.F.) ASc, DWK, JLO, 12/19 Fergus Falls CBC, 12/17 – 1/17 Lyon Marshall CBC, DBM, 1/9 Cook (Grand Marais) KMH.

Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) — [3 South] All reports: 12/28 Ramsey JZ, 1/1 Washington (Afton S.P.) ph. †SLP, DDo, Whitewater River CBC, 2/2 Wabasha NFT.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) — [23



Bohemian Waxwing, 12 December 2009, Bovey, Itasca County. Photo by Earl Orf.

North, 35 South] Widespread reports from all areas of the state and throughout the season. High count north 1/23 Lake (35, Two Harbors) BNW. High counts south: 1/13 Dakota (320, Black Dog Lake) PEJ, 1/1 Stearns (300, Warner Lake C. P.) MJB, 12/19 Scott (264, Fisher Lake) RCA. CBC high counts 12/19 Bloomington (1,340), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (902), 12/19 Excelsior (884), 12/19 St. Paul North (821).

Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [6 North, 4 South] Total of about 17 individuals. All non-CBC reports north: 12/12 – 2/13 Crow Wing (Nisswa) JSB, 12/19–21 St. Louis (Rehbein Rd.) Duluth CBC, ALD, 12/23 – 2/28 Crow Wing (Deerwood Twp.) JSB, JCC, 12/31 – 2/19 Douglas (Alexandria, present through the end of the season according to homeowner) JPE, DBM, RBJ, 12/20 – 1/14 Carlton ESH, RBJ, 1/15 – 2/15 Crow Wing (Bay Lake Twp.) JSB,

1/20–30 St. Louis (Prairie Lake Rd.) LSc. All south (non-CBC): 12/4 Hennepin (Eastman N.C.) fide AXH, 12/8 – 2/6 Sherburne (Elk Lake residence) ASC, m.ob., 12/10 Blue Earth ph. JCN, 12/26 – 1/30 Nicollet ph. ChH, m.ob., 1/3 Redwood (Redwood Falls) fide AXH, 1/21 – 2/1 Olmsted (Rochester) JWH, ph. JMP, 2/23 Sherburne (Ann Lake, Sand Dunes S.F.) ASC. Additional CBC reports included Minneapolis North, Grand Rapids, Crookston.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [4 North] All reports: 12/2–9 Kanabec CAM, 12/20 – 1/24 Carlton (Mahtowa) ph. †CJo, 12/20 Lake (Two Harbors) JWJ, 12/22 Tamarac N.W.R. CBC.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [27 North, 44 South] Reported from more counties than in any of the previous five years, from throughout the state and season. High count 12/27 Morrison (600) MJB, 2/15 Steele (400) NFT. CBC high counts 12/19 St. Paul North (1,670), Rochester (1,232).

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [14 North] Reported from about twice as many counties as last year, from Northwest to Northeast regions, and throughout the season. High counts 12/20 St. Louis (850, Virginia) SLF, 2/3 Cook (Two Harbors, 350 but “many other flocks of 100+ along Minnesota 61”) JWJ, 12/2 St. Louis (300, Meadowlands) SKS. CBC high counts 12/20 Virginia (373), 12/19 Duluth (371).

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [15 North, 32 South] Reported from about the same number of counties as last year, from all regions and throughout the period. High counts 12/23 Meeker (111) MJB, 12/19 Scott (100) DWK, RCA. CBC high counts 12/19 Willmar (638), Duluth (358).

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) — [1 North, 1 South] All reports: 12/6 Cass (Woodrow Twp.) DAY, 12/19 St. Paul North CBC.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) — [1 South] One bird present at the Old Cedar Ave. Bridge (Hennepin) at the end of November was last reported 12/2 †SLC. This is the fourth winter season record for the state.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [1 South] One bird reported at the Old Cedar Avenue Bridge (Hennepin) through



Spotted Towhee, 29 December 2009, Bruno, Pine County. Photo by Lynne Schoenborn.

November was still present on 12/1 †SLC.

Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [1 North] Only report: female at feeder 12/28 – 1/14 **Pine** (near Bruno) ph. LSc, SWE, JFR, RBJ.

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [1 South] Only report: 1/21 Olmsted (male at residential feeder, Rochester) JWH.

American Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) — [17 North, 41 South] Reported from about the same number of counties as last year, from throughout the state and season. High counts 1/2 Wright (141) JFR, 12/23 Meeker (97) MJB, 1/3 Wright (94) JCC. CBC high count 1/3 Northern Wright Co. (532).

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) — [1 South] One report: 12/19 Kandiyohi (Willmar) †RSF. See also undocumented records.

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [1 South] One report: **12/20** (record late date) Olmsted (Rochester) †JWH, CH.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [1 South] One report: **12/5** Stevens HHD. This is only the seventh winter season record for the state.

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) — [2 North, 16 South] All north reports: 12/20 Two

Harbors CBC, 2/3 St. Louis (Hunter's Park, at feeder) *vide* JWL. Several mid-winter south reports may indicate over-wintering, including 1/6 – 2/9 Rice TFB, 1/14 Mower ph. JEM, 1/19 Anoka RLR, Hennepin TAT.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) — [4 North, 12 South] All north reports were from CBCs, none after December. Most south reports were from December and early January, but there were a few suggesting over-wintering, including 1/14 Hennepin (3, Richardson N.C.) MDu, 1/16 Blue Earth ChH, 1/11–18 Hennepin (2, Lake Hiawatha) DDo, 1/24 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) DWK, 2/3 Dakota (Apple Valley) VLi.

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [3 South] All reports: 12/12 – 1/1 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) DWK, 12/19 Bloomington CBC, LaCrosse-LaCrescent CBC, 2/11 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) JoJ.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [10 North, 14 South] More reports than in any of the prior five years, and many more than last year. One north report that suggests over-wintering: 1/28–31 Morrison (frequented residential Lake Alexander feeder) WFa. Probable over-wintering south reports (all apparently different birds) included 1/14 – 2/28 Anoka RLR, 1/23 – 2/21 Hennepin (2) LS, 1/24 Rice (TFB), 1/27 Hennepin (2) JSch, 2/1–5 Hennepin CMB, 2/26 Anoka DPG.

Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [1 North, 2 South] All reports: 12/19 Duluth CBC, Lac qui Parle CBC, Fairmont CBC.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [3 North, 1 South] All reports: 12/3 Carver JCy, 12/19 St. Louis (adult of Gambel's subspecies, *Z. l. gambelii*) †PHS, MLH, 12/20 Two Harbors CBC. One with an injured wing over-wintered in Cass MRN.

Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) — [22 North, 45 South] About the same number of reports as last year, from all regions and throughout the season. There were several reports of the "Oregon" subspecies but only one was documented: 1/7 Dakota SLP, 1/13 Blue Earth ChH, 2/14 Hennepin †DDo, 2/15 Winona KSh. High counts 1/2 Wright (123) JFR, 12/23 Meeker

(121) MJB. CBC high counts 12/19 North-west McLeod (1,056), Rochester (994), with three others totaling in the 800s.

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [12 North, 35 South] Reported from more counties than in any of the previous five years. Reported throughout the state except Northeast, and throughout the season. High counts 12/23 Meeker (60) MJB, 1/2 Roseau (37) MJJ, 1/5 Clay (30) RHO. CBC high count 1/3 Battle Lake (311).

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [29 North, 43 South] Reported from more counties than in any of the previous five years. Reports were widespread throughout the state and season. High counts 2/21 Kittson (800) MJJ, 1/7 Red Lake (500) SAS *vide* MJJ. CBC high count 1/1 Philbrook (1,069).

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [21 North, 41 South] Recorded from more counties than in any of the previous five years. Reports were from throughout the state (including extreme Northwest and Northeast) and season. High counts 1/2 Wright (31) JFR, 12/19 Dakota (26) MRH. CBC high count 12/19 Bloomington (316), with several others exceeding 250.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [2 North, 1 South] Female at residential feeder **12/7–14** (second latest north date) St. Louis (Hibbing) ph. JTA. Adult male at feeder for about a week, through 12/21 (record late date north) Beltrami also recorded on (Bemidji CBC, Lake Bemidji S.P.) ph. MLM. Female at feeder **12/27** (second latest date for state) Goodhue (Redwing) †JFR, ph. JeF.

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) — [1 North] First-winter male at feeder **12/18 – 1/7 St. Louis** (Duluth) ph. PJT, ph. †PHS, ph. †KRE, ph. DAC, ph. LME, m.ob. This is the first winter record for the state.

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [11 North, 31 South] Reported from more than twice as many counties as last year, and more total counties than in any of the previous five years. In the north, one over-wintered in Roseau through 2/27 JTi; another at a feeder 2/4 St. Louis *vide* JWJ suggests over-wintering. All other north reports were from Decem-



Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch, 17 December 2009, Big Sandy Lake, Aitkin County. Photo by Janet Hill.

ber or early January. Widespread south in all regions, but only two reports from February. High counts were 12 or fewer. CBC high count 12/19 Lac qui Parle (281).

Sturnella meadowlark (*Sturnella* sp.) — [1 North, 2 South] All reports: 1/4–5 Red Lake MiH, 12/19 Lac qui Parle CBC, 2/13 Freeborn AEB. The latter two were reported as Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), but neither included information as to how each was distinguished from Eastern Meadowlark (*S. magna*).

Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [5 North, 8 South] All reports were from December and early January, with the latest (and also high count) 1/9 Lac qui Parle (3) FAE. CBC high count 12/19 Fairmont (5).

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [9 North, 25 South] North reports were scattered from far Northwest to the Northeast, with only two after January: 2/13 Roseau HHD, 2/22 St. Louis SCZ. South reports after January included 2/6 Blue Earth (4) ChH, 2/18 Brown JSS, 2/27 Blue Earth (3) ChH. High counts were 4 or fewer. CBC high count 12/19 Henderson (32).

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) — [7 South] Reported from more counties than in any of the previous five years.

- All reports were from December and early January except 2/7 Nicollet ChH, RMD. High counts 1/1 Hennepin (20) CMB, 1/2 Dakota (6) DWK (Hampton feed lot). CBC high count 12/17 Morris (15).
- GRAY-CROWNED ROSY-FINCH** (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*) — [1 North] One (interior form) photographed at feeder 12/17 **Aitkin** (Raspberry Is., Big Sandy Lake) ph. JaH. This was the sixteenth state record, and seventh in the last decade.
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [18 North] Reported from more counties than last year (which had the lowest number reported in five years). All reports were north of a line from Mahnomon to Carlton. High count 2/15 Beltrami (50) DPJ. CBC high counts 1/1 Aurora (185), 1/2 Cook Area (182).
- Purple Finch** (*Carpodacus purpureus*) — [20 North, 34 South] Reported throughout the state (except extreme northwest), from more counties both north and south than last year, although numbers were generally modest. High counts were all 25 or fewer. CBC high counts 12/19 Duluth (145), 12/20 Two Harbors (143).
- House Finch** (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) — [15 North, 38 South] Reported from the same number of counties as last year, with records from all parts of the state (except extreme northwest and extreme northeast) and throughout the period. High count 1/2 Washington (34) JFi, 1/3 Wright (34) JCC, 2/8 Ramsey (34) BNW. CBC high count 12/19 Bloomington (240).
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [8 North, 1 South] Reported from about the same number of counties as last year, and remains relatively scarce. All south reports were from Sherburne (Sand Dunes S.F.) of from 1 to 6 individuals 1/16 – 2/13 m.ob. High count 1/1 Lake of the Woods (32) JMJ. CBC high count 12/20 Itasca S.P. (41).
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [24 North, 3 South] Compared with last winter, which was a major invasion year, there were reports from far fewer south counties (3 vs. 44 last year), but from somewhat more north counties. Most south reports were from Sherburne; also Carver, Anoka. High counts 12/30 St. Louis (132, from 8-hour survey of Sax-Zim Bog) NAK, 12/26 St. Louis (51) PHS. CBC high count 12/19 Duluth (678).
- Common Redpoll** (*Acanthis flammea*) — [23 North, 12 South] Compared with last winter (a major invasion year), reported from somewhat fewer north counties, only one-fourth the number of south counties, and no reports Southwest. All south reports were of 6 or fewer individuals except Ramsey CBC (27). High count 1/3 Lake of the Woods (104) JMJ. CBC high count 12/28 Pine County (117).
- Hoary Redpoll** (*Acanthis hornemanni*) — [3 North] No south reports, unlike last winter which was a major invasion year. Only one of the 15 individuals reported included details: 2/25 St. Louis †KRE. Undocumented reports from Aitkin, St. Louis, Lake.
- Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*) — [25 North, 22 South] Reported throughout the state in about the same number of north counties but fewer than half the number of south counties than last year, which was a major invasion year. High count 2/26 St. Louis (200) SFR; all other north counts were 75 or fewer. All south reports, including CBC totals, were of 21 or fewer individuals and most were fewer than 10. CBC high count 12/19 Duluth (190).
- American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*) — [28 North, 43 South] Reported from 71 counties (the greatest number in the past five years) throughout the period and from all regions of the state. High count 12/21 Fillmore NBO (100). CBC high counts 1/2 Cook Area (530), 1/3 Eagle's Nest Lakes (514), 12/19 Rochester (498).
- Evening Grosbeak** (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [11 North, 1 South] Reported in generally modest numbers (45 or fewer) from about the same number of counties as in recent years, although more than last year. CBC high count Cook Area (101). The only south report was 12/19 Winona CBC (4).
- House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) — [26 North, 41 South] Reported statewide throughout the period and from all regions. High count 1/2 Wright JFR (195). CBC high count 12/19 St. Paul North (1,769).

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JCC	Joel C. Claus	NFT	Nels F. Thompson	S.P.	State Park
JCN	John C. Nelson	OWB	Bill Bruins	W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
JCy	John Cyrus	PCC	Philip C. Chu	W.P.A.	Waterfowl Production Area
JEB	Jerry E. Bonkoski	PEB	Paul E. Budde	W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Abbreviations

C.P.	County Park
N.C.	Nature Center
N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
P.R.	Park Reserve
S.P.	State Park
W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
W.P.A.	Waterfowl Production Area
W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Plant

The 2009–2010 Minnesota Christmas Bird Count Summary

Carl Greiner

The 2009–2010 Christmas Bird Count in Minnesota tallied 303,427 birds of 145 distinct species. The count total was up from last year's total of 256,158 birds and 134 species. Fifty-three species were noted during the count week but not during count day. Of the birds recorded just on count week, only the Canvasback, Harlequin Duck, Wilson's Snipe, and Vesper Sparrow would have affected the overall species total had they been seen on count day. All of the other count week birds were also observed somewhere in the state on count day.

Sixty-nine Christmas Bird Counts were performed this year, equaling last year's total. However, this year, results were not received from Hibbing, Sax-Zim, or Redwood Falls. Detroit Lakes and Sherburne NWR returned after last year's schedule-altering blizzard. The Whitewater River count was revived this year by Dave Palmquist and the staff of Whitewater State Park. Bloomington once again had the high species count of 63. Two new species were added to the list this year.

Weather and Effort

The weather as a whole was colder but not nearly as snowy as last year. Temperatures were in the -30's F for several northern counts and in the -20's for many others. Snow averaged four inches less than last year. Unlike last year, I am not aware that any counts were rescheduled or cancelled due to the weather. There were more counts reporting open water than last year.

Each year CBC participation increases. Last year, there were 1,114 participants while this year 1,337 individuals helped the count. More than 24,591 miles were covered and over 3,320 party-hours recorded. This is increased from 20,809 miles and 2,784 party-hours a year ago. In addition, 443 volunteers watched feeders for almost 949 hours. The Henderson count led the way with over

100 participants who turned out at the Ney Learning Center to help.

Water Associated Species

This year, there was a lot more open water than last year and most water-associated species increased in number. Exceptions included the Trumpeter Swan (decreased by 15% from last year but still three times the 20-year average), Gadwall (down 15% from last year and down 75% from the overall average), Bufflehead (down 62% from last year and down 86% from the average), Common Goldeneye (down 34% from last year but still above average), Common Merganser (down 84% from last year and 43% from the average), American White Pelican (down 62% from last year and 15% from average), Double-crested Cormorant (down 50% from last year and 83% from average), and American Coot (down 22% from last year and 74% from average).

Last year, only three Ring-billed Gulls were recorded, a dramatic decrease when compared to the average of 919.6 per year. This year there were 117 Ring-billed Gulls. Last year there were only 367 Herring Gulls while their average is 1384.2 per year. This year, 1,808 were counted. Thayer's, Iceland, Glaucous, and Great Black-backed gulls all returned this year in numbers greater than last year. There were also two Franklin's Gulls counted.

Woodpeckers

Except for the Red-headed, all the woodpeckers remained well above their 20-year average. Red-bellied, Downy, Hairy, and Pileated woodpeckers were increased over last year. The Red-bellied Woodpecker is steadily expanding (or being noticed) northward. Minnesota eco-region 3, which encompasses the far northern counties, has had counts that were 0–10 birds per year throughout the

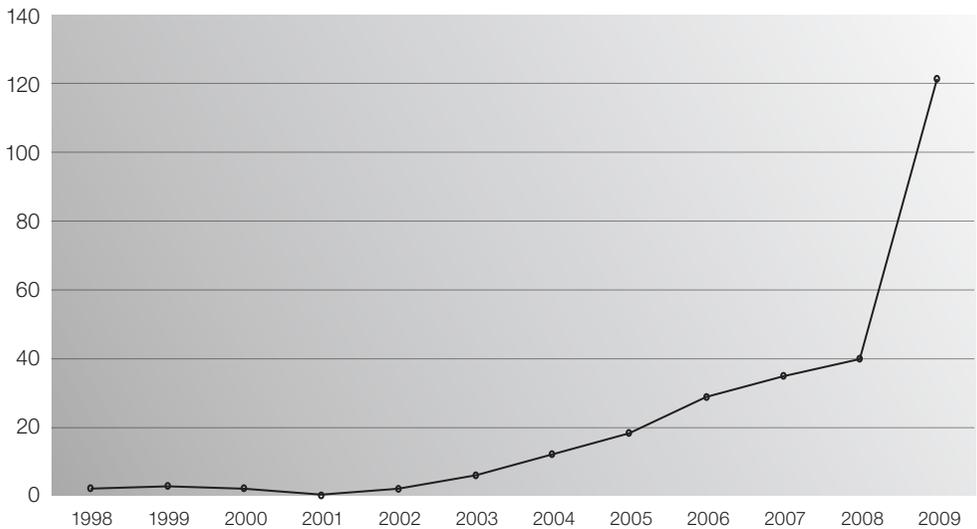


Figure 1. Eurasian Collared-Dove totals on Minnesota CBCs, 1998–1999 through 2009–2010.

1970s; during the 1980s the numbers fluctuated between 10 and 30 birds per year. In the 1990s, the numbers varied from 20 to 37 per year. The last ten years have witnessed a steady climb up to 79 two years ago, 73 last year, and an astronomical 127 this year.

Widespread and Numerous Species

Hairy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, and Black-capped Chickadee, were observed on all 69 counts. Downy Woodpecker, American Crow, White-breasted Nuthatch, and American Goldfinch were recorded on all but one of the counts. Other birds with an extensive distribution included European Starling (65 counts), Rock Pigeon (65 counts), Red-breasted Nuthatch (65 counts), Pileated Woodpecker (64 counts), Bald Eagle (63 counts), House Sparrow (62 counts), and Dark-eyed Junco (60 counts). Red-breasted Nuthatch was observed on all 70 counts two years ago, only 42 last year, and 65 counts this year. Pine Siskin was observed on 62 counts last year and only 43 counts this year. Northern Cardinal was observed on 55 counts and appears to be expanding its range northward.

The most numerous species included: Canada Goose (67,137 birds — up from 42,474 last year), Mallard (31,707), Black-capped Chickadee (23,786), House Sparrow

(19,558), European Starling (17,207), American Crow (15,892), Dark-eyed Junco (15,392), Rock Pigeon (13,354), Snow Bunting (9,981), American Goldfinch (9,504), Blue Jay (7,580), American Robin (7,270), and American Tree Sparrow (5,838). With the exception of Snow Bunting counts of all of these species increased over last year. Common Merganser, Common Redpoll, and Pine Siskin counts all decreased from last year and dropped below 5,000 which is the threshold for this category.

Uncommon Species

Birds that have average counts of less than five per CBC over the last 20 counts are: Black Scoter, Osprey, White-winged Dove, Black-headed Grosbeak, Franklin's Gull (2), Rose-breasted Grosbeak (2), Broad-winged Hawk (because this individual was never documented, it is not included in the MOU's Seasonal Report), Vesper Sparrow (count week only), Spotted Towhee, Iceland Gull (6), Barrow's Goldeneye, Great Black-backed Gull (2), Gray Catbird, Western Meadowlark, Eastern Towhee (4), Harlequin Duck (count week only), Horned Grebe (10), Chipping Sparrow (5), Carolina Wren (3), Hermit Thrush (2), Greater Scaup, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Swamp Sparrow, Brown Thrasher (3),

Short-eared Owl, White-crowned Sparrow (2), Townsend's Solitaire (2), Varied Thrush (4), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (7), American Three-toed Woodpecker (4), Northern Saw-whet Owl (4), Pied-billed Grebe, Long-eared Owl, Ruddy Duck, Glaucous Gull (11), Golden Eagle (7), Thayer's Gull (10), American White Pelican (3), Spruce Grouse (5), Fox Sparrow (30), Peregrine Falcon (7), and Wilson's Snipe (count week only).

New Species

Two new species were recorded on this year's count and the composite list now stands at 215. A White-winged Dove was observed in Bloomington and a Black-headed Grosbeak in Duluth. In addition, another two species were counted for the first time on count day. A Black Scoter was seen in Rochester. This species has been tallied before in Afton on count week but never on count day. An Osprey was counted in Northwest McLeod County (Hutchinson). Ospreys have been recorded on count week eight times in five different locations but have never been observed on count day. Because this individual was never documented, it is not included in the MOU's Seasonal Report.

Absence/Presence in Relation to Last Year

There were 15 species counted this year that were not on last year's count (Green-winged Teal, Black Scoter, Barrow's Golden-eye, Pied-billed Grebe, Horned Grebe, Osprey, Broad-winged Hawk, Franklin's Gull, White-winged Dove, Gray Catbird, Eastern Towhee, Spotted Towhee, Vesper Sparrow (count week only), Western Meadowlark, Black-headed Grosbeak). There were eight species that were counted last year and not found this year (American Wigeon, White-winged Scoter, Red-necked Grebe, Virginia Rail, Winter Wren, Pine Warbler, Field Sparrow, and Golden-crowned Sparrow).

Increasing

Birds that were counted in numbers at least 1.5 times their 20-year average and that are increased from last year included: Franklin's Gull, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Iceland Gull, Broad-winged Hawk, Horned Grebe, Tufted Titmouse,

Fox Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, American Robin, Eastern Towhee, Wild Turkey, Spotted Towhee, Glaucous Gull, Thayer's Gull, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Lapland Longspur, Dark-eyed Junco, American Goldfinch, Carolina Wren, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Hooded Merganser, Golden Eagle, Ruffed Grouse, American Tree Sparrow, Red-breasted Merganser, Gray Catbird, Cedar Waxwing, Boreal Chickadee, Northern Cardinal, Purple Finch, Downy Woodpecker, Barred Owl, Red-shouldered Hawk, Brown Thrasher, Blue Jay, Hairy Woodpecker, White-breasted Nuthatch, Merlin, Black-capped Chickadee, Red-winged Blackbird, Great Horned Owl, Red-tailed Hawk, Northern Saw-whet Owl, Bald Eagle, Western Meadowlark, and Peregrine Falcon.

First counted 11 years ago, the Eurasian Collared-Dove has steadily increased on the CBC in Minnesota (Figure 1). This year, there were 121 Eurasian Collared-Doves counted, which is more than three times last year's record total of 40.

Decreasing

Birds that are at least 10% below their 20-year averages and also decreased by at least 10% from last year included: Canvasback, Harlequin Duck, Bufflehead, Hoary Redpoll, Double-crested Cormorant, Northern Harrier, Gadwall, American Coot, Common Redpoll, Northern Goshawk, Evening Grosbeak, Long-eared Owl, Pine Siskin, Short-eared Owl, Common Merganser, Bohemian Waxwing, Swamp Sparrow, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Song Sparrow, Red-headed Woodpecker, Snowy Owl, Pine Grosbeak, American White Pelican, Rough-legged Hawk, and Northern Shrike.

Conclusion

The 2009–2010 Minnesota CBC was in most aspects an improvement over the 2008–2009 count: increased participation, better (albeit colder) weather more species, higher quantity of birds, and four new species on count day. From the compilers to those who canvas the circle to the feeder watchers, I am very appreciative of your efforts.

1616 Hill Street S.W., Chatfield, MN 55923.

Table 1. Minnesota CBC compilers and totals. CW=Count Week.

Location	Date	Compiler	Species	CW	Total Birds	Participants
1 Afton	1/1/10	Joseph Merchak	39	1	3,632	22
2 Albert Lea	12/28/09	Allen Batt	43	0	2,724	5
3 Aurora	1/1/10	Steve Falkowski	31	1	1,497	8
4 Austin	12/20/09	Terry Dorsey	40	1	4,310	12
5 Battle Lake	1/3/10	Dan Thimgan/Steve Millard	45	0	3,978	10
6 Baudette	1/3/10	Martin Kehoe	27	3	757	7
7 Beltrami Island	1/1/10	Martin Kehoe	18	1	306	6
8 Bemidji	12/19/09	Kelly Larson	35	1	1,243	16
9 Bloomington	12/19/09	Mark Ochs	63	2	14,666	55
10 Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River SP	12/29/09	Matthew Mecklenburg	29	0	1,785	7
11 Carlton-Cloquet	12/20/09	Eileen Schantz-Hansen/Larry Weber	37	3	2,128	12
12 Cedar Creek Bog	12/20/09	James Howitz/Steve Weston	41	0	3,376	26
13 Cook Area	1/2/10	Gerald Jacobsen/Charlotte Jacobsen	26	0	2,388	18
14 Cottonwood	12/18/09	Paul Egeland	36	0	1,686	8
15 Crookston	12/19/09	Tom Feiro	26	1	698	6
16 Crosby	12/19/09	Josephine Blanich	40	0	2,743	20
17 Detroit Lakes	12/19/09	Jim Holter	29	0	1,238	14
18 Duluth	12/19/09	Jim Lind	59	5	11,522	35
19 Eagle's Nest Lakes	1/3/10	Elizabeth Urban	23	0	1,294	41
20 Ely	12/26/09	Bill Tefft	30	3	1,604	36
21 Excelsior	12/19/09	Howard Towle	54	1	8,248	65
22 Fairmont	12/19/09	Brad Bolduan	38	0	5,662	19
23 Fargo-Moorhead	12/19/09	Robert O'Conner	38	0	3,033	15
24 Faribault	12/19/09	Gene Bauer	49	3	7,337	30
25 Fergus Falls	12/19/09	Dan Thimgan/Steve Millard	43	0	10,360	19
26 Fredenberg	12/20/09	Celeste Kawulok	22	4	718	4
27 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks	12/20/09	Dave Lambeth	17	5	362	5
28 Grand Marais	12/19/09	Jeremy Ridlbauer	31	7	1,296	13
29 Grand Rapids	12/20/09	Kenneth Zimmer	33	1	1,835	15
30 Hastings-Etter	12/26/09	Roger Field	53	4	6,003	25
31 Henderson	12/19/09	Arthur/Barbara Straub	39	0	5,103	100
32 Isabella	1/2/10	Steve Wilson	24	0	572	36
33 Itasca State Park	12/20/09	Douglas P. Johnson	30	1	897	11
34 Jackson County	12/19/09	Don Vrchota	30	0	975	13
35 Lac qui Parle	12/19/09	Paul Egeland	43	0	38,963	12
36 LaCrosse-LaCrescent	12/19/09	Daniel E. Jackson	39	1	2,425	9
37 Lambertton	12/16/09	Lee French	34	2	1,231	4
38 Little Falls	12/27/09	Frank Gosiak	34	0	2,007	5
39 Long Prairie	1/1/10	John & Sue Kroll	33	2	3,160	19
40 Mankato	12/19/09	Merrill Frydendall	42	0	2,581	18
41 Marshall	12/17/09	Roger Schroeder	34	0	1,482	12
42 Minneapolis (North)	12/19/09	Siah St. Clair	39	0	8,935	27
43 Morris	12/17/09	Donna Oglesby	33	3	2,452	6
44 Mountain Lake-Windom	1/1/10	Edna Gerber	23	0	1,166	6
45 New Ulm	12/19/09	Brian Smith	38	0	3,441	22
46 Northern Meeker County	12/23/09	Milton Blomberg	30	0	2,365	5
47 Northern Wright County	1/3/10	Claudia Egelhoff	50	1	6,313	18
48 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson)	12/19/09	Tammy Field	52	0	14,174	12
49 Owatonna	12/19/09	Darryl Hill	46	0	5,294	13
50 Philbrook	1/1/10	Ben Fritchman	29	0	2,639	7
51 Pillager	1/1/10	Michael R. North	40	1	2,768	16
52 Pine County	12/28/09	Rich Peet	30	0	1,710	13
53 Red Wing	12/27/09	Laura Coble	46	0	3,067	27
54 Rice Lake NWR	12/26/09	Michelle McDowell	30	0	1,144	5
55 Rochester	12/19/09	Clifford Hansen	52	5	18,012	28
56 Roseau	1/2/10	Betty M. Johnson	28	0	541	5
57 Sherburne NWR	12/19/09	James R. Pasch	39	0	3,170	41
58 St. Cloud-Collegeville	12/19/09	Brian Jungles	39	1	6,118	13
59 St. Paul (North)	12/19/09	Julian Sellers	57	1	17,313	76
60 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban)	12/26/09	James Howitz	50	1	7,956	36
61 Tamarac NWR	12/22/09	Lowell Deede	33	2	887	19
62 Two Harbors	12/20/09	Jim Lind	47	3	3,722	15
63 Virginia	12/20/09	Deborah Buria-Falkowski	32	1	2,220	9
64 Wabasha	1/3/10	Jonathan Peterson	49	0	3,220	16
65 Walker	1/2/10	Ben Wieland	25	0	729	10
66 Whitewater River	1/1/10	Dave Palmquist	37	0	1,923	20
67 Wild River	12/19/09	Joe Sausen	45	1	5,382	24
68 Willmar	12/19/09	Joel Schmidt	48	2	3,919	16
69 Winona	12/19/09	Walt Carroll	51	0	5,022	19

SPECIES	ABLEA	AFTON	AUROR	AUSTN	BATLK	BAUDT	BEMID	BLOOM	BLTRM	BRSP	CEDRC	COOK	COTTN	CRLCL
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	1	820	-	503	124	-	36	614	-	-	2	-	12	-
goose sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	35	-	-	381	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gadwall	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	5	-	0	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	15	119	-	390	2	-	2	5016	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
scaup sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	42	5	1	131	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	0
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	-	477	-	-	-	2	269	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	88	2	-	12	17	-	-	7	-	30	15	-	83	-
Ruffed Grouse	-	2	9	-	2	3	9	-	7	-	-	12	-	28
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	4	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	123	161	-	85	72	-	-	204	-	-	111	-	2	27
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	2	5	6	6	2	2	9	48	-	7	8	3	3	4
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cooper's Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Goshawk	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	5	20	-	14	1	-	-	76	-	1	19	-	3	-
Rough-legged Hawk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	1	1
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	137	54	20	188	118	9	137	219	-	144	87	130	97	47
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-
White-winged Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mourning Dove	11	6	10	26	1	2	2	19	-	-	104	-	-	19
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	2	-	-	5	4	-	1	5	-	1	1	-	6	-
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	6	-	-	2	-	-	1
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 2. CBC totals for Albert Lea, Afton, Aurora, Austin, Battle Lake, Baudette, Bemidji, Bloomington, Beltrami Island, Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River SP, Cedar Creek Bog, Cook Area, Cottonwood, and Carlton-Cloquet.

SPECIES	ABLEA	AFTON	AUROR	AUSTN	BATLK	BAUDT	BEMID	BLOOM	BLTRM	BRSP	CEDRC	COOK	COTTN	CRCLC
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	16	35	1	23	23	-	1	75	-	-	34	-	13	4
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	84	67	12	64	73	5	29	231	-	12	49	31	21	32
Hairy Woodpecker	24	26	19	13	37	7	10	80	3	10	29	36	21	24
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Flicker	2	10	-	2	2	-	-	5	-	1	21	-	2	-
Pileated Woodpecker	1	11	-	2	18	1	20	10	1	1	13	8	1	5
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	2	2	1	-	1	3	-	7	-	2	2	1	-	3
Gray Jay	-	0	14	-	-	10	-	-	9	-	-	19	-	-
Blue Jay	97	84	71	102	79	10	124	183	1	11	215	134	47	125
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	222	159	17	403	211	4	73	887	-	49	387	2	16	162
Common Raven	-	-	114	-	-	72	25	-	44	-	3	139	-	50
Horned Lark	19	-	-	81	15	-	-	5	-	24	12	-	271	-
Black-capped Chickadee	145	399	551	134	376	69	331	1109	47	44	606	707	76	324
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	10	28	5	2	0	33	6	7	2	14	42	-	97
White-breasted Nuthatch	38	82	14	47	85	2	48	198	-	14	97	60	31	27
Brown Creeper	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	10	-	-	1	-	8	1
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	6	261	-	4	40	0	3	1340	-	8	94	-	32	1
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
European Starling	215	229	56	467	186	22	95	558	-	66	526	53	73	41
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cedar Waxwing	14	48	-	-	55	-	21	293	-	53	55	-	35	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	32	60	0	32	150	-	-	169	-	-	112	-	58	0
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	284	142	1	352	130	-	2	365	-	47	349	8	76	3
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	62	-	-	33	311	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	58	-
Snow Bunting	65	-	-	71	660	236	36	-	-	953	71	10	53	660
Northern Cardinal	68	79	-	93	7	-	0	316	-	-	70	-	9	3
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-headed Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	69	-
Western Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	185	-	-	81	10	-	23	-	-	182	-	15
Purple Finch	14	-	5	14	63	-	3	1	-	5	35	-	1	46
House Finch	49	10	2	97	24	-	3	240	-	20	16	-	8	-
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	18	-	30	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	115
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	1	-	29	-	4	104	-	-	108	-	-	113	-	45
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	-	55	5	7	10	7	-	12	-	5	52	-	35
American Goldfinch	135	58	196	226	140	21	20	330	-	58	154	530	12	154
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	44	-	-	32	4	-	-	-	-	101	-	15
House Sparrow	694	106	5	790	380	18	141	701	-	46	43	9	425	9
Amended Count	43	39	31	40	45	27	35	63	18	29	41	26	36	37
Amended Total	2,724	3,632	1,497	4,310	3,978	757	1,243	14,666	306	1,785	3,376	2,388	1,686	2,128

Table 2, concluded.

SPECIES	CROOK	CROSB	DLAKE	DULUT	ELY	ENLA	EXCEL	FARIB	FERGS	FREDN	FRGMH	FRMNT	GFEFG	GRMAR
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	-	-	4	7	-	-	95	209	5150	-	851	1770	3	-
goose sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	5	-	-	-	85	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	-	-	81	1164	-	-	1910	857	2000	-	1211	661	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
scaup sp.	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Common Goldeneye	-	-	-	672	20	-	139	-	380	39	7	-	-	39
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	0	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Gray Partridge	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	50	11	-	-	1	-	-
Ruffed Grouse	-	8	-	25	12	4	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	7
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-chicken	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	-	27	18	-	-	-	91	221	-	-	45	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	2	9	2	13	1	-	11	22	6	1	6	2	1	17
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-	3	-	-	0	0	2	-	-	3	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	0	-
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	-	2	-	2	-	-	30	37	-	-	1	7	-	-
Rough-legged Hawk	-	4	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Merlin	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	115	184	128	678	129	-	187	351	456	3	205	86	13	46
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mourning Dove	-	9	-	16	0	-	135	67	-	0	-	12	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Great Horned Owl	-	1	1	4	-	-	20	-	3	-	3	1	-	-
Snowy Owl	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Hawk Owl	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Barred Owl	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	0
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3. CBC totals for Crookston, Crosby, Detroit Lakes, Duluth, Ely, Eagle's Nest Lakes, Excelsior, Faribault, Fergus Falls, Fredenberg, Fargo-Moorhead, Fairmont, Grand Forks-East Grand Forks, and Grand Marais.

SPECIES	CROOK	CROSB	DLAKE	DULUT	ELY	ENLA	EXCEL	FARIB	FERGS	FREDN	FRGMH	FRMNT	GFEGF	GRMAR
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	30	9	2	-	-	66	61	15	-	5	13	-	1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	6	50	23	160	32	47	177	168	45	17	24	53	7	64
Hairy Woodpecker	5	38	16	97	25	24	75	49	23	11	24	14	3	25
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	-	-	-	0	-	-	3	7	1	-	-	1	-	1
Pileated Woodpecker	2	37	12	21	12	8	14	4	15	2	6	-	-	7
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	-	-	-	6	1	2	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	1
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	51	25	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
Blue Jay	2	277	46	61	64	52	286	258	62	18	27	46	4	64
Black-billed Magpie	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	23	137	38	650	19	2	432	619	106	45	46	126	42	54
Common Raven	-	18	-	87	122	38	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	124
Horned Lark	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	79	5	-	2	329	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	33	678	177	2614	429	374	985	381	269	215	100	92	7	264
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	2	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	37	4	748	48	36	10	13	3	69	4	1	2	112
White-breasted Nuthatch	20	127	71	105	8	30	276	142	84	4	52	35	5	3
Brown Creeper	1	4	1	14	1	-	4	12	6	-	2	7	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	2	9	2	259	-	-	884	88	77	-	2	-	-	0
Varied Thrush	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	12	117	28	774	64	11	688	965	357	-	18	626	20	83
Bohemian Waxwing	-	48	-	371	184	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	0
Cedar Waxwing	-	28	16	358	-	-	259	231	251	-	-	-	0	110
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
American Tree Sparrow	-	48	-	-	-	-	59	235	44	-	1	116	-	-
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	3	-	8	0	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	9	39	18	126	2	1	206	866	92	-	35	171	14	-
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	29	-	-
Snow Bunting	35	180	-	-	-	-	-	191	80	-	68	490	-	-
Northern Cardinal	-	19	2	18	0	-	293	239	11	-	4	50	-	0
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-headed Grosbeak	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	135	-	-	-	-	-
Western Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	2	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	7	125	45	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	88
Purple Finch	4	58	14	145	-	1	17	31	18	0	3	83	-	31
House Finch	4	16	6	53	-	-	109	160	25	-	35	65	20	-
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	14	-	678	23	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	10	-	88	114	14	1	-	-	50	8	4	-	-
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	21	64	44	190	15	5	1	6	1	0	1	-	-	-
American Goldfinch	59	221	42	287	38	514	204	279	55	122	82	106	14	69
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	31	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
House Sparrow	275	187	427	146	8	-	382	407	464	-	143	649	205	3
Amended Count	26	40	29	59	30	23	54	49	43	22	38	38	17	31
Amended Total	698	2,743	1,238	11,522	1,604	1,294	8,248	7,337	10,360	718	3,033	5,662	362	1,296

Table 3, concluded.

SPECIES	GRRAP	HASTE	HENDR	HUTCH	ISBEL	ITSCA	JACK	LAMBR	LCRLC	LFALL	LNGPR	LQPR	MARSH	MEEK
Snow Goose	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Canada Goose	108	256	82	5943	-	-	223	0	40	31	-	37000	-	1
goose sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	4	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	45	577	-	1823	-	-	-	-	6	143	5	20	4	7
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
scaup sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	12	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	3	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	11	63	106	-	-	6	40	-	7	46	95	142	48
Ruffed Grouse	11	2	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	-	40	420	64	-	-	4	-	61	60	38	49	7	-
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osprey	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	11	29	22	7	-	4	-	2	17	7	3	10	3	2
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cooper's Hawk	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	-	28	18	20	-	-	2	13	23	13	2	10	4	7
Rough-legged Hawk	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	4	3	-	1	-	-
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin's Gull	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thayer's Gull	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	121	346	297	640	-	-	56	135	401	145	420	115	65	48
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	2	-	2	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
White-winged Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
Mourning Dove	-	33	102	40	-	-	1	4	68	-	3	1	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	-	-	4	10	-	-	2	2	-	2	0	5	-	-
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	5	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. CBC totals for Grand Rapids, Hastings-Etter, Henderson, Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson), Isabella, Itasca SP, Jackson County, Lamberton, LaCrosse-LaCrescent, Little Falls, Long Prairie, Lac qui Parle, Marshall, Northern Meeker County.

SPECIES	GRRAP	HASTE	HENDR	HUTCH	ISBEL	ITSCA	JACK	LAMBR	LCRLC	LFALL	LNGPR	LQPLR	MARSH	MEEK
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3	45	54	32	-	1	6	5	30	11	20	12	11	11
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	16	90	177	154	76	13	10	21	27	14	41	20	56	32
Hairy Woodpecker	29	28	80	54	15	11	6	16	10	10	25	20	25	7
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	-	3	13	6	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	2	4	-
Pileated Woodpecker	8	6	13	9	9	12	-	1	5	3	16	1	2	-
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	2	5	1	2	1	2	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	1
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	115	174	232	174	27	103	21	28	98	137	138	115	36	49
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	95	318	264	177	1	11	22	143	158	134	117	17	63	110
Common Raven	46	-	-	-	60	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Lark	-	24	2	54	-	-	33	149	20	-	25	379	55	295
Black-capped Chickadee	544	447	330	288	145	298	18	46	186	204	172	61	193	98
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	108	2	14	12	9	115	-	1	1	5	12	-	3	4
White-breasted Nuthatch	111	52	141	141	2	43	12	32	87	55	47	37	50	32
Brown Creeper	1	3	6	15	-	5	-	5	-	3	-	15	11	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	1	519	6	41	-	-	1	1	7	2	11	48	-	87
Varied Thrush	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	60	244	385	357	-	3	127	27	84	675	86	47	69	244
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	-	185	132	107	-	-	-	17	-	27	-	65	-	111
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	10	220	146	334	-	-	12	69	94	33	345	158	123	118
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	1	692	800	1056	-	9	56	129	215	56	603	97	95	299
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	23	-	134	-	-	-	78	-	-	78	-	-	183
Snow Bunting	-	210	47	383	-	-	-	78	-	20	432	5	4	241
Northern Cardinal	-	195	253	113	-	-	6	7	91	5	24	18	26	10
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-headed Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	13	-	22	79	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	281	135	13
Western Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	3	2	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	8	-	32	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	33	-	-	-	34	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	12	60	4	-	9	-	-	15	28	53	14	1	3
House Finch	-	205	72	155	-	-	11	-	20	22	-	1	34	33
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	12	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	2	2	-	1	6	13	-	-	-	19	-	-	6	-
American Goldfinch	209	120	264	101	21	66	36	21	65	48	211	63	83	35
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	82	346	535	1486	-	-	277	138	527	78	178	140	165	235
Amended Count	33	53	39	52	24	30	30	34	39	34	33	43	34	30
Amended Total	1,835	6,003	5,103	14,174	572	897	975	1,231	2,425	2,007	3,160	38,963	1,482	2,365

Table 4, concluded.

SPECIES	MNKTO	MORIS	MPLSN	MTLKW	NEWUL	NWRCO	OWATN	PHILB	PILGR	PINEC	RCHST	RLNWR	ROSEU	RWING
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	110	11	76	-	-	642	56	-	3	-	8400	-	-	-
goose sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	20	-	-	998	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mallard	259	10	5164	-	-	717	418	-	3	-	395	-	-	84
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
scaup sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	-	76	-	-	173	-	-	0	-	5	-	-	-
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	0	-	-	128
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	8	54	8	142	5	50	42	44	-	-	14	-	-	26
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	7	5	2
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Greater Prairie-chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	184	28	120	-	392	55	116	32	76	51	270	24	-	76
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	5	3	13	-	3	7	2	1	2	6	34	1	-	49
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Cooper's Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	16	-	19	3	11	17	6	4	1	-	41	-	1	41
Rough-legged Hawk	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	-	3
buteo sp.	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Merlin	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	253	121	171	82	359	188	197	54	20	74	372	55	23	117
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	12	-	6	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mourning Dove	18	-	36	-	26	12	44	2	-	7	94	-	-	61
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	1	2	6	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Table 5. CBC totals for Mankato, Morris, Minneapolis (North), Mountain Lake-Windom, New Ulm, Northern Wright County, Owatonna, Philbrook, Pillager, Pine County, Rochester, Rice Lake NWR, Roseau, and Red Wing.

SPECIES	MNKTO	MORIS	MPLSN	MTLKW	NEWUL	NWRCO	OWATN	PHILB	PILGR	PINEC	RCHST	RLNWR	ROUSE	RWING
Belted Kingfisher	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	11	10	30	1	16	41	41	4	15	-	62	1	-	61
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	46	26	62	13	57	81	115	16	45	10	159	11	4	78
Hairy Woodpecker	17	13	37	3	17	21	40	9	19	11	37	18	3	16
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Northern Flicker	1	0	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	1
Pileated Woodpecker	1	2	9	-	5	8	10	3	15	5	10	3	1	6
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	2	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	6	1	1	-	2
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Blue Jay	60	30	116	24	66	140	170	102	230	269	314	100	2	117
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
American Crow	351	54	586	88	113	158	416	237	200	111	2716	43	4	358
Common Raven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	69	-	10	72	-
Horned Lark	20	20	-	152	264	9	17	13	4	-	26	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	81	101	356	11	168	403	292	202	503	263	430	319	67	213
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	0	2	1	6	4	11	3	11	23	13	37	1	4
White-breasted Nuthatch	42	33	84	4	78	95	95	20	92	23	143	17	5	85
Brown Creeper	2	-	-	-	7	3	5	-	1	-	4	-	-	2
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	30	10	428	1	3	91	23	-	7	-	74	-	-	147
Varied Thrush	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	112	144	586	70	457	159	207	39	65	138	1232	117	40	117
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	10	6	-
Cedar Waxwing	5	29	50	-	46	88	33	-	-	-	275	17	-	86
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	35	77	28	-	47	532	112	119	45	2	198	7	-	60
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	203	118	236	60	303	466	664	311	104	-	994	-	-	354
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	100	7	-	43	-	-	15	-	37	-
Snow Bunting	5	850	-	272	62	156	734	1069	766	212	0	34	157	-
Northern Cardinal	109	5	119	1	91	108	141	1	4	3	245	1	-	96
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Black-headed Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	200	81	-	-	50	3	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Western Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	8	2	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
Purple Finch	5	10	1	-	3	13	38	20	48	41	10	1	-	12
House Finch	41	13	103	1	82	73	164	-	-	-	236	1	-	96
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	16	83	-	8	3	-
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	30	-	117	-	85	47	-
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	0	-	-	4	21	-	2	-	20	-	14	4	-
American Goldfinch	37	124	131	9	29	88	181	150	274	106	498	140	5	142
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	288	440	244	213	558	678	840	86	90	48	628	63	-	399
Amended Count	42	33	39	23	38	50	46	29	40	30	52	30	28	46
Amended Total	2,581	2,452	8,935	1,166	3,441	6,313	5,294	2,639	2,768	1,710	18,012	1,144	541	3,067

Table 5, concluded.

SPECIES	SCCLG	SHNWR	SPNES	SPNOR	THRBR	TMNWR	VIRGN	WABAS	WALKR	WILDR	WILMR	WINON	WWATR	TOTAL
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Canada Goose	1469	47	550	1677	-	1	2	82	-	26	8	92	-	67137
goose sp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trumpeter Swan	9	28	73	29	-	27	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	1960
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
Wood Duck	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14
Gadwall	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	42
American Black Duck	1	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Mallard	2108	2	1298	4864	2	-	109	36	-	-	23	151	-	31701
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw
Redhead	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
scaup sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw
Black Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Common Goldeneye	16	-	18	19	17	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2262
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hooded Merganser	-	-	1	75	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Common Merganser	5	-	16	345	0	-	-	56	-	-	-	16	-	1334
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	56
Ring-necked Pheasant	12	24	57	12	-	-	-	2	-	45	43	-	1	1478
Ruffed Grouse	-	2	-	-	16	6	12	1	4	1	-	-	-	238
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Greater Prairie-chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Wild Turkey	181	36	171	31	-	11	-	16	-	308	55	63	29	4255
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
American White Pelican	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bald Eagle	8	14	12	39	10	2	5	29	1	29	3	68	17	678
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	1	5	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	0	1	-	40
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	32
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	14
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red-tailed Hawk	11	16	24	53	-	-	-	31	-	18	21	32	21	745
Rough-legged Hawk	3	6	-	1	2	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	84
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	7
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
American Kestrel	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	37
Merlin	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
American Coot	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw
Franklin's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
Herring Gull	-	-	-	18	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1808
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rock Pigeon	478	175	268	1646	325	8	257	227	25	205	236	490	171	13354
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	121
White-winged Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mourning Dove	7	8	105	43	11	-	1	76	-	113	4	167	2	1528
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Great Horned Owl	2	4	14	14	-	-	1	2	-	3	3	-	-	144
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Barred Owl	-	1	8	4	1	4	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	65
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Table 6. CBC totals for St. Cloud-Collegeville, Sherburne NWR, St. Paul (North), Two Harbors, Tamarac NWR, Virginia, Wabasha, Walker, Wild River, Wilmar, Winona, and Whitewater River plus species totals.

SPECIES	SCCLG	SHNWR	SPNES	SPNOR	THRRB	TMNWR	VIRGN	WABAS	WALKR	WILDR	WILMR	WINON	WWATR	TOTALS
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	27
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Red-bellied Woodpecker	23	23	74	33	0	9	-	32	8	60	27	67	19	1336
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Downy Woodpecker	39	52	209	210	54	21	7	100	14	140	78	110	41	4128
Hairy Woodpecker	14	20	85	77	31	17	17	30	11	51	21	59	7	1805
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Northern Flicker	4	-	8	6	-	1	-	2	-	2	5	1	3	141
Pileated Woodpecker	8	16	32	8	15	8	5	6	10	23	21	15	3	565
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Northern Shrike	1	1	3	1	-	-	4	-	1	1	2	2	2	102
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	173
Blue Jay	116	235	339	176	85	69	53	123	107	241	71	156	72	7580
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
American Crow	273	265	493	1222	122	22	101	259	27	219	214	460	219	15892
Common Raven	-	6	1	-	133	6	125	-	12	0	-	-	-	1524
Horned Lark	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	110	7	41	-	2617
Black-capped Chickadee	227	300	1133	872	891	257	447	224	263	452	311	345	89	23786
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	52	76
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	5	20	6	636	19	40	8	22	6	-	3	4	2515
White-breasted Nuthatch	42	86	251	241	12	74	12	80	36	181	99	134	29	4640
Brown Creeper	3	1	2	7	1	1	1	5	7	1	3	5	3	206
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	16
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	4	3	-	40
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
American Robin	66	137	902	821	55	0	-	55	-	218	270	71	25	7270
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
European Starling	324	78	233	1670	204	-	461	95	7	939	488	175	292	17207
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	3	-	373	-	79	-	-	-	-	1101
Cedar Waxwing	20	37	60	55	88	0	-	32	-	109	638	17	15	4171
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eastern Towhee	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
American Tree Sparrow	128	352	124	27	-	1	-	262	1	354	291	176	82	5838
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	30
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	39
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dark-eyed Junco	125	883	402	326	56	1	-	438	-	677	209	791	225	15392
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Lapland Longspur	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	12	-	1333
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	1	30	-	-	-	160	107	2	85	9981
Northern Cardinal	38	21	254	280	4	3	-	108	2	110	51	174	61	4059
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Black-headed Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	108	5	2	1244
Western Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Common Grackle	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	95
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	75	4	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1034
Purple Finch	28	7	61	-	143	40	-	8	4	68	44	34	9	1439
House Finch	26	19	112	178	9	-	0	13	1	73	101	93	23	2973
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	381	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1444
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Common Redpoll	-	2	27	-	19	28	18	2	15	5	1	-	-	1205
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pine Siskin	1	-	19	-	71	9	1	-	50	1	6	-	-	808
American Goldfinch	82	184	320	339	136	158	69	176	15	164	112	278	88	9504
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	4	-	310
House Sparrow	206	68	156	1769	28	39	-	538	7	223	210	612	277	19558
Amended Count	39	39	50	57	47	33	32	49	25	45	48	51	37	-
Amended Total	6,118	3,170	7,956	17,313	3,722	887	2,220	3,220	729	5,382	3,919	5,022	1,923	303,427

Table 6, concluded.

Birding by Hindsight

A Second Look at Second Looks (Part Two)

Kim R. Eckert



You might recall Part One of this installment in the Summer 2010 issue of *The Loon* — an attempt to correct, update, and clarify those erroneous, obsolete, and ambiguous statements which have appeared over the years in previous “Birding by Hindsight” essays. And it seems I’ve been wrong, behind the times, and vague more than I’d care to admit, so that not everything would fit in a single article.

The previous article made it through the 1990s. So, let’s see how much I need to clean up my act in the present millennium. (As in Part One, the issues and volume/page references of *The Loon* for the cited articles are included here.)

• **A Second Look at Sparrows** (Spring 2000 / 72:46–51)

The similarity of non-adult Swamp Sparrows to Lincoln’s Sparrows may have been mentioned in this article, but I neglected to comment on how some could easily be mistaken for American Tree Sparrows. In recent years, I’ve begun to notice some Swamps (even apparent adults) with an actual, well-defined smudge or spot in the center of the breast, which might naturally lead to misidentifications.

Erroneous American Tree Sparrow reports can result as well from other sparrows showing apparent breast spots which prove to actually be just a shadowy artifact of feathers in disarray. One recent example of this was a Chipping Sparrow lingering at a Bloomington feeder in November 2010. Its photos posted on MOU-net showed something that appeared to be a breast spot — but wasn’t — and led some to misidentify it. Disconcertingly, even a bird *bander* was one of those

misled by this phantom spot, even though other features on this bird were inconsistent with American Tree Sparrow.

Discussion of this spotlessly plumaged bird also included comments on its bill color, another point not mentioned in the sparrow article. Depending on the angle, the bill looked somewhat bi-colored and vaguely tree sparrow-like, but it was essentially pale overall and almost pinkish. Such color is normal for juvenile and immature Chippings (and Clay-colored), by the way, enough so to possibly mistake them for Field Sparrows.

• **A Second Look at MORC (Part 2)** (Spring 2001 / 73:48–53)

Years ago, your beloved MOU records committee (MOURC) may have had a slightly different name and acronym, but contrary to popular belief, MORC did not stand for Mean Old Rejection Committee. Indeed, as Shakespeare famously wrote, a records committee by any other name would smell as sweet — or something like that. Anyway, as this article discussed, some species more than others have a tendency to involve misidentifications: i.e., those with the longest history of unsuccessful documentations in MORC/MOURC’s files.

Gyr Falcon and Prairie Falcon were two of those birds presenting frequent ID difficulties, with Northern Goshawks named as most easily mistaken for Gyrs, while *richardsonii* Merlins, *tundrius* Peregrines, and even Northern Harriers were likely sources of incorrect Prairie Falcon reports. However, other culprits should have been included in the discussion, since large falcons sometimes escape from falconers, these raptors can be similar in appearance, and some of them are unfamiliar

Old World species or hybrids of uncertain parentage bred in captivity.

Perhaps the best example of such ID confusion was a bird at Park Point in Duluth in fall of 2007 initially thought to be a Gyrfalcon, except it looked a bit too small. It eventually proved to be an escaped falconer's bird and a hybrid, with Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) — a Eurasian raptor — involved in its ancestry.

• **A Second Look at Hindsight** (Winter 2001–02 / 73:240–242)

For a refreshing change, there were no real erroneous or nebulous statements in this nine-year-old installment about the accuracy of bird IDs made from memory. But it is mentioned here because some present-day readers may not have seen it then, and it's well worth rereading for those who did. Arguably, it addressed one of the most intriguing and significant issues ever discussed in this *Hindsight* series.

It was a review of the article "Under Suspicion," an 8 January 2001 piece in *The New Yorker* which was not about birds, but the criminal justice system. It discussed the inherent inaccuracies of trial testimonies, crime-scene eyewitness, choosing suspects from mug shots and line-ups, and that multiple witnesses and those with high confidence levels did not ensure accuracy. But the parallels with the bird identification process were remarkably striking and disturbing.

If you can access *The New Yorker* at the library or elsewhere, "Under Suspicion" is worth looking up. And the *Hindsight* article is readily available on the MBWbirds website — <http://www.mbwbirds.com/Hindsight.html>.

• **A Second Look at Field Notes (Part 3)** (Summer 2003 / 75:111–114)

One of my notebook entries involved some Great-tailed Grackles studied in Rock County in May 2003 which appeared disturbingly dark-eyed, thus suggesting Boat-tailed Grackles. At the time I was unsure what was going on — I knew that grackles can have dark eyes as juveniles, but this wasn't late summer or fall. But in case you missed it, the *Hindsight* article on blackbirds six years later (*The Loon* 81:43–47) solved the mystery. As mentioned in *The Sibley Guide to Birds*, while juvenile Great-taileds are normally pale-eyed

by fall, some can show dark eyes through the following spring.

• **A Second Look at Splitting** (Fall 2004 / 76:162–165)

The subject here was species on the current and potential Minnesota list which the *Sibley* guide shows with more than one distinct population, and thus would seem possible candidates for splitting. But sometimes change takes time. Six years later, only one of the 68 birds listed has been split so far: Pacific Wren and Winter Wren. Actually, however, there was another potential split which is now a reality: Mexican Whip-poor-will and Eastern Whip-poor-will. I had been well aware of this but had simply overlooked it, even though it's covered in *Sibley*. (I should have taken more than a second look — maybe 69 of them — before compiling that list.)

• **A Third Look at the Last Ten Years** (Spring 2005 / 77:41–44)

In my comments updating the *Hindsight* piece on sparrows from 2000, I mentioned the recent discovery of an apparent Saltmarsh Sparrow specimen record which seemed to be from Minnesota. It turns out, though, that the range maps and Minnesota checklist didn't need an overhaul after all. Indeed, while this sparrow was correctly identified, a second look later revealed the specimen was mislabeled and actually collected in another state. (But think of the fun we could have had combing the marshes around Salt Lake in Lac qui Parle County looking for them!)

• **A Second Look at Grouse** (Fall 2005 / 77:175–180)

The section on Greater Prairie-Chickens mentioned that "until recently" a small remnant population existed in a limited area of Cass, Hubbard, and Wadena counties. While it's true they seem to have died out in Cass and Hubbard, some were still persisting in Wadena County as of April 2010 at the Burgen Lake Wildlife Management Area lek along County Road 18.

Incidentally, do you know folks who are members of both the Minnesota Prairie Chicken Society and Pheasants Forever? They may need to reevaluate their priorities. There's evidence that Ring-necked Pheasants

(an introduced *non-native* species, by the way) can negatively impact prairie-chickens by laying eggs in their nests. Pheasants Forever's efforts to conserve grasslands habitat should be applauded, but to encourage increasing pheasant populations where prairie-chickens occur is a mission of dubious merit.

• **A Second Look at Meadowlarks** (Summer 2006 / 78:111–114)

A bit of clarification in the wording might be helpful in the opening paragraphs of the Range and Season section:

As meadowlark names suggest, there are some places in Minnesota during the breeding season where you're pretty safe assigning an ID to a meadowlark based on range alone. With a few isolated exceptions, the Eastern Meadowlark is essentially absent in summer west of a north-south line drawn from Warroad to Fairmont, so any meadowlark farther west should be a Western.

There's no place, however, where you can make a similar assumption about the Eastern Meadowlark from the map alone, since Westerns breed throughout Minnesota except in Lake and Cook counties, where (except on rare occasions) neither meadowlark normally summers.

That line from Warroad to Fairmont should not be interpreted as a straight and impermeable barrier keeping all Eastern Meadowlarks on the right side of the map. There are places in Clearwater and eastern Becker counties, along the Minnesota River west to the Redwood Falls area, near Windom, and perhaps elsewhere where there have been recent, credible sightings — and listenings — of Easterns in summer.

And in northeastern Minnesota, Western Meadowlarks casually (perhaps rarely) summer in Lake County, but Cook County records then are practically non-existent. Summering Eastern Meadowlarks in Cook County are similarly scarce, while in Lake County they are rare (or at best locally uncommon) most years. In any event, summer records in these counties are so infrequent that no assumptions can be made about the ID of any meadowlark that fails to speak up.

• **A Third Look at Swans** (Winter 2006–07 / 78:227–231)

Okay, I admit it. This article with its swan photos was guilty of doing exactly what I had been so critical of in the previous *Hindsight* installment, “A Second Look at Photographs” (**The Loon** 78:172–175):

Over the years I have repeatedly found books and journal articles on bird ID with too many photo captions or text references which are inconsistent with the printed image.

Despite my whining, I included the photo labeled as Figure 4 whose caption advised you to consider the nostril position in deciding on this swan's identity. No nostril is visible, of course, on the printed page, even though you can see it in the original image. If it's any consolation, though, at least the nostril position of another swan shown in Figure 5 is visible, just as the caption calls your attention to.

(So, is this the level that birders have sunk to? There's this large, spectacular swan in front of you, and all you're trying to do is see its nostrils! Sounds like something you'd only do with something like a lowly starling.)

• **A Second Look at Jaegers** (Summer 2007 / 79:111–115)

After this article opened with telling examples of accomplished birders failing to cope with some difficult jaeger IDs, it went on to say:

Clearly, when it comes to jaegers, even those with lots of experience are often befuddled. So what chance do we have in Minnesota, where jaegers typically appear only as occasional September specks on the Lake Superior horizon? None of us can claim to be experts, especially when it comes to non-adult jaegers, and all of us need to exercise extreme caution when reporting anything above the “jaeger; sp.” level.

Three years later, some excellent jaeger-watching opportunities in the fall of 2010 in Duluth-Superior occurred, primarily at Wisconsin Point. But confusion still persisted — and not just with the issue of jaeger ID, but also with where they were in the first place. (Some internet postings and photo captions suggested that birds were on the Minnesota side of the state line, even though they were only sighted in Wisconsin.) But once the geography was straightened out, the identity of some of the jaegers was not.

Most of the difficulty seemed to involve this one juvenile jaeger, which many saw and called a Pomarine. Point-blank photos, however, revealed it to be a Parasitic. To his credit, one of those initially in the Pomarine camp took a second look at his photos (see <http://gallery.me.com/sparkystensaas#100743>), had some second thoughts, and sent them on to Klaus Malling Olsen, author of *Skuas and Jaegers of the World*. Sure enough, Olsen confirmed it as a Parasitic, listing the following features visible in the photos to support that ID:

- The relatively small head and slender bill;
- Overall size smaller than Ring-billed Gull (Pomarine would look about equal in size to the gull);
- The overall shape with a slender body and rather narrow “arm” — i.e., inner half of wing (Pomarine more powerful with fuller body, in which center of gravity often lies at hindbelly, and broader base of the arm);
- Central pairs of tail feathers are slightly rounded, but too narrow to fit Pomarine;
- A dark cap with paler nape (in juvenile Pomarine, the head/neck looks more uniform with less tendency to show a pale nape);
- Inconspicuous pale mottling on the rump (not the distinct barring of Pomarine, which looks similar to American Herring Gull).

Note again that several birders had called it a Pomarine, but, as that “Under Suspicion” article pointed out: “Having multiple witnesses did not ensure accurate identifications.” It’s just too easy and natural for birders to flock to the scene of a reported rarity (which may have been in error), make an ID based solely on what they expect to see, and perhaps perpetuate the confusion. Again, the credibility of a sighting is not necessarily enhanced by lots of observers being involved.

• A Second Look at Hybrids and Escapes (Fall 2007 / 79:177–182)

In the last three years, some more confirmed or presumed examples of the hybrid combinations on this list have been noted and documented in Minnesota: e.g., Snow X Ross’s goose, Common Goldeneye X Hood-

ed Merganser, Western X Clark’s grebe, an escaped hybrid falcon (mentioned above), Herring X Glaucous gull (and possibly other combinations in Duluth), Spotted X Eastern towhee, and Bullock’s X Baltimore oriole.

In addition, adding to the two presumed hybrid Western X Eastern wood-pewee records cited from Roseau and Jackson counties, I was involved in two other unresolved sightings. First, a group of five wood-pewees was found in Norman County in June 2009 which included one or two of them giving Western-like (or hybrid) vocalizations — see *The Loon* 82:6. And there was a frustratingly silent wood-pewee with a mostly dark lower mandible, photographed in September 2010 in Polk County, showing characteristics suggestive of a Western, or at least a hybrid, but it stubbornly refused to say anything.

• A Fourth Look at the Internet (Summer 2009 / 81:100–105)

A sobering and cautionary tale was presented about several acknowledged bird ID experts failing to correctly identify a rather straightforward Semipalmated Sandpiper shown in photos on the *Frontiers of Field Identification* listservice. Well, it seems the collective knowledge of the now-alleged experts (note I don’t call them “acknowledged” any more) had not improved as of last summer when it comes to shorebirds.

If you look at the August 2010 *Frontiers* archives (<http://listserv.arizona.edu/archives/birdwg01.html>), you’ll see that a basic-plumaged Sanderling — another familiar and widespread shorebird — managed to confound some of these same experts. Finally, someone dismayed by all the misconceptions being posted, wrote:

I remain unconvinced about such arguments like

Sanderlings do not feed joint-deep in water

Sanderlings do not submerge their heads

Sanderlings do not have long primary projection

Sanderlings do not have long tibia

I have already given links to photographs that refute all this. As for bill shape: Dave writes that the bill looks too heavy for Sanderling, while Kevin thought it was too thin — so which one is it?

It was disconcerting enough to read that

so many were unfamiliar with Sanderling feeding behavior, primary projection, leg length, and bill shape, and that photographs contrary to their beliefs were apparently disregarded. But the confusion continued with other *Frontiers* shorebird discussions in just that single month as it became evident that Western, White-rumped, Baird's, and even another Semipalmated Sandpiper presented additional difficulties among those who should know better.

The point here is that it's understandable if we mere mortals struggle with identifying shorebirds when the experts are doing the same. Granted, the likes of sparrows, raptors, meadowlarks, swans, jaegers, flycatchers, and others present plenty of ID challenges, but it's now clear that shorebirds can be every bit as daunting.

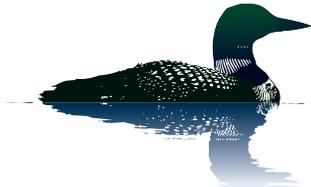
* * *

You might also recall I commented in Part One that feedback from "Birding by Hindsight" readers has been relatively rare over the years. But I do especially remember at least one review from a reader. It was a message a few years back from Muriel in Illinois who wanted to say how she "laughed and chuckled all the way through" one of my pieces about dowitchers. Amazingly, someone actually related to my sense of humor. By the way, Muriel added that she was 84, so perhaps that age group represents *Hindsight's* ideal demographic.

So here's to Muriel — I'll bet she's still going strong and, unlike some much younger readers, wouldn't mind a bit if I kidded her about, say, birds with ivory bills or occupants of ivory towers.

1921 West Kent Road, Duluth, MN 55812.

Notes of Interest



BARRED OWL RECOVERY: A LONGEVITY RECORD — On 24 May 1986, Geoffrey Rog-



ers, a bird-banding friend from England, and I were walking in the Faribault Regional Center at Sand Cliff (now River Bend Nature Center) in Rice County, looking for birds. We came upon a tree with a large hole in it and a Barred Owl flew out. I climbed the tree and found three nestling Barred Owls. I brought them down, we banded them, and we returned them to the nest cavity. Little did we think we would ever hear of them again.

On 15 September 2010, Todd Rost, a member of the Faribault Fire Department, e-mailed me saying that earlier in the spring, he had been searching the Cannon River for a drowning victim when he found a dead bird in the river which had been tangled in a fishing line. There was a band on one of the bird's legs: band number 0667-95412 (Figure 1). He sent this band number to the USGS Bird Banding Laboratory



Figure 1.

at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland and received a Certificate of Appreciation. It indicated that the bird was a Barred Owl and the bander was Rev. Forest V. Strnad. The Barred Owl had been recovered just six miles north of where I had banded it more than twenty-four years earlier. "When we compared the data for this encounter report to the banding data and other recovery data for the same species, we found that the age of this bird is unusual." I was later informed that this Barred Owl was a new longevity record by almost six years.

As the bander of the owl, I inquired why I had not received an acknowledgment of the recovery. I heard from Jo Anna Lutmerding, Biologist / Encounter Data Manager of the Bird Banding Laboratory. I hadn't received notification because I had moved, but neglected to inform them of my change of address. **Rev. Forest V. Strnad, 715 Central Avenue N., #202, Faribault, MN, 55021.**

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY — During the 19 December 2009



Duluth Christmas Bird Count (CBC), I briefly saw a Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) that had been reported by Pat and John Thomas' in their backyard in the 6200 block of East Superior

Street, Duluth, St. Louis County. Apparently an immature male, this bird was first identified by the homeowners on the 18th, and was present through 7 January 2010.

The following day, Mike Hendrickson and I returned to the Thomas' yard and saw the bird again for about 20 seconds in the late morning. This time, it flew into the yard from behind the garage and perched in a bare deciduous tree, so our views were relatively unobstructed but disappointing in terms of duration. It did not vocalize and inexplicably flew back behind the garage without visiting the feeders. Fortunately, the homeowners had obtained and submitted four dozen images documenting this Casual species, which represents a first for St. Louis County and the Duluth CBC. The identification of this species not only requires elimination of Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*P. ludovicianus*), but hybrids between *ludovicianus* and *melanocephalus* must also be considered.

The following description is based on field notes taken immediately after my observations on the 19th and 20th. Its back, rump, and tail were not seen on the 19th, and its under tail-coverts were not seen either date. Its bill was large as expected, and shaped like that of a grosbeak. More importantly, its bill was bicolored — grayish on the upper mandible and dull pink on the lower mandible. Its irides were dark and its legs were pinkish. Its supercilium showed buff tones (typically stark white on Rose-breasted Grosbeak) and its facial patch was dark brown (typically blackish on Rose-breasted Grosbeak); this produced less facial contrast than would be expected if the bird were a female-plumaged Rose-breasted. Its nape showed the same color — burnt sienna — as its breast and flanks. Its back was streaked brown and black, and its mostly dark brown wings showed two thin whitish wingbars. Its rump was brownish and unstreaked, and its tail was blackish. Its underparts were well seen both days, although only a portion of its breast and belly was visible on the 19th when it was hidden in the cedars. There was no streaking across the breast or along the breast-sides. The breast color gradually faded to become whitish on its belly. I never saw it fly or preen, and was thus unable to see its wing linings. **Peder H. Svingen, 2602 East 4th Street, Duluth, MN 55812.**



Black-headed Grosbeak, 19 December 2009, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Pat and John Thomas.

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The purpose of the MOU is the promotion of a broad program of conservation and natural history study, primarily in the field of ornithology.

To achieve this objective, the Union urges and promotes interest in field studies and observation of birds by individual members and affiliated bird clubs. We publish a quarterly journal, *The Loon*, and a newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*; we conduct



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printed on recycled paper

The Loon

WINTER 2010
VOLUME 82 – NUMBER 4



Journal of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

J. F. Bell Museum of Natural History
University of Minnesota
10 Church Street Southeast
Minneapolis, MN 55455-0145

The Loon, Minnesota's journal of birds, is published four times each year by the MOU, the statewide bird organization. All members receive this publication and also our newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*.

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Foreign subscriptions \$US35

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Apparent Hybrid Common Goldeneye X Barrow's Goldeneye in Minnesota

With a Summary of North American Records

James P. Mattsson and Peder H. Svingen

The first Minnesota report of a probable hybrid Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) X Barrow's Goldeneye (*B. islandica*) was an adult male studied by Mattsson and others at Point Douglas, Washington County, 1 January 2008 (*The Loon* 80:134). Note that the photo on p. 133 of this issue shows an adult male Barrow's Goldeneye that the photographer and the authors believe is incorrectly labeled as the hybrid. Mattsson's field notes state, "Adult. Around Noon. Sunny, cold, ~15° F. Looking north about 200 m. Intermediate between both species of goldeneye. Facial disc an elongated oval narrowing slightly near top, not pointed as in Barrow's. White scap bars wider and longer than Barrow's, with less black surrounding them, and nearly reached flanks. Shoulder spur present, but less extensive than Barrow's. Head shape like Common mostly, with peak above eye. Occasionally peak forward of eye and nape became elongated and sloping as in Barrow's." Mattsson made a field sketch, but was unable to photograph the bird.

On 2 February 2010, Svingen discovered and photographed an adult male goldeneye at Canal Park, Duluth, that showed characteristics of both species (Fig. 1). Like the Washington County bird, its head shape and facial crescent appeared to be intermediate between *clangula* and *islandica*. Its head looked more triangular-shaped than a typical Barrow's, but at the same time it lacked this species' forecrown peak and steep forehead. The shape of its white facial mark was also intermediate between *clangula*'s oval and *islandica*'s crescent. Its white facial mark was wider and rounder at the base than would be expected on adult male *islandica*, while the superior extension of this marking was

less pointed and shorter than would be expected for *islandica*. The facial crescent of Barrow's Goldeneye normally extends like the tip of a scimitar to a point above eye level (Madge and Burn 1988, Mullarney *et al.* 1999).

The Duluth bird showed extensive white in its scapulars, which is more characteristic of *clangula*. The scapulars of adult male *islandica* are mostly black except for a row of white rhomboidal "windows" (Tobish 1986, Mullarney *et al.* 1999). The Duluth bird also lacked *islandica*'s black shoulder spur (colloquially referred to as a "black boa"). Bill characteristics may be difficult to judge in the field. The bill of Barrow's Goldeneye is typically more "stout," *i.e.*, shorter and deeper at the base, compared to the bill of Common Goldeneye. Images of this bird at <http://www.flickr.com/photos/cochon/sets/7215762339120658/> suggest that the apparent hybrid's bill is slightly shorter and wider at the base compared to the adjacent Common Goldeneye's bill, while its bill shape is probably more like *clangula* than *islandica*. Views of the extended wing revealed a white speculum with greater and median wing coverts separated by narrow black lines like *islandica*, but showing a narrower black leading edge like *clangula*.

North American Records

Unsurprising in light of their respective breeding and wintering ranges (Godfrey 1986, Savard 1996, Eadie *et al.* 2000, Robert *et al.* 2000), the first reports of apparent hybrid Common Goldeneye X Barrow's Goldeneyes were from coastal North America (Snyder 1953, Jackson 1959) and Iceland (Bengston 1972, Fjeldså 1973). Martin and Di Labio (1994b) reviewed 17 records through



Figure 1. Common Goldeneye X Barrow's Goldeneye at Canal Park, Duluth, 2 February 2010. Digital image by Peder H. Svingen.

1992 and found that 13 of these referred to males in alternate plumage. Female and immature hybrids may be overlooked due to their less distinctive plumage (Martin and Di Labio 1994a, Sibley 1994). The first female hybrids were identified by Fjeldså (1973) using bill measurements obtained from specimens.

We reviewed regional reports in *North American Birds* and its predecessors, and also queried the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN), the Searchable Ornithological Research Archive (SORA), and the National Birding Hotline Cooperative list archive, for reports of Common Goldeneye X Barrow's Goldeneye in North America. We found more than 100 reports of this hybrid from 29 states and provinces through Spring 2010. Some included age and sex data, and some were documented by written details or pho-

tos, but many lacked this information. Data from AKN and SORA were used if there were discrepancies in dates or locations derived from other sources. A complete list of the records we found is available from the authors on request.

In western North America, there are specimens of Common Goldeneye X Barrow's Goldeneye hybrids from British Columbia (Snyder 1953, Jackson 1959), and photo or sight records from Alaska, Yukon, Washington, and California. In eastern North America, there are specimens from New Brunswick (Snyder 1953) and Ontario (Beardslee and Mitchell 1965), and photo or sight records from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. Away from coastal North America, hybrids have been reported from

Alberta (Strathmore and Calgary), Saskatchewan (Last Mountain Lake), Utah (Quail Creek Reservoir), Arizona (Bill Williams N.W.R. and Parker Dam), Colorado (Catamount Lake and John Martin Reservoir), Nebraska (Lincoln County), Kansas (Wyandotte County Lake), Oklahoma (Canton Lake), Wisconsin (Ashland), Ohio (Avon Lake), Ontario (Niagara River, Peterborough, Cornwall, Rideau River, Ottawa River, Hamilton, and Toronto), Québec (Îles-des-Soeurs, Aylmer, and Baie Comeau), Pennsylvania (Allegheny River), and Vermont (Lake Champlain).

Apart from a recent record of an apparent Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) X Barrow's Goldeneye photographed in Oakland, California (Morgan 2005), Common Goldeneye is the only species known to hybridize with Barrow's Goldeneye in the wild (Eadie *et al.* 2000, McCarthy 2006). It should be noted that Barrow's may be involved in reports of Hooded Merganser X goldeneye sp. In contrast, Common Goldeneye has hybridized with Bufflehead (*B. albeola*), Hooded Merganser, Smew (*Mergellus albellus*), Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*), and Greater Scaup (*A. marila*) in the wild, and with many other species in captivity (Gray 1958, Palmer 1976, McCarthy 2006).

Apparent Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser hybrids have been reported several times in Minnesota (Janssen 1980, Millard 1994, K. Bardon, *in lit.*), including one found by Bardon at Canal Park 10 January 2010, that was seen tête-à-tête with the hybrid Common Goldeneye X Barrow's Goldeneye! Winter site fidelity has been reported among the *Bucephala* (Limpert 1980, Savard 1985). Svingen and Bardon found and photographed another apparent hybrid drake Common Goldeneye X Barrow's Goldeneye at Duluth 27 November 2010. It showed an intermediate head and bill shape, a scapular pattern more like *clangula*, and lacked *islandica*'s dark shoulder spur. Its Barrow's-like loreal spot was pointed superiorly and extended above the level of the eye. Bardon also noted its consistent purplish head sheen in contrast to the Common Goldeneyes' greenish head sheen and photographed its wing pattern in flight.

Why Study Hybrids?

McCarthy (2006) emphasizes the basic relevance of hybridization in biology as it pertains to taxonomy, conservation, evolution of natural populations, and birding. He points out the need for good documentation as some hybrid pairings, while known to professionals, are not attested to by published papers. The advent of the internet, with its myriad of bird-related sites replete with reports, discussions, and digital photos has greatly broadened birders' awareness and knowledge of potential hybrids. Though not "countable," hybrids are no less fascinating (and challenging!) and provide insight into the biological interrelationships of species where their populations overlap geographically. For example, the population explosion in recent times of Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) and Ross's Goose (*C. rossii*) has resulted in increased frequency of hybridization. Extralimital and unseasonable reports of "pure" Ross's are more closely scrutinized and careful examination may reveal that these individuals are actually hybrids. As with most species pairings, first generation (F1) hybrid Snow Goose X Ross's Goose offspring tend to be rather neatly intermediate in appearance, whereas subsequent backcrosses (F2 or greater) by these F1 birds tend to produce very confusing individuals. In the case of the goldeneyes, male alternate-plumaged hybrids are most often misidentified as Barrow's Goldeneyes due to the crescent-shaped facial patches and black-bordered scapulars (Martin and Di Labio 1994a). Females and first-year hybrids of both sexes presently are very difficult at best to identify in the field, and backcrosses may be impossible to identify in the absence of a specimen for genetic analyses.

By improving their identification skills and reporting hybrids, birders can contribute greatly to our understanding of these complex interrelationships (Sibley 1994). This article attempts to provide documentation for a hybrid pairing that is rarely encountered in the mid-continent of North America. We encourage birders to be more diligent, not only by carefully examining flocks of goldeneye and other waterfowl, but also by critically scrutinizing each individual encountered in

the field, irrespective of its taxon.

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A Large Flock of American White Pelicans at the Head of Lake Pepin in 2009

Arnie Fredrickson

American White Pelicans — hereafter simply “pelicans” — have been reported more frequently along the North Shore of Lake Superior and in southeastern Minnesota within the past 20 or so years. Individuals, small groups, and in some cases, flocks of hundreds of birds are seen on many of the state’s lakes. The Seasonal Report for summer 2008 states that pelicans occurred in 17 north and 35 south counties (Kessen et al. 2009). Many of these sightings are certainly of foraging parties of pelicans from the nesting colonies that occur in 11 of Minnesota’s counties (Wires et al. 2006) but there are flocks of pelicans that are not from such colonies, too. These are very likely young birds that have not yet started to breed, a life cycle event that occurs with most pelicans when they are three years old (Johnsgard 1993). It can be difficult to tell a flock of foraging breeding pelicans from a flock of foraging non-breeding pelicans but in the course of my duties as volunteer Trumpeter Swan monitor for the Three Rivers Park District and in travels in the southern part of the state, I believe I have a found quite a number of places where non-breeding pelicans spend the summer. One of these is at the head of Lake Pepin. The Lake Pepin flock is unusual because it is huge and for this reason I think birders will be interested in reading my observations of it and seeing some photos of the big flock.

Initial Observations

On the evening of 23 July 2009 as I was approaching Maiden Rock, Wisconsin, on my way back to Minneapolis, I saw a long line of several hundred pelicans loafing on a slightly submerged sandbar in Lake Pepin just downstream from the mouth of the Rush River. I had seen a flock like that feeding near this place the previous October, so I was pretty sure that the birds must roost around there. To find out where, I made arrangements with Rob Seifert who runs Seifert Skyways at the

Red Wing Airport to fly me over the head of Lake Pepin.

We took off just before 7:00 P.M. on 29 July. We flew southeast from the airport and almost at once we saw the pelicans on islands and exposed sandbars or in shallow water less than two and half miles southeast of the east end of the runway. There was an enormous flock of them on a barren sandbar that had formed downstream from a large, fallen dead tree (Figure 1) but there were smaller flocks at other places nearby, too. There were many small whitish birds that were surely gulls but I saw no Double-crested Cormorants, which was somewhat surprising.

This first flight was short and I wanted to do a longer flight under better light conditions so I made a date to fly at 9:00 A.M. on 31 July. The 31 July flight gave me a clear picture of where the pelicans roosted at the head of Lake Pepin. The Mississippi divides into two channels upstream from Red Wing. The main channel comes into Lake Pepin above Wacouta Beach in Minnesota and the Wisconsin channel comes into the lake opposite Bay City, Wisconsin. These features are shown in Figure 2, which looks downstream (roughly east) over the head of Lake Pepin.

The principal roosting areas were at the mouth of the Wisconsin Channel, near Fisherman’s Point; they are the white areas near the center of Figure 2. The water flowing through the channel slows down and drops its load of sediment when it enters the deep water of the lake, and islands and sandbars like the one shown in Figure 1 form there; the bars and the barren shores of islands make almost perfect pelican roosts and loafing places. There are also some sandbars at a secondary mouth of the Main Channel, and pelicans were roosting there, too. Downstream and just west of Maiden Rock, the Rush River enters Lake Pepin between two long, narrow sandbars. Large numbers of pelicans — hundreds, for sure — and gulls were on both bars when



Figure 1. Roosting American White Pelicans at the mouth of the Wisconsin channel of Lake Pepin, 29 July 2009.

we flew over. Again, I saw no cormorants. We also saw small flocks of pelicans as we flew downriver past Wabasha, Winona, and La Crosse to Lansing and a bit beyond. There were a few pelicans on the Weaver Marshes, at the northwest end of Lake Onalaska north of La Crosse, on Pool 8 near Brownsville, Minnesota, and on Lake Winneshiek just south of Lansing, Iowa. But the big flock of pelicans was at the head of Lake Pepin.

Subsequent Ground and Aerial Observations

I made additional flights over the head of Lake Pepin in August and September. There was a big rain — up to five inches — in the Red Wing area on 13 August and when we flew from Red Wing Airport the next morning Rob Seifert told me that the level of Lake Pepin had risen some. There was still a big flock of pelicans on the sandbar behind the dead tree but most of them now had wet feet and they were jammed together like sardines in a can. The pelicans' and gulls' roosting places on the sandbars at the mouth of the Rush River had been commandeered by campers who had come in a boat and pitched a tent there.

Some of the pelicans were on the submerged sandbar downstream from the river's mouth, but I think many of them had gone up to the roosts at the mouth of the Wisconsin Channel.

The closest place on the shore to the pelican roosts is the city campground at Bay City, Wisconsin. Even here, the roosts are about a mile away. I went to the campground to observe the pelicans on 19 August and again on 8 September. The flights that I'd made prior to these visits to the campground had all been in the morning or evening and consequently, I'd seen little flying and feeding activity by the pelicans, but the visits to the campground were made in the middle of the day and I saw lots of both kinds of activity.

August 19th was a cloudy day, with alternating periods of light drizzle and heavier showers. I had seen a small flock of pelicans as well as some egrets, ducks, and a heron feeding on Mud Lake — the lake crossed by U.S. Highway 63 north of Red Wing — that day and when I got to the Bay City campground I saw long lines of pelicans flying low over the water downriver toward the roosts. A shower of rain eventually blotted out my view of them. It was only about 2:30 P.M. and



Figure 2. View of the head of Lake Pepin, 17 August 2009, looking north. The Wisconsin channel enters the picture at bottom center and curves to the right. The backwater to the left of this is Catharine Pass. The main channel enters from the far right. The Bay City campground is behind the line of trees at the left center of the picture.

I thought maybe the showers had caused the pelicans to quit feeding for the day and go back to their roosts.

September 8th was better. It was mostly cloudless but again there was a good wind blowing up the river. I got to the Bay City campground at noon and saw pelicans flying and fishing. Eventually, a huge flock of them came southwest along the shore of the campground. More pelicans flew in to join them and the huge feeding flock passed right in front of me. I was amazed by the sight; I'd seen pelicans fishing many times before and at many places but I'd never seen such numbers doing it. I was told by someone else who was watching this that the flock had done the same thing a few days earlier. I changed my mind about the rain driving the pelicans back to their roost on 19 August; I now thought this flying around of the big flock was part of their normal daily routine.

That conclusion led me to think that if I flew over the head of the lake around midday I'd have a chance of seeing from the air what I'd seen from the ground. Accordingly, I made

arrangements for Rob Seifert to fly me from Red Wing Airport at noon on 18 September. What we saw was much more than what I'd hoped to see.

Amazing Sights

We had hardly cleared the runway on 18 September when we saw a monstrously big flock of pelicans in transit. They'd been fishing near the southwest shore of what is called Catharine Pass just west of the Bay City Campground. They were flying northeast low over the water toward the bay that's on the north side of Catharine Pass. When we first saw them, many of the birds were still on the water near the southwest shore and only a few were on the water of the bay to the north. The rest were flying in many long lines that sometimes met and crossed and reminded me of a dilapidated spider's web. The lead pelicans had come down on the water and formed a long, ragged line that stretched most of the way across the bay at the north end of Catharine Pass. The line moved north, evidently driving fish into a cul de sac. More



Figure 3. American White Pelican flock driving fish into a cul-de-sac.

pelicans, many, many more of them, came flying north low over the water to join the birds already on it.

About one minute after we'd first seen them, almost all of the pelicans were down on the water in that ragged line on the bay north of Catharine Pass. I wanted to see if there were any pelicans left on the roosts so I had Rob fly east over them. The lake level had fallen since the mid-August rain and the sandbar behind the stuck dead tree was well above water again. There were some gulls down there but only a very small flock of pelicans. We came back upriver to see if there were pelicans west of the flock in Catharine Pass. When we flew over those birds, their line was advancing, not regularly but in a series of spearheads, with a few scouts flying low ahead of it and quite a few stragglers behind (Figure 3).

We flew upstream past Red Wing but saw no pelicans on the small lakes and backwaters there. Evidently, the whole or nearly the whole flock was fishing in Catharine Pass so we came back toward it. When we got back we saw that the flock had turned and was moving south along the east shore of the bay. It quickly became evident that it was going to make a nearly 180° turn and go northeast along the shore of the Bay City campground. I was in a big hurry to get down there so I

had Rob return to the airport and I rushed to the Bay City campground. I got there in time to see the pelicans swimming past the campground.

Now I got to see from nearby on the ground what we'd just seen from the air. When I first got to the campground the pelicans were on the water swimming northeast parallel to the shore of the campground in lines hundreds of yards long. They weren't dipping their bills, but were just swimming. Soon, however, fish were found by some of the lead birds and when they began to dip their bills, the birds farther back saw it and took off and flew forward to join the feeding frenzy. The mass moved slowly along the shore and eventually disappeared around the clump of trees that mark the small delta of Isabelle Creek east of Bay City.

I sent some of the pictures I took this day to Carroll Henderson of the Minnesota DNR and he remarked, "I wonder if that is the kind of scene that would have occurred in 'pre-settlement' Minnesota?" (Henderson, personal communication 2009).

Observations at the End of the Season

I continued my observations of the Upper Mississippi River pelicans with ground observations and more flights through October and November and on into December. The peli-

can flock at the head of Lake Pepin remained there in large numbers until at least 19 October. During the first part of October I noticed that there were sometimes quite a few of them as well as gulls on Sand Point in Frontenac State Park. Sand Point is a long, narrow sand spit protruding out into the north-south dog leg of Lake Pepin opposite the Maiden Rock bluffs and it should be an ideal roost for pelicans and gulls; if they roost at its end any predator approaching from land would have no cover for a hundred yards or so. I hadn't seen pelicans there during my summer visits but no doubt that was because the place is a popular attraction for boaters and hikers during the tourist season.

I saw many gulls but very few or no pelicans at the head of Lake Pepin after 19 October, but I did begin to see them east of Goose Island County Park south of La Crosse, Wisconsin, on Pool 8 of the Mississippi just north of Stoddard, Wisconsin, and on one of the new islands that have been built in Pool 8 southeast of Brownsville, Minnesota. The pelicans roosted on the new island and they fished quite often east of Goose Island County Park and north of Stoddard between Eagle Island and the Wisconsin shore. Both 28 October and 5 November were banner days when I saw a big flock of pelicans fishing on the water behind Eagle Island and off the east end of Goose Island County Park respectively. At the latter place, the pelicans had the company of several species of puddle ducks, Canada geese, and Tundra Swans.

Pelican numbers at these places dropped off after the big day on 5 November. I saw lots of Tundra Swans but only a few pelicans during a 8 November flight and on 17 November there were no pelicans north of Stoddard or on the water east of Goose Island County Park although I did see a few on Beier's Lake in that park and on the new island in Pool 8. On 1 December, freezing had not yet occurred and the pelican situation was the same as it had been two weeks earlier. My last visit of the season was on 7-8 December. Lake Pepin had started to ice over beginning at its head but there were still some gulls there. Ice had started to form on Pool 8 but there were still many Tundra Swans, Canada geese, and ducks there. However, the pelicans were gone.

There is some evidence that the Lake Pepin flock went south between 19 and 28 October, probably after the period of clouds and rain that ended with four inches of snow falling in the Red Wing area on 23 October, and that the pelicans that I saw near Goose Island County Park and Pool 8 at the end of the season were from a different, smaller flock of birds. The evidence is based on plumage. Some birds of the Lake Pepin flock had dark gray feathers on their heads and some had brownish wing coverts and their plumage seemed to fit the description of what Johnsgard (1993) calls the plumage of the juvenile-immature transition. The birds that I saw at the end of the season had only white feathers on their heads. The brownish wing coverts of some of these birds shows that they, too, were immature birds, but whether they were older or younger than the birds of the Lake Pepin flock is not clear to me.

Size, Status, and History of the 2009 Lake Pepin Pelican Flock

The size of the Lake Pepin flock in late July can be estimated. I made a 13 x 19 inch print of a picture like Figure 1, but taken on 31 July. I stuck a pin through each bird on the print when it was counted. The count was 3,751 birds but when birds are as closely packed as they were I'm sure I counted two birds as one and one bird as two many times. These errors tend to cancel each other so the count given may be fairly close to the true number of birds. As mentioned above, there were other roosts near this biggest one, and I'm certain that there were more than 250 birds on these so it's safe to say that the size of the Lake Pepin flock at the end of July was at least 4,000 birds.

As for the status of the flock, it's certain that it was not a nesting colony. Chicks would have been evident on such photos as Figure 1 had they been present but I didn't see a single one on any photo. Neither was there any evidence of nests on the sandbars and low islands in the lake where the pelicans roost. These places would be unsuitable for nests in any case because of the frequent and unpredictable changes in water level that occur.

That the flock was a conglomeration of foraging parties coming and going from pelican nesting colonies can also be ruled out be-

cause there was no evidence of small flocks making other than short foraging flights up and down the river from the head of Lake Pepin and also because of the flock's distance from nesting colonies. The one that's closest to Lake Pepin is on Minnesota Lake in Faribault County (Wires et al., 2006), 88 miles southwest of Pepin. Breeding pelicans do make foraging flights that long and longer (Johnsgard, (1993), but almost certainly only if it's necessary, and there was no necessity in this case. There are many lakes where pelicans can find fish, especially to the north but also to the southeast of Minnesota Lake, much closer to it than the head of Lake Pepin, and there are no lakes closer than Lake Pepin to attract foraging birds from Minnesota Lake once they pass over the eastern moraine of the Des Moines lobe of the Wisconsin glaciation (Wright, 1972). There are two other pelican nesting colonies not much farther away from Lake Pepin than the Minnesota Lake colony and the same considerations apply to them.

That leaves two possibilities for the status of the Lake Pepin flock. The first is that it was a flock of adults and perhaps fledged chicks of the season that had left nesting colonies and congregated at Lake Pepin where abundant forage such as gizzard shad was available. Such congregations occurred not long ago on the Saylorville Reservoir of the Des Moines River just north of Des Moines, Iowa. Silting of the reservoir has reduced the amount of forage for the birds so only a few of them come there now but only a few years ago upwards of 10,000 of them used to show up in late August and early September (George 2009). I can't rule out this status for the Lake Pepin flock with certainty but I think it unlikely because the timing is awfully tight. In the latitude of southern Minnesota fledging of pelican chicks is spread out over quite a time span but it's generally complete by mid-August and most of the birds have left the nesting colonies by early September (J. Wollenberg, personal communication 2010). In 2009, I saw the Lake Pepin flock for the first time on 29 July. How long it had been there is uncertain. Rob Seifert thought it may have been there for a month or two at that time but he wasn't certain. Local resident Jeff Hartman said the pelicans came "at midsummer." If the

flock had shown up in early July, it would be certain that it was not adult birds that had left nesting colonies but, since the precise date of arrival is not known and since there's some leeway in when chicks fledge, I think it best to say only that it's unlikely that the flock was composed of birds that had just come from nesting colonies.

The other possibility, and the one that I judge to be most likely, is that the flock, at least when I first saw it in its entirety on 29 July, was composed mainly or entirely of birds too young to breed, although later in the season it may have been augmented by adults and chicks from nesting colonies.

Rob Seifert and a friend of his said that the pelicans had been coming to Lake Pepin in large numbers for the past three or four summers and Jeff Hartman was certain they'd been there for three years. This testimony is consistent with returns of pelican bands. Returns made prior to 1982 show that the migrations of American White Pelicans were mostly west of the Upper Mississippi River (Anderson and Anderson, 2005), but more recent returns show that that pattern has been shifting eastward (DiMatteo, personal communication 2008). This shift is reflected in the actions of the US Fish & Wildlife Service. Its personnel have been making weekly counts of waterfowl on the Upper Mississippi River Fish & Wildlife Refuge during the fall migration season for a long time and, in 2007, in response to the appearance of pelicans on the Upper Mississippi, they added pelicans and cormorants to the birds counted. In 2009, they began survey flights upstream from the refuge to include the upper part of Pool 4 (Lake Pepin) and Pools 3 and 2. See <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/uppermississippiriver/>.

Concluding Remarks

The available evidence makes it likely that the 2009 Lake Pepin flock of pelicans was mostly or entirely birds too young to breed. Small flocks of pelicans of probably the same status were observed on Pools 5, 7, 8, and 9 of the Mississippi on the 31 July flight and also later on in the season but the big flock was at the head of Lake Pepin for at least 2-1/2 months. Where this flock came from, what determined the time of its arrival at Lake Pepin, why it came there, and what im-

pacts it had on the various fish populations of the lake are all unknown. I hope that any reader who recorded information bearing on the 2009 or earlier flocks will pass it on to me so some of the uncertainty and lack of knowledge about the flock can be removed. A flock of 4000+ pelicans is important, no matter how you think of it, and if it comes back in 2010, I hope more attention is paid to it. I plan to do so.

Acknowledgments

Jeff DiMatteo gave freely of his first-hand knowledge of pelican biology and has been a constant source of advice and encouragement to me. John Wollenberg generously shared his pelican expertise with me, too. Carol Urness read the manuscript and made invaluable suggestions for improving it. I also benefited from communications with Ric Zarwell. I thank Jeff, John, Carol, and Ric for their help.

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The Spring Season 1 March through 31 May 2010

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A Cinnamon Teal delighted birders in Carver, where it lingered through most of the second half of April. Scoters, however, were scarce, and no Black Scoters were reported — the first time since 2006. Duluth produced two Barrow's Goldeneyes in March — an over-wintering male and a newly documented female. High counts of Red-throated Loons in late May were outstanding, though only 1 or 2 Pacific Loons were found. There were also notable counts of both Horned and Red-necked Grebe at Park Point, Duluth.

Five Snowy Egrets were discovered, along with a single Little Blue Heron which provided a first county record for Fillmore. Cattle Egrets were found in ten counties, including several flocks of nine each. Twenty-nine *Plegadis* ibis were reported, of which 12 were identified as White-faced and the remainder left unidentified at the species level.

A fifth state record Black Vulture was discovered and photographed at Stoney Point in mid-May. This was the fourth North Shore and the fourth spring record for this species. The West Skyline Hawk Count in Duluth re-

corded almost 15,000 raptors from the beginning of March through mid-May. Among these were two "Harlan's" Red-tailed Hawks. Other notable raptors reported included a "Kriger's" Red-tailed in Hennepin and a Prairie Falcon in Meeker.

At Agassiz N.W.R., a Whooping Crane was seen over several days in late May. At the end of that month, either the same bird or another Whooping Crane was found about 20 miles away near Newfolden.

A Piping Plover was photographed in Lac qui Parle; all other reports of this species were from St. Louis. Two Black-necked Stilts were found in Brown, while a third was seen at Agassiz. The presence of eighteen American Avocets at Lake Byllesby was impressive for the eastern edge of the state, but not as remarkable as the 327 Willets seen there the same day! This total is more than four times the prior state record high count! A "big day" attempt in Chisago produced first county records of both Hudsonian and Marbled Godwit. Another shorebird highlight for Dakota this season was a Western Sandpiper found in Greenvale Township, while in Wright at the Annandale W.T.P. a female Ruff was discovered.

The gull highlight for the season was an adult Laughing Gull at Lake Koronis in Stearns. Early April brought a Lesser Black-backed to Thielke Lake in Big Stone. In May, late Thayer's, Iceland and Glaucous Gulls at Superior Entry probably had Duluth birders wondering whether spring would really come! A light morph Parasitic Jaeger towards the end of May was also seen at Superior Entry.

Eurasian Collared-Doves were reported from 33 counties, including first county records for Sherburne and Norman. There were two reports of White-winged Dove — both were photographed.

In several counties Northern Hawk Owls were observed exhibiting breeding behavior. A Burrowing Owl was found in mid-May near Bluestem Prairie S.N.A. in Clay.

There were two reports of Say's Phoebe — both from the western third of the state in Nobles and Clay counties, and a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was found in late April in Redwood.

In Winona, a White-eyed Vireo was photographed in early May, while Bell's Vireos were

found in six counties. Purple Martins were present in record high numbers for spring at the Ironton W.T.P.

Two Carolina Wrens were found in late May in southwestern suburbs of Minneapolis. Only two Townsend's Solitaires were reported — one each in Blue Earth and St. Louis — after five were found during the previous winter. Varied Thrush numbers dropped from 14 in the winter to four this season. Two were over-wintering individuals, and there were new discoveries in Roseau and Hennepin. Northern Mockingbirds made a strong showing in the state with 9 or 10 individuals.

Disappointingly, only three Black-throated Blue Warblers were reported away from breeding territories. A Black-throated Gray Warbler in St. Louis provided the seventh state record of this western species. Louisiana Waterthrushes made it as far north as Pine, where they were reported at two locations, and Connecticut Warbler was found as far southwest as Blue Mounds S.P.

Also at Blue Mounds — and more expected — was a Spotted Towhee. A male Lark Bunting discovered near the end of the season at Agassiz N.W.R. was a refuge first and capped off a good birding season there. Four Smith's Longspurs at the Nicollet W.M.A. entertained birders for a few days and led to the discovery of a record-early Henslow's Sparrow.

The only Summer Tanager of the season was found in Martin, while Western Tanagers showed up at feeders in Hennepin, St. Louis and Washington. A Blue Grosbeak was a surprise in Dakota during the last half of May. Only Jackson and Lac qui Parle hosted Great-tailed Grackles. Winter finch numbers were unremarkable; by mid-March most had left the state.

Weather summary: Monthly mean temperatures were 4–11° F above average in March across the state. Similarly, April was one of the warmest Aprils on record (6 – 9° F above average), leading to a plant phenology that was about two weeks ahead of schedule. A cool early part of May was balanced with a warm end to the month to result in average temperatures for May.

Many communities, including the Twin Cities, reported no snow in March. Total precipitation levels were well below average ev-

erywhere except the Northwest. In April, no measureable snow was reported anywhere in the state — the first time since modern records began in 1891. A major storm on 13 April brought significant rainfall to the middle of the state, but the Northeast and far south were about 1 to 1.5 inches below normal for the month. In a winter reprise, May 7–8 brought two to four inches of snow to the North-central and Northeast, with some areas of the Iron Range reporting eight inches. Two storms brought very heavy rainfall to the Northwest in the last week of May, producing well above-average rainfall for that region. Duluth experienced a record-May rainfall on the 23rd, when almost four inches fell. The following day, winds off of Lake Superior produced dense fog in Duluth conducive to fall-outs.

Documented reports still under review: This section is new to the seasonal reports. It will present records that have been documented but have not been completely reviewed at the time this report is published. **Taiga Bean-Goose** 4/14 Lac qui Parle (potential first state record in Arena Twp., ph.); **Long-billed Curlew** 4/10 Lac qui Parle (Plover Prairie, ph.); **California Gull** 4/8 Big Stone (3 at Thielke Lake, ph.).

Undocumented reports: Seasonal report data for this spring included submissions to eBird and the Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas

Project, in addition to traditional MOU seasonal reports. This may be why there has been an increase in reports of Regular species that are out of range or markedly early or late, but for which no documentation details are provided. These records are listed in this section: **Clark's Grebe** 5/18 Marshall; **Least Bittern** 5/1 Lac qui Parle; **White-faced Ibis** 5/1 Lac qui Parle; **Swainson's Hawk** 5/4 Itasca; **Golden Eagle** 5/1 Lac qui Parle, 5/9 Dakota; **Yellow Rail** 4/19–20 Rice; **Black-bellied Plover** 4/18 Dakota; **Solitary Sandpiper** 4/16 St. Louis; **Common Tern** 4/11 Steele; **Great Gray Owl** 4/7 Pennington; **Common Nighthawk** 4/20 Hennepin; **Sedge Wren** 4/9 Washington, 4/11 Anoka; **Hooded Warbler** 5/23 Brown, 5/26 Blue Earth; **American Tree Sparrow** 5/15 Hennepin, 5/23 Winona, 5/31 Chisago; **Chipping Sparrow** 3/21 Morrison, 3/26 Roseau (4); **Le Conte's Sparrow** 3/23 Otter Tail; **Fox Sparrow** 5/27 Morrison, 5/28 Dakota; **Lincoln's Sparrow** 4/6 Otter Tail; **Chestnut-collared Longspur** 5/1 Lac qui Parle; **Scarlet Tanager** 4/26 Clearwater; **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** 4/16+ St. Louis; **Blue Grosbeak** 5/23 Renville; **Eastern Meadowlark** 4/1 Pennington; **Rusty Blackbird** 5/15 Sherburne, 5/23 Dakota (6), Winona, 5/25 Hennepin; **Purple Finch** 5/31 Anoka.

Acknowledgements: We thank Anthony Hertzell, Jeanie Joppru, and Jim Lind for

KEY TO THE SEASONAL REPORT

1. Upper case (**LEAST TERN**) indicates a Casual or Accidental species in the state.
2. Species are listed in brackets [**Whooping Crane**] if there is a reasonable doubt as to its origin or wildness.
3. Bracketed text following a species' name indicates the total number of north and south counties.
4. Dates listed in bold (**10/9**) indicate an occurrence either earlier, later, or within the three earliest or latest dates on file.
5. Counties listed in bold (**Aitkin**) indicate an unusual occurrence for that county.
6. Counties with an underline (**Becker**) indicate a first county record.
7. Counties listed in italics (*Crow Wing*) indicate a first county breeding record.
8. Counts listed in bold (**150**) indicate a total within or exceeding the top three high counts for that species.
9. Dagger "+" preceding observer's initials denotes documentation was submitted.
10. "ph" denotes a species documented with a photograph.
11. "v.t" denotes a species documented by video tape.

The *Seasonal Report* is a compilation of seasonal bird sightings from throughout Minnesota. We particularly invite reports from parts of the state that have been neglected or covered lightly in past reports. To become a contributor, contact the Editor of the Seasonal Report, Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax Avenue S., Minneapolis, MN 55419, or via e-mail at paul.budde@aonbenfield.com.

providing transcripts of Minnesota's weekly birding reports. Special thanks to Dave Cahlander for building and maintaining the seasonal reports submission web page (<http://moumn.org/moureports/season.php>). Medians of recent arrivals and departures are based on published and unpublished seasonal report data from 1985 through 2008. We are grateful to Peder Svingen and Tom Tustison for many helpful comments after their review of an earlier draft of this report. Finally and most importantly, our appreciation goes out to all our contributors. We are especially grateful to

those who respond to our requests for details and who submit observations online.

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Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) — [33 South, 4 North] Early south 3/7 (median) Fillmore RBW, JWH, 3/12 Olmsted DMA, JWH. All north reports: 3/21 Grant, Traverse HHD, 3/27 Norman JMJ, 3/30 Mille Lacs ASC. High counts 3/18 Houston (3,015), Goodhue (375), Wabasha (375) PEJ. Late south 5/8 Dakota BAF, 5/30 Hennepin HHD (median 5/15).

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) — [24 South, 10 North] Early south (median 3/2) 3/12 Olmsted DMA, JWH, 3/15 Dakota JPM, 3/16 Washington RMa. Early north 3/13 Marshall GT, 3/21 Grant, Traverse HHD, 3/23 Roseau JTi. High count 3/16 Washington (150, Forest Lake) RMa. Late south 5/16 Pipestone Siv, HHD, KRE, 5/30 Blue Earth JCN, 5/31 Rock RMD (median 5/24), but also see summer report. Late north 5/16 Cass BAW, 5/30 St. Louis PHS.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) — [14 South, 2 North] Early south (median 3/18) 3/12 Olmsted (South Landfill Reservoir) DMA, JWH, 3/17 Lac qui Parle (Ten Mile Lake Twp.) BJU, 3/18 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) LEC, JPM, Houston PEJ, Mower, Steele DBM. All north reports: 3/22 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) GT, 3/27 Norman JMJ. High count 3/27 Nobles (18) DAB. Late south 5/4 Dodge JWH, 5/6 Blue Earth ChH, 5/8 Meeker (Pigeon Lake) HHD (median 5/13).

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [34 South, 6 North] Documented in only 6 counties. Early south (median 2/26) 3/6 Olmsted JWH, 3/12 Steele NFT, 3/13 Fillmore DBM, Rice FVS, **Wabasha** PEJ. All north reports: **3/18** Mille Lacs ASC, 3/21

Grant HHD, 3/25 Hubbard (4) RJS, 3/26 Mille Lacs (2) RBJ, 3/27 Norman JMJ, 4/9 Hubbard HHD, 4/16 St. Louis FKB, 5/14 Douglas ARW. Late south 4/18 Stearns †PCC, 5/6 Carver JCy, 5/23 Yellow Medicine BJU (median 5/13). Observers are asked to document all sightings with notes, photographs, or recordings to improve our understanding of this species in the state.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties.

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) — [5 South] All reports: 3/11 Sherburne (location?) ASC, 3/13 Goodhue (probable release at Prairie Island) PEJ, 3/14 Carver (near Rapids Lake) SWe, Rice (2, Upper/Lower Sakatah Lakes) DAB, 4/4 Hennepin (location?) MDN. The provenance of all of these birds is unknown.

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [33 South, 28 North] High counts 3/21 Sibley (75) PHa, 4/10 Hennepin (50, Minneapolis) TAB. Please continue to report numbers, exact locations and dates of observations.

Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [37 South, 20 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/6 Dakota GLa, 3/14 Carver WCM, 3/15 Olmsted JWH. Early north (median 3/26) **3/13** Marshall GT, 3/16 Kanabec CAM, 3/17 Cass ABI. High counts 3/21 Dakota (1,590, Minnesota side of Mississippi River at Prescott, WI) DWK, 3/17 Carver (650, Rapids Lake, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy. Late south 4/11 Lincoln BJU, 4/17 Big Stone PEJ, DFN, 4/24 Lac qui Parle BJU

- (median 5/4). Late north 5/5 St. Louis PEJ, PHS, 5/6 Lake DaD (median 5/28).
- Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) — [53 South, 29 North] See winter report for over-wintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/18) 3/21 Clay RHO, 3/24 Crow Wing *fide* AXH, Hubbard MAW, Wadena PJB.
- Gadwall** (*Anas strepera*) — [48 South, 22 North] Early north (median 3/24) 3/21 Traverse HHD, 3/26 Douglas JPE, 3/27 Cass BAW, ABi. High count 3/13 Scott (48) DWK.
- American Wigeon** (*Anas americana*) — [46 South, 20 North] Early south (median 3/1) 3/10 Dakota PEJ, 3/12 Olmsted DMA, JWH, 3/13 Rice DAB, TFB, Winona PEJ. Early north (median 3/26) 3/27 Douglas DPG, 3/30 Cass ABi.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [15 South, 7 North] High count 3/5 St. Louis (38, Duluth Harbor) PHS. Late south 5/7 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/14 Fillmore RTP (median 5/17).
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties. High count 3/9 Dakota (3,000) JPM.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*) — [52 South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/21 Carver JCy, Winona ANy, 3/23 Olmsted JWH, 3/24 Lac qui Parle BJU. Early north (median 3/29) 4/5 Cass BAW, Polk ABi, 4/6 Marshall GT. High count 5/5 Stearns (128, Albany W.T.P.) PCC.
- Cinnamon Teal** (*Anas cyanoptera*) — [1 South] Adult male 4/18–27 **Carver** (Norwood-Young America) ph. JCy, †DWK, †MDu, †PEB, ph. †CMB, m.ob.
- Northern Shoveler** (*Anas clypeata*) — [52 South, 25 North] Early south (median 3/3) 3/7 Dakota PEJ, DFN, 3/8 Rice TFB, 3/9 Brown BTS, Winona ASM. Early north (median 3/27) 3/26 Douglas JPE, 3/27 St. Louis ABL, 3/31 Cass ABi, Otter Tail DST.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [38 South, 18 North] Early south (median 2/28) 3/6 Hennepin MDu, 3/7 Dakota PEJ, but also see winter report. Early north (median 3/20) 3/5 Clay RHO, 3/17 Mille Lacs ASC, St. Louis KRE, PHS, 3/18 Marshall GT.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [46 South, 20 North] Early south (median 3/6) 3/7 Dakota PEJ, DFN, 3/13 Scott DWK, Wabasha PEJ, 3/17 Chippewa, Lac qui Parle BJU. Early north (median 3/27) 3/21 Traverse HHD, 3/22 Marshall GT, 3/26 Mille Lacs RBJ.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [47 South, 22 North] Early south (median 2/29) 3/6 Dakota PEJ, CMB, 3/11 Steele NFT, 3/12 Olmsted DMA, Winona ANy. Early north (median 3/28) 3/21 Kanabec CAM, 3/26 Mille Lacs RBJ, 3/27 Cass BAW, ABi, Douglas DPG. High count 3/23 Faribault (450) ALD.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [51 South, 18 North] See winter report for over-wintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/24) 3/19 Douglas JPE, Mille Lacs MJB, 3/21 Grant, Traverse HHD. High count 3/23 Faribault (150) ALD.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [53 South, 30 North] See winter report for over-wintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/20) 3/19 Douglas JPE, 3/21 Kanabec CAM, Mille Lacs MJB, Grant, Traverse HHD. High counts 4/10 Mille Lacs (3,700) PEJ, 4/9 Aitkin (3,400) PEJ.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [34 South, 20 North] Early south (median 3/8) 3/4 Stearns RBW, 3/6 Dakota PEJ, CMB, 3/7 Hennepin PEJ. Early north (median 3/31) 3/24 Douglas DPG, 3/26 St. Louis PHS, 3/27 Cass BAW, ABi. High count 4/17 St. Louis (1,685, Park Point, Duluth) PHS. Late south 5/14 Freeborn RTP, 5/15 Rice DAB (median 5/14). Late north 5/26 St. Louis PHS, 5/28 Lake DFN (median 5/29).
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [51 South, 29 North] See winter report for over-wintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/15) 3/18 Mille Lacs ASC, 3/19 Douglas JPE, 3/21 Kanabec CAM, Traverse HHD, Wadena PJB. High counts 3/27 Dakota (1,500) JPM, 4/2 Chippewa (685, Shakopee Lake) WCM.
- Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) — No reports.
- Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [1 South, 2 North] All reports: 4/5–7 Stearns (record early, first-spring male, Albany W.T.P.) PCC, m.ob., 4/26–27 Otter Tail (2, Jewett Lake) SPM, 5/8 St. Louis (adult

- male, Park Point) PHS, MLH, 5/17 St. Louis (female, Morgan Park, Duluth) PHS.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) — [1 North] Only report: 5/11 St. Louis (5, Park Point) DRB.
- Black Scoter** (*Melanitta nigra*) — No reports.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [1 South, 3 North] All reports: 3/3 Stearns (Mississippi River, also see winter report) JnS, 3/10 Lake (22, Two Harbors) MLH, 3/19 St. Louis (5, Brighton Beach, Duluth) AMo, 3/27 St. Louis (12, Stoney Point) NAJ, 4/19 Lake ChH, 4/20–22 Cass ABi, 5/9 St. Louis (Park Point) PHS, 5/16 Lake (15, Two Harbors) JWl, 5/19 Lake (2, Iona's Beach S.N.A.) RBJ, DAC, 5/22 St. Louis (13, Duluth Twp.) MJB.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [50 South, 30 North] High count 3/31 Carver (125, Maria/Assumption Lake) JCy. Late south 5/15 Rice DAB, Watonwan ChH, 5/22 Chisago DWK, PEB, Lac qui Parle RLW, SWe (median 5/30). Late north 5/27 Kittson LBF, 5/30 Polk ABL, 5/31 Lake of the Woods MHK, but also see summer report.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [42 South, 27 North] High count 3/27 St. Louis (584, Duluth Harbor) PHS. Late south 5/14 Scott PEJ, 5/17 Swift JWH, 5/25 Big Stone CRM (median 5/12).
- BARROW'S GOLDENEYE** (*Bucephala islandica*) — [1 North] Only reports: 3/16 St. Louis (over-wintering adult male, Park Point) ph. †KJB, 3/23–27 St. Louis (female, Park Point) †KJB, †PHS.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [51 South, 31 North] Early north (median 3/17) 3/7 St. Louis PHS, 3/14 Kanabec CAM, Wadena PJB, 3/16 Marshall GT.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [50 South, 26 North] High count 3/13 Hennepin (249, Bass Ponds) MDu. Late south 5/15 Chisago PEB, 5/26 Scott SPE, 5/30 Ramsey MKi (median 5/24).
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [37 South, 14 North] See winter report for over-wintering and early south migrants. Early north (away from Lake Superior) 4/8 Mille Lacs PEJ, Traverse BJU, 4/9 Polk JMJ. High count 5/14 St. Louis (229, Park Point) PHS. Late south 5/8 Dakota LMS, Rice BAF, 5/23 Sherburne SMC, 5/30 Anoka JTo (median 5/19).
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [43 South, 11 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/7 Dakota PEJ, CMB, DFN, 3/14 Jackson PEJ, DFN, HHD, 3/15 Brown BTS. Early north (median 4/3) 4/4 Crow Wing JSB, 4/8 Traverse BJU, 4/17 Douglas HHD, JPE, Grant and Traverse DFN.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [15 South, 5 North] High counts 3/7 Brown (11, Lake Hanska Twp.) BTS, 4/29 Fillmore (8, Geothetic W.M.A.) RTP. Unusual report: 3/11 Lake of the Woods GM.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [52 South, 17 North] Reported as far north as Marshall, Wadena, Cass, Aitkin, and Pine.
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [10 South, 26 North] Found throughout normal range, including Anoka DPG, Dakota (Miesville Ravine) m.ob., Fillmore NBO, Goodhue m.ob., Houston DFN. High count 4/27 Lake (15 detected along 13 miles of C.R. 3 and East Alger Grade) JWl. Drumming counts down 31% from 2009 in the forested regions (MN DNR).
- Spruce Grouse** (*Falci pennis canadensis*) — [3 North] High count 5/15 Lake of the Woods (5) MHK. Also reported from Lake (Stony River F.R.) DDo, JWl, St. Louis SES.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [1 South, 13 North] Unusual south reports outside of typical range in Lac qui Parle (Plover Prairie and Big Stone N.W.R.) BJU. Total of 2,096 individuals observed on 195 dancing grounds; similar to 2009 (MN DNR). North reports from Aitkin, Beltrami, Carlton, Clay, Kanabec, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Pennington, Polk, Roseau, and St. Louis. High counts 3/20 Pennington (18) JMJ, 3/6 Aitkin (16, Tamarack) DWK, JLO, 5/27 Kittson (15) LBF.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [1 South, 8 North] Presumed releases seen in Lac qui Parle (Plover Prairie) BJU. All north reports: Becker ARO, Clay (max. 20, Felton Prairie S.N.A.) DPW, RHO, Norman JMJ, Pennington PHS, Polk, Roseau, Wadena, Wilkin (max. 22, Rothsay W.M.A.) AME.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [45

- South, 23 North] Reported as far north as Kittson, Pennington, Hubbard, Cass, Itasca, Aitkin, Carlton. High count 3/12 Pennington (80) *fide* JMJ.
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 North] All reports from St. Louis (Duluth) beginning 4/22 (Park Point) KJB, including peak counts of 102 on 5/27 (Park Point, PHS) and 63 on 5/26 (Park Point, KJB). Also see summer report.
- Pacific Loon** (*Gavia pacifica*) — [1 North] Only reports: 5/26–27 St. Louis (adult, Park Point) KJB, PHS. Possibly the same adult was seen on 5/28 at Stoney Point flying northeast (KJB).
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [31 South, 24 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/26 Jackson PEJ, Ramsey RPL, 3/27 Wright DWK, HCT, 3/28 Hennepin DDo, Rice RBW, Scott SLP, Waseca DAB, JWH, Winona DBM. Early north (median 4/2) 3/28 Cass BAW, 4/1 Grant LLS, Hubbard MAW.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [49 South, 26 North] Early south (median 3/9) 3/6 Hennepin BWi, 3/8 Rice TFB, 3/13 Scott DWK, PEB. Early north (median 3/27) 3/23 Cass ABi, 3/26 Douglas JPE, 4/1 Marshall MA, GAK, Mille Lacs Asc.
- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [22 South, 14 North] Early south (median 3/26) 4/1 Dakota JPM, Hennepin CMB, 4/2 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/4 Freeborn PEJ, Rice DAB. Early north (median 4/10) 3/23 (second earliest north date) Cass ABi, 3/27 Douglas DPG, 4/8 Traverse BJU. High counts 4/23 St. Louis (2,416, Park Point; highest count since the early 1970s when 3,000–5,000 were found on western Lake Superior) PHS, 4/13 Hennepin (151, Lakes Harriet and Calhoun) CMB. Late south 5/7 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/8 Hennepin m.ob., 5/15 Murray DAC, RBJ (median 5/14). Late north 5/18 Kittson JEB, Marshall MA, 5/31 St. Louis PHS (median 6/3), but also see summer report.
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [22 South, 14 North] Early south 4/3 (median) Swift WCM, 4/4 Hennepin CMB, 4/5 Rice TFB, Stearns PCC. Early north (median 4/7) 4/6 Marshall GT, 4/10 Koochiching HHD, 4/11 Cass BAW. High count 5/1 St. Louis (482, Park Point) PHS.
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [10 South, 3 North] Early south (median 4/9) 4/14 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/25 Yellow Medicine BJU. All north 5/2–6 Polk (East Grand Forks W.T.P.) m.ob., 5/28 Morrison CRM, 5/31 Pennington PLJ. New county record 5/22 **Benton** (Rice W.T.P.) JWH.
- Western Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [17 South, 6 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/2 Big Stone BJU, 4/10 Faribault DAB, JWH, 4/14 Lac qui Parle BJU. Early north 4/17 Douglas HHD, JPE, Todd HHD.
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — No documented reports.
- Aechmophorus grebe** — [1 North] One left unidentified in St. Louis where either species would be unusual 5/26–27 KJB, MLH, PHS.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [49 South, 25 North] Early south (away from over-wintering areas) 3/13 Dakota RTE, Washington MDu, 3/18 Houston PEJ, NBO. Early north (median 4/7) 4/3 Douglas JPE, 4/5 Kanabec CAM, 4/6 Cass BAW. High counts 5/13 Blue Earth (300) ChH, 4/12 Dakota (110, Lake Byllesby) CMB. Unusual location: 5/17 Lake (7, Knife River) SDa.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [51 South, 23 North] Early south (median 3/17) 3/13 Goodhue PEJ, Rice TFB, 3/18 Scott JEB, Winona PEJ. Early north (median 3/30) 4/4 Clay RHO, 4/8 Traverse BJU. High count 4/17 St. Louis (397, Duluth Harbor) PHS.
- American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [15 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/18) 4/1 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/9 Nobles BTS, 4/17 Houston TPr, 4/20 Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/18) 4/9 Lake of the Woods †SSc, 4/17 Marshall MA, 4/19 Koochiching DGR, 4/20 Lake JWL.
- Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [5 South, 2 North] All south reports: 5/23 Nicollet ChH, RMD, Yellow Medicine (Upper Sioux Agency S.P.) BJU, 5/25 Big Stone CRM, 5/31 Brown (Stately Twp.) BTS, Lac qui Parle (Big Stone N.W.R.) BJU. All north reports: 5/14 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) GT, 5/26 Cass KMo.
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [50 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/8) 3/6 Hennepin BWi, 3/7 Winona ANy, 3/8

- Mower ARW. Early north (median 3/20) 3/21 Kanabec BHa, 3/26 Douglas JPE, 3/27 Beltrami DPJ, Pine ABL, Wadena PJB.
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [41 South, 6 North] Early south (median 3/22) 3/28 Ramsey BAF, 4/1 Carver JCy, Dakota RLW, Rice DAB, Scott SLP. Early north 4/1 (median) Grant LLS, 4/12 Otter Tail DST. High count 4/17 Carver (97, Lake Waconia) WCM. Unusual north reports: 5/25–28 St. Louis (Duluth) SVB, PHS, 5/30 Cass (Leech Lake) m.ob.
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — [4 South] All reports: 5/7 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek) WCM, Lac qui Parle (Marsh Lake) BJU, 5/13 Rice TFB, 5/15 Lac qui Parle (Florida Creek W.M.A.) BJU, **Watonwan** ph. †ChH.
- Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*) — [1 South] Only report: 4/17–5/29 **Fillmore** (no details) NBO.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [9 South, 1 North] All south reports: **4/11** Lincoln (Perch Lake) BJU, 4/21 Meeker (Litchfield Twp.) DMF, 4/25 Mower (near Grand Meadow) LS, 4/29 Olmsted (Rochester) LAV, 5/1 Lac qui Parle ASc, 5/1–12 Meeker (max. 9, Darwin Twp.) DMF, 5/2 Freeborn AEB, 5/8–9 Carver (9, Young America) HDD, JJS, CMB, 5/10–12 Rice (5, Cannon Lake) CVK, m.ob., 5/25 Pope CRM, 5/30 Lac qui Parle (Walter Twp.) BJU. Only north report: 5/8–12 Otter Tail (Grotto Lake, Fergus Falls) DST, m.ob.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [33 South, 15 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/14 Hennepin RDa, 4/21 Martin CMu, 4/24 Dakota RPR. Early north (median 5/3) 4/30 Mille Lacs ASc, 5/3 Wilkin FVS. High count 5/23 Carver (7, Carver Park) JCy.
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [7 South, 2 North] Early south (median 3/29) 4/10 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/13 Hennepin DDo. All north reports: 4/16–5/22 Otter Tail (max. 11, Grotto Lake, Fergus Falls) DST, m.ob., 5/18 Marshall JEB, Otter Tail (Prairie Wetlands Learning Center) EGe.
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — No reports.
- White-faced Ibis** (*Plegadis chibi*) — [5 South] All reports: 4/23 Lac qui Parle (3 with 12 *Plegadis* sp., near Big Stone N.W.R. headquarters) †SMC, 4/30 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) †CMB, †ADS, †LEC, ph. DAC, m.ob., 5/1 Nicollet (1 with 1 *Plegadis* sp., Nicollet W.M.A.) ph. RMD, 5/7 Lac qui Parle (4, near Big Stone N.W.R.) ph. †BJU, 5/23 **Blue Earth** (Perch Lake W.P.A.) ChH, ph. RMD, Lac qui Parle (Arena Twp.) †BJU, 5/24 Sherburne (Santiago Twp.) †PLJ.
- Ibis sp.** (*Plegadis* sp.) — [3 South] 4/23 Lac qui Parle (12 with 3 White-faced Ibis, near Big Stone N.W.R. headquarters) SMC, 5/1 Dakota (4, Gun Club Lake) PEJ, Nicollet (1 with 1 White-faced Ibis, Nicollet W.M.A.) ph. RMD.
- BLACK VULTURE** (*Coragyps atratus*) — [1 North] Fifth state record and third for St. Louis County 5/15–16 St. Louis (Stoney Point) †JGr, †JCG, ph. †PHS, PRH.
- Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) — [52 South, 30 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/13 Wabasha PEJ, 3/14 Rice DAB, 3/18 Houston, Winona PEJ. Early north (median 3/30) 3/21 Carlton RPe, 3/28 St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) KJB, 3/30 Mille Lacs RBJ. High count 4/11 St. Louis (**379**, W.S.H.C.) KJB. Also see Table 1.
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [26 South, 19 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/28 Washington JFR, Renville LS, 3/30 Ramsey AXH, 4/2 Goodhue LS, Scott JEB. Early north 4/1 (median) Crow Wing JSB, 4/2 Otter Tail ARo, St. Louis NAJ, 4/6 Cass ABi. High count 4/18 St. Louis (10, W.S.H.C.) KJB. Also see Table 1.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [52 South, 31 North] High counts 3/16 St. Louis (679, W.S.H.C.) KJB, 3/15 Dakota (128) JPM, 3/12 Rice (120) TFB. Seasonal total of 4,028 at W.S.H.C. KJB. Also see Table 1.
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [49 South, 33 North] Early north (median 3/10) 3/17 Clay *vide* JMJ, Polk KLa, St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) KJB, 3/18 Cass BAW, Marshall GT, 3/19 Douglas JPE, Otter Tail DST. High counts 4/2 St. Louis (13, W.S.H.C.) KJB, Kandiyohi (11) WCM. Also see Table 1.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [26 South, 22 North] Early north (median 3/7) 3/1 St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) KJB, 3/2 Polk (over-wintered) SAU, 3/18 Itasca EEO, 3/21

Table 1. Monthly and seasonal totals, peak flight and date, and range of occurrence for species at the West Skyline Hawk Count in Duluth, St. Louis County, spring 2010.

	March	April	May	Totals	Peak/Date	Range
Turkey Vulture	23	1,590	232	1,845	379, 4-11	3/28-5/15
Osprey	0	59	10	69	10, 4/18	4/10-5/15
Bald Eagle	3,435	512	81	4,028	679, 3/16	3/1-5/15
Northern Harrier	14	42	6	62	13, 4/2	3/17-5/15
Sharp-shinned Hawk	168	1,183	476	1,827	239, 4/18	3/1-5/15
Cooper's Hawk	4	11	3	18	3, 4/18	3/14-5/6
Northern Goshawk	1	1	0	2	singles	3/16-4/4
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	2	0	3	singles	3/31-4/14
Broad-winged Hawk	0	932	3614	4,546	1,425, 5/4	4/14-5/15
Red-tailed Hawk	948	1,366	22	2,336	254, 4/7	3/14-5/10
Rough-legged Hawk	39	75	3	117	15, 4/18	3/6-5/9
Golden Eagle	74	5	1	80	30, 3/16	3/1-5/6
American Kestrel	1	17	4	22	5, 4/15	3/31-5/15
Merlin	2	10	2	14	3, 4/22	3/20-5/6
Peregrine Falcon	1	6	1	8	2, 4/29	3/6-5/5
Totals	4,711	5,811	4,455	14,977		
Days	31	30	15	76		
Hours	164.8	197.2	75.3	437.2		

Traverse HHD. Seasonal total of 1,827 at W.S.H.C. (peak of 239 on 4/18) KJB. Late south 5/28 Hennepin m.ob., 5/31 Anoka SSu, Washington MJB. Also see Table 1.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [40 South, 22 North] Early north (median 3/18) 3/14 St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) KJB, 3/19 Douglas JPE, 3/25 Douglas, Otter Tail, Wadena RJS. Also see Table 1.

Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [2 South, 12 North] All south reports: 4/3 Ramsey ALo, 4/4 Washington DFN. North reports from Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Mille Lacs, Pennington, Roseau, St. Louis. No reports with details. Also see Table 1.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) — [21 South, 10 North] Early north (median 3/14) 3/26 Cass ABi, Douglas JPE, Mille Lacs RBJ, 3/28 Otter Tail DST. All other north reports: Aitkin, Becker, Clay, Morrison, St. Louis (total of 3 at W.S.H.C.) KJB, Todd.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) — [26 South, 21 North] Early south (median 4/7) 4/3 Dakota SKS, 4/14 Rice TFB, 4/15 Hennepin MaK, Sherburne PLJ. Early north (median 4/10) 4/14 St. Louis

(W.S.H.C.) KJB, 4/17 Cass DAY, 4/18 Lake JWJ. Seasonal total of 4,546 at W.S.H.C. (peak of 1,425 on 5/4) KJB. Also see Table 1.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [22 South, 1 North] Early south 4/3 (median) Washington PEJ, DFN, 4/9 Lyon BRB, 4/10 Lac qui Parle BJU. All north reports: 5/4 Traverse FVS, 5/26 Traverse CRM.

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [52 South, 32 North] Reported statewide. Seasonal total of 2,336 at W.S.H.C. (peak of 254 on 4/7) KJB, included single Harlan's on 3/28, 4/6. Krider's reported 3/7 Hennepin DWK, 3/10 Dakota PEJ, 3/22 Jackson ph. JPM. Also see Table 1.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) — [11 South, 16 North] High counts 4/9 Aitkin (15) PEJ, 4/18 St. Louis (15, W.S.H.C.) KJB. Late south 4/10 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/1 Big Stone DPG (median 5/10). Late north 5/15 St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) KJB, 5/18 Kittson JEB (median 5/24). Also see Table 1.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [8 South, 5 North] All south reports: 3/6 Sherburne ASC, 3/7 **Dodge** †RBW, 3/12 Rice TFB, 3/17 Lac qui Parle BJU, 3/18 Rice DAB, 3/19 Mower RBJ, 3/20 Le Sueur PEJ, DFN, 3/24 Dakota RTe, 3/25 Wabasha

- DSc (median 4/14). All north reports: 3/14 Polk (2) and Red Lake RAE, 3/19 Lake ABi, 3/28 Aitkin DCr, 4/9 Aitkin ASC. Additional north reports from W.S.H.C. in St. Louis from 3/1 to 5/6, with a record high northbound peak of **30** on 3/16 (KJB).
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [53 South, 32 North] Reported south throughout the season. Early north (median 3/7) 3/16 Otter Tail *vide* JMJ, 3/18 Cass BAW. High count 4/2 Kandiyohi (13) WCM.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [12 South, 20 North] Early north (median 3/14) 3/12 Kittson LW. Male on territory in Hennepin 4/21 – 5/15 failed to find a mate (PEB). See summer report for breeding birds south.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [16 South, 9 North] Reported south throughout the season. Early north (median 4/8) 3/6 St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) KJB, 4/10 St. Louis ABL, 4/21 Cook SGW.
- Prairie Falcon** (*Falco mexicanus*) — [2 South] Only report with adequate details: 4/22 Meeker (Litchfield) DMF.
- Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [2 South, 3 North] Only south reports with details: **4/17** Winona (audio-taped) KAK, 5/22 **Chisago** (Fish Lake Twp.) PEB, DWK. Early north (median 5/11) 5/3 Marshall (2) JFr, 5/8 Morrison FGo. Also reported north 5/30 Cass (4, Swamp Lake Marsh) BAW, LEC, LS.
- Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) — [26 South, 11 North] Early south (median 4/15) **4/5** Olmsted JWH, 4/10 Anoka MHE, Chisago DWK, PEB, HCT. Early north (median 5/5) 4/17 Douglas HHD, Marshall MA, Polk KLa, 4/18 Cass ABi.
- Sora** (*Porzana carolina*) — [36 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/14) 4/5 Olmsted JWH, 4/11 Steele NFT. Early north (median 4/23) **4/10** Pennington JMJ, 4/17 Douglas HHD, Marshall MA, Polk KLa. High count 5/12–13 Polk (14, Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) MAh.
- Common Moorhen** (*Gallinula chloropus*) — [1 South] All reports from Lac qui Parle: 5/1 (location?) ASC, 5/7–8 Big Stone N.W.R. BJU.
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [51 South, 16 North] Reported south throughout the season. First reported north (median 3/28) 3/5 Otter Tail (2) DST, 3/24 Douglas DPG. High count 4/2 Meeker (300, Lake Ripley) MJB.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [35 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/14) 3/4 Wabasha (14) HHu, 3/7 Anoka (2) DWK. Early north (median 3/21) 3/12 Pennington (2) PMu, 3/16 Kanabec CAM. High count 4/9 Polk (500, Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) DOL.
- WHOOPING CRANE** (*Grus americana*) — [1 North] One unbanded bird, presumably of the wild Wood Buffalo N.P./Aransas N.W.R. population, seen 5/21–23 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) †GAK, ph. †PHS, †JMJ, SAS. Possibly the same individual was photographed twenty miles away near Newfolden 5/30 ph. JaK.
- Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [13 South, 10 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/11 Kandiyohi JoS. Early north (median 5/16) 5/14 St. Louis (Park Point) PHS, 5/16 St. Louis PRH, 5/18 Morrison (2) FGo. High count 5/23 Cass (51, Pelican Island, Leech Lake) BAW. See summer report for late migrants south and north.
- American Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [5 South, 2 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/6 Dakota (2) JPM, 4/7 Dakota (4, Lake Byllesby) CMB; other south reports from Big Stone, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Nobles. Only north reports: 5/19 Mahnomen JEB, 5/23 Marshall (12, Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS. High count 4/24 Lac qui Parle (42) BJU. See summer report for late migrants south and north.
- Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [20 South, 9 North] Early south (median 4/22) 4/18 Lincoln DBM, 4/24 Lac qui Parle m.ob. Earth north (median 5/8) 5/17 Cass ABi and Douglas JEB, 5/18 Kittson and Roseau JEB. High count 5/23 Marshall (135, Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS. See summer report for late migrants south and north.
- Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*) — [1 South, 1 North] All reports: 5/2 St. Louis (2, Park Point) ph. PHS, ph. MLH, 5/3 St. Louis (Twin Lakes, Aurora) NAJ, 5/15 Lac qui Parle (Arena Twp.) ph. BJU, 5/16 St. Louis (Minnesota Point) ph. SCZ.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/2) 3/11

Mower ARW, Sherburne ASc, 3/12 Rice TFB, Winona ASM. Early north (median 3/18) 3/15 Mille Lacs ASC, 3/17 Hubbard MAW. No significant counts.

BLACK-NECKED STILT (*Himantopus mexicanus*) — [1 South, 1 North] Two reports: 5/15 **Brown** (2, Milford Twp.) ph. †SPS, 5/23 **Marshall** (Agassiz N.W.R.) SAS, †JMJ, ph. †PHS. These were the 16th and 17th state records, respectively.

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [7 South, 4 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/23 Big Stone (2) BJU, 4/30 Dakota (12, Lake Byllesby) m.ob. Also reported from Hennepin, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Meeker, Stearns. All north reports: 5/2 St. Louis (Interstate Island W.M.A.) PHS, 5/23 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS and Polk (Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) KRE, 5/25 Todd (2, Browerville W.T.P.) BWF. High counts 4/30 Dakota (18, Lake Byllesby) RTE, 5/13 Lincoln (17, Gislason N.W.R.) RJS.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) — [42 South, 21 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/11 Hennepin (3, Powderhorn Park) JJo, 4/13 Winona ANy, 4/17 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) CRM. Early north (median 4/29) 4/29 Crow Wing (3, Ironton W.T.P.) JSB, 5/1 Cass BAW, Hubbard MAW. High count 5/20 Ramsey (15, Mississippi R., St. Paul) MDu.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) — [31 South, 10 North] Early south (median 4/19) 4/16 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) CMB, 4/17 Dakota JLO. Early north (median 4/30) 4/27 Cass ABi. High count 4/22 Ramsey (18, St. Paul) RPR. Late south 5/17 Dakota JPM, 5/24 Carver (2) JCy (median 5/27). Late north 5/31 Roseau JTi (median 5/25).

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [33 South, 14 North] Early south (median 3/27) 4/2 Steele NFT, 4/3 Blue Earth ChH, Dakota JLO, Goodhue RTE, Stevens DPG. Early north (median 4/8) 4/9 Polk JMJ, 4/11 Aitkin HHD and Clay RHO. High count 4/16 Dakota (100, Lake Byllesby) CMB. Late south 5/18 Dakota (5, Lake Byllesby) OWB, 5/22 Sherburne (2, Sherburne N.W.R.) JaM (median 5/25). Late north 5/20 Pennington (Thief River Falls W.T.P.) JMJ, PHS and St. Louis (Duluth) ALo, 5/23 Marshall (2, Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ,

SAS, PHS (median 5/28). See summer report for late migrants.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [16 South, 3 North] Early south (median 4/24) 4/20 Kandiyohi DPG, 4/25 Ramsey (White Bear Lake) ELC. All north reports: 4/23 Douglas JPE, 5/3 St. Louis (8, Park Point) PHS, 5/4 St. Louis (5, Park Point) PHS, 5/16 St. Louis (Longyear Lake) TAB, 5/20 Pennington (Thief River Falls W.T.P.) JMJ, PHS. Astonishing record high count of **327** birds 4/30 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) CMB; prior high count was 78 from 1959. On the same day **65** birds were counted in Olmsted (C.R. 9 marsh) LAV. Late south 5/15 Carver JCy, Dakota (Lake Byllesby) CMB, Lac qui Parle BJU, Ramsey DWK, CRM, 5/20 Dakota JPM (median 5/26).

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) — [40 South, 16 North] Early south (median 3/29) 4/1 Dakota JLO, 4/2 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) RTE. Early north (median 4/9) 4/4 Crow Wing (Ironton W.T.P.) JSB, 4/23 Douglas JPE. High counts 5/7 Stearns (175, Albany W.T.P.) PCC, 5/10 Wright (170, Annandale W.T.P.) DWK. See summer report for late migrants.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [8 South, 7 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/27 Big Stone DPG. Early north (median 5/3) 5/2 Clay (3, Felton Prairie) RHO, 5/8 Clay RHO, 5/12 Polk (Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) MAh. High count 5/18 Wilkin (4, Rothsay W.M.A.) AMe. No observations from the northeast.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) — [1 South, 3 North] Only south report 5/24 Lac qui Parle (Yellow Bank Twp.) ph. BJU. All north reports: 5/16 Lake (7, Light-house Point, Two Harbors) JWJ, St. Louis (Hearing Island, Duluth) PHS, 5/18 St. Louis (2, Park Point) PHS, 5/27 St. Louis (60, Park Point) JLK, 5/29 Cook (3, Paradise Beach) DFN, St. Louis (5, Park Point, Duluth) PHS, 5/30 St. Louis (2, Park Point, Duluth) PHS.

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa baemastica*) — [13 South, 3 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/25 Yellow Medicine (Miller Lake) BJU, 4/27 Pope DPG. All north reports: 5/14 Pennington SAS, 5/20 Cass (Walker W.T.P.) BAW, KRE, 5/23 Marshall

- (23, Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS. Late south 5/22 Blue Earth (Perch Lake) ChH, PRH, **Chisago** (Franconia Twp.) DWK, PEB, Dakota (Lake Byllesby) BAF, JPM, 5/24 Dakota JWH and Lac qui Parle CRM (median 5/31). See summer report for late migrants.
- Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*) — [13 South, 14 North] Early south (median 4/13) 4/12 Stearns (2, Zion Twp.) PCC, 4/14 Stearns (Paynesville W.T.P.) MJB. Early north (median 4/13) **4/3** Clearwater KLa, 4/11 Clay (5, Felton Prairie) RHO. High count 5/22 **Chisago** (25, Rush Lake) DWK, PEB.
- Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*) — [8 South, 6 North] Early south (median 5/14) 5/7 Rice TFB, 5/14 Lac qui Parle (Haydenville W.M.A.) BJU. Early north (median 5/14) 5/14 St. Louis (4, Park Point) PHS, 5/16 Cass (8, Pelican Island) BAW. High counts 5/23 Cass (16, Pelican Island, Leech Lake) BAW, 5/20 Dakota (11) JPM.
- Red Knot** (*Calidris canutus*) — No reports.
- Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*) — [11 South, 5 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/9 Brown (Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) RMD, 5/12 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) CMB. Early north (median 5/11) 5/14 St. Louis (9, Park Point) PHS, 5/16 Cass (3, Pelican Island) BAW and St. Louis PRH. No significant counts. See summer report for late migrants south and north.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Calidris pusilla*) — [24 South, 16 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/17 Lac qui Parle PEJ, DFN, 4/23 Carver SWe. Early north (median 5/4) 5/14 St. Louis (Park Point) PHS. High count 5/31 Lac qui Parle (150) BJU. See summer report for late migrants south and north.
- WESTERN SANDPIPER** (*Calidris mauri*) — [1 South] Adult female found 5/13–14 Dakota (Greenvale Twp.) ph. †JPM, ph. †DWK, †CMB, m.ob. Seventh documented state record.
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [33 South, 14 North] Early south (median 4/15) 4/7 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) CMB, 4/16 Dakota (3, Lake Byllesby) CMB, 4/18 Brown BTS. Early north (median 5/6) 5/8 Morrison FGo. High count 5/16 Dakota (300, Lake Byllesby) BAF. See summer report for late migrants south and north.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [21 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/29) **4/18** Dakota CRM, 4/30 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) m.ob. Early north (median 5/14) 5/2 St. Louis (2, Interstate Island W.M.A.) PHS, 5/17 Douglas JEB. High counts 5/23 Marshall (400, Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS, 5/31 Lac qui Parle (260) BJU. See summer report for late migrants south and north.
- Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*) — [18 South, 3 North] Early south (median 4/6) 4/11 Blue Earth (Perch Lake W.P.A.) RMD, 4/12 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) CMB. All north reports: 5/22 Cass (2, Dry Sand W.M.A.) BAW, 5/23 Becker DBM, Cass ABi, Marshall (4, Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS. Late south 5/27 Stearns MJB, 5/31 Lac qui Parle BJU (median 6/1). No significant counts.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [32 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/1) 3/28 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) BAF, 3/29 Dakota (2, Lake Byllesby) LS, RTE, 4/3 Blue Earth ChH, Dakota DFN, JLO, SKS, Goodhue PEJ, DFN. Early north (median 4/19) 4/14 Cass (2, Homebrook Twp.) BAW, 5/1 Norman JMJ. High count 4/24 Lac qui Parle (300) BJU. See summer report for late migrants.
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*) — [26 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/19) 4/16 Dakota (3, Lake Byllesby) CMB, 4/18 Dakota CRM, SWe. Early north (median 5/10) 5/16 Cass (12, Boy Bay, Leech Lake) BAW, 5/17 Douglas JEB. High counts 5/23 Marshall (**1,055** at Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS, 5/22 Dakota (240) JPM. See summer report for late migrants south and north.
- Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*) — [9 South, 2 North] Early south (median 5/3) 5/9 Lac qui Parle BJU and Lincoln DBM, 5/13 Dakota ADS and Lincoln RJS. Only north reports: 5/23 Becker DBM and Marshall (2, Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS. High count 5/15 Lac qui Parle (14) BJU. See summer report for late migrants.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** (*Tryngites subruficollis*) — No reports.
- RUFF** (*Philomachus pugnax*) — [1 South] Female (Reeve) observed and photographed 5/10 **Wright** (Annandale W.T.P.) ph. †JJS, RAE, MJu, JPr.

- Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [20 South, 4 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/30 Dakota m.ob., 5/1 Dakota (2, Lake Byllesby) PNi and Rice (3, Dennison W.T.P.) DAB. All north reports: 5/14 Cass (2, Longville) BAW, 5/20 Pennington (Thief River Falls W.T.P.) JMJ, PHS, 5/23 Becker DBM and Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS. High count 5/16 Dakota (60) JPM. Late south 5/23 Sherburne PLJ, 5/25 Martin HHD.
- Long-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) — [20 South] Early south 4/24 (median) Lac qui Parle CAB, 4/25 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) BAF. Late south 5/16 Lac qui Parle BJU and Renville (Fairfax W.T.P.) DWK, 5/21 Carver JCy (median 5/19). No north reports and no significant counts.
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [40 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/22) 3/23 Rice DAB, 3/28 Swift CRM. Early north (median 3/31) 3/22 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) GT, 3/26 Cass (Wabedo Twp.) DAY, 3/30 Aitkin (Swamp Lake) RBJ. High count 4/7 Dakota (50, Black Dog Lake) ADS.
- American Woodcock** (*Scolopax minor*) — [33 South, 20 North] Early south (median 3/13) 3/12 Winona ASM, 3/14 Carver (Carver P.R.) JCy. Early north (median 3/26) 3/22 Cass (3, Ponto Lake Twp.) BAW, 3/26 Hubbard MAW. High counts 4/23 Lake (24) JWJ, 4/16 Dakota (15) MDu.
- Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [28 South, 15 North] Early south (median 4/23) 4/24 Lac qui Parle (Perry Twp.) BJU, 4/25 Lac qui Parle (Haydenville W.M.A.) BJU and Mower LS. Early north (median 5/1) 4/20 Cass ABi, 4/30 Cass (Brockaway Lake) BAW. High count 4/30 Brown (75, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS.
- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [8 South, 5 North] Early south (median 5/12) 5/9 Lac qui Parle (2, Salt Lake) BJU and Lincoln DBM, 5/13 Lincoln RJS. All north reports: 5/17 Becker ARo, 5/20 Pennington (12, Thief River Falls W.T.P.) JMJ, PHS, 5/21 Wilkin (2) KRE, 5/23 Becker (3) KRE, DBM, Marshall (6, Agassiz N.W.R.) JMJ, SAS, PHS, Polk KRE. No significant counts. See summer report for late migrants.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [30 South, 12 North] Early south (median 4/3) 4/1 Stearns (Albany W.T.P.) DPG, 4/2 Goodhue LS. Early north (median 4/13) 3/31 Mille Lacs ASc, 4/8 Traverse BJU. Rare first-cycle variant 5/14 St. Louis (Duluth, plumage showed extensive dark upperwings, contrasting with normal gray mantle) ph. PHS. High count 5/8 St. Louis (1,000, Park Point, Duluth) MLH, PHS. See summer report for late migrants south and north.
- Little Gull** (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) — No reports.
- LAUGHING GULL** (*Leucophaeus atricilla*) — [1 South] Adult bird seen 5/2 **Stearns** (Lake Koronis) †PCC.
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [24 South, 12 North] Probably the same individual that over-wintered in the Twin Cities area was observed 3/11 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) PEJ. Early south (median 3/25) 4/2 Dakota (2, Lake Byllesby) RTE, Lac qui Parle (3) BJU, 4/4 Steele (2) NFT. Early north 4/6 (median) Pennington JMJ and Polk NGE, 4/17 Douglas JPE. High count 5/7 Lac qui Parle (315, Big Stone N.W.R.) BJU. Northeast reports all from St. Louis: 4/23 ALo, 5/4 W.S.H.C. KJB, 5/17 (adult, Superior Entry) ph. PHS.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [52 South, 30 North] Observed south and north throughout the season. High count 4/18 St. Louis (9,293, Interstate Island W.M.A. and 27th Ave. West, Duluth) PHS.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [38 South, 17 North] Last reported south 5/15 Pipestone (Pipestone) DAC, RBJ, 5/25 Big Stone CRM. High count 3/3 St. Louis (1,412 at Duluth) KJB.
- Thayer's Gull** (*Larus thayeri*) — [1 North] All reports were from Duluth in St. Louis where at least 6 over-wintering and 8 migrant birds were reported. Over-wintering individuals were last seen in March, except for one third-cycle which lingered to 5/14 KJB. Early migrants 4/21 and 4/29 were both adults (KJB). High count of 5 on 5/14 at Superior Entry (KJB). A first-cycle provided the last report on 5/30 (Superior Entry) ph. †PHS.
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucooides*) — [1 North] At least five individuals were present in St.

- Louis: a first-cycle through 4/9 ph. KJB; an adult 3/31 – 4/11 ph. KJB, ph. PHS; another first-cycle through 5/4 ph. KJB; and second-cycle birds in Duluth through 5/10 (yellow irides) ph. KJB and 4/25 – **5/12** (dark irides) ph. †PHS.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*) — [2 South] Adult seen 4/8 in Big Stone (Thielke Lake) ph. BJU. Two birds (first- and third-cycle) observed 5/7 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) ph. †JPM.
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [1 North] High count 3/13 St. Louis (5, three first-cycle, one second-cycle, and one adult, Canal Park) PHS. A first-cycle bird lingered in St. Louis on the Minnesota side of the Superior Entry through 5/18 PHS. Another immature found 5/30 St. Louis (Superior Entry) †PHS.
- Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) — [1 North] Two over-wintering birds were found in St. Louis (Duluth): an adult through 3/8, and a first-cycle through 3/22 (KJB).
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [12 South, 6 North] Early south (median 4/23) 5/1 Lac qui Parle ASc, 5/2 Hennepin (4) CMB, LS. Early north (median 5/3) 4/29 Crow Wing (Ironton W.T.P.) JSB. High count 5/8 Hennepin (57, Purgatory Creek wetlands) CMB.
- Black Tern** (*Cblidonias niger*) — [33 South, 18 North] Early south (median 4/30) 5/2 Ramsey (2, White Bear Lake) ELC, 5/7 Lac qui Parle BJU. Early north (median 5/8) **4/20** Crow Wing (Whitefish Lake) GDa. No significant counts.
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [11 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/23 Big Stone (Otrej Twp.) BJU. Early north (median 5/1) 5/8 St. Louis (9, Duluth) PHS. High count 5/14 St. Louis (1,187, Minnesota side of Superior Entry) PHS. Late south 5/17 Ramsey (White Bear Lake) KMn, 5/18 Dakota (2) JPM (median 6/1), but see summer report.
- Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*) — [34 South, 12 North] Early south (median 4/10) 4/13 Dakota ADS, JPM and Ramsey (2, Turtle Lake) ELC, 4/14 Dakota CMB. Early north (median 4/19) 4/17 Douglas (3) JPE, 4/19 Otter Tail (6, Maplewood S.P.) CSu. High count 5/9 Dakota (40, Lake Byllesby) BAF.
- Parasitic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) — [1 North] Light-morph adult observed 5/29 St. Louis (Minnesota side of Superior Entry) †PHS.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [53 South, 32 North] Observed statewide. High count 3/6 Hennepin (135, Brooklyn Park) BWi.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [31 South, 2 North] Observed south in Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dakota, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Martin, Meeker, Mower, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipestone, Pope, Renville, Rice, Rock, **Sherburne** (4/8, near Princeton, ph. EMA), Sibley, Stevens, Stevens, Swift, Wabasha, Watonwan, Yellow Medicine. Only north reports: 5/1 **Nor-man** (Twin Valley) JMJ, 5/25 Clay (east of Glyndon) PHS.
- WHITE-WINGED DOVE** (*Zenaida asiatica*) — [2 South] Two reports: 4/15–16 **Carver** (Waconia) ph. †FPe, 5/28–31 **Lac qui Parle** (Big Stone N.W.R.) †HHD, ph. BJU.
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [53 South, 34 North] Observed statewide.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [17 South, 2 North] Early south 5/15 (median) Sherburne ASc and Steele PSu, 5/17 Rice DAB, TFB and Yellow Medicine (2) WCM. Only north reports: 5/24 Douglas ARW, 5/30 Cass CMB, 5/31 Cass LEC. High count 5/23 Yellow Medicine (4, Upper Sioux Agency S.P.) BJU.
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [27 South, 9 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/8 Washington DFN, 5/9 Scott DFN. Early north 5/16 (median) Mille Lacs CAM, 5/17 Otter Tail ARo. High count 5/23 Crow Wing (7) BU.
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [17 South, 2 North] Observed south in Big Stone, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dakota, Hennepin, Houston, Lac qui Parle, McLeod, Nicollet, Nobles, Rock, Sherburne, Sibley, Stevens, Swift, Watonwan. Only north reports: 5/12 **Itasca** PDU, 5/22 Cass MRN.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) — [41 South, 19 North] Observed statewide.
- Snowy Owl** (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [1 South, 2 North] Reported south 3/17 Lac qui Parle (Agassiz Twp.) ph. BJU. Only north re-

- ports: 3/17 Polk KLa, 4/2 Roseau BJS.
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*) — [8 North] Breeding activity in Aitkin (copulation observed, DWK), Lake (two nests, both failed, JWL) and St. Louis (fledged young, AXH). Also observed in Beltrami, Cass, **Kittson** (3/6 (2) LW), Koochiching, Lake of the Woods.
- BURROWING OWL** (*Athene cunicularia*) — [1 North] One bird observed 5/15 Clay (near Bluestem Prairie S.N.A.) †BMc, SBe.
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [27 South, 18 North] Observed statewide as far southwest as Brown and Watonwan. High count 5/2 Lake (5) JWL.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [5 North] Observed in Aitkin, Beltrami, Lake, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis.
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [4 South, 5 North] All south reports: 3/2 Wright (Crow R.) DPG, 3/17 Lac qui Parle (2, Prospect W.M.A.) BJU, 3/18 Fillmore DBM, 3/27 Nobles (2) DAB, JWH. Early north (median 3/30) 3/29 Koochiching DGr and Lake JWL, 4/1 St. Louis SLF. Also observed north in Lake of the Woods and Morrison.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [4 South, 8 North] Observed south in Big Stone, Lac qui Parle, Mower, Swift as late as 5/7 Lac qui Parle (Plover Prairie East Unit) ph. BJU. Early north (median 3/22) 4/7 Polk (3, Climax) DLT, 4/9 Marshall (2) MA. Also observed north in Aitkin, Douglas, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Pennington, St. Louis, Wilkin.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*) — No reports.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [11 South, 9 North] Observed south in Anoka, Dakota, Goodhue, Hennepin, Houston, Lac qui Parle, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Stearns, Swift as late as 3/29 Ramsey (Tamarack Park) PNi. Observed north in Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Hubbard, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, St. Louis beginning 3/1 Lake JWL. High count 4/5 St. Louis (8, south of Hoyt Lakes) SLF.
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [29 South, 9 North] Early south (median 5/1) 4/29 Hennepin (Sunrise Park) DB, 5/12 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) RTe. Early north (median 5/10) 5/1 Morrison (Crane Meadows N.W.R.) GDe, 5/18 Kittson and Roseau JEB. High count 5/23 Hubbard (73) MAW.
- Whip-poor-will** (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) — [10 South, 6 North] Early south (median 4/28) 5/2 Goodhue LS, 5/3 Rice TFB; also observed south in Anoka, Chippewa, Chisago, Dakota, Renville, Rock, Sherburne, Yellow Medicine. Early north (5/8) 4/24 Cass (Deep Portage Conservation Reserve) BAW, 5/17 Lake of the Woods GMM; also observed north in Clearwater, Crow Wing, Lake, St. Louis. High count 5/30 Chippewa (7, C.R. 40) DBM.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [45 South, 23 North] Early south 4/21 (median) Rice DAB, 4/25 Dakota PEJ, Hennepin (10) TAT, Rice NFT. Early north (median 5/1) 4/23 Cass (2, Battleground S.F.) ABi and Douglas JPE, 5/9 Cass MRN. High count 5/8 Hennepin (35) CMB.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) — [38 South, 23 North] Early south (median 5/4) **4/22** Wabasha (Maxville) GSw, 5/2 Washington WPe, Wright (Lake Sylvia) RBJ. Early north (median 5/7) 5/9 Pennington PMu. High count 5/25 Hubbard (10, Park Rapids) MGo.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [45 South, 27 North] Observed south throughout the season. Early north (median 3/26) 3/24 Hubbard MAW, 3/26 Douglas JPE. No significant counts.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [25 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/22) 4/16 Sherburne (2) PLJ, 5/1 McLeod AnR; earlier reports 3/4 Wabasha (Maxville) HHu, 3/6 Hennepin (Brooklyn Park) BWi, Rice DFN, 3/26+ Rice m.ob. probably refer to over-wintering birds. Early north (median 4/25) 4/30 Cass (Meadowbrook Twp.) BAW, 5/8 Morrison FGo; earlier reports 3/21, 3/28 Kanabec (2, Mora) BHA probably refer to over-wintering birds. High count 4/10 Rice (9, Nerstrand-Big Woods S.P.) JTa.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [48 South, 20 North] Observed statewide as far northeast as Lake and as far northwest as Polk.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [45 South, 29 North] Early south

- (median 3/28) 3/25 Hennepin KRo, 3/28 Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/5) 4/1 Itasca EEO, 4/2 Hubbard MAW, 4/3 Carlton DC.R. and Koochiching (2) DGr. High count 4/12 Dakota (27) JPM.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [51 South, 29 North] Observed statewide. High count 3/6 Hennepin (15, Brooklyn Park) BWi.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [49 South, 30 North] Observed statewide.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [7 North] Observed in Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Cook (near Lutsen, ph. DMB), Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — No reports.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [50 South, 30 North] Observed south throughout the season. Early north (median 3/26) 3/28 Kanabec (2, Mora) BHA, 3/30 Aitkin (Swamp Lake) RBJ. High count 4/19 St. Louis (76, Park Point) ChH. "Red-shafted" individual observed 4/6 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) GT.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [40 South, 26 North] Observed statewide as far southwest as Murray.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [15 South, 6 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/15 Lac qui Parle BJU, Redwood JWH, 5/19 Steele PSu. Early north (median 5/15) 5/22 Lake of the Woods MHK, 5/23 Aitkin BU, JWH, Otter Tail DBM, DST. Reported south through end of season; see summer report for late migrants.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [38 South, 26 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/1 Hennepin SMC, 5/6 Hennepin SoS, 5/8 Goodhue RTe. Early north (median 5/12) 5/8 Morrison FGo, 5/13 Lake JWL. High count 5/22 Scott (12, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., north trails) BAF.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [4 South, 2 North] All south 5/15 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/19 Rice TFB, 5/22 Steele PSu, 5/23 Nicollet (5) RMD, 5/24 Steele (2) PSu. Median early 5/12, late 6/6. All north (median early 5/20) 5/25 St. Louis (5) PHS, 5/28 Lake DFN. Reported without identification details from an additional 8 south and 3 north counties.
- Note:** During spring and fall migration, undocumented records of silent *Empidonax* flycatchers are not included in this report. Observers are encouraged to include identification details in their reports.
- Acadian Flycatcher** (*Empidonax virens*) — [4 South] New county records: 5/17-18 **Yellow Medicine** (Upper Sioux Agency S.P.) WCM, 5/23 **Steele** PSu. Additional south reports (median early 5/17) 5/15 Rice DAB, TFB, 5/23 Yellow Medicine (Upper Sioux Agency S.P.) BJU, 5/30 Hennepin (2, Elm Creek P.R.) RLR. Also reported without details from Houston, Washington.
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alorum*) — [12 South, 8 North] Early south 5/16 (median) Washington (2) DFN, 5/17 Dakota (2) CMB, 5/22 Chisago DWK, PEB, Dakota DFN. Early north (median 5/17) 5/24 St. Louis (2) SLF, 5/25 Lake of the Woods LBF, St. Louis PHS, 5/26 Roseau LBF. High count 5/25 Steele (9) PSu. Reported without details from an additional 13 south and 11 north counties.
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [7 South] Early south 5/9 (median) Sherburne PIJ, 5/16 Dakota (5) BAF, 5/17 Dakota CMB, 5/19 Rice TFB. High count 5/23 Dakota (10 singing at Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A.) MDu. Reports from an additional 10 south and 3 north counties lacked details.
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [12 South, 11 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/8 Rice DAB, 5/9 Fillmore NBO, Lac qui Parle BJU, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/5) 5/17 Koochiching (2) DGr, St. Louis SES. High count 5/23 Dakota (20 singing birds spread throughout Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A.) MDu.
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [46 South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/21) 3/24 Nicollet RMD, 3/26 Fillmore NBO, 3/27 Rice TFB, Winona ASM. Early north (median 3/29) 3/31 Cass (2) ABi, St. Louis AXH, 4/1 Cass DAY, Mille Lacs ASC. High counts 4/11 Hennepin (10, Powderhorn Park, Minneapolis) JJo, 4/12 Cass (9) ABi.
- SAY'S PHOEBE** (*Sayornis saya*) — [1 South, 1 North] Reported for the third consecutive spring. New county record 5/14-15 **Nobles** (near Worthington W.T.P.) †DOK,

- ph. †KRE, ph. DAC, m.ob. One north 5/8 Clay (north of Sabin, Elkton Twp.) †RHO.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [42 South, 26 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/2 Rice MDu, Wright RBJ, 5/4 Ramsey BNW. One north report prior to the 5/8 median — 5/2 Roseau JTi — then, surprisingly, no further reports until 5/15 Hubbard MAW, Mille Lacs DPG, Morrison (2) MJB. High count 5/22 Scott (14, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., north trails) BAF.
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [14 South, 7 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/2 Redwood (Johnsonville Twp.) BRB, 5/8 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/9 Lincoln DBM. Early north (median 5/10) 5/8 Otter Tail DST, 5/18 Kittson, Roseau JEB. An individual 5/25 St. Louis (Park Point) ph. SC was well out-of-range. High count 5/25 Roseau (4, Springsteel Resort) LBF.
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [49 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/24 Olmsted RCA, 4/30 Olmsted LAV, 5/1 Ramsey HHD. Early north (median 5/6) 5/13 Cass (Walker W.T.P.) BAW, Crow Wing (3, Ironton W.T.P.) JSB, Polk (Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) RPR. High count 5/23 Rock (12, Blue Mounds S.P.) RLa, CLW, DCh.
- SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER** (*Tyrannus forficatus*) — [1 South] Adult male originally found northwest of Redwood Falls 4/24 CPI, relocated **4/26 Redwood** RAE, DBM, †BTS was a new county record.
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [9 South, 1 North] Reports down from previous two springs. Early south (median 3/20) 3/18 Fillmore DBM, 3/23 Steele ARW, 3/24 Dakota JLO. Only north reports came from Clay (C.R. 26) 5/2 RHO, 5/16 DPW (median 4/13). High count 5/29 Dakota (5) JLO.
- Northern Shrike** (*Lanius excubitor*) — [18 South, 13 North] High counts 3/6 Aitkin (3) DWK, JLO, 3/10 Cass (3) ABi. Late south 3/27 Dodge HHD, Rice TFB, 3/28 McLeod PRH, Renville LS, Rice TFB (median 4/5). Late north 4/3 Lake JWJ, 4/12 Koochiching DGr (median 4/19).
- White-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo griseus*) — [1 South] Only report: 5/2 Winona (Prairie Island Road, Winona) ph. ANY.
- Bell's Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*) — [6 South] Early south (median 5/15) 5/16 Dakota (2, Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A.) BAF, 5/17 Dakota (3) CMB, 5/18 Rice TFB, 5/20 Washington (Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) ph. LSi. High count 5/23 Dakota (4, Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A.) MDu. Most reports from Dakota, but also reported from Hennepin, Houston, Lac qui Parle (Caerulean W.M.A., a.t. BJU), Rice, Washington.
- Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [43 South, 20 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/2 Washington DFN, 5/3 Rice TFB, 5/4 Dakota LEC. Early north (median 5/9) 5/13 Cass BAW, 5/14 Douglas ARW, Otter Tail ARW. High count 5/22 Scott (7, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., north trails) BAF.
- Blue-headed Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius*) — [29 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/30 Rice TFB, 5/1 Hennepin TAT. Early north (median 5/5) 4/29 Crow Wing ABi, 5/8 Clay RHO, Morrison FGO. Late south 5/23 Renville BJU, Rock (Blue Mounds S.P.) CLW, DCh, RLa, Yellow Medicine RLW, 5/24 Lac qui Parle BJU (median 5/31).
- Warbling Vireo** (*Vireo gilvus*) — [45 South, 26 North] Early south 5/1 (median) Dakota PEJ, Kandiyohi JoS, Le Sueur RMD, Rice TFB, 5/2 Dakota CMB, Hennepin CMB, LS, Scott PEJ. Early north (median 5/8) 5/6 Mille Lacs ASci. High count 5/23 Dakota (8, Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A.) MDu.
- Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [16 South, 6 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/10 Olmsted JWH, 5/15 Watonwan ChH. Early north 5/14 (median) Lake JWJ, 5/16 St. Louis NAJ. High count 5/24 St. Louis (5, Park Point) DWK. Late south 5/26 McLeod RBW, 5/27 Hennepin RTE, 5/29 Big Stone (2, Big Stone N.W.R.) MJB (median 5/30).
- Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [41 South, 29 North] Early south (median 5/6) 5/2 Wright RBJ, 5/8 Hennepin CRM, 5/9 Goodhue BNW, Lac qui Parle BJU. Early north (median 5/10) 5/7 Mille Lacs ASc, 5/8 Morrison FGO, 5/15 St. Louis NAJ. High count 5/25 Steele (20) PSu.
- Gray Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [9 North] Reported throughout the Northeast

- and North-central regions. High count 3/1 Cass (7) ABi.
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [53 South, 30 North] Reported statewide. High count 5/15 St. Louis (2,535 at W.S.H.C., Duluth) KJB.
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [13 North] All reports from within normal range.
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported statewide.
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [7 South, 27 North] Unusual north location 4/23 Douglas (2) †JPE. Also reported from all counties bordering North Dakota from Clay northward. In the south, reported from Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Sherburne, Stearns, Washington, Wright. This species appears to be expanding its range; please include details with any extra-limital sightings.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [50 South, 23 North] Present both north and south as the season commenced. Not reported from the northeastern quarter of the state. High counts 3/5 Clay (100, north of Moorhead) RHO, 3/6 Wadena (76) PJB.
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [41 South, 20 North] Early south 4/5 (median) Freeborn AEB, 4/6 Le Sueur PWi, 4/8 Stearns RBJ, DAC. Early north (median 4/11) 4/15 Aitkin (Clear Lake) RBJ, DAC, 4/17 Mille Lacs ASc, Todd HHD. Record-high spring count 5/13 Crow Wing (**500**, Ironton W.T.P., 2000 swallows present) JSB; additional high counts 5/5 Crow Wing (**250**, Ironton W.T.P.) JSB, 5/25 Lake of the Woods (92, Wheeler's Point Resort) LBF.
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/20) 3/11 Winona Any, 3/18 Olmsted JWH, Winona ASM. Early north (median 4/3) **3/23** Hubbard MAW, 4/1 Mille Lacs ASc, 4/3 Douglas JPE. All high counts reported by JSB from the Ironton W.T.P.: **2,000** on 5/1; 1,000 on 5/2, 5/3 and 5/6.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [42 South, 17 North] Early south (median 4/12) 4/13 Dakota JPM, Rice TFB, 4/16 Dakota CMB, MDu, Olmsted JWH. Early north (median 4/21) 4/17 Douglas JPE, 4/30 Cass BAW.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [39 South, 18 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/15 Rice TFB, 4/16 Dakota JPM, Olmsted JWH, 4/18 Rice (10) DAB. Early north 4/30 (median) Cass (Brockaway Lake) BAW, 5/1 Cass ABi. High counts 5/26 Crow Wing (50, Ironton W.T.P.) JSB, 5/2 Carver (40) JCy.
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [46 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/18) 4/17 Chisago PEB, 4/18 Scott PEJ, Stearns (3, Albany W.T.P.) PCC. Early north (median 4/25) 4/24 Aitkin HHD, 4/29 Mille Lacs RBJ, DAC. High counts 5/9 Fillmore (75) NBO, 5/2 Dakota (50) CMB, 5/2 Rice (50) MDu.
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [52 South, 31 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/4 Hennepin (3, Wood Lake N.C.) JJo, 4/5 Ramsey BNW, 4/9 Nicollet RMD. Early north (median 4/19) 4/23 Douglas JPE, 4/29 Mille Lacs RBJ, DAC, Otter Tail DST.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [53 South, 32 North] Reported statewide. High count 4/4 Dakota (36, Lebanon Hills R.P.) RTe.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [6 North] Reported from Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Lake, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis. High count 3/26 Lake (6, east of Greenwood Lake) JWJL.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [4 South] Unusual report from Scott (3/9 and 4/9 GLa). Also found in Goodhue, Olmsted and Houston.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [26 South, 21 North] High counts 5/15 St. Louis (13) FKB, 3/23 Cass (7) ABi. Late south migrants Yellow Medicine (2, Blue Devil S.N.A.) BJU, 5/25 Ramsey (Reservoir Woods) KCr, Washington (Lake Elmo P.R.) KCr (median 5/23).
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [53 South, 32 North] Reported statewide.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [28 South, 23 North] Early north reports were well ahead of the 3/28 median, indicating possible over-wintering: 3/5 Beltrami *vide* JMj, 3/6 Aitkin (Rabey Tree Farm) DWK, JLO, 3/7 Beltrami HHD. High counts 4/11 Anoka (5) DWK, 4/18 St. Louis (5, Park Point) PHS. Late south 4/19 Hennepin

- MDu, Rice (2) SLP, 5/2 Goodhue LS, 5/16 Ramsey DBM (median 5/21).
- Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [2 South] All reports: 5/30 Hennepin (Hyland Lake P.R.) RBy, Carver (UM Landscape Arboretum) DAT.
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [51 South, 32 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/15 Waseca AEB, 4/16 Rice TFB, 4/17 Dakota LMS, Fillmore NBO, Freeborn AEB. Early north 4/29 (median) Mille Lacs RBJ, DAC, 5/4 Kanabec CAM, Mille Lacs ASC. High counts 5/19 Hennepin (30) CDu, 5/17 Steele (25) PSu, 5/8 Ramsey (24) MDu.
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) — [17 South, 7 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/16 Rice TFB, 3/29 Olmsted JWH, 3/31 Hennepin CAs, Martin DBM. Early north (median 4/6) 3/31 St. Louis (2, Sax-Zim Bog) AXH, 4/12 St. Louis FKB, 4/14 Cass BAW, Abi, 4/16 Wadena JEB. Late south 5/8 Mower ARW 5/22 Houston (2) AXH (median 5/13).
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*) — [38 South, 24 North] Early south (median 4/27) 5/1 Chisago PEB, HCT, 5/2 in six more counties. Early north (median 5/3) 4/29 Clay *vide* JMJ, 5/2 Cass BAW. High counts 5/23 Dakota (15, Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A.) MDu.
- Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [40 South, 19 North] Early south (median 4/25) 4/17 Dakota (2) RTe, 4/19 Hennepin MDu, 4/23 Lac qui Parle BJU. Early north (median 5/4) 5/6 Mille Lacs (Kunkel W.M.A.) ASC.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Poliottila caerulea*) — [45 South, 5 North] First south arrivals well ahead of 4/21 median beginning with record-early 4/4 Hennepin (Minnehaha Falls ravine) DDo followed by 4/15 Hennepin (5) CMB, Rice TFB, 4/17 Carver RDE, Dakota LMS, Freeborn AEB, Hennepin MDu, CMB, Steele AEB. Early north (median 5/6) 5/3 Cass (Sylvan Twp.) BAW, 5/8 Morrison FGo, Otter Tail *vide* JMJ. High counts 5/14 Scott (22, Louisville Swamp) BAF, 5/1 Carver (18, Carver P.R.) JCy.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [29 South, 9 North] Early south migrants (median 3/25) 3/19 Carver JCy, Dakota LEC, 3/20 Dakota ASC. Early north (median 3/25) 3/22 Aitkin (2) MDN, 3/23 Hubbard MAW. High count 3/31 Carver (7) JCy. Late south 4/18 Dakota CRM, 4/22 Lac qui Parle BJU (median 5/7). Additional south reports of possible summering birds 5/28 Sherburne ASC, 5/30 Washington (William O'Brien S.P.) MDN.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus calendula*) — [42 South, 24 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/31 Hennepin (Powderhorn Park, Minneapolis) JJo, Rice TFB, Scott JEB, 4/1 Hennepin (2) CMB, Mower RBJ. Early north (median 4/6) 4/3 Douglas JPE, 4/5 Cass BAW, Mille Lacs ASC. High counts 4/17 Scott (38, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) DWK, 4/12 Crow Wing (20, Agate Lake) JSB, 4/17 Fillmore (20) NBO. Late south 5/17 Swift JWH, 5/19 Dakota TAT, Hennepin ChD (median 5/24).
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [52 South, 27 North] Early south (median 3/1) 3/11 Winona ANy, 3/12 Rice DAB, 3/13 Fillmore DBM, Olmsted JWH. Early north (median 3/16) 3/18 Mille Lacs ASC, 3/19 Douglas JPE.
- Mountain Bluebird** (*Sialia currucoides*) — No reports.
- Townsend's Solitaire** (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [1 South, 1 North] Only two reports: 3/18 St. Louis (1800 block of London Rd, Duluth.) PHS, 3/22 Blue Earth (Minneopa S.P.) *vide* ChH.
- Veery** (*Catbarus fuscescens*) — [21 South, 25 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/7 Hennepin TAT, Olmsted JWH, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/8) 5/8 Morrison FGo. High count 5/22 Scott (13, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., north trails) BAF.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush** (*Catbarus minimus*) — [18 South, 6 North] Early south (median 5/3) 5/2 Anoka JMu, 5/7 Olmsted JWH, Rice TFB, 5/8 Dakota ADS, Rice (2) DAB. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Mille Lacs ASC, 5/11 Clay (S. Moorhead) RHO. High count 5/10 Hennepin (4) CMB. Late south 5/20 Steele PSu, 5/22 Hennepin MDu, 5/23 Brown BJU, Hennepin CMB, MDu (median 5/27). Late north 5/20 Cass DAY, 5/23, 5/24 Beltrami PBD (median 5/28).
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catbarus ustulatus*) — [32 South, 17 North] Early south (median 4/26) 5/1 Brown JSS, Rice TFB, 5/2 Da-

- kota ADS, Hennepin (2) TAT, 5/3 Freeborn CRM. Early north 5/2 (median) Clay RHO, 5/5 Wilkin FVS, 5/6 Cass BAW. High count 5/10 Hennepin (9) CMB. Late south 5/26 Pipestone HHD, Steele PSu, 5/27 Hennepin JJo, 5/30 Rock DBM (median 6/1).
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catbarus guttatus*) — [30 South, 24 North] Early south (median 3/28) 3/27 Rice HHD, Steele HHD, 3/28 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) MDu. Early north (median 4/10) 3/31 Cass ABi, 4/8 Mille Lacs RBJ, DAC, 4/9 Beltrami DPJ. High count 4/12 Cass (8) ABi. Late south 5/19 Fillmore RTP, 5/23 Sherburne SMC (median 5/16).
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [29 South, 15 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/3 Le Sueur DAB, 5/4 Rice TFB, 5/6 Nicollet RMD. Early north (median 5/8) 4/29 Crow Wing ABi, 5/2 Cass ABi, 5/10 Clay RHO. High count 5/22 Scott (6, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., north trails) BAF. New county record: 5/24 **Pipestone** (Pipestone N.M.) KLi.
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. High counts 4/2 Washington (250, Carpenter N.C.) JaH, 3/23 Scott (90, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) DWK.
- Varied Thrush** (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [3 South, 1 North] In the south an over-wintering bird near Zimmerman, Sherburne continued through 3/12 ASC. A second over-wintering bird in Nicollet appeared sporadically through 3/28 *fide* ChH. Additional reports: 3/11 Lake of the Woods (Roosevelt) GMM, 3/31 Hennepin (male, Brooklyn Park) SSg, ph. CSc.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [49 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/16 Dakota SSt, 4/18 Dakota (Lebanon Hills R.P.) RTe, 4/23 Benton MRN, 4/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, Olmsted RCA. Early north (median 5/6) 5/8 Morrison FGo, 5/11 Clay RHO, Kanabec CAM. High counts 5/19 Hennepin (10, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) CDu, 5/22 Sherburne (10, Mahnomen Trail, Sherburne N.W.R.) JMu, 5/28 Dakota (10, Ritter Farm Park) JDe.
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [5 South, 4 North] All south reports 4/10 Olmsted RLE, 4/20 Wright (Buffalo RaP, 4/21 Washington (Afton) DZa, 5/2 Le Sueur (north of Elysian) CVK, 5/4 Dakota (singing at Empire electric station) JPM. All north 5/3, 5/4 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R. headquarters) *fide* JMj, 5/8–10 Lake (downtown Two Harbors) JWl, 5/18 St. Louis (Sky Harbor Airport) LME, 5/24 Pine CPr, 5/25 St. Louis (Park Point) PHS.
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [49 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/13) 4/4 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/14 Dakota (2) CMB, Rice TFB, 4/15 Brown JSS. Early north (median 4/23) 4/20 Kanabec CAM, Otter Tail DST, 4/22 Cass HHD, DAY, St. Louis ALo. High count 5/12 Washington (15, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) MDu.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High count 3/13 Goodhue (210, Featherstone Township) RCA.
- American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*) — [22 South, 7 North] Early south arrivals well ahead of 4/10 median: 3/27 Lac qui Parle BJU, Nobles (3) DAB, JWH, 4/3 Blue Earth ChH. Early north (median 4/28) 4/29 Crow Wing (Ironton W.T.P.) JSB, 5/1 Cass (3, Walker W.T.P.) BAW. High counts 5/8 Dakota (110, Lake Byllesby) BAF, 5/12 Dakota (80, Lake Byllesby) CMB. Late south 5/17 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/22 Benton JWH (median 5/16). Late north (median 5/22) 5/18 Kittson JEB, 5/19 Lake JWl, 5/24 St. Louis (Park Point) DWK.
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [5 North] Reported from Carlton, Cass, Lake of the Woods, Pennington, St. Louis. High counts 3/29 St. Louis (150) KJB, 3/30 Carlton (60) MSS. Late north 4/1 St. Louis KJB.
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [43 South, 26 North] High counts 5/24 St. Louis (200) DWK, 4/25 Carver (47) JCy, 3/2 Stearns (45) MDN.
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora pinus*) — [21 South, 3 North] Early south (median 5/2) 4/30 Scott JEB, 5/2 Carver (2) JCy, Goodhue LS, Rice (2) MDu, Washington DFN. All north 5/15 Pine PEB, 5/24 Mille Lacs ASC, 5/29 Cass LEC (median early 5/23). High counts 5/9 Scott (9, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., south trails) BAF.
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — [22 South, 14 North] Early

- south (median 5/5) 5/1 Ramsey HHD, 5/3 Hennepin KRo, 5/4 Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/8) 5/12 Cass ABi, 5/13 Cass BAW, 5/14 Hubbard MAW. High count 5/12 Hennepin (8) CMB. Late south away from breeding areas 5/23 Yellow Medicine BJU, 5/26 Rice TFB.
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Vermivora peregrina*) — [43 South, 17 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/29 Winona ANy, 4/30 Dakota SWe, Hennepin MDu, Ramsey REH, Rice TFB. Early north 5/7 (median) Mille Lacs ASc, 5/11 Cass BAW. High counts 5/15 Carver (25, Rapids Lake) JCy, 5/24 St. Louis (25, Park Point) DWK. Late south 5/26 Meeker RBW, Murray HHD, Steele PSu, 5/28 Rice TFB (median 6/3), see summer report for additional late migrants.
- Orange-crowned Warbler** (*Vermivora celata*) — [25 South, 11 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/24 Blue Earth ChH, Brown RMD, Freeborn AEB, Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/29 Blue Earth CHH. Early north (median 4/25) 4/27 Roseau JTi, 4/28 Mille Lacs ASc, 4/29 Crow Wing ABi, Mille Lacs RBJ, DAC. Late south 5/17 Steele PSu, 5/18 Rice DAB, 5/21 Dakota JLO (median 5/22). Late north 5/23 Morrison FGO, Pennington JMJ, 5/25 St. Louis (2) PHS (median 5/27).
- Nashville Warbler** (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) — [38 South, 25 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/29 Dakota RPR, Rice DAB, TFB, 4/30 Hennepin CMB, Mower ARW, Winona ASM. Early north (median 5/3) 4/29 Mille Lacs RBJ, DAC, 5/2 St. Louis JBy, 5/3 Cass BAW, St. Louis FKB. High count 5/14 Hennepin (12) CMB. Late south 5/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, Pipestone (Pipestone N.M.) KLi (median 5/29).
- Northern Parula** (*Parula americana*) — [19 South, 11 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/3 Washington PNi, 5/4 Ramsey REH, 5/6 Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/6) 5/10 Cass ABi, 5/14 Itasca EEO. Unexpected locations 5/15 **Nobles** DBM, 5/16 **Lac qui Parle** (Lac qui Parle C.P.) ph. BJU. Late south 5/22 Anoka HHD, Chisago PEB, **Rock** KRo, CRM, 5/23 Renville BJU, **Yellow Medicine** (Upper Sioux Agency S.P.) BJU (median 5/26).
- Yellow Warbler** (*Dendroica petechia*) — [48 South, 32 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/30 Carver (4) JCy, Scott JEB, Winona ASM, 5/1 Carver (2) JCy, Dakota PEJ, RTe. Early north (median 5/4) 5/4 Hubbard MAW, 5/6 Mille Lacs RBJ, DAC. High counts 5/23 Dakota (41, Black Dog Nature Preserve S.N.A.) MDu, 5/19 Hennepin (30, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) CDu, 5/14 Freeborn (23, Myre-Big Island S.P.) RTP.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) — [26 South, 25 North] Early south (median 5/6) **4/30** Winona ASM, 5/8 Lac qui Parle BJU, Stearns (Collegeville) RPR. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Mille Lacs ASc, 5/12 Cass ABi, Otter Tail *vide* JMJ. High counts 5/24 St. Louis (**90**), Park Point, from Southworth marsh to near the end of the point) DWK, 5/25 St. Louis (15, Park Point) PHS.
- Magnolia Warbler** (*Dendroica magna-lia*) — [23 South, 13 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/7 Rice TFB, 5/9 Goodhue BNW, 5/10 Carver CRM. Early north (median 5/9) 5/12 Cass ABi, 5/15 St. Louis FKB, NAJ, ALo, Wadena PJB. High counts 5/24 St. Louis (**95**), Park Point, Southworth marsh to end of point) DWK, 5/25 St. Louis (42, Park Point) PHS. Late south 5/24 Hennepin CMB, Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/26, 5/29 Steele PSu (median 5/31).
- Cape May Warbler** (*Dendroica tigrina*) — [13 South, 9 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/10 Hennepin (3, West River Parkway, Minneapolis) MDu, 5/11 Mower ph. JEM, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/9) 5/11 St. Louis NAJ, 5/12 Cass ABi. High count 5/24 St. Louis (25, Park Point) DWK. Late south 5/23 Carver JCy, Renville (Skalbekken C.P.) BJU, 5/24 Lac qui Parle BJU (median 5/22).
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Dendroica caerulescens*) — [1 South, 3 North] Only south report 5/24 Lac qui Parle (adult male, Big Stone N.W.R.) BJU (median late 5/21). All north reports (median arrival 5/18) 5/15 St. Louis FKB, 5/21 Cook (2, Oberg Mountain) MJB, Lake (5, Tettegouche S.P.) MJB, 5/24 St. Louis (Park Point) KRE, 5/30 Cook (2, Oberg Mountain) DFN.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Dendroica coronata*) — [45 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/2) 3/27 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/4 Ramsey (Maplewood N.C.) KCr. Early north (median 4/7) 4/6 Cass (4) BAW, 4/11

- Beltrami DPJ, Cass TBe. High counts 4/17 Hennepin (110, Old Cedar Ave. bridge) MDu, 5/8 Clay (89) RHO. Late south 5/23 Renville BJU, Winona GLa, 5/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/28 Dakota (Ritter Farm Park) AMa, JDe (median 5/28).
- BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER** (*Dendroica nigrescens*) — [1 North] An adult male was briefly seen at Park Point, Duluth 5/25 St. Louis ph. †KJB. This represents the 7th state record and 4th spring record for this species.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Dendroica virens*) — [20 South, 12 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/29 Rice TFB, 4/30 Mower ARW, 5/2 Olmsted JWH. Early north (median 5/4) 5/3 St. Louis FKB, 5/7 Mille Lacs ASc. High count 5/31 St. Louis (4) PHS. Late south 5/23 Carver (2) JCy, DWK, Renville BJU, 5/24 Lac qui Parle CRM (median 5/30).
- Blackburnian Warbler** (*Dendroica fusca*) — [24 South, 18 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/2 Carver (Rapids Lake) JCy, 5/8 Stearns (Collegeville) RPR. Early north (median 5/7) 5/12 Cass ABi, 5/13 Clay RHO. High count 5/24 St. Louis (7, Park Point) DWK. Late south 5/23 Brown, Renville (2) and Yellow Medicine BJU, Nicollet ChH, RMD, 5/24 Lac qui Parle BJU (median 5/31).
- Pine Warbler** (*Dendroica pinus*) — [12 South, 14 North] Early south arrivals well ahead of 4/23 median: 4/14 Dakota JLO, 4/15 Hennepin HCT, 4/16 Carver (2 locations) JCy. Early north (median 4/25) **4/13** Crow Wing (Agate Lake) JSB, 4/15 Aitkin (Clear Lake) RBJ, DAC, 4/16 Hubbard and Wadena JEB. High count 4/19 Stearns (3, Collegeville) MJB.
- Palm Warbler** (*Dendroica palmarum*) — [34 South, 14 North] Early south arrivals prior to 4/22 median: 4/12 Wabasha CRM, 4/18 Houston DBz, 4/21 Winona ANy. Early north (median 4/25) 4/23 St. Louis ALO, 4/28 St. Louis PHS, 4/29 Mille Lacs RBJ, DAC, St. Louis NAJ. High count 5/2 Washington (30, William O'Brien S.P.) DCa. Late south 5/16 Chippewa JWH, Goodhue (2) BNW, Lyon RBW, Pipestone SIV, HHD, Ramsey DBM, Scott GLa, 5/17 Steele PSu, 5/20 Rice TFB (median 5/23).
- Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Dendroica casta-*
- nea*) — [8 South, 3 North] Few reports. Early south (median 5/8) 5/13 Hennepin CMB, 5/15 Steele PSu. Early north (median 5/13) 5/18 Roseau JEB, 5/21 Pennington JMJ. High counts 5/24 St. Louis (**30**, fall-out at Park Point) DWK. Late south 5/20 Dakota JPM, McLeod PRH, 5/22 Blue Earth PRH, ChH, 5/24 Lac qui Parle BJU (median 5/25).
- Blackpoll Warbler** (*Dendroica striata*) — [27 South, 16 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/8 Goodhue RTe, Ramsey MDu, Stearns (2) MJB, 5/9 Rice (2) DAB. Early north (median 5/9) 5/10 Cass ABi, Polk SAu, 5/13 Clay RHO. High counts 5/24 St. Louis (45, Park Point) DWK. Late south 5/24 Big Stone and Lac qui Parle BJU, Hennepin CMB, 5/25 Martin HHD, Steele (2) PSu, but see summer report (median 5/30). Late north 5/27 Morrison FGo, 5/28 Lake DFN (median 5/30).
- Cerulean Warbler** (*Dendroica cerulea*) — [11 South, 1 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/6 Houston (Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) NBO, 5/8 Rice TFB, 5/9 Hennepin CMB. Only north report 5/23 Morrison FGo. High count 5/30 Hennepin (3, Elm Creek P.R.) RLR.
- Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*) — [38 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/14 Scott GLa, 4/24 Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/3) **4/20** Cass ABi ties the record-early north arrival date, 4/30 Cass BAW. High counts 5/8 Clay (8) RHO, 5/15 Aitkin (8) BHA, 5/25 St. Louis (8, Park Point) PHS.
- American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [45 South, 28 North] Early south (median 5/3) 5/6 Goodhue LEC, Houston (Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) NBO, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Mille Lacs ASc, 5/8 Morrison FGo. High counts 5/24 St. Louis (**200**, Park Point, from Southworth marsh to near the end of the point) DWK, 5/25 St. Louis (78, Park Point) PHS.
- Prothonotary Warbler** (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [12 South] Early south (median 5/4) 5/2 Houston (Millstone Landing) DBM, 5/6 Ramsey SLO, KRo. New county record 5/18 **Redwood** (Lower Sioux Agency Historic Site) WCM. No north reports, and no counts of more than two birds.
- Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [37

South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/24 Dakota CNo, 4/29 Hennepin CMB, 4/30 Rice TFB, Washington SLP. Early north (median 5/4) 5/3 Cass BAW, ABi, 5/4 Hubbard MAW. High counts 5/12 Hennepin (12) CMB, 5/15 Aitkin (12) BHa, 5/13 Hennepin (10) CMB.

Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) — [31 South, 18 North] Early south (median 4/25) 4/20 Winona ASM, 4/29 Hennepin (2) CMB, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/4) 4/29 Crow Wing (Northland Arboretum) ABi. High counts 5/9 Hennepin (16) CMB, 5/10 Ramsey (15, Crosby Farm Park) MDu. Late south 5/23 Hennepin CMB, Renville BJU, Rock (Blue Mounds S.P.) CLW, DCh, Yellow Medicine BJU, 5/24 Lac qui Parle BJU (median 5/29).

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) — [10 South, 1 North] Early south arrivals were well ahead of the 4/23 median: 4/9 Houston (2, Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) NBO, 4/18 Houston DBz, Rice (3) DAB. One West-central report 5/9 **Lac qui Parle** (Lac qui Parle C.P.) ph. BJU. Only north reports (median 5/13) 4/29 Pine (Banning S.P.) SC, 5/1 Pine (Chengwatana S.F., on Pine/Chisago county border) PEB. High counts 4/18 Rice (3) DAB, 5/1 Rice (3, Cannon River, Faribault to Northfield) SLP.

Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*) — [1 South] Only report 5/22 Rice (River Bend N.C.) DAB.

Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) — [6 South, 8 North] Early south (median 5/11) 5/17–23 Hennepin CMB, 5/20–21 Rice TFB, 5/23 Renville (Skallbekken C.P.) BJU, Rock (Blue Mounds S.P.) CLW, DCh, Yellow Medicine (Upper Sioux Agency S. P.) BJU. Early north (median 5/17) 5/10 Hubbard MAW, 5/16 Clearwater KLa, 5/17 Mille Lacs ASc, 5/18 Cass ABi. Late south 5/25 Hennepin CMB, 5/29–31 Rice TFB.

Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*) — [18 South, 15 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/14 Olmsted JWH, 5/15 Scott BAF, 5/16 Rice TFB, Washington DFN. Early north (median 5/14) 5/14 Cass ABi, 5/17 Cass BAW, ABi, 5/18 Kittson and Marshall JEB. Late south 5/27 Scott SLP, 5/31 Washington MJB (median 6/5). The overwhelming majority of reports south for this species fell between 5/20

and 5/24. North reports begin in earnest starting 5/21. For five southern counties, reports continue into June indicating potential breeding activity. High count 5/20 Brown (6) WCM.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [46 South, 31 North] Early south (median 5/2) 4/27 Hennepin RDa, 5/1 Carver JCy, 5/2 Olmsted JWH, Rice MDu. Early north (median 5/7) 5/6–7 Mille Lacs ASc, 5/12 St. Louis PHS, 5/13 Clay RHO. Notable high counts 5/19 Hennepin (40) CDu, 5/30 Washington (35) MDN, 5/28 Hennepin (27) MDu.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) — [8 South] All reports: 4/30 – 5/18 Rice TFB, 5/10 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C. and Veterans Memorial Park) CMB, 5/13 Fillmore (Forestville S.P.) RTP, 5/15+ Dakota and Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, m.ob., Rice (Cannon River W.P.) DAB, 5/16 Hennepin (Elm Creek P.R.) RLR, Hennepin (Lake Rebecca P.R.) RLL, 5/22 Scott (3, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., all singing males) DFN, 5/25–26 Ramsey (Reservoir Woods) BRL, EEO, JFR. Reports continue into the summer from the usual locations within Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.

Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) — [25 South, 11 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/9 Washington DCa, 5/10 Rice TFB, 5/12 Anoka REH, Hennepin CMB, Ramsey BNW, Washington MDu. Early north (median 5/10) 5/16 Clay RHO, Marshall JMJ, Pennington JMJ. Late south 5/24 Big Stone BJU, Hennepin CMB, Lac qui Parle BJU, CRM, 5/25 Faribault HHD (median 5/29). Season high count 5/24 St. Louis (110) DWK. Bulk of reports south are from the last half of May.

Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*) — [16 South, 10 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/11–13 Rice DAB, 5/14 Olmsted JWH, 5/15 Sherburne ASc, 5/16 Scott DWK. Early north (median 5/14) 5/17 Cass ABi, 5/18 Kittson JEB, 5/19 Lake JWL, 5/20 Becker DBM, Cass BAW. Late south 5/26 Rice TFB, 5/27 McLeod PRH, 5/28 Hennepin MDu (median 5/31).

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*) — No reports.

Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [1 South] Only report 5/23 Rock (Blue

- Mounds S.P.) CLW. Another mid-May record from Lac qui Parle County was photographed, but key plumage features to preclude the possibility of a hybrid were not visible and no description was included.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [25 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/16) 4/1 Scott SLP, 4/12–13 Olmsted LAV, 4/15 Winona RWT, 4/16 Dakota JLO. Early north (median 5/4) **4/16** Hubbard JEB, 4/30 Cass BAW, 5/1 Crow Wing JSB.
- American Tree Sparrow** (*Spizella arborea*) — [47 South, 21 North] Late south 4/20 Goodhue RPl, 5/9 Mower RTP (median 5/2). Late north 4/20 Cook DMB, 4/22 St. Louis SES, 5/8 Morrison FGo (median 5/7). The vast majority of reports are prior to mid-April.
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [52 South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/26) 3/21 Ramsey FKB, 3/27 Carver JCy, Lac qui Parle BJU, Wright JMo, 3/31 Blue Earth ChH, Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/11) **4/2** Mille Lacs ASc, 4/4 St. Louis TAb, 4/10 Cass DAY. Season high count 5/8 Clay (65) RHO.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [44 South, 30 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/22 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/23 Big Stone BJU, 4/24 Lac qui Parle DDo, 4/25 Yellow Medicine BJU, 4/27 Dakota CMB. Early north (median 4/27) 4/25 Wadena PJB, 4/27 Otter Tail DST, 4/29 Clay DPW, 4/30 Mille Lacs ASc.
- Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*) — [44 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/1) 3/27 Rice TFB, 3/31 Olmsted JWH, 4/2 Goodhue LS, Winona ANy, 4/3 Houston KRo, LS. Early north (median 4/21) **4/5** Mille Lacs ASc, 4/15 Clay DPW, 4/17 Douglas JPE, 4/19 Otter Tail CSu. Season high counts 5/12 Washington (**24**) MDU, 5/9 Scott (14) BAF, 4/23 Carver (12) JCy.
- Vesper Sparrow** (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [50 South, 19 North] Early south (median 3/29) 3/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, 3/27 Dodge HHD, 3/30 Sherburne ASc, 3/31 Dakota TAT, JPM, Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/12) 4/4 Otter Tail DST, 4/5 Mille Lacs ASc, 4/8 Traverse BJU. Season high count 5/31 Yellow Medicine (25) PME.
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [27 South, 9 North] Early south (median 4/22) 4/18 Murray DBM, 4/21 Sherburne ASc, 4/22 Anoka DWK, Lac qui Parle BJU, Rice DAB. Early north (median 5/4) 4/23 Lake (Iona's Beach S.N.A.) ph. JWJ, 4/29 Polk DLT, 5/9 Cass BAW, 5/10 Clay RHO, 5/14 Pennington JMJ. Season high counts 5/17 Yellow Medicine (8, Upper Sioux Agency S.P.) WCM, 5/23 Yellow Medicine (7, Upper Sioux Agency S. P.) BJU, 5/2 Washington (6, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) RTe, 5/12 Dakota (6) JPM.
- LARK BUNTING** (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) — [1 North] Adult male 5/28–29 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) ph. †BRB. This was the third county record and the first to be photographed for the refuge.
- Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [44 South, 28 North] Early south (median 4/1) 4/2 Big Stone BJU, Wright JMo, 4/3 Sherburne JMo, 4/4 Lac qui Parle BJU. Early north (median 4/17) **4/2** Cass TBe, 4/8 Traverse BJU, 4/14 Cass ABi, 4/17 Douglas HHD, 4/18 Wadena PJB. Season high counts 5/12–13 Polk (**60**) MAh, CMe.
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus savannarum*) — [31 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/19 Dakota JWH, JPM, 4/20 Dakota CMB, 4/21 Sherburne ASc, 4/23 Dakota JLO, 4/24 Chisago PEB. Early north (median 5/8) 5/6 Mille Lacs ASc, 5/8 Morrison FGo, 5/12 Polk CMe. High count 5/12 Washington (**17** at Grey Cloud Dunes) MDU.
- Henslow's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus henslowii*) — [10 South] Record early south (median 5/11) **4/10** Nicollet (Nicollet W.M.A.) †JPM, m.ob., 4/20 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) SLP, 5/1 Steele PEJ, DFN, 5/3 Hennepin (Elm Creek P.R.) RLR, 5/8 Lac qui Parle (Big Stone N.W.R.) BJU, 5/9 Brown BTS, Carver (Carver P.R.) JCy.
- Le Conte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus leconteii*) — [10 South, 17 North] Early south (median 4/23) 4/10 Nicollet JPM, JLO, m.ob., 4/11 Dakota JLO, JPM, 4/15 Hennepin CMB, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/2) 4/28 Cass ABi, 5/12 Polk MAh, 5/13 Polk RPR, 5/14 Marshall GT. Late south 5/22 Rock CRM, 5/23 Pipestone, 5/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, but see summer summary for reports south that continue into June.

- Season high count 5/12 Polk (**29**, Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) MAh.
- Nelson's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) — [2 South, 2 North] All south 5/7 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/15 Watonwan ChH. All north 5/14 Marshall GT, 5/26+ Cass (**8**, Boy River Marsh) BAW, m.ob.
- Fox Sparrow** (*Passerella iliaca*) — [37 South, 20 North] Presumed early spring migrants (median 3/13) **3/2** Stearns MDN, 3/5 Hennepin JnS, 3/21 Fillmore NBO, Hennepin DWK, 3/24 Carver WCM. Early north (median 3/29) 3/23 Hubbard MAW, Mille Lacs ASc, 3/25 Cass BAW, 3/28 Kanabec BHa. Late south 4/18 Carver JCy, 4/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/1 McLeod AnR (median 4/29). Late north 4/23 Douglas JPE, 5/8 Morrison FGo, 5/17 Itasca RSh (median 5/9). Bulk of reports from the last week in March through third week of April.
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [52 South, 33 North] Reported throughout the state. See winter report for over-wintering individuals. South reports of this species being in earnest the third week of March. Early north (median 3/26) **3/17** St. Louis KRE, 3/21 Wadena PJB, 3/23 Mille Lacs ASc, 3/26 Douglas JPE. High counts 4/18 St. Louis (54 at Duluth) PHS, 4/17 Hennepin (50) JJo.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [20 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/12) 4/2 Dakota JLO, 4/7 Hennepin DDo, 4/11 Nicollet LMS, 4/15 Brown JSS. Early north (median 4/24) 4/10 St. Louis FKB, 4/28 Otter Tail ARo, 4/29 Polk DLT. Late south in nine counties on 5/15, then 5/16 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/22 Blue Earth ChH, 5/23 Yellow Medicine BJU (median 5/25).
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [38 South, 27 North] Early south (median 3/24) 3/27 Hennepin KRo, ALD, Wright DWK, HCT, 3/28 Hennepin RDa, 3/31 Hennepin DDo, Olmsted JWH, Sherburne ASc. Early north (median 4/15) 4/5 Mille Lacs ASc, 4/15 Marshall GKn, St. Louis SES, 4/16 St. Louis FKB. Season high count 4/17 Hennepin (**30**) MDu.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [40 South, 28 North] Over-wintered south (see winter report). Presumed early migrants south (median 3/20) 3/5 Hennepin JnS, 3/6 Ramsey BNW, 3/14 Sib-
- ley DWK. Early north (median 4/11) **3/21** Kanabec BHa, 3/24 Crow Wing KWo, 4/2 Lake JWl, 4/6 Polk SAu. Season high count 4/30 Hennepin (140 at Bass Ponds) MDu. Late south 5/22 Chisago PBE, DWK, 5/23 Renville BJU, Nicollet ChH, RMD, Winona GLa. See summer report for late migrants into June. Bulk of south reports of this species are from the first week of April through mid-May.
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [27 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/3) 4/1 Yellow Medicine LS, 4/4 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/12 Blue Earth ChH, 4/17 Freeborn and Steele AEB. Early north 4/28 (median) Otter Tail ARo, 4/29 Polk DLT, 4/30 Polk SAu, CMe, MAh, Roseau JTi. Late south 5/16 Chippewa JWH, Lac qui Parle FAE, 5/17 Swift JWH (median 5/22). Late north 5/16 Koochiching DGr, Marshall JMJ, 5/17 Lake of the Woods MHK, Roseau JTi (median 5/21). Bulk of reports of this species are from the last week of April through mid-May.
- White-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [31 South, 17 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/11 Olmsted DBM, 4/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/25 Mower LS, 4/27 Washington LMS. Early north (median 4/23) 4/16 St. Louis LiM, 4/28 Cass DAY, 5/1 Otter Tail ARo, Roseau JTi. Late south 5/22 Fillmore AEK, Steele PSu, 5/23 Yellow Medicine BJU, 5/24 Lac qui Parle BJU (median 5/21). Late north 5/24 Beltrami LBF, 5/25 Clay PHS, 5/27 Morrison FGo (median 5/25). Bulk of reports south are from the last week of April to the third week of May, north mostly the month of May.
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [50 South, 31 North] Reported statewide. Most reports south through end of April. Late south 5/1 CarverJCy, McLeod ANr, 5/5 Hennepin MWe, then one very late straggler **5/31** Dakota JPM (median 5/19).
- Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [32 South, 13 North] An accurate understanding of when spring migrants arrive is complicated by the many winter reports of this species. Presumed early north 3/9 Polk CMK, 3/17 Mille Lacs ASc, 3/21 Grant, Traverse HHD. Late south 5/1 Goodhue HHD, 5/2 Dakota BAF, **5/16**

- Ramsey DBM (median 5/4). Late north 4/20 Marshall MA, 4/23 Douglas JPE, 5/18 Roseau JEB, 5/19 St. Louis AM (median 5/19). Season high counts 4/13 Dakota (1,500) JPM, 4/9 Polk (1,000) DOL.
- Smith's Longspur** (*Calcarius pictus*) — [2 South] All reports: four at Nicollet W.M.A. in **Nicollet** 4/9–11 ph. †RMD, ph. ChG, ph. †JPM, †PEB, m.ob.; 4/24 Lac qui Parle (Plover Prairie East Unit) ph. BJU.
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — [1 North] Reported from traditional locations at Felton Prairie, Clay County beginning 5/2 RHO, m.ob. Also see undocumented reports.
- Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [17 South, 13 North] Late south 3/14 Jackson DFN, HHD, Renville LS, Rock HHD, Waseca RBW, 3/17 Dakota JLO, Lac qui Parle BJU, 3/19 Mower RBJ, 3/20 Dakota PEB (median 3/28). Late north 3/16 Marshall GT, 3/19 St. Louis ANy, 3/21 Cook DMB, 3/30 Cass ABi (median 5/8).
- Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*) — [1 South] Only report was of a window-kill specimen 5/17 Martin (first-spring male, Fairmont) ph. JBe.
- Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga olivacea*) — [35 South, 16 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/8 Carver JCy, Goodhue FKB, 5/9 Carver WCM, Wabasha LS, Winona ANy. Early north (median 5/12), 5/10 Cass BAW, 5/15 Morrison MJB, 5/16 Wadena PJB. Season high counts 5/22 Scott (17, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, 5/15 Rice (7) DAB.
- Western Tanager** (*Piranga ludoviciana*) — [2 South, 1 North] Three reports, all adult males: 5/3–9 Hennepin (NE Minneapolis) ph. CKA, 5/6–10 St Louis *fide* DOK, *fide* JWJ, 5/9–13 Washington (West Lakeland Twp.) ph. *fide* PHS.
- North Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [49 South, 22 North] Reported statewide; northernmost records 4/22 Cook ARu and 5/29 Koochiching DGr.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [46 South, 31 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/30 Dakota RTe, Winona ANy, then multiple reports beginning 5/1 throughout south region. Early north Otter Tail ARo, 5/4 Crow Wing JSB. Season high counts 5/14 Scott (20) BAF, 5/16 Kanabec (16) BHa, 5/13 Carver (15) JCy.
- Blue Grosbeak** (*Passerina caerulea*) — [4 South] One unusual report 5/21 Dakota †KSc. Also many reports from more usual areas 5/22+ Rock CRM, m.ob., 5/26 Pipestone HHD.
- Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*) — [40 South, 19 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/6 Olmsted JWH, Sherburne PLJ, Winona ANy, 5/7 Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/9) 5/8 Morrison FGo, 5/16 Wadena PJB, 5/18 Kittson and Marshall JEB, St. Louis NAJ. Season high counts 5/10 Ramsey (10, Crosby Farm Park) MDu, 5/28 Carver (7) JCy, 5/30 Steele (7) PSu.
- Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*) — [24 South] Early south (median 5/10) 5/14 Rice BHe, 5/19 McLeod CaR, 5/22 Blue Earth PRH, ChH, 5/23 Rock CLW, DCh, Wright DWK. North reports of this species do not occur until well into June (see summer report).
- Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [45 South, 25 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/8 Carver HHD, Mower ARW, Wright DPG, 5/9 Brown BTS, Carver JCy, Lac qui Parle BJU, Rice TFB, Scott SLP, Wabasha JWH. Early north (median 5/5) 5/12 Cass ABi, Polk MAh, 5/13 Norman MAh, CMe. Season high count 5/19 Wilkin (35) AMe.
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Please see winter report for over-wintering reports. Presumed early migrants north (median 3/10) 3/8 Otter Tail BDe, 3/15 Mille Lacs Asc, 3/17 Otter Tail DST, 3/18 St. Louis LiM.
- Eastern Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna*) — [32 South, 13 North] Early south 3/14 Olmsted DMA, 3/17 Dakota RLW, 3/18 Fillmore DBM, Rice TFB. Early north (median 3/25) 3/10 Mille Lacs Asc, 3/26 Douglas JPE, 3/27 Cass BAW, ABi.
- Western Meadowlark** (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [34 South, 19 North] Early south 3/18 Fillmore DBM, 3/19 Dakota CMB, Mower RBJ, 3/20 Dakota KRo, ADS, 3/21 Steele RBW. Early north (median 3/16) 3/23 Red Lake SAS, 3/26 Marshall MA, 3/27 Norman JMj.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [43 South, 16 North] Early south (median 3/29) 3/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, 3/27 Brown WCM, 3/28 Brown

- BTS, 4/2 Goodhue LS. Early north (median 4/10) 4/17 Grant, Traverse DFN, 4/19 Koochiching DGr, 4/21 Marshall MA, 4/23 Otter Tail DST.
- Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [44 South, 12 North] Early south 3/6 (median) Hennepin MDu, 3/11 Sherburne ASC, 3/13 Fillmore DBM, Martin DPG, Mower DBM. Early north (median 3/20) 4/3 Douglas JPE, Hubbard MAW, 4/4 Clay RHO, 4/9 Polk JMJ. Season high count 4/5 Dakota (250) JPM. Late south 4/24 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/29 Dakota Rte (median 5/1). Also see Undocumented Reports.
- Brewer's Blackbird** (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [38 South, 25 North] Early south (median 3/15) 3/13 Fillmore, Mower DBM, 3/18 Stearns JnS, 3/20 Lyon HHD, Rice DFN, Rock HHD. Early north (median 4/2) 3/21 Traverse HHD, 3/22 Otter Tail TSS, 3/26 Roseau JTi, 4/3 Douglas JPE. Note: Please document all reports of this species prior to mid-March.
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [53 South, 34 North] See winter report for over-wintering reports. Presumed early migrants north (median 3/9) 3/17 Cass ABi, Mille Lacs ASC, 3/18 Otter Tail DST, 3/21 four more counties. Season high count 4/2 Steele (500) NFT.
- Great-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [2 South] All reports: 3/27+ Jackson (S.R. 86 and C.R. 4) DAB, JWH, 3/31 Jackson (Pletz-Klima W.M.A.) DBM, 5/15 Lac qui Parle (Cory Lake) ph. †BJU.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [53 South, 33 North] See winter report for some potential early migrants. Presumed first spring migrants south (median 3/13) 3/2 Hennepin CMB, 3/14 Olmsted DMA, 3/19 Freeborn DMA. Record early north (median 4/6) 3/23 Otter Tail DST, 4/1 Mille Lacs ASC, 4/5 Cass BAW, 4/6 Cass ABi, St. Louis ALO.
- Orchard Oriole** (*Icterus spurius*) — [31 South, 4 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/2 Dakota CMB, 5/4 Washington KCr, BNW, Winona ANy, 5/11 Washington CRM. All north 5/17 Douglas JEB, 5/23 Becker DBH, 5/25 Clay PHS, 5/26 Traverse CRM, 5/31 Clay DPW.
- Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) — [51 South, 27 North] Early south 4/29 (median) Le Sueur RMD, 4/30 Carver RBJ, Ramsey REH, Winona ASM, and six more counties over the next two days. Early north (median 5/4) 4/27 St. Louis JBy, 5/4 Otter Tail DST, 5/6 Crow Wing JSB, St. Louis PHS.
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [5 North] All reports 3/1 Cass ABi, 3/5–6 Itasca, Koochiching HHD, Lake of the Woods RAE, HHD, 3/6 Lake of the Woods HHD, 3/22 Itasca RSh, 3/23 Cass ABi, 4/7 St. Louis ALO.
- Purple Finch** (*Carpodacus purpureus*) — [19 South, 27 North] Late south 5/2 Isanti JZe, 5/4 Olmsted FPa, 5/13 Anoka DaS, Hennepin MKi, Steele PSu (median 5/17).
- House Finch** (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) — [51 South, 26 North] Reported statewide.
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [3 North] Reported from Hubbard and Lake in March, and then a family group of three 5/31 Cass KRE, m.ob.
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucop-tera*) — [3 South, 6 North] All south 3/3 Stearns (13) MJB, 3/13 Sherburne MJB, 3/20 Lincoln HHD. All north 3/5–6 Lake of the Woods RAE, HHD, St. Louis DBF, 3/7 Lake JWL, 3/12 Kittson LW, 3/13 Cass BAW, Polk CMe, 3/15 Lake DWi, 3/17 Cass ABi, St. Louis KRE, 3/27 – 4/15 Polk (nested) SAU, DOL.
- Common Redpoll** (*Acanthis flammea*) — [2 South, 9 North] All south 3/3 Freeborn AEB, 3/24 Lac qui Parle BJU. Late north 3/16 Polk SAU, 3/18 Roseau JTi, 3/31 Itasca RSh (median 5/4).
- Hoary Redpoll** (*Acanthis hornemanni*) — No reports.
- Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*) — [16 South, 24 North] Late south 5/9 Lincoln DBM, 5/18 Steele BNo, 5/19 Olmsted LAV. Reported throughout the season north. Evidence of breeding activity in Lake, St. Louis, Itasca and Crow Wing counties.
- American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*) — [52 South, 31 North] Reported statewide.
- Evening Grosbeak** (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [9 North] Only reported from the north region, where found throughout the season. Evidence of breeding activity in Lake and St. Louis.
- House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) — [50 South, 31 North] Reported statewide.

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MAh	Marissa Ahlering	RLa	Richard Latuchie	TSS	Tom & Sheryl Smith
MaK	Mary Kinner	RLL	Robin LaFortune	WCM	William C. Marengo
MAW	Marlene A. Weber	RLR	Ronald L. Refsnider	WJK	William J. Kass
MCa	Marjorie Cahlander	RLW	Richard Wood	WPe	Wendy Pepin
MDN	Mark D. Nieters	RMa	Robin Maercklein		
MDu	Matt Dufort	RMD	Robert M. Dunlap		
MGo	Malcolm Gold	RPe	Rick Pertile		
MHe	Melissa Hein	RPI	Ron Plinske	C.P.	County Park
MHK	Martin H. Kehoe	RPR	Robert P. Russell	F.R.	Forest Road
MJB	Milton J. Blomberg	RSh	Ron Shepherd	N.C.	Nature Center
MJu	Mark Junghans	RTe	Raymond Tervo	N.M.	National Monument
MKi	Mary Kinner	RTP	Ray Potthoff	N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
MKK	Kaye Katz	RWT	Robin W. Tyser	P.R.	Park Reserve
MKu	Margaret Kuchenreuther	SAS	Shelley A. Steva	R.P.	Regional Park
MLH	Michael L. Hendrickson	SAu	Sandy Aubol	S.F.	State Forest
Mli	Madeleine Linck	SBe	Sue Bergman	S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
MO	Mark Otnes	SC	Shawn Conrad	S.P.	State Park
MRN	Mike North	SCZ	Shawn Zierman	W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
MSM	Mark S. Martell	SDa	Steve Dahl	W.P.	Wilderness Park
MTh	Molly Thompson	SES	Steven E. Schon	W.P.A.	Waterfowl Protection Area
MWe	Mark Westeleventh	SGW	Steve G. Wilson	W.S.H.C.	West Skyline Hawk Count
NAJ	Nancy A. Jackson	Slv	Samuel Ives	W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds
NBO	Nancy B. Overcott	SKr	Scott Krych		
NFT	Nels F. Thompson	SKS	Sharon Koval Stiteler		
NGE	Nathaniel G. Emery	SLF	Steve L. Falkowski		

Abbreviations

C.P.	County Park
F.R.	Forest Road
N.C.	Nature Center
N.M.	National Monument
N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
P.R.	Park Reserve
R.P.	Regional Park
S.F.	State Forest
S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
S.P.	State Park
W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
W.P.	Wilderness Park
W.P.A.	Waterfowl Protection Area
W.S.H.C.	West Skyline Hawk Count
W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds

Birding by Hindsight

A Second Look at Shrikes

Kim R. Eckert



Way down along the Rio Grande in Deep South Texas last week, an adult Black-vented Oriole was frequenting a favored set of feeders. Never seen this species or even heard of it? Little wonder, since it's only about the fourth one of its kind ever seen in the U.S. The identification is pretty easy, though, given a decent look: it's a big black-and-yellow oriole readily told from the other yellow Icterids.

As several birders stood around waiting for it to appear, someone called out: "There it is!" When pressed for directions, the birder said it just flew in to a branch near the feeders. But no one else could see it; only blackbirds were in view. After several seconds, a bird landed in clear sight on a feeder, and the same birder again announced, "There it is!" This time everyone saw it, since it was the only thing there — an adult male Red-winged Blackbird!

If you don't have a field guide handy, take my word for it: a Red-winged Blackbird looks nothing like a Black-vented Oriole. Still, someone managed to confuse the two for reasons unknown, although it seems unlikely this will be the subject of any future "Hindsight" installment or other bird identification articles. Indeed, the thought process for some birders moves in unpredictable and mysterious ways.

Another example closer to home. In June last year, a Northern Shrike was included on a list of birds seen near the Twin Cities and reported to the MOU-net listservice. Since only Loggerheads should occur here in summer, the observer was asked for more information and obligingly provided a photo. Surprisingly, the bird was neither a Northern

nor a Loggerhead shrike — instead, the image was of a Gray Catbird.

This unexpected case of mistaken identity was likely an isolated event not to be repeated any time soon, but it was a reminder that this column had only briefly mentioned shrikes once, way back in the Spring 1995 issue of *The Loon*. Another reminder of this shrike-shirking came a few months later with a discussion in the "Frontiers of Field Identification" listservice.

A shrike in New York was seen and photographed by many in November 2010, and there was disagreement among the local observers about its identity. At the time of this writing, the best photos are posted at <https://picasaweb.google.com/tixbirdz/Long-IslandMiscellany2010>, and they are currently the fifth, sixth, and seventh images on this page. (I'd include them here, but look what happened the last time I tried to illustrate a "Hindsight" article with photos: a swan's vital field mark and its sense of smell simultaneously disappeared from one of the photos during printing — see Figure 4, *The Loon* 78:229.)

The shrike in question clearly had a paler base of the lower mandible, its facial mask did not appear to extend over the top of the bill, and there was some light gray barring on the underparts — all of these classic Northern Shrike field marks. On the other hand, though, the mask was wide and solid, and the bill was relatively stubby and finch-like — both of these features consistent with Loggerhead Shrike. So, what was it?

As the comments from "Frontiers" readers came in, it quickly became evident that shrike ID is not all that straightforward,

even among experienced observers. One renowned birder from the Carolinas declared it was a Northern because of the pale bill color, absence of mask above the bill, and barring on the underparts, and he added its upperparts looked paler gray than on a Loggerhead. But it turns out no one else agreed with him, and it became quite evident that this shrike was an immature Loggerhead.

But, while I agree entirely with this ID, some of the reasons cited by those reviewing the photos were less than convincing....

Upperparts Color

One stated the gray on the upperparts was too dark for a Northern, but shades of gray in the field or in photos are often and easily misleading. Too much depends on light conditions, the bird's position relative to the sun and observer, camera settings, the printing process, and if the digital image was adjusted. True, a Loggerhead Shrike is darker gray than a Northern, but that's very hard to judge without comparison with something else.

Size and Shape

It's also true that Loggerheads are smaller overall than Northerns, but, again, how do you determine that without comparison? Some reviewers based their ID on the shrike looking too "compact" (one said "small and quick," not "large and lanky" like a Northern), but nothing was around for comparison. And besides, the apparent size and shape of any bird can vary with its posture and what it happens to be doing at the time.

Other reasons cited to support the Loggerhead choice were a rounder head shape, larger head, larger eye, a "gentle expression," and even a "serious look"! Really? To put it gently, are you serious? Is it actually possible for any bird to appear gentle and serious simultaneously? And, again, how useful are such subjective conclusions without direct comparison? (Again, the thought process for some birders moves in unpredictable and mysterious ways.)

Bill

At least the comments on "Frontiers" also discussed more useful ID criteria. It was more instructive to consider the shrike's bill,

especially since the visibly pale base of its lower mandible is typically considered indicative of a Northern Shrike. While Northerns of all ages do have a pale bill base, the problem is that immature Loggerheads can share this feature. And the bird in question – while mostly appearing to be in adult plumage — was still in its first year (as indicated by the barred underparts and white tips on some wing covert feathers). In sum, a shrike with an all-dark bill = Loggerhead; however, a pale-based bill = either species.

To my eye, the shape of a shrike's bill is more useful than its color, and can be accurately determined with a bit of practice, even without comparison. A Loggerhead's bill is stubby and finch-like, as on the shrike in question; a Northern's bill is shaped differently since it appears larger and is especially longer. The bills of both species have hooked tips, by the way, but the Northern's hook usually looks longer.

Mask

Some of those commenting on the New York shrike also considered the solid, uniform, and wide appearance of its mask, which further supported its ID as a Loggerhead. By contrast, a Northern's mask is narrower (to me, it has always looked more like an eye line than a mask), and it typically appears broken, incomplete, and uneven in width.

And speaking of masks, I'd advise against trying to see whether or not it extends over the bill. Though long emphasized by some field guides as a useful field mark, it's usually difficult to clearly see this, and I've seen photos of both species which contradict the field guides: i.e., Northerns with masks over bill and Loggerheads without (as on the shrike under review).

Another feature of the mask was mentioned for consideration: no obvious white border appears along its upper edge. Typically, a Northern's mask and bill are at least partially bordered above by a white line, while a Loggerhead lacks a conspicuous white border, but I admit I've never paid much attention to this feature. The shrike photos I've randomly looked at recently seem to support this difference, but I suspect this field mark will prove to be variable, helpful with just

some birds, and not consistently diagnostic.

Cheek Patch

I also read with interest one comment that the ID as a Loggerhead was supported by the “white cheek patch” (this was even written in all capital letters for emphasis), with the added comment that “this is very important as Northern usually has a gray cheek.” It turns out, though, this is not very important at all: I found lots of photos of Northern Shrikes with similarly clear white areas on the cheeks and throats.

Underparts Barring

Just as the pale bill base on this Loggerhead caught some by surprise, so did the barring on the underparts. While this is normally thought of as diagnostic for Northern Shrike, “older” immature Loggerheads in late fall/winter and perhaps some adults are also lightly barred below. It was also pointed out that juvenile Loggerheads in summer/early fall are barred on both the upperparts and underparts, while juvenile Northern Shrikes are only barred on the underparts. I assume this is true, but I admit my experience with looking for barring on the backs of juvenile shrikes is essentially non-existent.

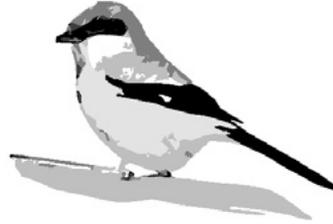
There was another comment that the bars on the underparts fit a Loggerhead because they were short, faint, and curved, while a Northern Shrike's barring consists of longer, bolder, and straighter bars. However, this opinion was not convincing with no Northern Shrikes around for comparison, and besides the nature and extent of a Northern Shrike's barring is quite variable. It can even appear entirely absent, since I have noted several Northern Shrikes over the years at close range and in good light with no visible barring. In sum: underparts barring = can be either species; no barring = can be either species.

Season

Finally, the time of year involved in this New York sighting was mentioned, but only in the context of whether a Loggerhead in November would be showing features of juvenile, immature, or adult plumage. No one commented on whether a Loggerhead or Northern Shrike near New York City in late November would be more likely. As many

readers know, a Northern Shrike is more likely than in Minnesota, especially in the northern half of the state, and there are times when the calendar is your best indication of a Shrike's identity.

Generally, taking into account what part of the state you're in, and unless the prevailing weather has been unusually mild or harsh, it's safe to assume that any Minnesota Shrike in May through September should be a Loggerhead, and one in December through February should be a Northern. But if it's March, April, October, or November, when both species could be present, I guess you'd better take the advice of some alleged ID experts — be prepared to decide if your Shrike looks gentle or serious.



It seems this column never got around to the problem of confusing catbirds with shrikes. But here are a couple of Helpful Household Hints:

1) When you see a light gray, robin-sized bird with a black mask and wings in hot pursuit of a dark gray, robin-sized bird with a black cap and rusty under tail coverts, the shrike is the pursuer and the catbird is the pursuee.

2) Attach a furry mouse-like object to a fishing line, cast it towards the bird in question, and if it attacks the bait it's a shrike, but if it ignores the bait it's a catbird.... Ah, come to think of it, this controversial practice recently led to some northern owl locations not being disclosed — which made sense, perhaps, but no need to withhold Gray Catbird sightings, too. So, never mind. Just stick with Hint #1.

1921 West Kent Road, Duluth, MN 55812.

The MOU 300 Club

Compiled by Anthony X. Hertzell and David A. Cahlander

The MOU 300 Club, a group of birders who have seen a minimum of 300 birds in Minnesota, now boasts a membership of 150 persons with three persons reaching the 400 category. No species were added

to the state's official checklist in 2010 so the threshold for the Roberts Club (85% of the state list) remains at 372. All other Minnesota birding lists (County Clubs, yards, Big Day, etc.) can be found at the MOU's web site.

405	Kim R. Eckert	362	<i>Jerry Gresser</i>	325	Robert E. Holtz
403	Robert B. Janssen	362	John P. Ellis	325	Gary Simonson
400	Anthony X. Hertzell	361	Craig R. Mandel	324	Robert H. O'Connor
400	Peder H. Svingen	361	Bill Stjern	322	Lars Benson
399	Bill R. Litkey	360	Jim Egge	322	Kathy A. Heidel
398	<i>Ray Glassel</i>	360	<i>Bill Pieper</i>	322	Dale A. Yerger
394	Paul M. Egeland	359	Robert M. Dunlap	321	Dick Hartman
390	Jo Blanich	359	Randy S. Frederickson	320	Paul L. Johnson
390	<i>Richard Ruhme</i>	359	Mike Mulligan	319	Jonas Benson
389	Dennis D. Martin	358	Dick Sandve	319	Linda B. Felker
389	Kim W. Risen	357	Diane M. Anderson	319	Pete Hoeger
388	Barbara Martin	357	Philip C. Chu	319	Earl E. Orf
387	Robert L. Ekblad	357	Herb H. Dingmann	319	Roger J. Schroeder
386	Don A. Bolduc	356	David R. Benson	318	David Johnson
383	David P. Sovereign	356	Janet C. Green	318	Jeanie M. Joppru
382	Steve Millard	356	Mark "Sparky" Stensaas	318	Brian T. Smith
381	Warren E. Nelson	355	Leslie Marcus	317	Frank Berdan
381	Richard Wachtler	355	Linda Sparling	316	Milton J. Blomberg
380	Hap Huber	353	Jerry Pruet	316	Joel Dunnette
380	Gloria Wachtler	353	Steve J. Roman	314	Frank Gosiak
379	Don O. Kienholz	352	Dave Baden	314	Mike W. Steffes
378	Bill George	352	Peter Neubeck	313	Clay Christensen
378	John W. Hockema	350	Terry P. Brashear	313	Tom A. Nelson
378	Charles Krulas	350	Ben W. Fritchman	313	Shelley A. Steva
377	David A. Cahlander	350	J. S. Futcher	313	Dan T. Thimgan
376	Jerry E. Bonkoski	350	Bill J. Unzen	312	Nelvina E. DeKam
376	Jeff J. Stephenson	349	Nancy A. Jackson	312	Diana Doyle
375	Karol Gresser	349	Blaine Seeliger	311	Chris Fagyal
375	Ronald L. Huber	345	Mark Junghans	311	Ben A. Wieland
375	Tom A. Tustison	345	Kenneth Oulman	310	K. Scott Foster
374	Andrew D. Smith	344	Craig A. Menze	310	Fred Z. Leshner
373	Rick Hoyme	343	James W. Lind	310	<i>Theodore Voelker</i>
372	Al A. Bolduc	342	Joel C. Claus	309	Clara Dahle
372	Oscar L. Johnson	341	Warren Wegener	309	Steven E. Schon
371	<i>Terry Savaloja</i>	340	Bob Williams	309	Sandy M. Thimgan
370	Dedrick Benz	338	Marjorie Cahlander	308	Mark Otnes
370	Dick Rengstorf	338	Bonnie J. Mulligan	307	Deanne Endrizzi
369	<i>Elizabeth Campbell</i>	338	Warren Woessner	307	Steven Midthune
369	Douglas P. Johnson	337	David A. Bartkey	307	Anthony M. Smith
369	Howard C. Towle	337	Ken LaFond	306	Dick Hartman
368	Ronald A. Erpelding	337	Judith Sparrow	306	Robert T. Heise
368	Forest V. Strnad	336	Mark C. Alt	305	Kathi Berdan
367	Mark S. Citsay	335	Colin R. Gjervold	305	Burnett Hojnacki
366	Connie L. Osbeck	334	Chet A. Meyers	304	Douglas Mayo
365	David W. Thurston	333	Cindy Risen	302	Chad Heins
364	Conny M. Brunell	331	William R. Bronn	302	Molly Malecek
364	Jim Williams	330	Alice Hennessey	302	Connie M. Norheim
363	Bruce B. Baer	330	Nathan Schirmacher	302	Keith T. Pulles
363	Jim R. Eikenberry	329	Al Schirmacher	300	Fr Tom Margevicius
363	William C. Marengo	325	Tom Bell	300	Don Starkweather



BOOK REVIEWS

HANDBOOK OF THE BIRDS OF THE WORLD, VOLUME 15. WEAVERS TO NEW WORLD WARBLERS. J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and D. Christie, editors. 2010. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. 880 pp. 212 € (ca. \$275).

This and previous volumes are available from Lynx Edicions, c/o Postal Express & Fulfillment Center, Inc., 265 Sunrise Highway suite 1 #252, Rockville Centre, New York 11570, or through the internet (www.lynxeds.com); inquiries can be sent by email (lynx@hbw.com).

Volume 15 of this landmark publication continues the high-quality series that we've come to expect from the previous volumes. This volume continues with the Passeriformes and includes eight families: Ploceidae (weavers; 116 spp.), Viduidae (whydahs and indigobirds; 20 spp.), Estrildidae (waxbills; 134 spp.), Vireonidae (vireos; 52 spp.), Fringillidae (finches; 144 spp.), Drepanididae (Hawaiian honeycreepers; 23 spp.), Peucedramidae (Olive Warbler; 1 species), and Parulidae (New World warblers; 116 spp.). Vireos, finches, and warblers are of course important families in the New World.

This volume is the same as previous volumes in being large, heavy, lavishly illustrated, and printed on high-quality paper. The book's core material has been written by nine authors; six artists produced the 61 color plates, and there are 495 photographs. It also includes 614 distribution maps, and the text is supported by 60 pages of more than 6,000 references. The 46-page foreword by key members of BirdLife International (Stuart Butchart, Nigel Collar, Alison Stattersfield, and Leon Bennum), with input from 11 others, is on global bird conservation from today's perspective. Over the past couple of decades our understanding of and efforts in bird conservation have improved. However, although human actions have enabled retention of at least 16 bird species and island ex-

tinctions appear to be decreasing, continental extinction rates are increasing and we have not yet appreciably slowed the loss of biodiversity.

The volume's format follows that of previous ones. Family sections begin with a complete account, which is often quite long. These accounts are copiously illustrated with photographs. Species accounts follow those of each family. They are given in a smaller font than the family accounts, and their information density is also higher. Each species account is illustrated with a small range map, and the accounts are numbered to correspond with the color plates, which illustrate every species treated and are interspersed among the species accounts. Subspecific differences are also often depicted. The (usually) full-page color plates are of very good to excellent quality.

Taxonomy and English names differ in some cases from what we are used to in North America. For example, here the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) includes the South American form *Vireo chivi* as a subspecies. And the Hoary Redpoll (*Carduelis hornemanni*) is here called the Arctic Redpoll. Further, as expected in a book, the most recent taxonomic changes could not be put in at the last minute. In normal times this might not be a problem, but, for example, generic-level nomenclature changes in the Parulidae alone have been rather profound (see *Auk* 127:726–744). I have mentioned the unfortunate drawbacks of the unusual citation style in previous reviews, but for most readers this is likely a minor issue.

As before, there are a lot of excellent photographs, which have been chosen not just to depict birds but to show some of their behaviors as well. In this volume we can see seemingly awkward feeding behaviors and incredible nest-building behavior among weavers (e.g., pp. 90–91, 96, 103–112), and stun-

ning photographs of vireos (e.g., p. 386) and warblers (e.g., p. 689). There are a number of really exceptional photographs, especially among the Parulidae. And the densities that Red-billed Queleas (*Quelea quelea*) can reach is visually astonishing (p. 87).

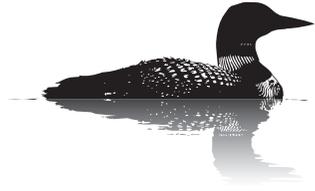
As with past volumes, this one is excellent, and I continue to recommend the series

to all serious students of birds.

On another note, there is just one more volume pending, Volume 16, to complete this landmark series. It is due in late 2011.

Kevin Winker, University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, AK 99775.

Notes of Interest



LAUGHING GULL IN STEARNS COUNTY — At about 1:05 P.M. on 2 May 2010, at the north end of Lake Koronis in Paynesville Township, Stearns County, I stopped to look at an aggregation of cormorants, gulls, and terns. The cormorants had apparently found a school of fish, and the gulls and terns were congregating around the cormorants.

An initial scan through the aggregation revealed an adult Laughing Gull, and over the next 50 minutes I was able to observe it almost continuously. Observations were facilitated by telescope views; by distances that were only moderate (150 to 300 yards); by adequate lighting (the midday sun was high off of my right shoulder as I looked to the southeast); and by the arrival of 74 Franklin's Gulls, which provided ample opportunity to make Laughing/Franklin's comparisons.

Overall, the Laughing Gull was similar to a Franklin's. It had a dark red bill, dark eyes, and a black hood with white eye-arcs; its back and scapulars were medium-dark gray, whereas the rest of its body was white; its upperwings were medium-dark gray with white on the trailing edge and black at the tip; and its underwings were white, also with black at the tip.

Despite these similarities, the Laughing Gull could be distinguished from a Franklin's in multiple ways. One of these was size, others involved shape, and still others concerned plumage.

To evaluate size I compared the Laughing against three Franklin's, and noted that it was consistently a little bigger — in bulk of body, about 110% as large.

Regarding shape, I compared the Laughing's bill to the bills of two Franklin's, and found the former to be much larger — about one-and-a-half times as long as the latter, and obviously heavier. More specifically, the bill of the Laughing was 80 to 100% as long as the front-to-back length of the head (as determined when the swimming bird had its neck fully extended), and about twice as thick as the top-to-bottom depth of the eye. In contrast, the bill of a Franklin's is only half to two-thirds as long as the head, and in some individuals is less than twice as deep as the eye.

As for plumage, I noted that the Laughing Gull differed in four ways from a Franklin's Gull:

- (1) Its underbody was pure white, without the pinkish wash that some Franklin's show.
- (2) Its tail was wholly white, unlike in a Franklin's, which has the upper surface of the tail feathers — especially the central ones — washed with gray.
- (3) Its wingtip was more extensively black. Specifically, on both the upper and under sur-



faces of the hand, the black formed a broad wedge that extended all of the way to the tips of the greater primary-coverts. In contrast, in a Franklin's, the black of the wingtip is broadly separated by gray (above) or white (below) from the primary-coverts, and so is quite restricted — restricted enough to recall the small, squared-off black wingtip of an adult Black-legged Kittiwake.

(4) The Laughing Gull's white primary tips were smaller than in any of the nearby Franklin's. In fact, unlike in any of the latter, the two most-distal primaries on the folded wing showed no white tips at all.

At 1:55 P.M. the Laughing flew off to the south, and this flight took it much farther away than its previous flights had; it did land on the water again, but was almost immediately flushed by a motorboat — at which time it flew west and disappeared behind a peninsula, never to be seen again.

The present Laughing Gull is the fourteenth to be accepted for Minnesota, and the first for Stearns County (Svingen 2010). According to an unpublished compilation by K. J. Bardon, A. X. Hertzell, and P. H. Svingen, the previous 13 include eight from the Lake Superior shoreline, two from Houston County in extreme southeastern Minnesota, and three from the state's western regions (as defined by Green and Janssen 1975). Timewise, one of the 14 records is from April, five are from May, two are from June, one is from July, three are from August, one is from October, and one is from November. Fully 10 of the 14 involved a bird that was present for only one day.

Literature Cited

- Green, Janet C., and Robert B. Janssen. 1975. Minnesota birds: where, when, and how many. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.
- Svingen, Peder H. 2010. Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee. *The Loon* 82:103–106.

Philip C. Chu, Department of Biology, St. John's University, Collegeville, MN 56321.

BLACK VULTURE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY — On 15 May 2010, John and I went down to Stoney Point a little before 5:00 P.M. The purpose was to check and see if the two Willets I had seen there the day before were still there. We stopped at the path east of the stone wall that runs through the young alders and offers a good lookout over Sucker Bay at the top of the 40 foot clay bank.



John was first on the path and flushed up a very large black bird that had been perched on the bank. The bird first flew to the east and I could see that it was a vulture. It then circled back to the west, flying in front of us about 50 feet off shore and disappeared over the trees by the stone wall.

We both had and used binoculars. I (Jan) got a good look at it as it flew in front of us for a few seconds. My notes: "large black bird, obviously a vulture with bare head. Had a short tail, shorter than Turkey Vulture, and conspicuous white patches at the tip of the primaries as it flapped, not sailed, in front of us."

John had a better look at the bird than I did because he was first on the path. His notes are: "As I approached the edge of the bluff, I was startled by a large bird which flushed out of the bushes or ground not more than 10–15 feet away. This large black bird, clearly bigger than a crow or raven, flew out over the shoreline to the east and out of sight behind some trees, then doubled back about 50 feet in front of us and went west until it disappeared again behind more trees down the shore. As soon as I glimpsed it, the whitish primaries were obvious, contrasting with the otherwise all-black plumage. The white would be seen both above and below. As it passed in front of us, its thin, vulture like head, was clearly visible. The tail appeared short, and I am pretty sure I saw some white markings under the tail, but was not able to get a clear fix on it."

The next day, 16 May 2010, we were again taking a walk on Stoney Point never thinking we would see the vulture again. At about 9:20 A.M. we parked at the stone wall overlook and walked east to the tip of the point and then around a friend's cabin there. On the way back to the car at the last grove of poplar and birch and just before the stone wall, there was the Black Vulture perched in the open facing us. We approached it carefully and got great views of the legs (whitish — from excrement according to the *Birds of North America*), bare gray head, brownish-black plumage, and white primary tip feathers when it moved its wings. Finally the bird flew but soon landed in the grove of poplars east of the stone wall. **Janet C. Green, 1754 Old North Shore Road, Duluth 55804.**

WHOOPING CRANE AT AGASSIZ NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE — Initially the bird



was seen on 21 May 2010 from an airplane at a height of ~50 meters. It was seen both flying (trailing long black legs, long, outstretched neck, black primaries) and standing on a mudflat (tall upright posture, brilliant white coloration). Later, the bird was viewed through a spotting scope (while standing) at a distance of ~70 meters. I was able to observe the long black legs and confirm the absence of colored leg bands. This confirms that this individual was a member of the Wood-Buffalo/Aransas Whooping Crane population.

At this time I was also able to see the stout, pointed bill and red coloration on the head. Black wing primaries were also seen when the bird stretched its wings.

No Sandhill Cranes were visible in the immediate area. Roughly 40–50 American White Pelicans were in the general vicinity. The Whooping Crane was distinguished from the pelicans by the following: 1) long black legs, 2) sleek, tall upright posture, 3) red on forehead, 4) dark, pointed beak, 5) black wing feathers didn't extend into secondaries (as with pelicans).

During the initial aerial sighting the crane was also seen by Gary Tischer (Wildlife Refuge Specialist, Agassiz NWR) and Brian Lubinski (Regional FWS Pilot and Wildlife Biologist, Fort Snelling, MN). During the afternoon observation, the crane was also observed through optics by Ashley Hitt and Jenna Frank (Biological Science Technicians, Agassiz NWR).

Between the years of 2000 and 2007, I served as the Whooping Crane observation coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in North Dakota. I have personally seen more than 50 Whooping Cranes in the wild. **Gregg Knutsen, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, 22996 – 290th St. NE, Middle River, MN 56737.**

MARBLED GODWITS IN CHISAGO COUNTY — At the end of a long day of birding Chisago



County on 22 May 2010, Doug Kieser, Mark Ochs, Howard Towle, and I were at the north end of Rush Lake in the extreme northern part of Chisago county. As it was getting late in the day, we were looking primarily for swifts and nighthawks when we saw 25 large shorebirds fly across the road in front of us. After passing behind a grove of trees, they appeared again towards the east. While the light was too poor to see colors well, we could easily see that there was no white in the wings, tail, rump, or back of any of the birds.

The bills were long and straight or curved slightly upwards — nothing like a curlew or Whimbrel. Long legs trailed behind all of the shorebirds. As they continued flying by and disappeared, we tried to find another look at these Marbled Godwits (a first county record), but were unable to do so.

While there are numerous higher counts of Marbled Godwits in Minnesota (the record is 612 on 18 May 1947), this seemed to us like a large number for the eastern third of the state. Indeed, it is the fourth highest count for eastern Minnesota and the highest total away from Duluth, (75 on 21 May 2005, 65 on 17 May 2004, and 30 on 23 May 1999). Other high counts include 24 in Duluth on 21 May 1997 and 24 at Carlos Avery W.M.A. in Anoka County on 22 May 1995. The timing of our flock in Chisago fits right into this narrow window of 17 May to 23 May for peak migration of this species along the eastern edge of the state. **Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax Avenue S., Minneapolis, MN 55419.**

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Compiled by Anthony X. Hertzfel

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Purpose of the M.O.U.

The purpose of the MOU is the promotion of a broad program of conservation and natural history study, primarily in the field of ornithology.

To achieve this objective, the Union urges and promotes interest in field studies and observation of birds by individual members and affiliated bird clubs. We publish a quarterly journal, *The Loon*, and a newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*; we conduct



field trips; we encourage and sponsor the preservation of natural areas; and we hold seminars where research reports, unusual observations, and conservation discussions are presented.

We are supported by dues from members, affiliated clubs, and special gifts. Any or all aspects of the MOU program could be expanded significantly with gifts, memorials, or bequests willed to the organization.

Suggestions to Authors

The Loon is a peer-reviewed journal on the birds of Minnesota published quarterly by the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union. The Editor welcomes submissions of articles, Notes of Interest, color slides, and photographs. All submissions should be typed, double-spaced, and single-sided. Notes of Interest should be less than two full pages. Photographs should be no smaller than 5"×7". Whenever possible, please include a digital copy of your submission in any standard format on CD, DVD, flash drive, or via e-mail. Digital documents may be e-mailed to the Editor of *The Loon* — see inside front cover for contact information. Club information and other announcements of general interest should be sent to the Editor of our newsletter *Minnesota Birding* — see inside front cover for contact information. Bird sighting reports for each season should be sent to the Editor of "The Seasonal Report" — see "Key to The Seasonal Report" for contact information.