

The Loon

SPRING 2015
VOLUME 87 – 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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Obituary
Warren Emil Nelson
16 April 1949 – 30 December 2014

Anthony X. Hertzell

Warren Emil Nelson, Minnesota birder, photographer, columnist, bird guide, and author, died on Tuesday, 30 December 2014, at the Aicota Health Care Center in his home town of Aitkin. He was 65.

The son of Emil and Wanda (Beecher) Nelson, Warren was born 16 April 1949 in Aitkin Minnesota. He graduated from Aitkin High School in 1967, and attended St. Cloud State University, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in 1971. He taught school in Superior, Wisconsin, for a year before returning to Aitkin, taking a job at Butler's mercantile where he was a manager for almost 40 years.

Warren was heavily involved in the Minnesota birding community for almost 50 years, and was one of the original birding pioneers of Aitkin County, along with Terry Savaloja and Steve and Jo Blanich. He was the first to document the breeding of Yellow Rails at the McGregor Marsh (see his "The Yellow Rails of McGregor Marsh," *The Loon* 63:92–97). Warren followed the regular occurrence of Great Gray Owls along Aitkin County Road 18 and always kept the birding community apprised of the occurrences of other Aitkin County specialties such as Northern Hawk Owl, Snowy Owl, Sharp-tailed Grouse, and Nelson's Sparrow. He was a well-known birding guide, volunteered at Rice Lake NWR, ran marsh-bird surveys and tanager surveys, participated in both the Crosby and Rice Lake NWR Christmas Bird Counts, and surveyed for both the Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas and the U.S. Breeding Bird Survey. He was photo editor for *The Loon* from 1989 through 2006, and the first of many of his photos to appear on the cover was in the spring 1979 issue (Boreal Owl). And he was co-author of "Aitkin County Naturally! Your Birding and Nature Trail Guide," a 92-page book on the birds of Aitkin County.

He freely gave more than 400 educational slide programs at local schools, birding organizations (especially the Bee Nay She Council Bird Club), Audubon clubs, churches, and senior citizen groups — the last in March 2014.

Warren received the MOU's Thomas Sadler Roberts Award in 1990 for lifetime achievement in ornithology. He had a Minnesota life list of 384 species, and his 300 species for Aitkin County is the highest recorded for that county. He also holds the Aitkin County Big Day record of 151 species, which he accomplished in May of 1993.

In 2015, Warren's friends Ken and Pam Perry, Butch Ukura, Steve and Jo Blanich, Randy Frederickson, Kim and Cindy Risen, and Judd Brink, working with the *Friends of Sax-Zim Bog*, purchased a 40-acre tract of land in the heart of the Sax-Zim Bog to honor him. This stretch of mature black spruce preserves habitat for numerous boreal birds such as Great Gray Owl, Black-backed Woodpecker, Boreal Chickadee, and Connecticut Warbler. The "Warren Nelson Memorial Bog" is located along Blue Spruce Road about a half mile north of St. Louis County Road 133.

8461 Pleasant View Drive, Mounds View, MN 55112.

Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

Thomas A. Tustison, Chairman

The most recent meeting of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (MOURC) was conducted at the Trailhead Lodge at the Carpenter Nature Center on 7 December 2014. In attendance and voting at this meeting were MOURC members Dedrick A. Benz (alternate), Robert M. Dunlap, Kim R. Eckert, Bruce A. Fall, Andrew R. Forbes (alternate), Anthony X. Hertzler, Douglas W. Kieser (alternate), Robert P. Russell, Andrew D. Smith, and Thomas A. Tustison (chair).

The status of all species on the 2014 Checklist were reviewed by the Committee this past year and 16 species were acknowledged as having status changes. All ten members have discussed and voted on the status of these species, and the following changes were endorsed:

From Regular to Casual (one species):

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*).

From Casual to Regular (three species):

Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)

Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*)

Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*).

From Casual to Accidental (seven species):

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)

Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*)

Black-headed Gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*)

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*)

Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*)

Black-throated Sparrow (*Ampispiza bilineata*)

From Accidental to Casual (five species):

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Laughing Gull (*Leucophaeus atricilla*)

Slaty-backed Gull (*Larus schistisagus*)

Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*)

The Committee, at its 2 December 2012 meeting, decided that certain previously "Accepted" and published records of Casual and Accidental species should be deleted. Consequently, the Committee voted to deem such records as "Not Accepted" and to delete them from its archive and *The Loon*. These deleted Casual and Accidental records are listed in Table 1.

At, or subsequent to, the most recent meeting, the following records were voted on (most electronically) and Accepted:

- King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*), 1 November 2014, Good Harbor Bay, Cook County (record #2014-048, vote 7-0). Female/juvenile, photographed. Twenty-second state and thirteenth fall record.

- Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima v-nigrum*), 10 November 2014 – 19 February 2015, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2014-051, vote 7-0). Photographed. Fifth state and first county record. Both female/immature birds were identified and accepted as the subspecies *S. m. v-nigrum*, or Pacific Common Eider. This subspecies is a candidate for a future split into a separate species. It breeds in the coastal, arctic waters of Alaska and northeastern Siberia. The last previous Minnesota record of Common Eider was 5 November 1966 at Lake Reno, Pope County (*The Loon* 39:26). First discovered at Brighton Beach, one or both birds were later seen at various Duluth locations including Leif Erickson Park, Glensheen Historic Mansion, Canal Park, and the Minnesota side of Superior Entry. The two birds separated after 15 November 2014 with only the bird with an orangish bill tip being seen afterwards. This remaining bird was most frequently seen associating with other ducks at Canal Park. It was observed repeatedly at Canal Park until 18 January 2015. It was later discovered at Barkers Island in Superior, Wisconsin on 24

Species	Status	County	Date	Record	Citation
Ferruginous Hawk	C	Lac qui Parle	10/25/2010	#2010-042	83:99
Ferruginous Hawk	C	Lac qui Parle	3/21/2011	#2011-006	83:100
California Gull	C	Swift	6/20/2006	#2006-059	79:54
California Gull	C	Stevens	4/13/2011	#2011-010	83:101
California Gull	C	Lac qui Parle	4/23/2011	#2011-011	83:101
Barn Owl	A	Lac qui Parle	4/1/2011	#2011-007	83:101
Burrowing Owl	C	Lac qui Parle	4/21/2004	#2004-032	76:155
Gyr Falcon	C	Big Stone	12/5/2003	#2004-004	76:154
Gyr Falcon	C	Lac qui Parle	2/6/2006	#2006-030	78:127
Gyr Falcon	C	Lac qui Parle	1/5/2011	#2011-001	83:100
Clark's Nutcracker	A	Lac qui Parle	3/11/2011	#2011-005	83:101

Table 1. Deleted records. Status: C = Casual, A = Accidental. "Citation" refers to a record's published reference in *The Loon*.

January 2014, and at three other locations in Superior where it was seen sporadically at least until 23 March 2015. It returned to Canal Park on 3 February 2015 and was seen irregularly there and in Superior through late March.

- Common Eider, 13–15 November 2014, Silver Bay Marina, Lake County (record #2014-052, vote 7–0). Female/immature, photographed. Sixth state and first county record. The bird was determined to be of the subspecies *Somateria mollissima v-nigrum*. It was ascertained to be distinct from the two Common Eiders seen in Duluth.

- Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*), 1–11 August 2014, Manning Trail north of 155th Street, Washington County (record #2014-038, vote 7–0). Sub-adult, photographed. Third state, first county, and first fall record. Based on plumage characteristics, it was determined to be distinguishable from the sub-adult Wood Stork seen in June of the same year in Faribault County.

- Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), 29 April 2013, Nicollet (Swan Lake, south access), Nicollet County (record #2013-074, vote 6–1). Adult, photographed. Eighth state and eighth spring record. One dissenting member thought that while the photo was suggestive, it was not clear enough to make a positive identification and that it could be just a delayed molt White-faced Ibis.

- Red Phalarope (*Pbalaropus fulicarius*), 21 October 2014, Brownsdale wastewater treatment plant, Mower County (record

#2014-047, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. Eighteenth state, first county, and fifteenth fall record.

- Mew Gull (*Larus canus brachyrhynchus*), 8–9 November 2014, Lake Calhoun, Hennepin County (record #2014-050, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. Fourth state and third fall record. Last previous record was in 1998. This individual was established as the North American subspecies *Larus canus brachyrhynchus*.

- California Gull (*Larus californicus*), 19–22 October and 21–22 December 2014, Minnesota side of Superior Entry and Canal Park, respectively, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2014-046, vote 7–0). First-cycle, photographed. Third fall-winter record. After its initial sighting in October on the Minnesota side of Superior entry, it disappeared for nearly two months before reappearing at Canal Park for two days. Detailed photographs confirmed that this was, indeed, the same individual.

- Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*), 11–14 August 2014, 111th Street roughly 0.8 miles southeast of Luverne City Park, Rock County (record #2014-039, vote 7–0). An adult and a juvenile were both photographed. Twenty-second state and seventh fall record. The juvenile bird was sighted on 11 August 2014 and was later reported with an adult bird on 13 August 2014. The adult was observed feeding the juvenile (this does not necessarily indicate breeding as adult terns are known to feed juveniles accompanying them during



Common Eider, 15 November 2014, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Ted R. Keyel.



Wood Stork, 6 August 2014, Washington County. Photo by Bruce A. Fall.

migration). Both birds were accepted.

- White-winged Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), 17 August 2014, Willmar, Kandiyohi County (record #2014-040, vote 6-1). Adult. First county record. One dissenting member thought that while the identification of this bird was possibly correct, the description lacked several significant details, commenting that “there is nothing here about overall body color, blackish primaries and secondaries, and lack of dark spotting on the lower back/wings while at rest.”

- Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), 5 May 2013, Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area, Anoka County (record #2013-043, first vote 5-2, re-circulated vote 7-0; first origin vote 5-3-2, second origin vote 6-4). Specimen, photographed. The bird was determined to be wild after considerable discussion regarding the circumstances surrounding its discovery. The initial two negative identification votes were essentially protest votes and more appropriately should have gone to the issue of origin rather than identification which was clearly evidenced photographically.

- Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), 13 September – 5 November 2014, Tyrone Township, Pumpkin Hill Road, Le Sueur

County (record #2014-045, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed. Fifteenth state, ninth fall, and first county record.

- Rufous Hummingbird, 8-11 November 2014, St. Paul, Ramsey County (record #2014-049, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed. Sixteenth state, tenth fall, and first county record. Based on plumage characteristics, this bird was determined to be different from the one seen in Le Sueur County.

- White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*), 7 September 2014, Seven Mile Creek County Park, Nicollet County (record #2014-043, vote 7-0).

- Sprague’s Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*), 27 June 2013, Old LTV tailings basin 7.25 miles north of Hoyt Lakes, St. Louis County (record #2013-046, first vote 2-5, reconsidered vote 7-0). This is one of very few heard-only records ever accepted by MOURC.

- Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*), 14 September 2014, Superior National Forest, Old Gunflint Trail at coordinates 48.0700, -90.6158, Cook County (record #2014-044, vote 7-0). Female/immature, photographed.

- Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), Adult, photographed. 22 November 2014 – 15 February 2015, Lakeside Neigh-



Red Phalarope, 21 October 2014, Brownsdale, Mower County. Photo by Gerald Hoekstra.



Least Tern, 13 August 2014, Luverne, Rock County. Photo by David A. Cahlander.

borhood, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2014-053, vote 7–0). Tenth state and second fall-winter record. The bird apparently had been seen sporadically for about two weeks prior to 22 November, but no specific dates were given.

- Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*), 27 December 2014 – 10 March 2015, southwest quadrant of the intersection of 197th Street East and Orr Avenue, Ravenna Township, Dakota County (record #2014-056, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. Twelfth state record and second winter record. The fact that there were three separate, documented records for this species in widely divergent locations in 2014 may indicate a range expansion into Minnesota.

The following records were voted on 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.)

- Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*), 5 September 2014, Bethany Hawkwatch, Mankato, Blue Earth County (record #2014-042, vote 0–7). The Committee, as a whole, was uncomfortable with the statement that the tail “appeared whitish” which is not a plumage characteristic of the species.

- Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*), 23 November 2014, Bethany Lutheran College, Mankato, Blue Earth County (record #2014-054, vote 1–6). The observer had no prior experience with this often difficult-to-identify species. The written description is missing significant details. Other similar-looking species such as “Krider’s” Red-tailed Hawk were not distinguished.

- King Rail (*Rallus elegans*), 18 August 2014, Newport, Washington County (record #2014-041, vote 0–7). The very sparse description does not rule out other rail species.

- Barn Owl, 1 August 2014, five miles northwest of Houston in Perkins Valley,

Houston County (record #2014-057, vote 3–4). This is a heard-only record. The audio attachments, including a sonogram, were confusing because they were not well-labeled. However, the observer should be commended for presenting the physical evidence. Several members felt that a diagnosis should not be made based on a distant, single, “short, harsh scream” that could be confused with a juvenile Great Horned Owl begging call.

- Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmintheros vermivorum*), 10 May 2014, Nevis Township, Section 33, off County Road 13, Hubbard County (record #2014-037, first vote 4–3, recirculated vote 1–6). Two well-out-of-range birds seen together would be unprecedented. The observers were not experienced with the species. The description of the three black head stripes is confusing and not consistent with the species. Finally, the bird was said to have looked just like the one in the field guide indicating that the power of suggestion may have influenced the conclusion.

- Brewer’s Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*), 5 May 2013, private residence, Fairmont, Martin County (record #2013-015, first vote 6–4, recirculated vote 8–2). After discussion by the Committee at its 7 December 2014 meeting, all ten members voted on this record because it has an A subscript “s” checklist status. A minority of the committee thought the written description of the bird was incomplete, lacking some details.

- Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*), 18 May 2014, Maxwell Township, Section 15, Lac qui Parle County (record #2014-019, first vote 4–3, recirculated vote 2–5). Identification of a female/immature Black-headed Grosbeak can often be a difficult challenge. While this bird was photographed at a feeder, the single photograph permitted only a fairly distant, dorsal view. The photograph itself was not very useful in narrowing down the identification. The Committee felt that the description by an observer inexperienced with the species was lacking too much detail to eliminate Rose-breasted Grosbeak or a possible hybrid grosbeak.

- Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*), 6 May 2012, Lakefield, Jackson County (record #2012-012, first vote 5–2, reconsidered vote 1–6). After comparing this bird with several

hybrid museum specimens, it was concluded that hybridization could not be ruled out. While some members felt that the bird might possibly be a first or second-year male, the majority thought that it had hybrid characteristics such as a hood much lower onto the breast than is typical, and a mixture of rusty and blue in the upper breast. It was suggested by two members that the bird might represent a second-generation backcross Lazuli X Indigo hybrid.

The efforts of all those observers who document unusual species are greatly appreciated, whether or not the records are Accepted. Though photographs are always welcome, 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 descriptions for the records listed in this article: Jim Amundson, Karl J. Bardon, Karla A. Bloem, Conny M. Brunell, Paul E. Budde, David A. Cahlander, Philip C. Chu, Erik Collins, Herb H. Dingmann, Robert M. Dunlap, Kim R. Eckert, Bruce A. Fall, Jason Heinen, Anthony X. Hertzler, Peter R. Hoeger, Gerald Hoekstra, Jerry Hogeboom, Ted Keyel, Douglas W. Kieser, Jan Kraemer, Larry Kraemer, James W. Lind, Michael J. Majeski, Bruce Munson, Andrew Nyhus, David Pavlik, Jerry Pruett, Curt Rawn, Melinda Robertson, Karl Roe, Joel Schmidt, Larry Sirvio, Andrew D. Smith, Linda Sparling, Matt Stratmoen, Peder H. Svingen, Marvin Taylor, Raymond Tervo, Thomas A. Tustison, Don Vrchota, Josh Wallstad, John Weber, Marlene Weber, Steve Wilson, and Roy Zimmerman. Many observers documented 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 checklist can be found at <<http://moumn.org/mourc>>. Summary: 26 records voted on, 18 Accepted, 8 Not Accepted.

3244 – 10th Avenue South, Minneapolis MN 55407.

The 2014 Summer Season

1 June through 31 July 2014

Ann E. Kessen¹, Peder H. Svingen², and Paul E. Budde³

Highlights of the 2014 summer season included five Red-throated Loons off Park Point, St. Louis County, in early June. Also notable were fifty-two Eared Grebes on Salt Lake in Lac qui Parle County in late July. Possibly the biggest event of the summer was the second state record immature Wood Stork that spent several days in mid-June on a farm near the town of Blue Earth in Faribault County. It was originally found by the landowner, and viewed by many during the time it was present.

Least Bittern was found for the first time in Pine County, in the middle of June. Also in June, Snowy Egrets visited three counties in the West-central part of the state. A Little Blue Heron was found in Washington County at the very beginning of the period. Cattle Egrets had a good showing, with reports from eight counties. White-faced Ibis were reported from Grant and Dakota counties very early in the season, and Common Gallinule was found in five counties.

The pair of Black-necked Stilts first found nesting at the Herman W.T.P. in Grant County at the end of the spring season, providing a first state nesting record, persisted until mid-June, when high winds and heavy rain apparently destroyed the nest. Twenty-five American Avocets in Stevens County was a high count, and the county was also host to 41 Upland Sandpipers late in the season. Whimbrels put in an appearance in diverse portions of the state, with single individuals seen in Clay and St. Louis counties in early June and a single individual in Faribault County in late July. A Red Knot was late at the Park Point Recreation Area, St. Louis County, on 3 June.

A Eurasian Collared-Dove provided a first county record for Hubbard County in mid-June. A report of ten Eastern Whip-poor-wills from near Orrock in Sherburne County was

encouraging. The Lower Island Conservation Area of Prairie Island in Goodhue County was productive on 3 June with 23 Eastern Wood-Pewees, 20 Great Crested Flycatchers, 14 Yellow-throated Vireos, 32 Warbling Vireos, and 55 Yellow Warblers. A fall-out on Park Point, St. Louis County, on 2 June yielded 37 Yellow-bellied Flycatchers, 82 Alder Flycatchers, and 54 Red-eyed Vireos. Bell's Vireos were found in six counties during the season.

Tufted Titmouses were found in five counties, about the same number as in recent years. Sax-Zim Bog, St. Louis County, hosted at least seven Golden-crowned Kinglets in late June. In the Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., Scott County, 24 Wood Thrush breeding territories were found as well as 20 Hooded Warbler territories. Northern Mockingbirds were in Cook and Washington counties in June and in St. Louis County in July. A maximum of six Chestnut-collared Longspurs were reported from the usual location at Felton Prairie in Clay County. An excellent find and record late migrant was the Smith's Longspur on 2 June at the Coast Guard Station in Grand Marais, Cook County.

Vermillion Bottoms in Dakota County hosted five Prothonotary Warblers in mid-June. Black-throated Blue Warblers were reported from their usual haunts in the Arrowhead region. Yellow-throated Warblers continued from the spring season in Mantorville, Dodge County, and Whitewater S.P., Winona County. A Spotted Towhee continued from spring into early July at Buffalo River S.P., Clay County. The male bird appeared to be paired with a female eastern Towhee, and was frequenting the same area where this species has been found for the past two years. In early June, Lark Sparrow was reported from Lincoln County for the first time. Twenty Henslow's Sparrows were found in

Afton S.P., Washington County, in late June.

There were Summer Tanager reports both early and late in June in Washington County. Blue Grosbeaks were found in seven counties in the southwest portion of the state, as far east as Blue Earth County. Yellow Medicine County enjoyed its first Eurasian Tree Sparrow record in early June, seen by many.

Weather Summary: Average monthly temperatures in June were quite close to historical averages throughout most of the state. In July, average monthly temperatures were two to three degrees (F) below the historical averages in most regions. Notable was the paucity of days with temperatures in the 90s.

With a state-averaged monthly rainfall total of 7.75 inches, June was Minnesota's wettest month of the modern record. In much of the state, local rainfall ranked in the 95th percentile for the month. During July, the state began to dry out as precipitation totals were light throughout much of the state. In parts of the Southwest and South-central, monthly rainfall totals were less than one inch.

Insufficiently documented reports: White-rumped Sandpiper 7/26 Lac qui Parle (early date); Parasitic Jaeger 6/8 Lake (record late date); Hermit Thrush 7/19 Washington (out of range); Harris's Sparrow 6/5 Washington (late date).

Maps: A map is included for each species having at least one confirmed breeding record during 2014 (not necessarily just in summer). A county is colored black to show confirmed breeding, medium gray for probable breeding, and light gray for a summer observation. Species with no confirmed breeding data have no map.

Acknowledgments: Thanks to all who submitted summer season reports and breeding records. Your data make this report possible. Special thanks to Steve Stucker and the Minnesota DNR for providing MBS data. We are also grateful for the data provided by eBird. Thanks also to Anthony Hertzler, Jim Lind, and Jeanie Joppru for providing transcripts of weekly hotline reports, to Paul Budde for compiling early and late dates, to Bob Janssen and Peder Svingen for maintaining a list of county and seasonal occurrence records, 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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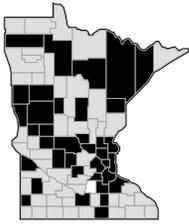
KEY TO THE SEASONAL REPORT

1. Upper case (**LEAST TERN**) indicates a Casual or Accidental species in the state.
2. Species listed in brackets [**Smew**] indicate a reasonable doubt as to its origin or wildness.
3. Bracketed text following a species' name [2 North, 3 South] indicates the total number of north and south counties with reports.
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 listed in bold and with an underline (**Becker**) indicate a first county record.
7. Counties listed in italics (*Crow Wing*) indicate a first county breeding record.
8. Totals 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.
12. "a.t." denotes a species documented by audio tape.
13. High counts that are multiples of 100 are assumed or known to be estimates unless otherwise noted.

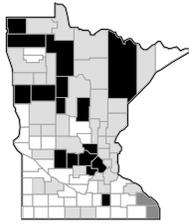
The *Seasonal Report* is a compilation of seasonal bird sightings from throughout Minnesota. We particularly invite reports from parts of the state that have been neglected or covered lightly in past reports. To become a contributor, contact the Editor of the Seasonal Report, Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax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

- Greater White-fronted Goose** (*Anser albifrons*) — [1 South] All reports: 7/19–30 Stearns (Albany W.T.P.) HHD, †RBo.
- Snow Goose** (*Chen caerulescens*) — [1 North, 2 South] Seen 6/1 Nobles (15) BTS, 6/6 Otter Tail PeC, 7/4 Lac qui Parle DFN, PEJ.
- Cackling Goose** (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [1 South] Reported 6/10 Ramsey (Maplewood, one heard flying overhead with flock of Canada Geese) †MJM.
- Canada Goose** (*Branta canadensis*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported from every county except Le Sueur.
- Mute Swan** (*Cygnus olor*) — No reports.
- Trumpeter Swan** (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [28 North, 24 South] Observed in all regions of state. High counts 6/8 Clay (22) HeH, ShG, 7/29 Hennepin (20) TRi.
- Tundra Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*) — No reports.
- Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) — [31 North, 48 South] Observed throughout the state. High count 7/30 Hennepin (334, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge observation deck) DWK.
- Gadwall** (*Anas strepera*) — [10 North, 14 South] Found in all regions except Southeast, but primarily in west.
- American Wigeon** (*Anas americana*) — [11 North, 2 South] Seen in Northwest, West-central plus Aitkin, Carlton, Lake of the Woods, Stearns.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [5 North, 1 South] Seen north in Becker, Cook, Lake, Mahanomen, St. Louis. Reported south in Wright with no details.
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [34 North, 49 South] Reported from every county except Cottonwood, Dodge, Waseca. High count 6/8 Grant (350, North Ottawa Impoundment) SBM.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*) — [24 North, 39 South] Seen in all regions, but reported least from North-central, Southeast. High count 6/13 Marshall (35, Agassiz N.W.R.) VL.
- Northern Shoveler** (*Anas clypeata*) — [16 North, 19 South] Found in all regions except Southeast, but primarily in western counties.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [8 North, 3 South] Observed in Becker, Big Stone, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Lac qui Parle, Marshall, Roseau, St. Louis, Traverse.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [16 North, 16 South] Found in all regions except Southeast.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [11 North, 5 South] Reported from Northwest, West-central, plus Brown, Lake, Stearns. High count 6/7 Polk (16, Agassiz Valley Impoundment) SAU.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [11 North, 20 South] Seen in all western regions, Central, South-central, plus St. Louis. High count 7/5 Lac qui Parle (78, Salt Lake) KeL.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [30 North, 14 South] Observed in all regions except Southeast. Few records from southern counties. First county breeding record from Kittson MBS.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [2 North] Unusual mid-summer reports **6/20** Pine (Pine City W.T.P., swimming with flock of Lesser Scaup) HHD, RZi, Bab, RAE, GLA, JMs, CRM, DFe, **6/29, 7/9, 7/26** St. Louis (Duluth, near Indian Point) ph. JLK.
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [14 North, 13 South] Observed in scattered locations in all regions except Southeast.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) — [2 North] Seen 6/1 Lake (3, Tettegouche S.P.) CLN, 6/8 St. Louis (Brighton Beach) JFR.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [3 North] Found 6/3 Lake (6, near Castle Haven Cabins) ph. RSA, 6/6 Cook (3, Temperance River) CLN, 6/29 St. Louis KMS.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [8 North, 2 South] Observed in all northern regions plus Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle. First county breeding record from Kittson MBS.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [10 North, 1 South] Reported from North-central, Northeast plus 6/11, 6/13 Anoka (pond by Coon Rapids Dam visitor center) DFe, 6/8 Mille Lacs (Mille Lacs W.M.A., DeWitt Pool area) DPG. High counts 7/12 Lake of the Woods (35, Baudette area) DNw, 6/19 Cass (15, Walker W.T.P.) ESa, 6/13 Mille Lacs (13) CRM.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [24 North, 36 South] Seen in all regions of state. First county breeding record from Steele PSU.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [10 North, 3 South] Seen in North-central, Northeast, plus Mille Lacs, Olmsted, Pine,

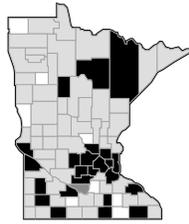
- Sherburne, Stevens. High count 6/27 Cook (20, YMCA Camp Menogyn) RTr. First county breeding record 7/5 *Pine* (female with 12 young) EMH.
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [4 North, 1 South] Observed in Beltrami, Cook, Lake, St. Louis, and 6/18 Meeker (Lake Washington) HCT.
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [14 North, 28 South] Reported from all regions except Northeast, but only present in Lake of the Woods in North-central. High counts 7/26 Lac qui Parle (187, Salt Lake) PCC, 7/5 Lac qui Parle (134, Salt Lake) KeL.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [2 North, 8 South] Seen in Chippewa, Clay, Cottonwood, Faribault, Freeborn, Goodhue, Mower, Polk, Steele, Washington.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [15 North, 44 South] Found in southern two-thirds of state.
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [17 North, 4 South] Reported from all northern regions plus Anoka, Goodhue, Houston, Kanabec, Pine, Sherburne.
- Spruce Grouse** (*Falciptennis canadensis*) — [3 North] Observed in Cook, Lake, St. Louis.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [7 North, 1 South] Found in Aitkin, Carlton, Clay, Lac qui Parle, Marshall, Polk, Roseau, St. Louis.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [3 North] Reported in Clay, Polk, Wilkin.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [23 North, 38 South] Seen in all regions of state. High count 7/29 Carver (20, Chanhassen) ROx. First county breeding record from *Beltrami* PBD.
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 North] Only report 6/2 St. Louis (5, Park Point) JLK.
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [29 North, 21 South] Found in all regions except Southwest. High count 6/17 Crow Wing (27, Bay Lake) ShL.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [23 North, 34 South] Observed in all regions of state. High count 6/8 Grant (30, North Ottawa Impoundment) SBM.
- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [3 North, 1 South] Seen 6/4, 6/7 Polk (2) SAU, 6/7 Cook (2, north of Grand Marais) KRE, HHD, RAE, RZi, 6/10–7/17 Hennepin (adult in alternate plumage, Lake Harriet in Minneapolis) TAT, DWK, 6/11 Roseau (2, Roseau W.T.P.) RMD.
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [16 North, 12 South] Found in all regions of state except East-central, Southeast.
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [5 North, 8 South] Seen in scattered locations in all regions except North-central, Northeast, Southeast. High count 7/26 Lac qui Parle (52, Salt Lake) PCC.
- Western Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [8 North, 10 South] Observed in all western regions plus Central, South-central. First county breeding record from *Polk* SAU.
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — No reports.
- WOOD STORK** (*Mycteria americana*) — [1 South] Second state record 6/19–23 **Faribault** (immature, at a farm in Jo Daviess Township) †WAF, ph. †ChH, †DAB, ph. †PHS, †PCC, ph. RZi, †KR0, ph. RTe, ph. †AXH, m.ob (**The Loon** 87:41–42).
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [24 North, 40 South] Reported throughout the state. High counts 6/13 Meeker (600, Pigeon Lake, Dassel) PLJ, 6/5 Otter Tail (300, Chautauqua Lake) SSI.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [24 North, 44 South] Observed in all regions of state.
- American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [17 North, 8 South] Found in all regions of state except Southwest, Southeast.
- Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [7 North, 12 South] Found in scattered locations south and west of a line from Marshall to Pine. New county record 6/19 **Pine** (Chengwataana S.F.) HHD, RAE, m.ob. High count 7/27+ Hennepin (8, Wood Lake N.C.) CMB.
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [31 North, 48 South] Seen statewide.
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [9 North, 35 South] Found in all regions except Northeast. High count 7/4 Lac qui Parle (220, Big Stone N.W.R.) DFN, PEJ.
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — [1 North, 2 South] Observed 6/6 Pope (C.R.15 and S.R. 55) ALD, CRM, 6/8 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) DWK, ph. SBM, 6/18 Swift (C.R. 22 east of Clontarf) RMD, HHD, RAE.



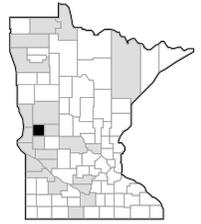
Canada Goose



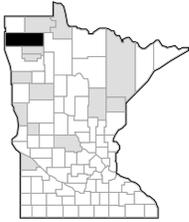
Trumpeter Swan



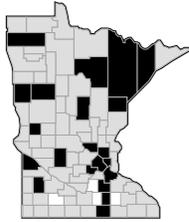
Wood Duck



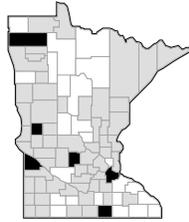
Gadwall



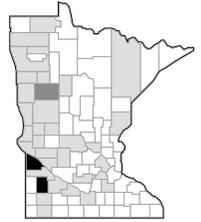
American Wigeon



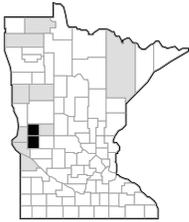
Mallard



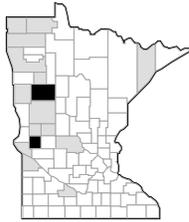
Blue-winged Teal



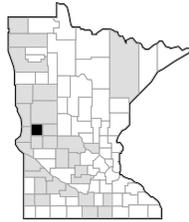
Northern Shoveler



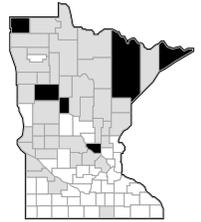
Northern Pintail



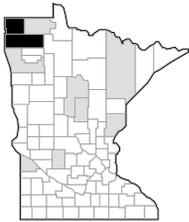
Canvasback



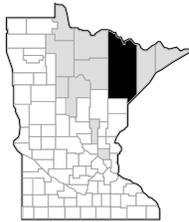
Redhead



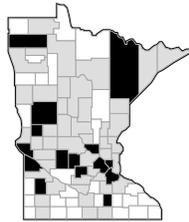
Ring-necked Duck



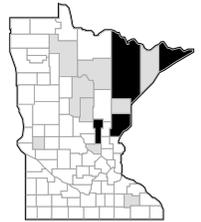
Bufflehead



Common Goldeneye



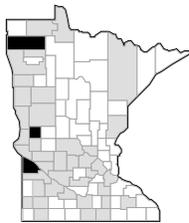
Hooded Merganser



Common Merganser



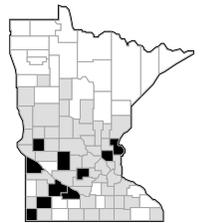
Red-breasted Merganser



Ruddy Duck

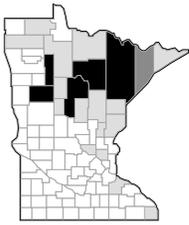


Gray Partridge

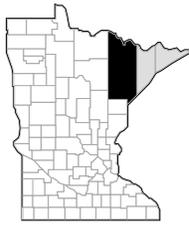


Ring-necked Pheasant

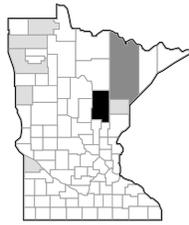
- Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*) — [1 South] Reported 6/1 Washington LMS.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [4 North, 4 South] Seen in Douglas, Grant, Lyon, McLeod, Swift, Traverse, Wilkin, Wright.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [22 North, 35 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding record from *Isanti* MJB.
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [4 North, 4 South] Observed in Clay, Dakota, Grant, Hennepin, Marshall, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Ramsey.
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — No reports.
- White-faced Ibis** (*Plegadis chibi*) — [1 North, 1 South] Reported 6/1 Grant (at least 4, continuing from spring at North Ottawa Impoundment) PSP, JPR, 6/2 Dakota ADS.
- Plegadis ibis** (*Plegadis sp.*) — [1 North] Seen in flight 6/1 Grant (7) PEB.
- Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) — [32 North, 50 South] Found in all but five counties. Notable summer high counts 7/5 Nicollet (180, North Mankato, including 170 roosting on radio tower) ChH, 6/29 Steele (70, Steele County Landfill) PSu, 6/30 Fillmore (70, on communication tower at Magelssen Bluff Park) JDv.
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [22 North, 22 South] Found in all regions of state.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [32 North, 40 South] Seen in all regions of state. High counts 6/4 Goodhue (21, Prairie Island, Lower Island Conservation Area) GMJ, 6/1 Dakota (10, Lake Byllesby) ADS, 6/16 Dakota (9, Vermillion Bottoms) GJM.
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [29 North, 32 South] Reported from all regions of state.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [10 North, 4 South] Observed in all northern regions plus Todd. Reports from several counties in southern half of state, but none documented.
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [17 North, 30 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding record from *Freeborn* AEB.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [4 North] Seen 6/3 St. Louis MBS, 6/15 Aitkin CEn, 6/20 Itasca SC, 7/26 Cass PRH.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [5 North, 14 South] Reported from every region except Northeast, Southwest, but primarily found in East-central and Central.
- Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus*) — [23 North, 18 South] Observed in all regions of state. First county breeding record from *Dakota* ADS.
- Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [2 North, 12 South] Found in a few counties in all central and south regions. First county breeding record from *Stevens* ANy.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [31 North, 49 South] Seen throughout the state.
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [1 North] Reported 6/14, 16 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) ph. BLI.
- Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [1 North] Only report 7/16 Aitkin KCR.
- Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) — [15 North, 18 South] Found in all regions of state.
- Sora** (*Porzana carolina*) — [21 North, 29 South] Found in every region of state. High count 6/24 Marshall (9, Agassiz N.W.R.) VL.a. First county breeding record from *Carver* JCy.
- Common Gallinule** (*Gallinula galeata*) — [5 South] Seen in Dakota, Sherburne, Washington, Winona, Wright. First county breeding from *Wabasha* (August record) ANy.
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [14 North, 22 South] Reported from all regions of state, but mostly absent from North-central.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [27 North, 30 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding record from *Sibley* DWK.
- BLACK-NECKED STILT** (*Himantopus mexicanus*) — [1 North] Seen 6/1–14 *Grant* (nesting pair continuing from May, Herman W.T.P.) PSP, ph. AXH, BAB, ph. PEB, JSc, KSw, ph. JPR, m.ob. First state breeding record (*The Loon* 87:39–40).
- American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [3 North, 3 South] Observed in Big Stone, Faribault, Grant, Polk, **6/2 St. Louis** (Minnesota Point) †JLK, Stevens. High counts 7/29 Stevens (**25**) ANy, 7/27 Grant (12) KRE.
- Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [3 North] Northbound migrants 6/1 Grant, 6/1–2 Lake, 6/3 St. Louis. Southbound migrant: early north 7/28 St. Louis RSg.



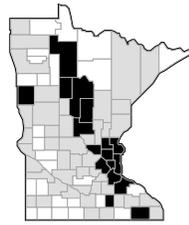
Ruffed Grouse



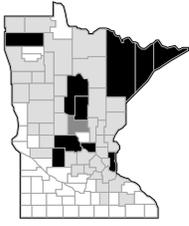
Spruce Grouse



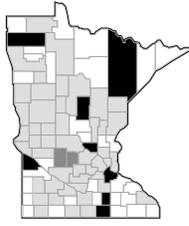
Sharp-tailed Grouse



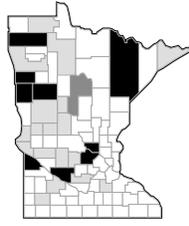
Wild Turkey



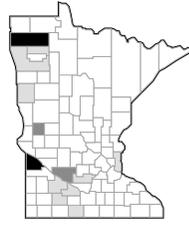
Common Loon



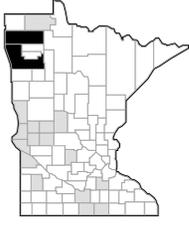
Pied-billed Grebe



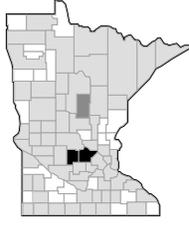
Red-necked Grebe



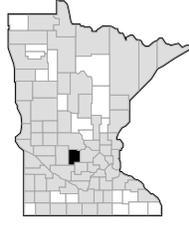
Eared Grebe



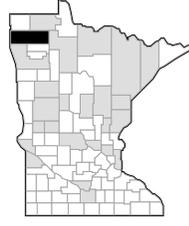
Western Grebe



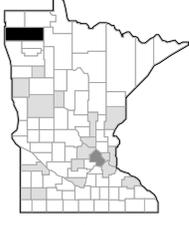
Double-crested
Cormorant



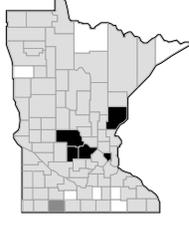
American White Pelican



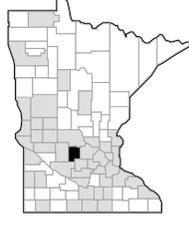
American Bittern



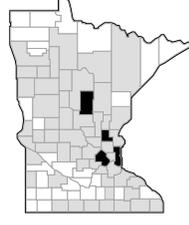
Least Bittern



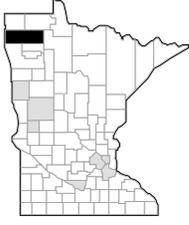
Great Blue Heron



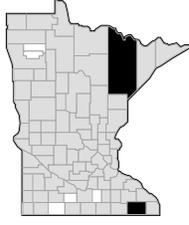
Great Egret



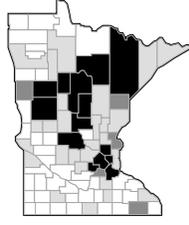
Green Heron



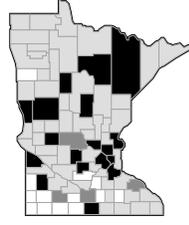
Black-crowned
Night-Heron



Turkey Vulture

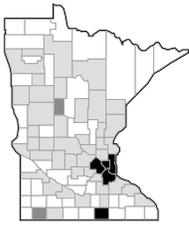


Osprey

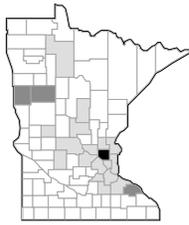


Bald Eagle

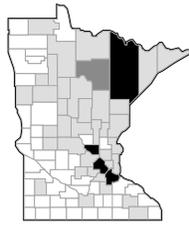
- American Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [1 North] Northbound migrant 6/2 St. Louis (Park Point) JLK.
- Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [3 North, 15 South] Seen in all central regions plus Northeast, South-central. Northbound migrants: late south 6/4 McLeod (3, Silver Lake) MJa; late north 6/3 St. Louis (7, Park Point) DCZ. Southbound migrants: early north 7/17 Carlton BMO; early south 7/12 Carver (4) DWK.
- Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*) — No reports.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [30 North, 52 South] Found in all but five counties.
- Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*) — [25 North, 42 South] Observed in all regions of the state.
- Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria*) — [8 North, 23 South] Reported from all regions except North-central. Only spring migrant 6/1 Nobles BTS. Fall migrants 7/2–4 Carver JCy, 7/4 Sibley WCM, 7/11 Mahanomen CRM, KMS. High count 7/26 Carver (25, Cologne) SOa.
- Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [5 North, 14 South] Seen in scattered locations in all regions except North-central, Northeast, Southeast. Southbound migrants: early north 7/10 Becker KMS; early south 6/30 Sibley JCy, 7/5 Redwood BTS.
- Willet** (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [1 North, 2 South] Late northbound migrant 6/6 Pine (North Star Farm) MiD. All other reports: 7/12 Freeborn (Geneva) PEJ, 7/13 Carver (2) JCy.
- Lesser Yellowlegs** (*Tringa flavipes*) — [11 North, 27 South] Observed in all regions except Southeast. Northbound migrants: late south 6/2 Big Stone DLP, Nobles RMD; late north 6/8 Grant DWK, SBM. Southbound migrants: early north 7/6 St. Louis AM; early south 6/30 Carver and Sibley JCy. High count 7/26 Lac qui Parle (176) PCC.
- Upland Sandpiper** (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [9 North, 16 South] Reported from all regions except North-central, East-central, but predominantly in western regions. High count 7/29 Stevens (41 in single hayfield) ANy.
- Whimbrel** (*Numenius phaeopus*) — [2 North, 1 South] Seen 6/2 St. Louis (Park Point) JLK, 6/6 Clay (Felton Prairie) ALD, CRM, 7/27
- Faribault** †WAF, ph. RLE.
- Hudsonian Godwit** (*Limosa haemastica*) — [1 South] Late spring migrant 6/8 Faribault WAF.
- Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*) — [8 North, 4 South] Observed in all western regions plus Central. High count 6/9 Clay (est. 25, Felton Prairie) GHO, KDS.
- Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*) — [2 North] Late spring migrants (all in St. Louis) 6/2 JLK, 6/3 DCZ, 6/29 KMS. Only southbound migrant 7/29 Grant ANy.
- Red Knot** (*Calidris canutus*) — [1 North] Late spring migrant 6/3 St. Louis (Duluth, Park Point R.A.) DCZ.
- Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*) — [2 North, 11 South] Seen in West-central, Central, Southwest, South-central regions. Northbound migrants: late south 6/1 Lac qui Parle DLP; late north 6/1 Douglas JPE. Southbound migrants: no representative north dates; early south 7/11 Lac qui Parle and Yellow Medicine DLP.
- Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*) — [3 North, 5 South] Found in Big Stone, Carver, Dakota, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Rice, St. Louis. Late spring migrants 6/2 Big Stone DLP, 6/3 St. Louis JLK, DCZ. Southbound migrants: early north 7/25 Grant KRE et al., early south 7/22 Carver JCy, KMS.
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*) — [5 North, 3 South] All reports were of northbound migrants 6/1–3 with all counts single digits. Observed in Cook, Dakota, Douglas, Grant, Lac qui Parle, Lake, St. Louis, Stearns.
- Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*) — [7 North, 12 South] Reported from all regions except North-central, Southeast. Late spring migrant 6/2 St. Louis JLK. Southbound migrants: early north 7/18 Wilkin HHD, RAE; early south 7/15 Rock (3) DAT, Stearns MJB. All counts of fewer than five birds.
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [10 North, 28 South] Seen in central regions and Southwest, South-central, plus Aitkin, Becker, Cook, Lake. Southbound migrants: early north 7/10 Becker CRM, KMS; early south 7/2 Sherburne TPM, Rzi, 7/3 Carver JCy.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [3 North, 8 South] Found in widely scattered locations in all regions except North-central, Southeast. Late spring migrants 6/8 Faribault WAF, 6/9 Grant GHO,



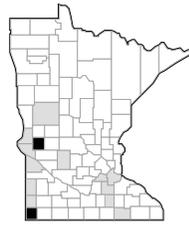
Cooper's Hawk



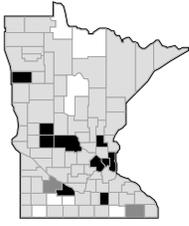
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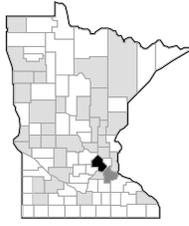
Broad-winged Hawk



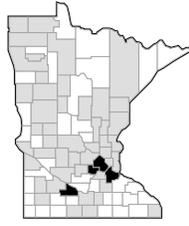
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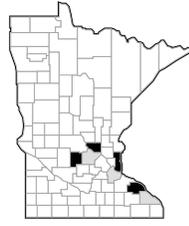
Red-tailed Hawk



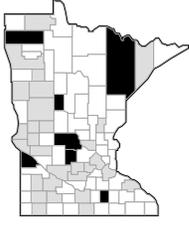
Virginia Rail



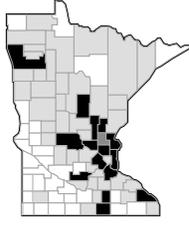
Sora



Common Gallinule



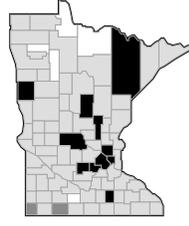
American Coot



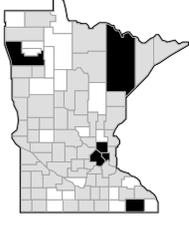
Sandhill Crane



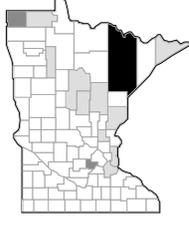
Black-necked Stilt



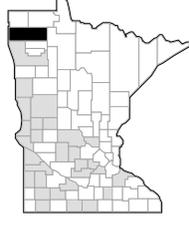
Killdeer



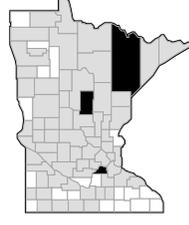
Spotted Sandpiper



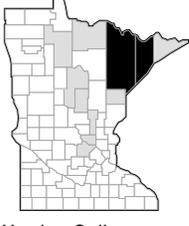
American Woodcock



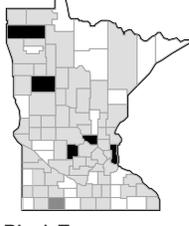
Franklin's Gull



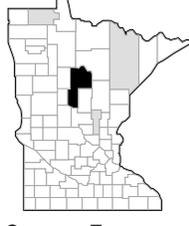
Ring-billed Gull



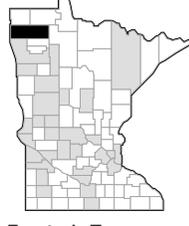
Herring Gull



Black Tern

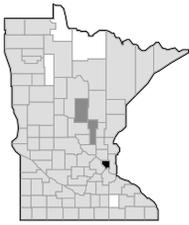


Common Tern

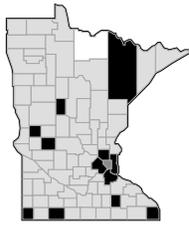


Forster's Tern

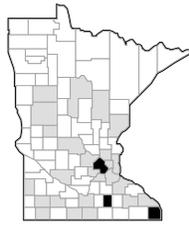
- KDS. Fall migrants are not expected until at least August (*The Loon* 74:65–82), so all July reports need documentation.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** (*Calidris subruficollis*) — [1 North, 1 South] Early north 7/25, 7/27 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) JCC, KMS, GLa, JMs, BAB, KRE. Early south 7/26 Big Stone KRE et al.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [7 North, 22 South] Observed in all regions except Southeast. Northbound migrants: late south 6/8 Dakota (5) TAT; late north 6/4 St. Louis (13) JLK. Southbound migrants: early north 7/10 Becker CRM, KMS; early south 7/2 Rice JHI, DAT, 7/4 Sibley (2) WCM. High count 7/25 Carver (81) JCy.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Calidris pusilla*) — [6 North, 18 South] Seen in all central and south regions except Southeast, plus Clay, Lake, St. Louis. Northbound migrants: late south 6/8 Faribault WAF; late north 6/9 Grant GHo, KDS. Southbound migrants: early north 7/19 Otter Tail JWH; early south 7/15 Rock DAT, Stearns MJB. High count 7/26 Lac qui Parle (109) PCC.
- Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [4 North, 12 South] Found in scattered locations in all regions except Northeast, Southeast. Southbound migrants: early north 7/15 Aitkin HHD; early south 7/4 Sibley WCM. High count 7/18 Carver (10) JCy.
- Limnodromus dowitcher** (*Limnodromus sp.*) — [1 South] Observed 7/14 McLeod (3) RBW, 7/17 McLeod (2) PRH.
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [29 North, 13 South] Reported from all northern and central regions plus Rock. No significant counts.
- American Woodcock** (*Scolopax minor*) — [8 North, 3 South] Found in all northern regions plus East-central.
- Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [12 North, 8 South] Observed in all western regions plus Central. High count 7/26 Lac qui Parle (86) PCC.
- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [7 South] Reported from Big Stone, Carver, Lac qui Parle, Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, Stevens. Spring migrants 6/3 Stearns MJB, 6/5 Sherburne KMS. Fall migrants 7/19 Lac qui Parle DLP, 7/25 Big Stone m.ob.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [4 North, 1 South] Reported 6/1 Grant BAB, 6/11 Roseau (Roseau W.T.P.) RMD, 7/11 Stevens (5, Morris) JFI, 7/15 Cass (6) TCL, 7/30 Beltrami (28, Lake Bemidji) DPJ.
- Little Gull** (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) — No reports.
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [8 North, 22 South] Seen in all regions except North-central, Northeast, East-central. High count 7/27 Douglas (1,800 at Osakis W.T.P.) RHi.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [29 North, 39 South] Found in all regions of state.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [9 North, 2 South] Observed in North-central, Northeast, plus Mille Lacs, Sherburne, Wright.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [6 North, 8 South] Reported from scattered locations in all regions except Southwest, Southeast.
- Black Tern** (*Cblidonias niger*) — [25 North, 41 South] Seen in all regions. High count 7/26 Lac qui Parle (85, Salt Lake) PCC. First county breeding record from Meeker MJB.
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [4 North] Found in Cass, Mille Lacs, Roseau, St. Louis.
- Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*) — [12 North, 19 South] Observed in all regions except Southeast.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [31 North, 52 South] Reported from all counties except Clearwater, Dodge, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [10 North, 34 South] Found in all regions except Northeast, but still absent from northernmost areas of state. New county record 6/13 **Hubbard** (Park Rapids) MaH. High count 6/1 Grant (5, Elbow Lake) JPR.
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaidura macroura*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from every county except Koochiching.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [6 North, 24 South] Found along and south of a line from Becker to Pine. Probable spring migrants 6/1 Nobles BTS, 6/5 Lincoln JEB. First county breeding records from Steele PSu.
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [25 North, 21 South] Reported from all regions of state. High count 6/27 Aitkin (6) MJB.



Rock Pigeon



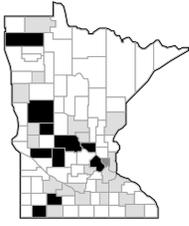
Mourning Dove



Yellow-billed Cuckoo



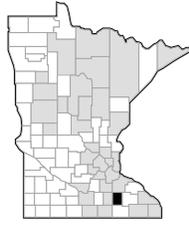
Eastern Screech-Owl



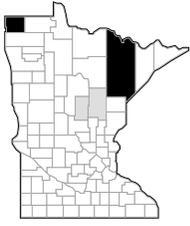
Great Horned Owl



Northern Hawk Owl



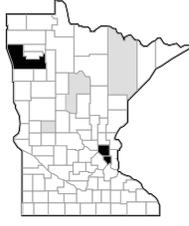
Barred Owl



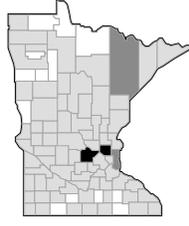
Great Gray Owl



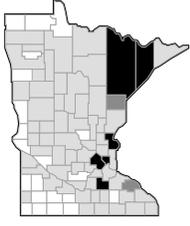
Long-eared Owl



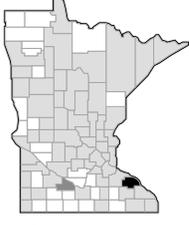
Northern Saw-whet Owl



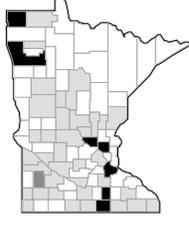
Chimney Swift



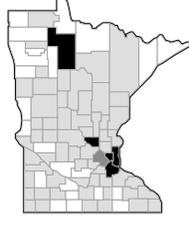
Ruby-throated Hummingbird



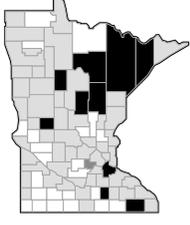
Belted Kingfisher



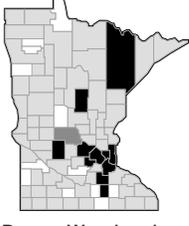
Red-headed Woodpecker



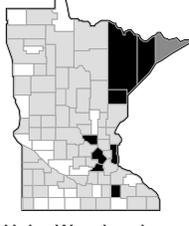
Red-bellied Woodpecker



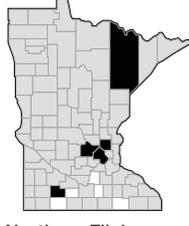
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker



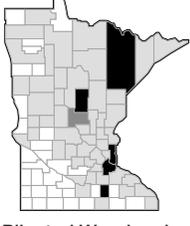
Downy Woodpecker



Hairy Woodpecker

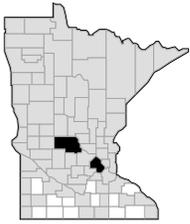


Northern Flicker

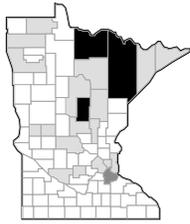


Pileated Woodpecker

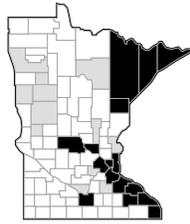
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [2 South] Found 6/3, 6/4 Blue Earth (6 fledglings, near Duck Lake) ph. ChH, 6/13 Olmsted JPr, 6/28 (Rochester) JWH.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) — [9 North, 19 South] Reported from all regions except North-central, Northeast. First county breeding records from *Cottonwood* WCM, *Douglas* DAC.
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*) — [1 North] Only report 6/7 St. Louis ph. MLH; nesting pair successfully fledged four owlets in Sax-Zim Bog.
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [15 North, 20 South] Found in all regions except Southwest.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [3 North] Observed in Aitkin, Crow Wing, St. Louis.
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [1 North, 1 South] Seen 6/3 *Hennepin* (nest with at least two young, Minnesota River Valley in Eden Prairie) ph. SBn, 6/16 St. Louis (one downy young found on ground) *fide* SGW.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [1 North] Only report: 6/8 Otter Tail (Minnesota State Community College, Fergus Falls) SSi.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*) — No reports.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [2 North, 1 South] Reported from Cass, Douglas, Ramsey, St. Louis. Map also shows spring season records of confirmed breeding in Anoka, Polk.
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [13 North, 28 South] Found in all regions of state.
- Eastern Whip-poor-will** (*Antrostomus vociferus*) — [7 North, 2 South] Found in all northern regions plus Anoka, Pine, Sherburne. High counts 6/8 Sherburne (10, Orrock) ToL, 7/15 Crow Wing (9, southwest Baxter) HHD.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [26 North, 48 South] Observed statewide. High counts 7/17 Ramsey (50, Mississippi River) SBM, 6/30 Hennepin (25, Lake of the Isles) BMi. First county breeding record from *Wright* ToL.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) — [27 North, 38 South] Reported throughout the state. First county breeding record from *Chisago* DPI.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [23 North, 37 South] Found in all regions of the state.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [13 North, 31 South] Seen in all regions except Northeast. First county breeding records from *Kittson* MBS, *Polk* SAu, *Steele* PSu.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [22 North, 42 South] Found in all regions of state. High counts 6/8 Scott (8, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, SHF, 6/4 Goodhue (7, Prairie Island, Lower Island Conservation Area) GJM.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [29 North, 35 South] Found statewide. First county breeding record from *Steele* PSu.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [28 North, 46 South] Observed throughout the state.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [28 North, 40 South] Reported from all regions of state. First county breeding record from *Dodge* ALD.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — No reports.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [3 North] Observed in Itasca, Lake, St. Louis.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [34 North, 48 South] Reported from all but five counties. High count 7/23 Dakota (12, Spring Lake P.R., Schaar's Bluff) JIv.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [25 North, 29 South] Observed in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding record from *Steele* PSu.
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [34 North, 41 South] Seen in all regions of state.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [15 North, 7 South] Found in all northern and central regions.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [11 North, 15 South] Seen in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding record from *Carlton* MPS.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [15 North, 8 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest, Southeast. Presumed northbound migrants (away from known breeding areas) 6/15 Clay PBB, 6/28 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R., Wildlife



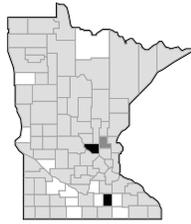
American Kestrel



Merlin



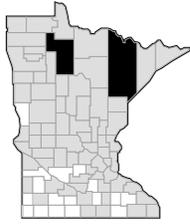
Peregrine Falcon



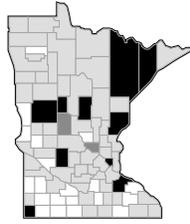
Eastern Wood-Pewee



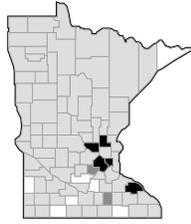
Acadian Flycatcher



Least Flycatcher



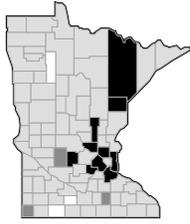
Eastern Phoebe



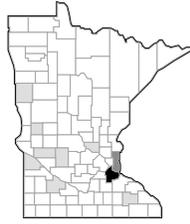
Great Crested Flycatcher



Western Kingbird



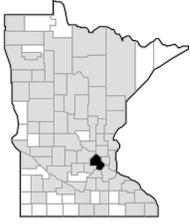
Eastern Kingbird



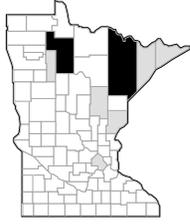
Loggerhead Shrike



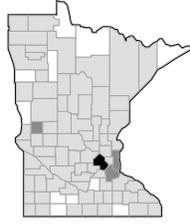
Bell's Vireo



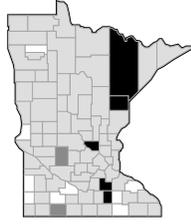
Yellow-throated Vireo



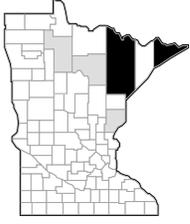
Blue-headed Vireo



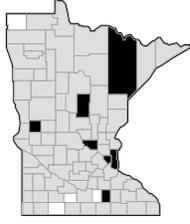
Warbling Vireo



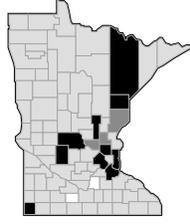
Red-eyed Vireo



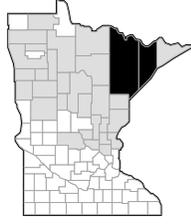
Gray Jay



Blue Jay



American Crow

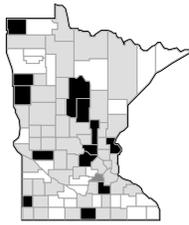


Common Raven

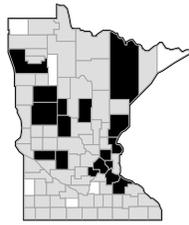
- Drive) SOa. Southbound migrants 7/30 Dakota ADS, 7/31 Hennepin (Lakewood Cemetery) TAT.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [31 North, 44 South] Found statewide. High counts 6/4 Goodhue (**23**, Prairie Island, Lower Island Conservation Area) GJM, 7/3 Scott (16, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R. — North) BAF.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [10 North, 2 South] Reported from all northern regions plus Hennepin, Pine, Steele. Record-high count 6/2 St. Louis (**37**, Duluth, fall-out on Park Point) PHS, MLH. Late south migrant 6/7 Steele PSU.
- Acadian Flycatcher** (*Empidonax virescens*) — [1 North, 10 South] Found in East-central, South-central, plus Otter Tail (3rd consecutive year at Maplewood S.P.), Rice, Scott, Stearns (2nd consecutive year at Kraemer Lake-Wildwood C.P.).
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [25 North, 18 South] Reported from all regions except West-central. High counts 6/2 St. Louis (**82**, Duluth, fall-out on Park Point) KJB, 6/21 St. Louis (22, Sax-Zim Bog) TRK. Late south migrant (away from known breeding areas) 6/16 Blue Earth ChH.
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [13 North, 34 South] Found in areas along and south of a line from Polk to Pine.
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [33 North, 37 South] Reported throughout the state.
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [31 North, 35 South] Reported statewide.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [33 North, 47 South] Found in all but six counties. High count 6/4 Goodhue (**20**, Prairie Island, Lower Island Conservation Area) GJM.
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [8 North, 14 South] Seen in all regions except North-central, Southwest, Southeast. Unusual report 6/1 St. Louis (Duluth, Park Point Recreation Area) †PHS.
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [33 North, 51 South] Reported from all counties except Clearwater, Jackson, Watonwan.
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [2 North, 8 South] Observed in Clay, Dakota, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Olmsted, Redwood, Sherburne, Swift, Washington.
- Bell's Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*) — [6 South] Observed in Goodhue, Ramsey, Rice, Rock, Wabasha, Washington.
- Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [27 North, 38 South] Found in all regions of state. High count 6/4 Goodhue (**14**, Prairie Island, Lower Island Conservation Area) GJM.
- Blue-headed Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius*) — [6 North, 1 South] Found north in Aitkin, Beltrami, Clearwater, Cook, Lake, Pine, St. Louis, plus late south migrant 6/1 Hennepin KAR.
- Warbling Vireo** (*Vireo gilvus*) — [28 North, 48 South] Reported throughout the state. High counts 6/4 Goodhue (**32**, Prairie Island, Lower Island Conservation Area) GJM, 7/9 Clay (**19**, Buffalo River S.P.) RSh.
- Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [4 North] Found in Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, St. Louis.
- Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [32 North, 46 South] Reported statewide. High counts 6/1 St. Louis (**54**, Duluth, fall-out on Park Point) KJB, 6/9 Clearwater (42, Itasca S.P.) SCR. First county breeding record from Steele PSU.
- Gray Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [5 North] Seen in Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Pine, St. Louis.
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [33 North, 50 South] Reported from all but four counties. First county breeding record from Grant CnN.
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [14 North] Observed in all northern regions.
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [34 North, 51 South] Reported from every county except Le Sueur, Watonwan. First county breeding record from Rock AXH
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [25 North, 7 South] Found in all northern and central regions. High count 6/18 St. Louis (30, Sax-Zim Bog) RZi.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [17 North, 35 South] Observed in all regions except Northeast, but only Wadena in North-central.
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [24 North, 38 South] Reported throughout the state. High counts 7/24 Wright (370, including >250 young, Otsego) ToL. First county



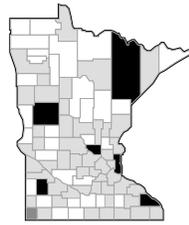
Horned Lark



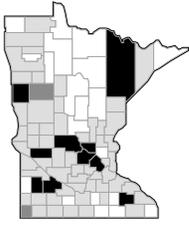
Purple Martin



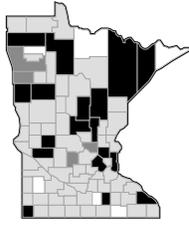
Tree Swallow



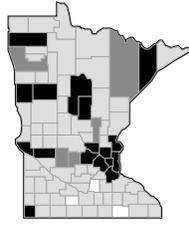
Northern Rough-winged Swallow



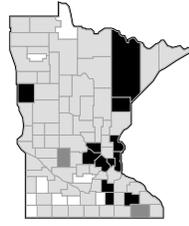
Bank Swallow



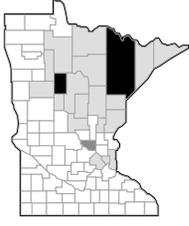
Cliff Swallow



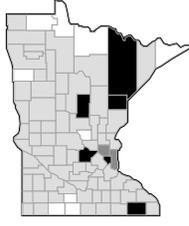
Barn Swallow



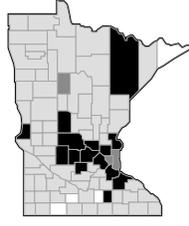
Black-capped Chickadee



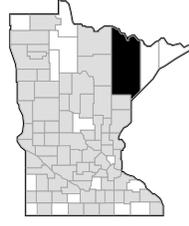
Red-breasted Nuthatch



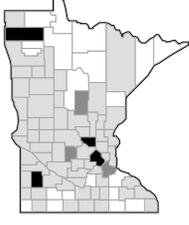
White-breasted Nuthatch



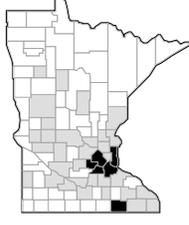
House Wren



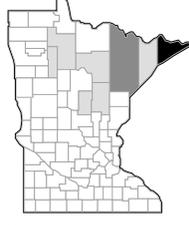
Sedge Wren



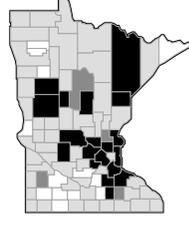
Marsh Wren



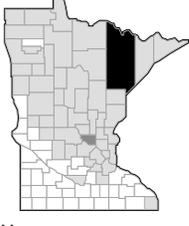
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher



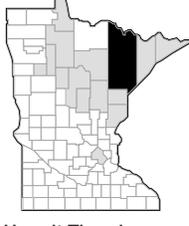
Golden-crowned Kinglet



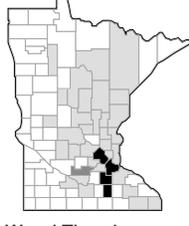
Eastern Bluebird



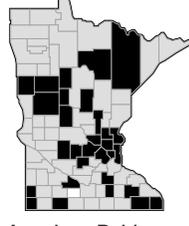
Veery



Hermit Thrush

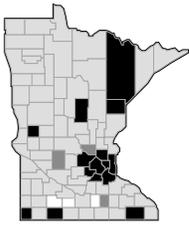


Wood Thrush

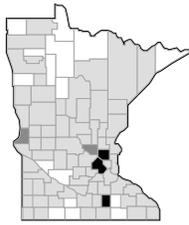


American Robin

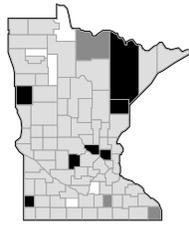
- breeding record from Norman ANY.
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [31 North, 50 South] Seen in all but six counties.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [17 North, 39 South] Found in all regions of state. High counts 7/3 Fillmore (50, north branch of Root River) JDv, 6/9 Hennepin (20, Clifton French R.P.) RBu. First county breeding record from Sherburne PLJ.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [22 North, 45 South] Observed in every region, but largely missing from North-central. High count 6/8 Clay (250+ adults, 200 nests, gravel pit near county landfill) HeH, ShG.
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [31 North, 50 South] Reported from all but six counties. High count 6/8 Clay (500, Hawley) ShG, HeH.
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [34 North, 50 South] Seen in all counties except Le Sueur, Mower, Watonwan. High count 7/29 Hennepin (150, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) TRi.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [32 North, 46 South] Found statewide. High count 7/26 Hennepin (30, Minnetonka) JBrn. First county breeding record for Steele PSu.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [5 North] Observed in Aitkin, Cook, Hubbard, Lake, St. Louis.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [5 South] Reported from Goodhue, Houston, Scott, Washington, Winona.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [17 North, 4 South] Found in all northern regions plus Central, East-central.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [29 North, 49 South] Reported throughout the state.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [6 North, 4 South] Observed in Cass, Cook, Goodhue, Hennepin, Itasca, Lake, Mahnommen, St. Louis, Stevens, Washington.
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [33 North, 50 South] Found in every county except Cook, Jackson, Waseca, Watonwan. High count 6/4 Goodhue (23, Prairie Island Conservation Area — Lower Island) GJM. First county breeding records from Steele PSu, Traverse BBi.
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [11 North] Reported from all northern regions plus Pine.
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*) — [27 North, 44 South] Found in all regions of state. High counts 6/25 St. Louis (19, Sax-Zim Bog) GLi, 7/20 Cass (18, C.R. 8 & Boy River) RCu.
- Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [23 North, 44 South] Found in every region of state. High count 6/13 Marshall (25, Agassiz N.W.R.) VLa.
- Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — No reports.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [6 North, 31 South] Observed along and south of a line from Mahnommen to Pine.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [8 North] Reported in Aitkin, Beltrami, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Itasca, Lake, St. Louis. High count 6/21 St. Louis (7, Sax-Zim Bog) TRK.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus calendula*) — [7 North, 1 South] Found in Aitkin, Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Lake, Marshall, St. Louis, plus 6/1 Hennepin KAR.
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [29 North, 45 South] Observed throughout the state.
- Veery** (*Catbarus fuscescens*) — [31 North, 19 South] Found in all northern and central regions plus Houston, Nicollet, Rice. High count 6/18 Pine (26, 12 miles along Head of Rapids Landing Rd, St. Croix S.P.) RMa.
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catbarus ustulatus*) — [6 North, 2 South] Late spring migrants 6/1 Washington RZi, 6/2 McLeod PRH. North reports from Cook, Crow Wing, Lake, Polk, St. Louis, Wadena.
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catbarus guttatus*) — [14 North, 2 South] Reported from North-central, Northeast plus Mahnommen. Late spring migrant 6/10 Hennepin †MNe.
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [13 North, 23 South] Found in every region of state, but scarce in west. High count 7/3 Scott (11, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., where a total of 24 territories were found during the season) BAF. First county breeding record from Steele PSu.
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported from every county except Watonwan.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [34 North, 50 South] Found in every county ex-



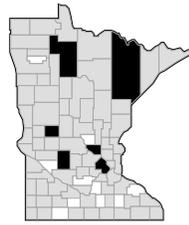
Gray Catbird



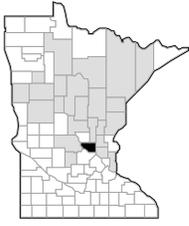
Brown Thrasher



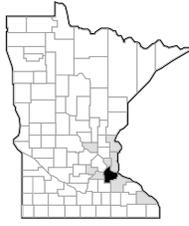
European Starling



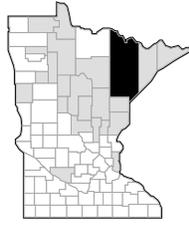
Cedar Waxwing



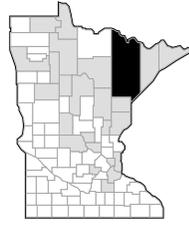
Golden-winged Warbler



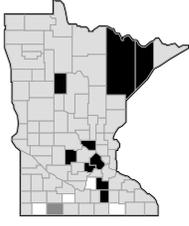
Prothonotary Warbler



Nashville Warbler



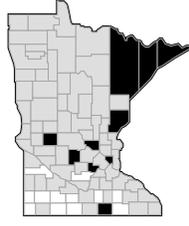
Mourning Warbler



Common Yellowthroat



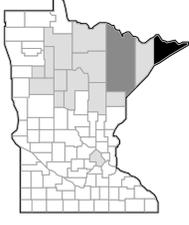
Hooded Warbler



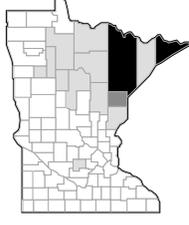
American Redstart



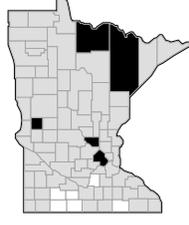
Cerulean Warbler



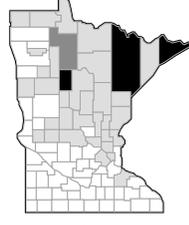
Northern Parula



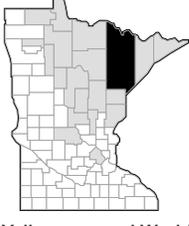
Blackburnian Warbler



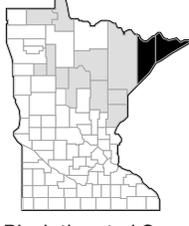
Yellow Warbler



Chestnut-sided Warbler



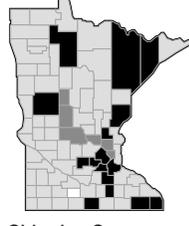
Yellow-rumped Warbler



Black-throated Green Warbler



Eastern Towhee



Chipping Sparrow

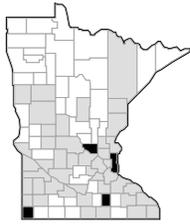
- cept Cottonwood, Waseca, Watonwan. High counts 7/3 Fillmore (25, north branch of Root River) JDv, 7/12 Stearns (18, Mississippi River) MJB, 6/26 Sherburne (16, Sherburne N.W.R.) SKe.
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [25 North, 46 South] Found in all regions of state. High count 6/8 Pine (12, St. Croix S.P.) KeA.
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [2 North, 1 South] Seen 6/3 Washington (3M facility) KSc, 6/7 Cook (Grand Marais) HHD, KRE, LS, RAE, RZi, 7/17 St. Louis (Duluth) *vide* JWL.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [31 North, 51 South] Reported from all but five counties.
- American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*) — [1 North] Late spring migrants 6/2 St. Louis (2, Park Point) MLH.
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [33 North, 44 South] Found statewide. High counts after 1st week of June: 7/3 Fillmore (50, N Branch of Root River) JDv, 7/19 Hennepin (50, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bloomington Ferry Unit) MHu.
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — [1 North] All reports from Clay (max. 6, Felton Prairie).
- Smith's Longspur** (*Calcarius pictus*) — [1 North] Record late migrant observed 6/2 Cook (Grand Marais, Coast Guard station) KMH.
- Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [29 North, 27 South] Reported from all regions of state, but least abundant in southwest corner. High counts 6/18 Pine (41, St. Croix S.P.) RMa, 6/9 Clearwater (39, Itasca S. P.) SCR.
- Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Parkesia motacilla*) — [3 South] Found in Chisago, Washington, Winona.
- Northern Waterthrush** (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) — [11 North] Observed in North-central, Northeast, plus Mille Lacs, Pine, Roseau.
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — [18 North, 6 South] Found in all northern and central regions. High count 6/3 Otter Tail (20) EH.
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora cyanoptera*) — [2 North, 19 South] Reported from Central, East-central, South-central, Southeast. High count 6/6 Olmsted (8, Chester Woods)
- Golden-winged Warbler X Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera* X *V. cyanoptera*) — [1 South] "Lawrence's" Warbler seen 6/14 Blue Earth (Minneopa S.P.) ph. ChH.
- Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*) — [22 North, 5 South] Found in all northern and central regions. High count 6/18 St. Louis (13, Sax-Zim Bog) TPM.
- Prothonotary Warbler** (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [9 South] Reported from Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Goodhue, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, Winona. High count 6/16 Dakota (5, Vermillion Bottoms) GJM.
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Oreothlypis peregrina*) — [7 North, 5 South] Reported from widely scattered locations in all regions except North-central, West-central, Southeast. High count 6/6 Lake (20) KRE. Early fall migrants 7/13 Dakota (Schwarz Pond Park) †HSt, 7/15 Scott Bab.
- Nashville Warbler** (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*) — [21 North, 2 South] Found in all northern regions plus Central, East-central. Early fall migrant 7/28 Renville (Mack Lake C.P.) DPG. High count 6/25 St. Louis (34, Sax-Zim Bog) GLi.
- Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) — [9 North] Observed in Carlton, Cass, Cook, Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Otter Tail, Roseau, St. Louis.
- Mourning Warbler** (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) — [17 North, 8 South] Found in all regions except West-central, Southwest, Southeast.
- Kentucky Warbler** (*Geothlypis formosa*) — No reports.
- Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [34 North, 49 South] Reported statewide. High counts 6/26 Sherburne (50, Sherburne N.W.R., Wildlife Drive) SKe, 6/21 St. Louis (33, Sax-Zim Bog) TRK. First county breeding record from Steele PSU.
- Hooded Warbler** (*Setophaga citrina*) — [4 South] Observed in Dakota, Scott (total of 20 territories in Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, Sherburne, Washington.
- American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [34 North, 41 South] Seen throughout the state. High counts 6/4 Goodhue (64, Prairie Island, Lower Island Conservation Area) GJM, 7/3 Fillmore (55, north branch of Root River) JDv, 6/18 Beltrami (32, Lake Bemidji

- S.P.) KCo. First county breeding record from *Freeborn* AEB.
- Cape May Warbler** (*Setophaga tigrina*) — [5 North] Observed in Aitkin, Cook, Hubbard, Lake, St. Louis.
- Cerulean Warbler** (*Setophaga cerulea*) — [2 North, 11 South] Found in all regions except North-central, Northeast, Southwest. Unexpected location 7/11 Mahnomen CRM, KMS.
- Northern Parula** (*Setophaga americana*) — [14 North, 1 South] Reported from all northern regions. High counts 6/9 Clearwater (10, Itasca S.P.) SCR, 6/16 St. Louis (10, NW of Ely) BHo. Early south migrant 7/25 Hennepin ph. KMa.
- Magnolia Warbler** (*Setophaga magnolia*) — [11 North, 1 South] Observed in all northern regions plus a late migrant 6/4 Carver JCy.
- Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Setophaga castanea*) — [4 North] Seen in Carlton, Cook, Lake, St. Louis.
- Blackburnian Warbler** (*Setophaga fusca*) — [13 North, 1 South] Found in all northern regions plus Pine. Late south migrant 6/1 McLeod (Hutchinson) *vide* PRH.
- Yellow Warbler** (*Setophaga petechia*) — [34 North, 47 South] Reported statewide. High counts 6/4 Goodhue (55, Prairie Island, Lower Island Conservation Area) GJM, 6/11 Hennepin (30, Baker P.R.) RBu, 7/3 Fillmore (30, north branch of Root River) JDv. First county breeding record from *Grant* (August record) CNn.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Setophaga pensylvanica*) — [26 North, 10 South] Found in all northern and central regions plus Goodhue.
- Blackpoll Warbler** (*Setophaga striata*) — [1 North] Late north migrants 6/1, 6/2 St. Louis (as many as 3, Park Point) JLK.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Setophaga caerulescens*) — [3 North] Reported from Cook, Lake, St. Louis.
- Palm Warbler** (*Setophaga palmarum*) — [2 North] Seen in Beltrami, St. Louis. High count 6/16 Beltrami (5, Big Bog State Recreation Area) PBD.
- Pine Warbler** (*Setophaga pinus*) — [17 North, 8 South] Reported from all northern regions, plus Central, East-central. High count 6/9 Clearwater (6, Itasca S.P.) SCR.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata*) — [18 North, 2 South] Observed in all northern regions and Hennepin, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, Stearns.
- YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER** (*Setophaga dominica*) — [2 South] Continuing from spring, seen 6/2–7 Dodge (Evergreen Cemetery in Mantorville) ph. GHO, ANy, m.ob., 6/4–7/8 Winona (Whitewater S.P.) ph. DAT, HCT, JEd, DTr.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Setophaga virens*) — [13 North] Found in all northern regions plus Pine. High count 6/7 Cook (12, Oberg Mountain) MGo.
- Canada Warbler** (*Cardellina canadensis*) — [9 North] Found in Carlton, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Pine, St. Louis.
- Wilson's Warbler** (*Cardellina pusilla*) — [3 North, 1 South] Observed in Cook, 6/8 Pine (2, presumed migrants) BWi, St. Louis, plus late south migrant 6/1 Nobles BTS.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** (*Icteria virens*) — No reports.
- Spotted Towhee** (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [1 North] Continuing from spring, seen 6/1–7/5 Clay (Buffalo River S.P.) MO, ph. ALD, m.ob.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [12 North, 21 South] Reported from all regions of state. High count 6/8 Pine (20, St. Croix S.P.) CaM, TPo, DeM.
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported in every county except Watonwan. High count 7/30 St. Louis (27, Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve) JLK. First county breeding record from *Faribault* Bay.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [34 North, 45 South] Reported throughout the state. High counts 7/9 Clay (20, Glyndon) NKu, 6/1 Clay (18, Buffalo River S.P.) MO.
- Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*) — [9 North, 39 South] Found in every region. High count 7/6 Scott (19, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., pet trails) AaS.
- Vesper Sparrow** (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [23 North, 44 South] Reported throughout the state. High count 6/2 Goodhue (13, Prairie Island, Upper Island) GJM.
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [7 North, 24 South] Found in every region except Northeast. New county record 6/5 **Lincoln** JEB. High count 6/26 Sherburne (12, Sherburne N.W.R., Wildlife Drive) SKe.
- Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sand-*

- wichensis*) — [31 North, 44 South] Reported throughout the state. First county breeding record from *Steele* PSU.
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus savannarum*) — [15 North, 33 South] Found in all regions of state. High counts 6/2 Goodhue (17, Prairie Island, Upper Island) GJM, 6/2 Sherburne (12, Sherburne N.W.R., Wildlife Drive) DAd. First county breeding record from *Isanti* DWK.
- Henslow's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus henslowii*) — [2 North, 14 South] Reported from scattered locations in all regions except Northeast. High counts 6/5, 6/29 Washington (20, Afton S.P.) PNi, DAd, GJa.
- Le Conte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus leconteii*) — [15 North, 1 South] Found in northern half of state plus Stearns.
- Nelson's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) — [4 North] Reported from Aitkin, Becker, Marshall, Polk.
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [34 North, 51 South] Observed in all counties except Waseca, Watonwan. High count 7/3 Fillmore (45, north branch of Root River) JDv.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [6 North] Observed in Aitkin, Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Lake, St. Louis.
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [32 North, 43 South] Found throughout the state. High counts 6/24 Marshall (25, Agassiz N.W.R.) VLa, 6/21 St. Louis (17, Sax-Zim Bog) TRK.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [17 North, 3 South] Reported from all northern regions plus Douglas, Hennepin, Pine, Ramsey, Stearns. High counts 6/18 St. Louis (30, Sax-Zim Bog) RZi, 7/30 St. Louis (22, Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve) JLK.
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [3 North, 1 South] Observed north in Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis, plus late south 6/9 Scott MWS.
- Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*) — [1 South] Seen 6/1, 6/8 Washington (Afton S.P.) SBE, RMD, 6/28 Bab.
- Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga olivacea*) — [24 North, 31 South] Reported from all regions of state. High count 7/3 Scott (12, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.
- Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [17 North, 49 South] Found in all regions of state.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [33 North, 48 South] Reported throughout the state.
- Blue Grosbeak** (*Passerina caerulea*) — [7 South] Found in Blue Earth, Brown, Lyon, Nobles, Pipestone, Renville, Rock.
- Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*) — [28 North, 48 South] Reported statewide. High count 7/3 Fillmore (20, north branch of Root River) JDv. First county breeding record from *Steele* PSU.
- Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*) — [12 North, 43 South] Found in all regions except Northeast.
- Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [31 North, 49 South] Observed throughout the state.
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported from every county except Watonwan.
- Eastern Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna*) — [13 North, 30 South] Found in every region except Northwest. Unusual locations 6/3 Yellow Medicine (Upper Sioux Agency S.P.) RMD, 6/28, 7/2 Traverse DLP, BBi.
- Western Meadowlark** (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [18 North, 22 South] Reported from all regions, but primarily in western portion of state. High count 6/9 Clay (17, Felton Prairie) DBi.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [16 North, 42 South] Seen in every region except Northeast.
- Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) — No reports.
- Brewer's Blackbird** (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [25 North, 19 South] Observed in every region of state.
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from every county except Lake of the Woods.
- Great-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — No summer reports, but nesting confirmed 8/9 Jackson AXH.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [32 North, 51 South] Observed in every county except Clearwater, Hubbard, Waseca, Watonwan. Parasitized species include Great Crested Flycatcher (first state instance, **The Loon** 86:208), Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Eastern Bluebird, Chipping Sparrow, Song



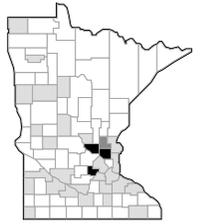
Clay-colored Sparrow



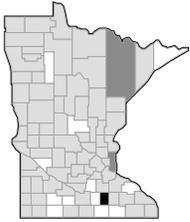
Field Sparrow



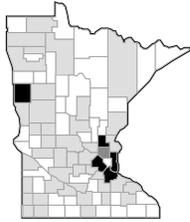
Vesper Sparrow



Lark Sparrow



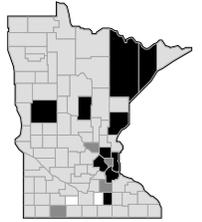
Savannah Sparrow



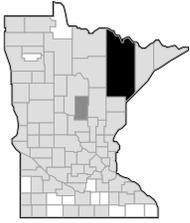
Grasshopper Sparrow



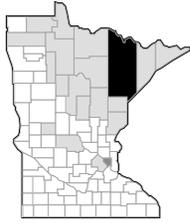
Henslow's Sparrow



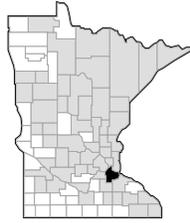
Song Sparrow



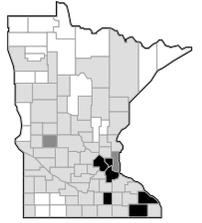
Swamp Sparrow



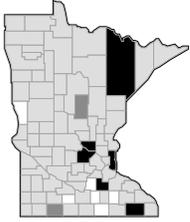
White-throated Sparrow



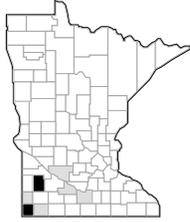
Scarlet Tanager



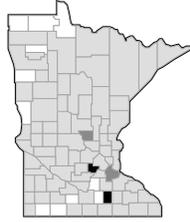
Northern Cardinal



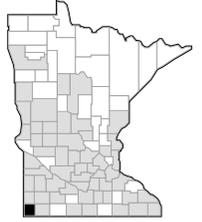
Rose-breasted Grosbeak



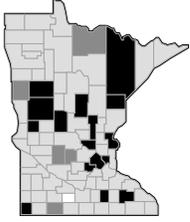
Blue Grosbeak



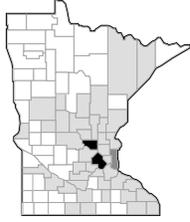
Indigo Bunting



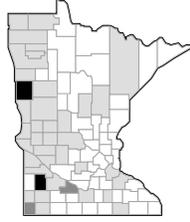
Dickcissel



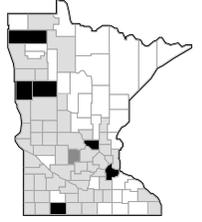
Red-winged Blackbird



Eastern Meadowlark



Western Meadowlark



Yellow-headed Blackbird

Sparrow, Northern Cardinal, Dickcissel. First county breeding record from *Steele* PSU.

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) — [9 North, 38 South] Found in all regions except North-central, Northeast. High count 7/2 Stevens (8, Morris) Jfl. First county breeding records from *Chisago* DPI, *McLeod* PRH, *Steele* PSU.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) — [30 North, 48 South] Reported statewide. High counts 6/4 Goodhue (26, Prairie Island, Lower Island Conservation Area) GJM, 6/2 Goodhue (15, Prairie Island, Upper Island) GJM, 6/27 Houston (15, Eden Springs Farm) KRZ. First county breeding record from *Grant* CNn.

House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [24 North, 42 South] Found throughout the state. High counts 6/30 Hennepin (30, Lake of the Isles) BMi, 7/9 Hennepin (25, Elm Creek Park) TLo.

Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [18 North, 2 South] Reported from all

northern regions plus Isanti, Mille Lacs, Otter Tail, Pine, Stearns. High count 7/27 Itasca (22, Dunning Lake) EEO.

Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [1 North, 2 South] Found 6/13, 6/17, 6/18, 6/25 St. Louis MBS, GLi, 6/21 Lac qui Parle ph. SST, 7/20 McLeod BHa.

White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [1 North] Seen 7/13 Cook (2, Brule Lake, Cone Bay) BCo.

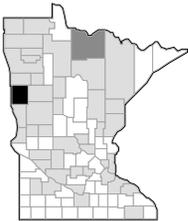
Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) — [9 North] Found in Becker, Cook, Crow Wing, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Pine, Polk, St. Louis.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) — [34 North, 50 South] Reported from every county except Jackson, Watonwan, Waseca. High count 7/30 Ramsey (42, St. Paul, Montreal Ave.) MBa. First county breeding record from *Grant* CNn.

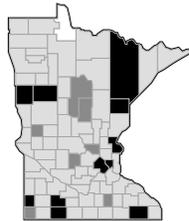
Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [6 North] Observed in Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) — [34 North, 50 South] Reported from every county except Jackson, Watonwan, Waseca. High count 7/30 Ramsey (42, St. Paul, Montreal Ave.) MBa. First county breeding record from *Grant* CNn.

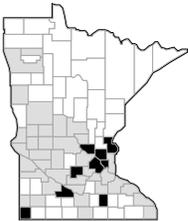
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW (*Passer montanus*) — [1 South] Seen 6/7–10 **Yellow Medicine** (140th St. just north of 250th Ave.) †DWK, ph. SBM, m.ob. (*The Loon* 87:41).



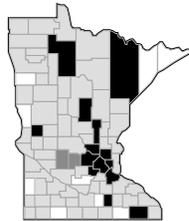
Brewer's Blackbird



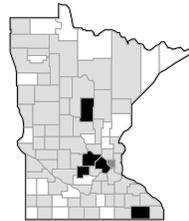
Common Grackle



Orchard Oriole



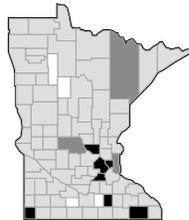
Baltimore Oriole



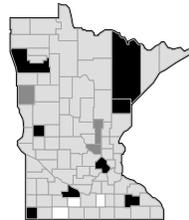
House Finch



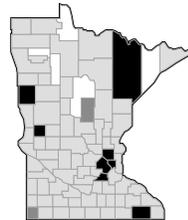
Great-tailed Grackle



Brown-headed Cowbird



American Goldfinch



House Sparrow

Contributors

AaS	Aaron Stutz	DPG	Dan & Pam Guynn	KeA	Keith Anderson
ABL	Andrew B. Longtin	DPI	Darcy Pinotti	KeL	Ken Larson
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BAy	Brent Ankeny	GJa	Gregory Jahner III	MBa	Mark Baldwin
BBi	Brian Bielfelt	GJM	Gabe Miller	MBS	Minnesota Biological Survey
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BCo	Brian Collins	GLi	Greg Links	MHe	Melissa Hein
BGi	Brian Gibbons	GWe	Garrett Wee	MHu	Michael Hurben
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BKa	Bill Kass	HHd	Herb H. Dingmann	MJa	Meriah Jacobs-Frost
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BMi	Bill Mitchell	JCC	Joel C. Claus	MJM	Michael J. Majeski
BMo	Bill Mountain	JCy	John Cyrus	MLH	Michael Hendrickson
BMu	Bruce Munson	JDv	Joshua Davis	MNe	Mark Newstrom
BRB	Brad R. Bolduan	JEB	Jerry E. Bonkoski	MO	Mark Otnes
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DBi	Dick Bierman	JSc	John Schladweiler	PLJ	Paul L. Johnson
DBM	Dennis and Barbara Martin	JSP	Jen Sobiech-Pariseau	PNi	Peter Nichols
DBz	Dedrick Benz	JuW	Justin Watts	PRH	Pete Hoeger
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DFe	Deborah Fellows	JWM	Jan W. Mattson	RBj	Robert B. Janssen
DFN	David F. Neitzel	KAK	Karla A. Kinstler	RBo	Richard Bohannon
DLP	Douglas L. Pierzina	KAR	Kathryn A. Rivers	RBu	Robert Burmaster
DMB	David M. Brislanche	KCo	Keith Corliss	RBW	Bob Williams
DMK	Dee Kuder	KCR	Kim & Cindy Risen	RCu	Ray Cummins
DNw	David New	KDS	Kevin D. Smith	REH	Robert E. Holtz

RHi	Robert Hinz	SES	Steven E. Schon	TPM	Thomas Malone
RHO	Robert H. O'Connor	SGa	Stephen Gardner	TPo	Tara Porter
RJW	Robert Watson	SGW	Steve G. Wilson	TRi	Terry Rich
RLE	Bob Ekblad	SHF	Susan H. Fall	TRK	Ted Keyel
RMa	Rene Martin	ShG	Shawn Goodchild	VLa	Vanessa Lane
RMD	Robert M. Dunlap	ShL	Sherry Leonardo	WAF	Wayne Feder
ROx	Robin Oxley	SHo	Steven C. Houdek	WCM	William Marengo
RPR	Bob Russell	SKe	Sue Keator	WPe	Wendy Pepin
RSA	Renner S. Anderson	SLF	Steve L. Falkowski		
RSg	Rubin Stenseng	SLP	Susan Plankis	Abbreviations	
RSh	Rick Shaw	SMC	Scott M. Clark	C.P.	County Park
RTe	Raymond Tervo	SMcK	Shawne Mc Kenna	C.R.	County Road
RTP	Ray Potthoff	SOa	Steve Oakley	N.C.	Nature Center
RTr	Ryan Treves	SSi	Sarah Sirsat	N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
RZi	Roy Zimmerman	SSt	Sid Stivland	P.R.	Park Reserve
SaH	Sauli Hirsimaki	STW	Sylvia T. Winkelman	R.A.	Recreation Area
SAu	Sandy Aubol	TAN	Tom A. Nelson	R.P.	Regional Park
SBE	Susan Barnes Elliott	TAT	Tom A. Tustison	S.F.	State Forest
SBM	Scott B. Meyer	TCL	Tim Lamey	S.P.	State Park
SBn	Steven Brown	TFB	Tom F. Boevers	S.R.	State Road
SC	Shawn Conrad	TLo	Tom Lochner	W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
SCR	Steve And Cyndi Routledge	ToL	Tony Lau	W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds

Birds of the Old Arsenal Site in Ramsey County

Robert E. Holtz and Mary L. Lee

The Old Arsenal site is located in Ramsey County and has county road I as a northern boundary, Lexington Avenue as its eastern boundary, county road 96 as its southern boundary and its western edge can be seen from Interstate 35W. It is an area totaling roughly 2,370 acres, minus 471 acres purchased by Ramsey County in 2013. These 471 acres are located on the west side of the site. The arsenal site became known as the Twin Cities Ordinance Plant in 1941. In 1946 it became known as The Arsenal. In 1963 it was renamed TCAAP, Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant. Beginning in 2003 it again had a name change. Because it became a Minnesota National Guard training site, it was and is called AHATS, the Arden Hills Army Training Site. AHATS is not the complete Old Arsenal site; it is a total of 1,500 acres.

According to historical records and aerial

photography, prior to the construction of the ammunition manufacturing plant there were approximately 17 farmsteads on the property. The Federal Government then implemented eminent domain rights in 1941 and the farms were moved off the site. This was done so the site could be used by the Federal Government for the production of military ammunition, as a testing site, and as an ammunition storage site.

The land went through some major topographical changes to accommodate a large network of roads, buildings, parking lots, storage buildings, and firing ranges. Railroad tracks, fencing, and numerous culverts were added to limit access, control drainage, and move ammunition securely. These changes were described by Gnabasik (2005). Upwards of 25,000 employees worked on the site.

In the early 1980s the army took significant

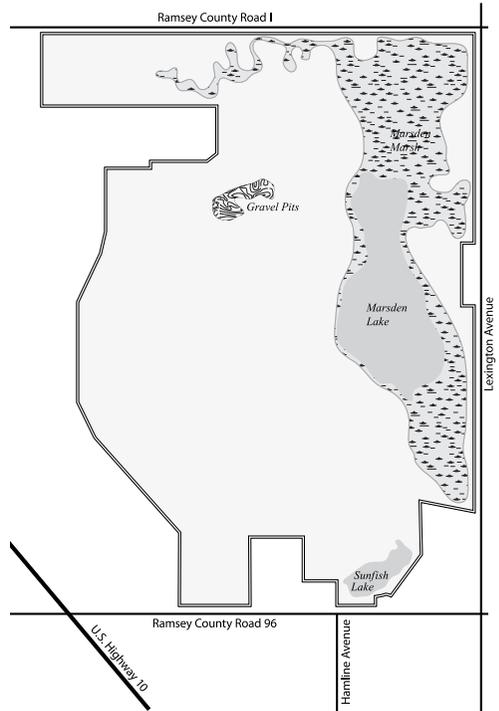
strides to restore the area. This work was later complemented by a collaboration of the St. Paul Audubon Society, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and the environmental staff of the Minnesota National Guard. These combined efforts greatly improved bird habitat and resulted in the site being listed as an Important Bird Area by the National Audubon Society.

AHATS is a wonderful and unique birding site for several reasons. It is a large site with a variety of habitats, including open water, shallow wetlands, wooded areas, oak savannah, a gravel pit, and open prairie. Because of the National Guard security requirements, the number of people allowed into the site is limited and access is controlled by locked gates at all times.

The idea for this article was triggered by the recent *Birds of Beltrami Island State Forest and Red Lake Wildlife Management Area Region* articles in the **The Loon** (North et al. 2013A, 2013B, and 2014). One key purpose of our paper is to alert people, birders in particular, to the uniqueness of the AHATS area. As mentioned above, the National Audubon Society recognizes the area as an Important Bird Area and the National Guard fully supports that designation by complying with the Sikes Act of 1960. To meet the requirements of the Sikes Act the National Guard develops a new set of proposed conservation activities every five years. The National Guard also complies with all EPA and MPCA regulations.

Methods

Starting in 2007, Holtz has been leading birding field trips through the AHATS each year. Lee has worked at AHATS since 2009 as the Environmental Protection Specialist for the Minnesota National Guard. Together and separately, Holtz and Lee have surveyed the entire area. Brian Dirks, Minnesota National Guard Animal Survey Coordinator, has done several annual surveys in selected areas. He has done surveys on seven grassland plots annually since 2008 and six woodland plots annually since 2001. Each plot had a radius of 100 meters from its center and was surveyed for 10 minutes. Dirks' data is recorded in the Dietz and Dirks booklet listed in the references at the end of this article. In addition, there are data from surveys dating back to the



Map of the Arden Hills Army Training Site in northern Ramsey County.

early 1990s done by Julie DeJong. Her data provided some useful information concerning observed species. DeJong's data is found in the Dirks and DeJong publication listed in the references at the end of this article.

Results

The order in which birds are listed follows the August 2014 checklist found on the MOU web site. Only common names are used and only the confirmed sightings of species observed at AHATS have been included. Each account indicates the relative abundance and the seasons when a species has been observed at the site and whether or not observations have confirmed nesting. The relative abundance terms we used and their meanings are as follows:

Abundant: Found in nearly all suitable habitats in multiple pairs or groups.

Common: Easy to find in the appropriate seasons on most visits to the site.

Uncommon: Can be found on only some

visits to the site.

Rare: Not observed every year.

Canada Goose: Abundant during migration and a common summer resident. Nests in the Marsden Marsh area of AHATS. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of flightless young, usually in early May.

Trumpeter Swan: Common. One or two nesting pairs have been observed every summer in the Marsden Marsh area and at times on Sunfish Lake. Most winters a few can be found in the large gravel pit where purified water has been pumped daily for roughly three decades. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of flightless young.

Wood Duck: Common migrant and summer resident. Nests on the periphery of the Marsden Marsh and the gravel pit. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young in May and early summer.

Gadwall: Rare migrant.

American Wigeon: Uncommon migrant.

Mallard: Abundant migrant, common summer resident, and uncommon winter visitor. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of flightless young at the Marsden Marsh in May and early summer.

Blue-winged Teal: Uncommon migrant. One observation of breeding in the Marsden Marsh which was confirmed by the observation of flightless young.

Northern Shoveler: Uncommon migrant.

Canvasback: Rare migrant.

Redhead: Rare migrant.

Ring-necked Duck: Common migrant and uncommon summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.

Lesser Scaup: Common migrant.

Bufflehead: Uncommon migrant.

Common Goldeneye: Uncommon migrant.

Hooded Merganser: Common migrant and rare resident in the Marsden Marsh area. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of flightless young.

Common Merganser: Common to uncommon migrant.

Ruddy Duck: Rare migrant.

Ring-necked Pheasant: Uncommon permanent resident. Breeding has been confirmed by the observation of flightless young in the grassy areas of AHATS.

Wild Turkey: A common permanent resident. Breeding has been confirmed by the observation of flightless young.

Common Loon: Uncommon migrant and a pair or two breed in the Marsden Marsh most summers. Flightless young have been observed. A nesting platform has been provided, but has yet to be used.

Pied-billed Grebe: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.

Double-crested Cormorant: Rare. This species has been observed in the Marsden Marsh area a few times.

American Bittern: Rare during summer.

Least Bittern: Rare during summer.

Great Blue Heron: Uncommon in migration and summer.

Great Egret: Uncommon in migration and summer.

Green Heron: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.

Black-crowned Night-Heron: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.

Turkey Vulture: Uncommon migrant and summer resident. Has nested in some of the unused buildings on the site where flightless young have been observed.

Osprey: A common spring migrant and summer resident. There are several Osprey nesting platforms on the site and young are banded regularly.

Bald Eagle: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor.

Northern Harrier: Rare summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Uncommon migrant.

Cooper's Hawk: Uncommon during all seasons.

Red-shouldered Hawk: Rare migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.

Broad-winged Hawk: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding. The many larger raptors, Red-tailed Hawks and Great Horned Owls, may cause them to avoid the area as a breeding site.

Red-tailed Hawk: Permanent resident. Breeds annually. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young.

Rough-legged Hawk: Common to uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

Virginia Rail: Rare. No evidence of breeding.

Sora: Uncommon summer visitor in the Mars-

- den Marsh. No evidence of breeding.
- American Coot: Common migrant.
- Sandhill Crane: Uncommon migrant and summer resident. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young near Marsden Marsh.
- Killdeer: Common migrant and summer resident. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young.
- Spotted Sandpiper: Uncommon summer resident. Observed at both Marsden Marsh and Sunfish Lake. An adult with one flightless young was observed on June 19, 2010.
- Solitary Sandpiper: Uncommon migrant.
- Greater Yellowlegs: Uncommon migrant.
- Lesser Yellowlegs: Uncommon migrant.
- Dunlin: Rare migrant.
- Pectoral Sandpiper: Rare migrant.
- Wilson's Snipe: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- American Woodcock: Common migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Ring-billed Gull: Uncommon migrant and rare winter visitor.
- Herring Gull: Rare migrant.
- Caspian Tern: Rare migrant.
- Black Tern: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Common Tern: Rare migrant.
- Forster's Tern: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Rock Pigeon: Uncommon. Nesting confirmed by observation of young in nest.
- Mourning Dove: Common migrant and summer resident, uncommon winter visitor. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young in a nest.
- Black-billed Cuckoo: Rare summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Eastern Screech-Owl: Rare.
- Great Horned Owl: Common permanent resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young in a nest.
- Barred Owl: Rare visitor in all seasons.
- Short-eared Owl: Rare migrant.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl: Rare migrant and winter visitor
- Common Nighthawk: Uncommon migrant.
- Chimney Swift: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding. An artificial chimney was set up for them in 2011; however, it has not yet been used. No nesting records exist for this species at AHATS.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Belted Kingfisher: Rare migrant and summer visitor at Marsden Marsh and Sunfish Lake. No evidence of breeding.
- Red-headed Woodpecker: Rare migrant.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker: Uncommon permanent resident. Nesting confirmed by the observation of adults taking food into nest cavities.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Uncommon migrant and summer resident.
- Downy Woodpecker: Fairly common permanent resident. Families of adults and immature young have been observed, but nesting has not been confirmed.
- Hairy Woodpecker: Fairly common permanent resident. Young have been heard calling from a nest cavity to confirm nesting.
- Northern Flicker: Fairly common migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of adults carrying food into a nest cavity.
- Pileated Woodpecker: Uncommon permanent resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young at a nest cavity.
- American Kestrel: Common migrant and summer resident where nest boxes have been provided. Nesting confirmed by observation of young in nest boxes.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher: Uncommon migrant.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee: Uncommon migrant and summer resident.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Rare migrant.
- Alder Flycatcher: Rare migrant.
- Willow Flycatcher: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Least Flycatcher: Common migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Eastern Phoebe: Common migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by finding young in a nest.
- Great Crested Flycatcher: Uncommon migrant and summer resident. No nesting confirmed.
- Eastern Kingbird: Uncommon migrant and common summer resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of young in the nest.
- Northern Shrike: An uncommon winter visitor.
- Yellow-throated Vireo: Common during the

- breeding season. They likely nest on site, but nesting has not been confirmed.
- Blue-headed Vireo: A rare migrant.
- Warbling Vireo: Common during the breeding season. Nesting confirmed by the observation of an adult carrying food to a nest in a wooded area.
- Philadelphia Vireo: A rare migrant.
- Red-eyed Vireo: Uncommon during migration and nesting season. Nesting confirmed by seeing an adult building a nest and later carrying food to the nest.
- Blue Jay: This is a common permanent resident which nests on site. Nests have been observed.
- American Crow: This is a common permanent resident which nests on site. Nest construction has been observed.
- Purple Martin: Rare during April-August.
- Tree Swallow: Common in migration and the breeding season. They nest on site, primarily in some of the Eastern Bluebird nest boxes. Young have been observed in the boxes.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow: Uncommon at AHATS. In the summer of 2014, several pairs were noted using old Bank Swallow tunnels for nesting. Nesting was confirmed by the observation of adults carrying food into the tunnels.
- Bank Swallow: There is a colony of about two dozen adults which annually nest in a large mound of black dirt. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of adults carrying food into the tunnels and by nestlings peering out of the tunnels.
- Cliff Swallow: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No observations have confirmed nesting.
- Barn Swallow: They are common during migration and the nesting season. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young in nests in some of the old buildings on the site.
- Black-capped Chickadee: A common permanent resident. They nest in some of the Eastern Bluebird nest boxes where young have been observed and in tree cavities where adults have been observed carrying in food and young have been heard begging for food.
- White-breasted Nuthatch: Common permanent resident. Nesting has been confirmed through the observation of adults carrying food into a nest cavity.
- Brown Creeper: Rare migrant.
- House Wren: Common migrant and summer resident. They have been observed frequently using Eastern Bluebird nest boxes to raise their young.
- Winter Wren: Rare migrant.
- Sedge Wren: Uncommon summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Marsh Wren: Uncommon summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet: Uncommon migrant.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Uncommon migrant.
- Eastern Bluebird: Common migrant and summer resident. Many nest in the nearly 400 bluebird nest boxes located on the property.
- Veery: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding..
- Gray-cheeked Thrush: Uncommon migrant.
- Swainson's Thrush: Uncommon migrant.
- Hermit Thrush: Common to uncommon migrant.
- Wood Thrush: Rare migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- American Robin: Common migrant and summer resident and occasional winter visitor. Nesting confirmed by the observation of young in a nest.
- Gray Catbird: Uncommon migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young in a nest.
- Northern Mockingbird: Rare. One was observed in the summer of 2006.
- European Starling: Common permanent resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young, unable to fly, begging for food from adults.
- Cedar Waxwing: Uncommon migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of adults carrying food to a nest.
- Ovenbird: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Northern Waterthrush: Uncommon migrant.
- Golden-winged Warbler: Uncommon migrant.
- Blue-winged Warbler: Rare migrant.
- Black-and-white Warbler: Uncommon migrant

- and rare summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Tennessee Warbler: Uncommon migrant.
- Orange-crowned Warbler: Uncommon migrant.
- Nashville Warbler: Uncommon migrant.
- Common Yellowthroat: Uncommon migrant and common summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the presence of fledglings being fed by adults.
- American Redstart: Common migrant and uncommon summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Northern Parula: Uncommon migrant.
- Magnolia Warbler: Uncommon migrant.
- Bay-breasted Warbler: Rare migrant.
- Blackburnian Warbler: Rare migrant.
- Yellow Warbler: Common migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young begging for food from adults.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler: Common migrant and rare summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Blackpoll Warbler : Uncommon migrant.
- Palm Warbler: Uncommon migrant.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler: Common migrant.
- Black-throated Green Warbler: Uncommon migrant.
- Wilson's Warbler: Uncommon migrant.
- Eastern Towhee: Rare migrant and uncommon summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- American Tree Sparrow: Common winter visitor.
- Chipping Sparrow: Common migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young being fed by adults.
- Clay-colored Sparrow: Common migrant and summer visitor. Singing males are commonly observed, but no evidence of breeding.
- Field Sparrow: Uncommon migrant and common summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Vesper Sparrow: Rare migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Lark Sparrow: Rare migrant.
- Savannah Sparrow: Rare migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- Grasshopper Sparrow: Rare to common migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by a nest with eggs.
- Henslow's Sparrow: Rare migrant and summer visitor. Singing males have been observed, but no evidence of breeding.
- Fox Sparrow: Uncommon migrant.
- Song Sparrow: Common migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of a nest with eggs.
- Lincoln's Sparrow: Uncommon migrant.
- Swamp Sparrow: Uncommon migrant and summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.
- White-throated Sparrow: Common migrant.
- Harris's Sparrow: Rare migrant.
- White-crowned Sparrow: Rare migrant.
- Dark-eyed Junco: Common migrant and winter visitor.
- Scarlet Tanager: Rare migrant and uncommon summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by observing young in the nest.
- Northern Cardinal: Common permanent resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of adults feeding young in the nest.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Uncommon migrant and common summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by observing adults carrying food to a nest.
- Indigo Bunting: Uncommon migrant and common summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of adults building a nest.
- Dickcissel: Rare. One was observed in June of 2013.
- Bobolink: Rare spring migrant. No evidence of nesting.
- Red-winged Blackbird: Common migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young in a nest.
- Eastern Meadowlark: Uncommon migrant and uncommon summer resident. Nesting has not been confirmed, but immature have frequently been observed in late summer.
- Brewer's Blackbird: Rare migrant.
- Common Grackle: Common migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of young begging food from adults.
- Brown-headed Cowbird: Common migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of cowbird eggs in a Grasshopper Sparrow nest.
- Orchard Oriole: Rare summer visitor. No evidence of breeding.

Baltimore Oriole: Uncommon migrant and summer resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of nest building and adults carrying food to a nest.

House Finch: Common permanent resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of adults feeding young in a nest.

American Goldfinch: Common permanent resident. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of adults feeding young out of the nest.

House Sparrow: Uncommon permanent species. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of flightless young begging for food.

Discussion

Currently, we are able to document 177 species as having been observed at the AHATS. Nesting has been confirmed for 57 of those species. The confirmed and possible nesting species totals 91. Some species not confirmed as breeding — but which almost certainly do nest there — include Pied-billed Grebe, Sora, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Least Flycatcher, Marsh Wren, and Clay-colored Sparrow. Species which may nest there include Ring-necked Duck, Cooper's Hawk, Sedge Wren, and Henslow's Sparrow.

The number of species observed only as migrants totals 65. In addition, 21 species of warblers have been observed, but only two — Yellow Warbler and Common Yellowthroat — are common during the breeding season. These numbers strongly indicate that the AHATS is a good birding site; perhaps one of the best in Ramsey County.

Several projects have been initiated to assist certain species with nesting. A Chimney Swift tower was built in 2011, but still has not been utilized. In 2015, Chimney Swift vocalizations will be played to help attract swifts. Five Osprey towers and platforms have been erected. All but one have been utilized. Eastern Bluebird nest boxes, nearly 400, have greatly increased bluebird nesting and also that of Tree Swallows and House Wrens. American Kestrels have responded very well to nest boxes erected for them.

There are five species which have been observed at the AHATS, but are not listed in this article because they have not been observed in a decade or more and no exact

date can be provided. They are Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Long-eared Owl, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Connecticut Warbler, and Yellow-headed Blackbird.

There are two common predators in the AHATS which likely affect certain bird populations. Coyotes undoubtedly reduce Ring-necked Pheasant and Wild Turkey numbers. Great Horned Owls are effective predators and likely reduce other species populations, such as Barred Owls and Eastern Screech-Owls.

The authors intend to conduct more surveys in an attempt to document more nesting species. One specific habitat to survey will be the Marsden Marsh.

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First Minnesota Nesting Record of the Black-necked Stilt

Anthony X. Hartzel

In May of 2014, a pair of Black-necked Stilts (*Himantopus mexicanus*) was documented nesting at the wastewater treatment ponds in Herman, Grant County. Though the attempt ultimately failed, the nest of four eggs represents the first breeding of this species in Minnesota.

The birds were first noticed at the Herman ponds on 24 May 2014 by Steve Stucker of the Minnesota Biological Survey and then were independently discovered by Doug Kieser the following morning. Several additional observers reported the pair over the next few days, when on 27 May, one of the stilts was seen on a nest by Denny and Barb Martin. By 1 June, a complete clutch of four eggs was documented by Anthony X. Hartzel and Thomas Benjamin Hartzel.

Stilts nest on the ground in marshes, open mud flats near water, and along the shores of shallow ponds; they also have nested at sewage ponds, along dikes, and on islands (Robinson et al. 1999). Though often slightly elevated from the surrounding habitat, this nest was not, being on low, flat ground about one foot from the water's edge and hidden among numerous large stones. It was slightly built and made of bulrush, plant fibers, roots, mud, and a few pebbles. The birds were reported incubating through 14 June, but heavy rains flooded the area and the nest was abandoned.

Stilt eggs are highly variable in their base color, ranging from dark olive-brown buff (more common) to very pale drab greenish-gray (less common), and heavily spotted (Bacicich and Harrison 1997, Robinson et al. 1999). The Minnesota eggs were a very pale buffy greenish and marked with irregular splotches of dark brown, dark gray, and very pale gray. The clutch of four is typical for this species.

The state's first record of Black-necked Stilt was 23–25 April 1989 when a single bird was discovered at the Roseau River W.M.A. in Roseau County (Wood and Provost 1989). That same year, a pair of stilts was documented



Nesting adult Black-necked Stilt, 1 June 2014, Herman, Grant County. Photo by Anthony X. Hartzel.



Black-necked Stilt nest, 1 June 2014, Herman, Grant County. Photo by Anthony X. Hartzel.

near the town of Alberta in Stevens County from 12–19 July. Though these birds were found in seemingly appropriate nesting habitat, no evidence of breeding was observed.

There are now Minnesota records in eight of the past ten years, and five of those years

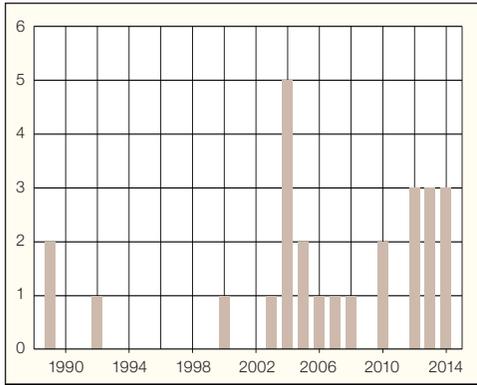


Figure 1. All Minnesota Black-necked Stilt records by year, 1989–2014 ($n=26$). Data from the Minnesota Ornithologists’ Union.

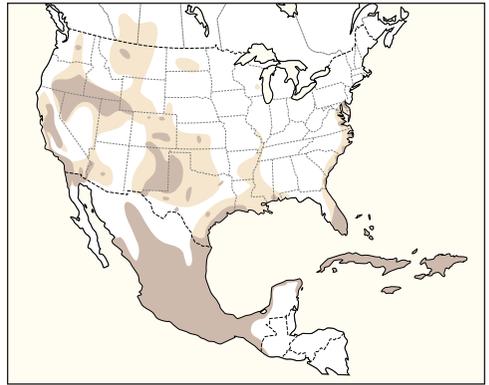


Figure 2. Black-necked Stilt breeding range, historic (dark color) and current (both colors). See Robinson et al. 1999, and Sibley 2014.

had multiple observations so that more than half of all records have occurred since 2005 (Figure 1). Black-necked Stilt is a Casual species in Minnesota (MOURC 2014) with 26 total records through the end of 2014.

As indicated by the Minnesota nest record, the tendency for Black-necked Stilts to wander from their breeding grounds (Figure 2) can result in subsequent “extralimital nesting” (Robinson et al. 1999) and this behavior seems evident throughout the Upper Midwest. After 22 prior records in North Dakota (P. Svingen, R. Martin, pers. comm), that state’s first nest was found in 1993 (Martin 1994). South Dakota (seven previous records) followed with its first nest in 1994 (Tallman and Williams 1994) and Wisconsin (five prior, Cutright et al. 2006) had its first nest in 1999 (Frank 1999). The species had been annual in Iowa since 2004 (and 12 records prior, P. Hertzell pers. comm), when the first nest was discovered there in 2013 (Dinsmore 2014).

Thanks to Peder Svingen (ND), Ron Martin (ND), and Paul Hertzell (IA) for help with gathering data.

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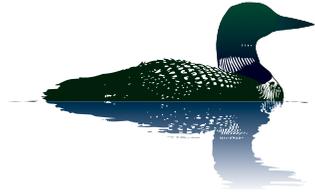
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Notes of Interest



EURASIAN TREE SPARROW IN YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY — On the afternoon



of 7 June 2014, Scott B. Meyer and I found a Eurasian Tree Sparrow in western Yellow Medicine County. It was at the bridge over Florida Creek on 140th Street, just north of 250th Avenue. This is about two miles west of Yellow Medicine County 15 and three miles north of state highway 68.

This was a finch-like bird, most similar in appearance to House Sparrow, of which there were two males nearby for direct comparison. This bird was slightly smaller and sleeker than the House Sparrows.

The crown was chestnut brown, extending from just above the eye around to the back of the neck. There was a patch of black below the bill down to upper breast forming a small bib. The cheeks were white with a black central “ear spot.” The white of the cheeks extended around the sides and back of the neck, forming a pale collar. The undersides were light gray, become browner in the flanks.

I did not pay much attention to the plumage of the back, wing, or tail during my brief views of this bird, other than to note an overall brownish color with darker streaks and a white wing-bar. The bill and eye were black. I do not recall noticing leg color.

I didn't notice any vocalizations that definitely came from this bird, but if it did call, I didn't notice any appreciable difference from the (constant) House Sparrow vocalizations.

The bird was observed to fly beneath the bridge several times, and it also hopped along the large branches of nearby trees, disappearing into the leaves. **Douglas W. Kieser, 6045 Lyndale Avenue South, Minneapolis.**



Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 7 June 2014, Yellow Medicine County. Photo by Scott B. Meyer.

WOOD STORK IN FARIBAULT COUNTY — On 19 June 2014, Jason Olson found a large,



unfamiliar bird on his farm in Jo Daviess Township, Faribault County. Accordingly, he called Wayne Feder, an MOU member living nearby, who came over, identified the bird as a Wood Stork, and secured permission for interested parties to visit the farm. See Feder (2014) for a more detailed account of these and other events associated with the Wood Stork's stay.

On 20 June, I visited the farm, observing the stork from 6:35 to 7:35 P.M. and noting the following.

1. The stork was large — roughly the size of a Great Blue Heron.
2. It was long-necked, long-billed, and long-legged. The neck, though long, was proportionally shorter than that of a Great Blue, seeming instead to be closer in relative length to the neck of a *Plegadis* ibis. The bill, however, was proportionally longer than a Great Blue's, being roughly two-and-a-half times the front-to-back length of the head; also the bill was slightly downcurved, with all of the downcurving occurring in the bill's distal third. As for the legs, the tarsometatarsi were roughly as long as the bill, and the exposed portions of the tibiotarsi were two-thirds to three-quarters of the tarsometatarsal length.

3. The stork's head was bare on the forehead and forecrown, the supraloral and loreal areas, the area surrounding the eye, the entire cheek, and, at the rear of the cheek, the ear-hole. The bare skin was black, fading to a dull olive-brown at the rear of the cheek.

4. The black of the head continued out onto the basal-most part of the bill; however, the rest of the bill was a dingy pale yellow with a faint pink tinge that was strongest on the distal third. On the culmen, the basal black was sharply demarcated from the yellowish color of the rest of the bill, but on the bill-sides the black faded into the yellow through a muddy blur.

5. The irises were a dark grayish olive.

6. The exposed portions of the tibiotarsi were blackish gray; the tibiotarsal/tarsometatarsal joints and tarsometatarsi were also blackish gray, but with the rear side appearing to have a tinge of something else — in some views a tinge of olive-brown and in other views a tinge of pink; and the toes and partial interdigital webs were a dull reddish pink.

7. The feathered portions of the head — the midcrown and hindcrown, the areas behind the eye and ear-hole, the malar area, and the chin and throat — as well as the upper neck were a soft-and-fuzzy-looking brown-gray, tinged olive; close inspection revealed, in the brown-gray fuzz, the presence of numerous longer, hair-like black feathers with buff-white tips.

8. The brown-gray of the upper neck graded to off-white (white with a weak buff-gray wash) on the middle neck, and to pure white on the lower neck.

9. Like the lower neck the entire body was white, as were the tertials and upper secondary coverts, whereas the upper primary coverts, secondaries, primaries, and tail were black.

For a majority of the time that I watched the stork it appeared to be foraging, slowly walking about and occasionally reaching down with its bill as if to pluck something from the ground. I never saw it catch anything, but Feder (pers. comm.) saw it eat frogs, earthworms, and a garter snake.

The stork was observed by many through 23 June, and Tustison (2014) gave the 23rd as the last date; however, Feder (2014) reported seeing the stork twice after the 23rd, and he recently stated (pers. comm.) that, “the 25th is my best guess as to the last time I saw it.”

The stork appeared to be in its first calendar year. Characteristics suggesting this age include the mostly yellow bill, with the yellow occupying nearly as much of the bill as in chicks that are about to fledge, and the extensive feathering on the head, with that feathering being roughly as extensive as it would be in a nearly fledged chick. (As Wood Storks age the bill darkens and the head feathering decreases in extent; see, e.g., Pyle 2008.)

Of interest was a Wood Stork photographed in Washington County, Nebraska, on 4 June 2014 (Silcock 2014), about 180 miles away from the Olson farm in Faribault County. Photographic images of the Nebraska stork that are available online (Nebraska Ornithologists' Union 2015) show a largely pale bill and extensive dark feathering on the head and upper neck, similar to the Faribault County bird; image quality is not good enough to confirm that the Nebraska stork was the same individual as the Minnesota stork, but the images do not eliminate that possibility, either.

The Faribault County Wood Stork was Minnesota's second, with the first being on 17 June 2004 in Cook County (Blomberg 2005). **Philip C. Chu, Department of Biology, St. John's University, Collegeville, MN 56321.**

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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.

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The Loon

SUMMER 2015
VOLUME 87 – 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 quarterly by the MOU, the statewide bird organization. All members receive this publication and also our digital newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*.

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Phylochronology of an Avian Migrant During Autumn Stopover Appears to Show a Time Signal in Genetic Diversity

Kevin Winker¹, Kyle K. Campbell², Chen Wong²,
Joseph F. Fricilone², and Andrew B. Johnson³

Phylochronology, the temporal and spatial dynamics of how population genetic diversity is distributed, can prove useful for the management and conservation of migratory birds. We studied a series of Swainson's Thrushes (*Catharus ustulatus*) taken during autumn migration in southern Belize to determine a) subspecific affinities, b) whether genetic diversity (mtDNA) is randomly distributed through the migratory period, and c) whether this migratory stopover population is a random mtDNA genetic subsample of breeding populations. We found a statistically significant time signal in the genetic data, and in our mtDNA data set, the birds passing through southern Belize are apparently a genetically random sample of the eastern North American breeding population (non-significant population structure comparison). Also, a single western bird by phenotype had an eastern genetic haplotype.

Introduction

How breeding populations of migratory birds distribute themselves during the non-breeding season has been a long-standing and difficult problem for ornithologists, wildlife managers, and conservation biologists (Hagan and Johnston 1992, Greenberg and Marra 2005). Outside of species naturally marked with easily diagnosable subspecific characteristics or game species, for which hunters recover banded birds, determining where individuals from particular populations travel and overwinter is difficult. And although tools such as banding, genetics, stable isotopes, transmitters, and geolocators are making headway, the sheer scale of the problem in the large number of nongame migratory populations and species for which we lack

data precludes a simple or rapid solution.

As genetic data sets expand for breeding populations, opportunities to survey how genetic variation is distributed during the non-breeding season also expand, and genetics tools are seeing increasing use in studies of bird migration (Haig et al. 1997, Wink 2006). Most efforts thus far have been focused on the spatial distribution of genetic variation between breeding and wintering ranges, often termed migratory connectivity (e.g., Wenink et al. 1993, Webster et al. 2002, Smith et al. 2005, Irwin et al. 2011). In contrast, relatively few studies have examined the temporal component of migrants while they are in migration (e.g., Wenink & Baker 1996, Tiedemann 1999, Wennerberg 2001, Ruegg & Smith 2002, Lopes et al. 2006, Paxton et al. 2013). In this study, we emphasize this temporal aspect and suggest that this type of work be expanded under the rubric of *phylochronology*, the temporal and spatial dynamics of the distribution of population genetic diversity (Hadly et al. 2004).

Stopover sites are important for the many migratory species in which individuals cannot fly the full distance between breeding and wintering grounds without refueling. We examine the migration of Swainson's Thrushes (*Catharus ustulatus*) during autumn migration in southern Belize as they migrate south from their breeding grounds across northern North America to wintering grounds in Central and South America (Mack and Wong 2000; Fig. 1). The stopover ecology of this species has been studied at sites where it is a common migrant (e.g., in southern Minnesota; Winker et al. 1992a,b), but the timing of its movements in relation to genetic diversity has not been examined before. Our goals



Figure 1. Breeding and wintering distributions of Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*), with an arrow pointing to our Belize study site.

were to determine a) subspecific affinities, b) whether genetic diversity (mtDNA) is randomly distributed through the migratory period, and c) whether this migratory population is a random genetic subsample of breeding populations.

Methods

During September and October, from 2001 to 2010, we collected 54 Swainson's Thrushes during their autumn migration in Toledo District, southern Belize (Fig. 1). Appropriate permits were obtained for all activities. Differences in the timing of migration between the two subspecies groups are not known, but have not apparently been closely examined (Phillips 1991). Using geolocators on nine birds from near the breeding contact zone in British Columbia, Delmore et al. (2012) found no differences in timing of migration between the two subspecies groups. Large numbers of these thrushes occur in southern Belize as transients during autumn

migration, and it is an important stopover refueling site for this species (Johnson & Winker 2008). The dates of our samples for this study spanned 14 Sep to 13 Nov, during which the great majority of individuals of this species occur at this site (unpublished data). Our sampled birds were prepared as museum specimens; skins were examined to identify subspecific group, and tissues were preserved for genetic analyses. Two subspecies groups occur in Swainson's Thrush, the western group of "*ustulatus*" (including *C. u. ustulatus*, *phillipsi*, and *oedicus*; the Russet-backed Thrush of Phillips 1991), and the largely eastern and continental interior group of "*swainsoni*" (including *C. u. swainsoni*, *appalachiensis*, and *incanus* (the Olive-backed Thrush of Phillips 1991, its breeding range spanning from Alaska to Minnesota and Newfoundland). We determined phenotypic affinities to subspecific group (i.e., "*ustulatus*" versus "*swainsoni*") and not to particular subspecies within those groups. Not only are differences within the major groups rather subtle, but Phillips (1991:xliv) cautioned that, due to plumage color changes in museum specimens over time in this genus, "subspecific identifications of *Catharus* spp. (especially if recently taken) are not to be relied on." In short, we can confidently assign specimens to major subspecific group, but not to less distinct subspecies within those two groups. Both subspecies groups occur in Belize (pers. obs., Phillips 1991). We identified Belize specimens to subspecies group by comparing them to known breeding season specimens.

DNA was extracted from frozen muscle tissue using a DNeasy Tissue Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA). Ruegg and Smith (2002) surveyed the genetic diversity of the breeding grounds, using mtDNA control region sequence, and they identified two reciprocally monophyletic haplotype groups corresponding to western coastal and inland (eastern or continental) breeding-ground clades. Using this data set as our base of comparison for breeding population genetic variation and its distribution, we amplified the mtDNA control region NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1 gene (582 bp) using a species-specific primer (LITH 5' TGT'TTTCTCATGCTTTACAGG 3')

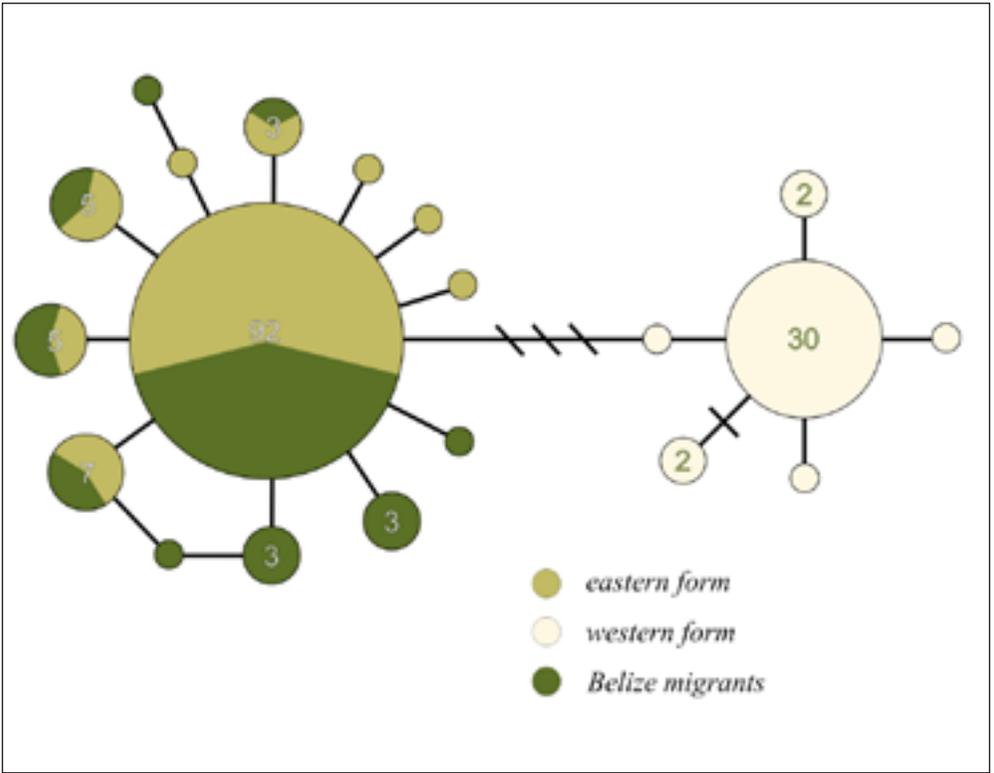


Figure 2. Haplotype network of 582 bp of mtDNA control region sequence. Dark green instances represent birds in our study, whereas the paler colors are from the breeding range data of Ruegg and Smith (2002).

in combination with primers L437 and H1248 (Tarr 1995, Ruegg & Smith 2002). Amplification was done following standard PCR protocols. Sequencing was performed at the University of Washington, Biochemistry DNA Sequencing Facility (Seattle, Washington). We aligned the sequences by eye without gaps using Sequencher (Gene Codes Corporation Inc., USA). Completed sequences were visualized with a haplotype network (Network 4.6.1.0, Bandelt et al. 1999, Librado and Rozas 2009) that included sequences from breeding populations ($N = 105$, Ruegg and Smith 2002). Julian dates were assigned to each individual taken in migration in Belize. A one-way analysis of variance (Kirkman 1996) was performed for haplotypes that occurred three or more times in the data set, with the independent variable being haplotype and the

dependent variable being Julian date. Finally, we tested whether the Belize birds' mtDNA differed significantly from the eastern breeding population's by calculating F_{ST} between the two populations and determining its significance using Arlequin ver. 3.5 set at 10,000 permutations and using conventional F statistics (Excoffier et al. 2005).

Results and Discussion

All but one of the specimens had plumage characteristics of the eastern subspecies group, *C. u. "swainsoni"* (sensu lato). A higher frequency of "swainsoni" was expected in autumn at this site given synthesized accounts of migration in Phillips (1991). The remaining bird (UAM 27813) had a western, "ustulatus" subspecies phenotype. MtDNA sequence data revealed nine haplotypes (Ap-

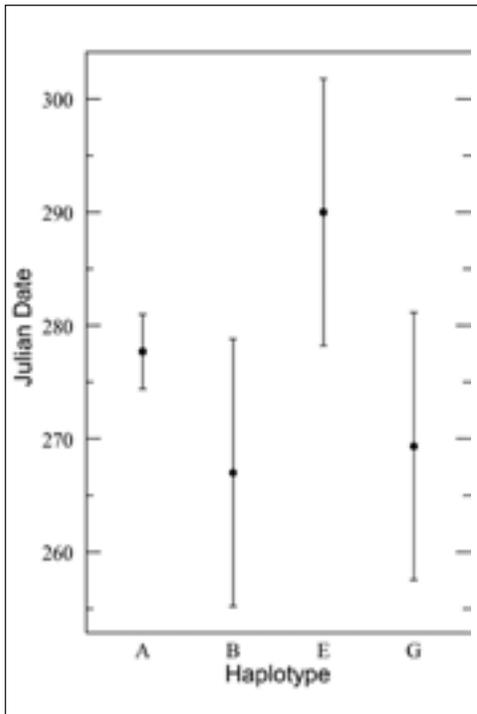


Figure 3. Temporal distribution (mean, 95% CI) by Julian date of the four haplotypes that occurred three or more times in the Belize mtDNA data set.

pendix, haplotypes A-I), and all were from the eastern (or continental) clade of Ruegg and Smith (2002; Fig. 2). The western bird (by plumage) thus had a phenotype-genotype mismatch; gene flow is known to occur at the contact zone in western North America (Ruegg 2008).

Four haplotypes occurred more than three times in the data set (Appendix; haplotypes A, B, E, and G). The average Julian dates associated with the passage of these haplotypes differed significantly among them (ANOVA, $F_{3,44} = 3.11$, $P = 0.031$), indicating a statistically significant time signal in the passage of genetic diversity through this site among years (Fig. 3). Our sample sizes do not allow us to test whether this is a true seasonal phenomenon (i.e., a pattern occurring every year), or whether it is driven by variation in timing of migration among years (e.g., if one haplotype

occurred earlier or later one year). Nevertheless, a significant among-year pattern exists, and among-year variation is an issue with most if not all studies of this type.

Genetic correlations with time have been found in migratory birds before, at stopover sites in Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) within and between seasons (Tiedemann 1999, Lopes et al. 2006).

Our migratory non-breeding population might represent a distinctive subset of populations from the breeding range of the eastern group. But Belizean birds shared haplotypes with all eight of the eastern/continental breeding populations sampled for sequencing by Ruegg and Smith (2002), and we found no significant difference between these samples ($F_{ST} = 0.00$, $P = 0.48$). This indicates that the birds passing through southern Belize are effectively a random mtDNA genetic sample of the eastern or continental breeding populations.

What does it mean to have an effectively random mtDNA genetic sampling of populations but with a seemingly nonrandom distribution in time? There are two possibilities, and they are not mutually exclusive: 1) these may be neutral genetic traits correlated with populations that differ in the timing of their movements through southern Belize; and/or 2) they may be correlated with metabolic efficiencies in flight energetics, as shown by Scott et al. (2011) and Toews et al. (2013) in other bird species. At present, we cannot distinguish between these two possibilities, and clearly much more work will be needed to understand the nonbreeding movements of this species. While we often treat variation in mtDNA as neutral, it is a single, maternally inherited linkage group under strong selection because the mitochondrion is the powerhouse of animal cells. Denser sampling in space, time, and genomics is warranted.

Acknowledgments

We thank the Conservation Division of the Belize Forest Department for issuing permits for the fieldwork and Kristen Ruegg for sending mtDNA sequence data for breeding populations. D. Owen-Lewis, S. Hun, F. Bardalez, W. Bardalez, H. Moncrief, B. Hun, and S. Chaco provided invaluable assistance in

Cat. no.	Field no.	Date	Julian Date	Haplo-type	Gen-Bank
UAM 22241	ABJ1254	2 Oct 2004	276	A	KC823060
UAM 30848	ABJ1276	9 Oct 2004	283	A	KC823061
UAM 34721	ABJ1473	14 Oct 2005	287	A	KC823064
UAM 27812	ABJ473	16 Sep 2001	259	A	KC823066
UAM 31725	ABJ490	20 Sep 2001	263	A	KC823068
UAM 31730	ABJ496	22 Sep 2001	265	A	KC823071
UAM 31734	ABJ502	23 Sep 2001	266	A	KC823072
UAM 31738	ABJ506	24 Sep 2001	267	A	KC823073
UAM 31746	ABJ516	25 Sep 2001	268	A	KC823074
UAM 31747	ABJ518	24 Sep 2001	267	A	KC823075
UAM 31755	ABJ530	27 Sep 2001	270	A	KC823077
UAM 31760	ABJ535	28 Sep 2001	271	A	KC823078
UAM 31761	ABJ536	28 Sep 2001	271	A	KC823079
UAM 31768	ABJ544	30 Sep 2001	273	A	KC823081
UAM 31774	ABJ549	6 Oct 2001	279	A	KC823083
UAM 31775	ABJ550	6 Oct 2001	279	A	KC823084
UAM 27813	ABJ569*	21 Oct 2001	294	A	KC823085
UAM 18382	ABJ795	2 Oct 2002	275	A	KC823087
UAM 18163	ABJ824	10 Oct 2002	283	A	KC823088
UAM 26732	KSW4198	1 Oct 2003	274	A	KC823089
UAM 26714	KSW4215	3 Oct 2003	276	A	KC823091
UAM 26715	KSW4216	3 Oct 2003	276	A	KC823092
UAM 26728	KSW4239	6 Oct 2003	279	A	KC823094
UAM 26932	KSW4256	8 Oct 2003	281	A	KC823097
UAM 26713	KSW4261	11 Oct 2003	284	A	KC823098
UAM 26734	KSW4264	11 Oct 2003	284	A	KC823099
UAM 26929	KSW4270	12 Oct 2003	285	A	KC823100
UAM 26726	KSW4271	12 Oct 2003	285	A	KC823101
UAM 26727	KSW4276	13 Oct 2003	286	A	KC823102
UAM 26933	KSW4284	14 Oct 2003	286	A	KC823103
UAM 26931	KSW4292	15 Oct 2003	288	A	KC823104
UAM 26736	KSW4295	16 Oct 2003	289	A	KC823105
UAM 28622	KSW5402	14 Oct 2010	287	A	KC823108
UAM 28616	KSW5404	15 Oct 2010	288	A	KC823109
UAM 27503	RWD26440	2 Oct 2004	276	A	KC823110
UAM 27502	RWD26441	1 Oct 2004	275	A	KC823111
UAM 27504	RWD26448	4 Oct 2004	278	A	KC823112
UAM 22240	RWD26454	7 Oct 2004	281	A	KC823113
UAM 22366	RWD26455	2 Oct 2004	276	A	KC823114
UAM 31726	ABJ491	20 Sep 2001	263	B	KC823069
UAM 31729	ABJ495	22 Sep 2001	265	B	KC823070
UAM 26733	KSW4209	2 Oct 2003	275	B	KC823090
UAM 26725	KSW4243	7 Oct 2003	280	C	KC823095
UAM 26930	KSW4250	8 Oct 2003	281	C	KC823096
UAM 27784	KSW5147	9 Oct 2007	282	D	KC823107
MSB 25584	ABJ1460	11 Oct 2005	284	E	KC823063
UAM 31751	ABJ524	26 Sep 2001	269	E	KC823076
UAM 31605	ABJ624	13 Nov 2001	317	E	KC823086
UAM 22239	ABJ1277	9 Oct 2004	283	F	KC823062
UAM 27810	ABJ457	14 Sep 2001	257	G	KC823065
UAM 27811	ABJ485	18 Sep 2001	261	G	KC823067
UAM 26731	KSW4297	17 Oct 2003	290	G	KC823106
UAM 31767	ABJ543	30 Sep 2001	273	H	KC823080
UAM 31772	ABJ547	4 Oct 2001	277	I	KC823082

*Phenotypically western form

Appendix. Specimens used in this study, with dates of collection and GenBank accession numbers.

the field. Two anonymous reviewers provided helpful comments on a previous draft.

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The 2014 Fall Season

1 August through 30 November 2014

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Both Greater White-fronted and Snow geese were unexpectedly found in early August, individuals with apparently interrupted northbound migrations. A family of Ross's Geese along Mille Lacs Lake provided a first record of this species for Crow Wing County; Chisago County also saw its first record. Another unusual August waterfowl record was a Greater Scaup that had oversummered in Duluth and was last seen in early August.

Any fall with an eider in Minnesota makes for a good season, so a King discovered in Cook County at the start of November was a great find. But it was quickly eclipsed when Karl Bardon, in the midst of a snowstorm, located two Common Eiders off Brighton Beach in Duluth, and then Bob Myers found a third Common in Lake County. These were the first Common Eiders seen in Minnesota since 1966! And unlike the King which could not be refound after the day of its discovery, all of the Commons lingered for a few days, and one even took up residence in Duluth for much of the winter.

Duluth had sporadic reports of a female/immature Harlequin Duck from late October to late November, presumably all representing the same individual. There was only one record of Surf Scoters away from Lake Superior, but both White-winged and Black scoters were detected in the West-central, Central and East-central regions — in addition to the many reports of each along the North Shore. A single Red-throated Loon was found off Park Point in mid-October. Reports of a Pacific Loon on Mille Lacs Lake two weeks apart in October possibly referred to the same individual. Another Pacific was well documented in late November on Lake Superior in Duluth.

At the beginning of August a subadult

Wood Stork was discovered in Washington County. Providing a third state and first fall record, this was clearly a different individual from the stork present in Faribault County during the summer season. But aside from the stork, it was a mediocre season for waders in the state, with only four records of Snowy Egret, one of Cattle Egret, and no Little Blue Herons or Yellow-crowned Night-Herons. White-faced and *Plegadis* ibis only totaled eight individuals, and all reports came from the West-central region.

Hawk Ridge Bird Observatory tallied 59,809 raptors this season, which is close to the ten-year running average. While no species were counted in record numbers, Turkey Vultures, Bald Eagles and Rough-legged Hawks all had their second best season ever. On the other hand, counts of Ospreys and American Kestrels continued to be below-average. The Bethany Hawk Watch in Mankato also counted impressive numbers of Bald Eagles, a notable tally of five Swainson's Hawks, and a number of late south raptors.

News of many juvenile Common Gallinules from six counties was evidence that this species continues to make a resurgence in the the state. Almost 8,800 Sandhill Cranes provided a record count for Sherburne N.W.R. Numbers at this staging area have been growing steadily over recent years.

The shorebird highlight of the season was the state's eighteenth Red Phalarope, found in Mower in late October. Upland Sandpiper and Hudsonian Godwit provided notable high counts this season. An American Avocet in Pine County and a Willet and Wilson's Phalarope in Hennepin County provided record or near-record late departure dates when discovered in late October.

All jaeger reports were from Duluth where an early Parasitic was discovered at the end

of August. All other reports were from the last week of September. Sabine's Gulls went undetected in the state for the first fall since 2002. A Mew Gull in Hennepin was the first in 16 years, and also the first for the southern half of the state. California Gulls show up in the fall about once every two years; this year a first-cycle was found at the Superior Entry in St. Louis County in mid-October. All reports of Thayer's, Iceland, Lesser Black-backed, and Glaucous gulls this season were from Lake Superior (chiefly Duluth) or the Twin Cities metropolitan area. (See *The Loon* 68:14–34 for a discussion of fall gull migration in the Twin Cities.) Duluth also had at least two Great Black-backed Gulls during the latter half of November.

A juvenile Least Tern in Rock County was later seen with an adult for the first fall record of this species since 1998. Though few in number, White-winged Doves have been almost annual in the state since 2003, absent only in 2013. This season's representative provided a first record for Kandiyohi County.

Snowy Owl numbers were above-average, as they arrived north at the end of October and south by mid November. Northern Hawk and Great Gray owls were only found in the northernmost tier of counties, so it was especially surprising that the only report of a Boreal Owl came from Hennepin County, where one was discovered in a tree cut down as part of a land-clearing project.

Two adult male Rufous Hummingbirds were found at feeders in the southern half of the state. Images confirmed that they were indeed different individuals. This was the first year since 1992 with multiple reports of this species. American Three-toed Woodpecker numbers continue to be down. This season only one was reported — from Beaver Bay in Lake County. Black-backed numbers were also low.

Another highlight from Hawk Ridge was the sighting of the fifth H.R.B.O. record of Prairie Falcon. Frank Nicolleti was able to capture and band this individual — his third near Duluth! Another Prairie Falcon was documented in Clay County in early November.

A Say's Phoebe east of Mora was a first for Kanabec County. Lake County hosted a Great-crested Flycatcher and a Western Kingbird in late October; for both species these

were near record-late north departure dates.

Spring and summer records of White-eyed Vireo, a Casual species, outnumber fall records by ratios of 4 to 2 to 1, respectively, so one discovered at Seven Mile Creek C.P. in Nicollet County was particularly noteworthy. This same park also produced the season's high counts of Yellow-throated, Blue-headed, Philadelphia, and Red-eyed vireos.

Recently, the range of Tufted Titmouse in the state has shown a minor expansion to the north and west; reports this season continued that trend. Both Townsend's Solitaire and Varied Thrush showed up in typical numbers for the fall. The Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census tallied record high numbers of Veery and Gray-cheeked Thrush, and near-record numbers of Swainson's and Hermit thrushes.

For the first fall since 1995 there were no reports of Northern Mockingbird in Minnesota. Bohemian Waxwings rebounded from their abysmal showing the prior fall, but totals were still less than half those of 2012. Both reports of Smith's Longspur this season were from the Southwest region in late October; the total tally was only 13 birds.

The Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census counted record or near-record numbers of many species of warblers, including Black-and-white, Tennessee, Nashville, American Redstart, Cape May, Blackburnian, Palm, Yellow-rumped, and Black-throated Green. There were two records of Casual sparrows this season, both from the Northeast region. A female or immature Lark Bunting was unexpectedly discovered along the Old Gunflint Trail in Cook in mid-September. Near the end of the season a Golden-crowned Sparrow took up residence in Duluth where it remained for most of the winter.

One Summer Tanager, a female visiting a feeding station in Hennepin, was an average total for the fall. Blue Grosbeaks were well-represented this season by many reports away from their typical southwest range. Another species slowly expanding in the state, Great-tailed Grackle, provided a first record for Swift.

Winter finches rebounded nicely from their pitiful showing the prior fall to numbers closer to those of an average season. The Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census tallied impressive numbers of Purple Finch, Common

Redpoll and Pine Siskin on several days. But the good numbers were limited to the northern half of the state, as the only unexpected winter finches found south were two lone Red Crossbills.

Weather: Rainfall during August was variably, with some regions experiencing above-average, and others below-average amounts. After a major storm 3–4 September that produced upwards of 3" of rain and hail in central Minnesota, totals throughout the state were below-average until mid November when a storm through central Minnesota produced over ten inches of snow on 10 November, and another on 26 November when four to eight inches of snow fell in the southern third of the state. Temperatures in August through October were near historical averages, but this changed in November when temperatures dropped to six to ten degrees (F) below the long-term climate averages.

Insufficiently documented records of Regular species: **Swainson's Hawk** 11/9 Pine (very late date; observers did provide many details, but not enough to conclusively identify the bird); **Sabine's Gull** 10/16 Polk (late date and first county record); **Orange-crowned Warbler** 8/20, 8/27 St. Louis, 8/22 Ramsey, 8/28 Pennington, 8/31 Isanti (early dates without details; see species account).

Acknowledgments: We thank Anthony Hertzell, Jeanie Joppru, and Jim Lind for compiling and providing transcripts of Minnesota's three weekly birding reports. Special thanks to Dave Cahlander for building and maintaining the seasonal reports submission and production web pages through which most of this data is collected and organized. In addition to the data collected through this MOU website, we are grateful for the data provided for the creation of this report by eBird (<http://www.ebird.org>, accessed December 2014). Bruce Fall has been extremely helpful by providing additional information from eBird data. Medians of recent arrivals and departures are based on published and unpublished seasonal report data from 1985 through 2013. Our appreciation goes out to all our contributors, especially 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 listed in brackets [**Smew**] indicate a reasonable doubt as to its origin or wildness.
3. Bracketed text following a species' name [2 North, 3 South] indicates the total number of north and south counties with reports.
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 listed in bold and with an underline (**Becker**) indicate a first county record.
7. Counties listed in italics (*Crow Wing*) indicate a first county breeding record.
8. Totals 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.
12. "a.t." denotes a species documented by audio tape.
13. High counts that are multiples of 100 are assumed or known to be estimates unless otherwise noted.

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 seasons@moumn.org.

Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) — [1 North, 8 South] Only north report 11/3 Aitkin (6, Rice Lake N.W.R.) RBJ. Early south (median 10/1) 8/4–6 Hennepin (1, Bloomington) ph. JRg, m.ob., 8/7–26 Stearns (Albany W.T.P.) HCT, m.ob. Late south 10/26 Lyon (3, Cottonwood) GWe, 11/6 Lac qui Parle (4) PEJ, 11/10 Lyon (100, Cottonwood) GWe (median 12/7).

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) — [12 North, 13 South] One bird apparently over-summered: 8/1 Watonwan (Butterfield W.T.P.) BAB. Early north migrants (median 9/11) 9/2 Marshall (13) JLK, 9/17 St. Louis KJB, CLN, 9/18 Lake SMC. Early south (median 9/13) 9/21 Sherburne JTe, 9/27 Watonwan HHD, RAE. High counts 11/6 Lac qui Parle (550) PEJ, 10/30 Polk (300) SAU, 11/10 Lyon (300, Cottonwood) GWe. Late north 11/3 Lake JLO, DWK, 11/8 Polk (150) SAU, 11/9 Lake BAB, Pine (75) MiD (median 11/30). Please see winter report for late south migrants.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) — [6 North, 5 South] All north (median 10/4): 10/3–19 **Crow Wing** (4, Garrison) HHD, ph. PSP, m.ob., 10/10 Itasca SC, 9/24–11/9 Lake (max. 3 in Two Harbors) †KRE, ph. AnG, m.ob. 9/25 Pine KMS, 9/29–10/11 St. Louis (max 11. Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, m.ob., 10/9–13 St. Louis (adult, Duluth Harbor) KRE, m.ob. All south 9/30–10/2 McLeod (3) BHa, PRH, m.ob., 10/7–8 **Chisago** (juvenile, North Branch W.T.P.) JSa, RBW, 10/23 Mower RZi, 11/6 Lac qui Parle (58, record southbound high count) PEJ, 11/7 Lac qui Parle (2) PEJ, 11/10 Lyon (45, Cottonwood) GWe.

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [15 North, 26 South] Early north (median 9/17) **8/29** Polk MJJ, **9/7** Itasca SC, 9/18 St. Louis (2) KJB. Early south (median 9/19) 9/17 Le Sueur ANy, DBz, 10/5 Kandiyohi (2, near Pennock) RAE, WPe, 10/6 Ramsey (20) ARe. High counts 11/10 Lyon (750, total in Cottonwood area) GWe, 11/1 Lac qui Parle (279, Big Stone N.W.R.) PCC. Late north 11/16 Becker (15) ShG, HeH, 11/19 St. Louis (Port Terminal, Duluth) PHS (median 11/20). See winter report for late south migrants. Observers are asked to document all sightings with notes, photographs, or recordings to improve our un-

derstanding of this species in the state.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported throughout the state and season.

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) — [2 South] Two south reports of probable wild birds: 10/11–12 Scott (New Prague W.T.P.) JWH, ph. GHo, m.ob., 11/6–7 Sibley (Gaylord W.T.P.) PEB, m.ob.

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [28 North, 35 South] Reported in all regions of the state throughout the season. New county record: 10/19 **Pipestone** GLa. High counts 10/14 Cass (77, Powers Twp.) JWM, 11/19 Hennepin (68) KeL.

Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [16 North, 22 South] Early north (median 10/1) 10/8 Itasca (2) JBi, 10/10 Itasca SC, (4) EEO, 10/12 Douglas (3) JEl, Itasca SC. Early south (median 10/12) 10/9 Hennepin (2) DWK, PEJ, SBM, 10/13 Stearns (4) HHD, 10/14 Big Stone HHD. High count 11/13 Houston (6,000, Upper Mississippi River N.W.R., Brownsville) JnC. Late north 11/12 Carlton (9) RBJ, 11/13 Douglas BEc, 11/14 Becker KHa (median 11/28). Please see winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) — [33 North, 51 South] Reported throughout the state and season. High counts 8/31 Freeborn (300) PEJ, 9/27 Crow Wing (230, Pointen Lake) JLK. Late north 11/4 Cass PSP, 11/6 Crow Wing (Gilbert Lake) KeM, 11/7 Douglas BEc (median 12/15), but also see winter report.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) — [16 North, 30 South] High counts 11/14 Winona (350, Prairie Island Spillway) CLN, 11/2 Carver (200, Carver P.R.) KMo. Late north 10/30 Pine RBJ, DAC, 11/4 Aitkin, Mille Lacs HHD, 11/5 Polk (8, East Grand Forks W.T.P.) SAU (median 11/17).

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*) — [9 North, 23 South] High counts 11/2 Carver (200, Carver P.R.) KMo, 11/14 Winona (200, Prairie Island Spillway) CLN. Late north 10/6 St. Louis (3) JLK, 10/16 Aitkin PEJ, 10/31 Itasca SC (median 11/28). Late south 11/15 Houston DFN, PEJ, 11/16–22 Hennepin PEJ, GrS, TAT (median 12/7), but also see winter report.

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

- [8 North, 16 South] Reported north from Aitkin, Becker, Cass, Cook, Hubbard, Lake, Morrison, St. Louis. Early south (median 8/25) 8/3 Rice TFB, 8/5 Ramsey JEB, 8/7 Lac qui Parle JMs, CRM, ALo. High counts 11/19 St. Louis (29, Port Terminal, Duluth) PHS, 10/31 St. Louis (19, Park Point) ClN.
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [34 North, 51 South] Reported throughout the state. High counts 11/14 Winona (2,000, Prairie Island Spillway) ClN, 11/21 St. Louis (1,250, Duluth Port Terminal) JLK.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*) — [30 North, 48 South] Reported throughout the state and season. High counts 9/29 Hennepin (600, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) BAF, 8/31 Stearns (545, Paynesville W.T.P.) PCC, 9/17 Brown (510, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) WCM. Late north 10/25 Aitkin (Rice Lake N.W.R.) MBo, Cass BJq, 10/26 Mille Lacs KMa, 11/3 Aitkin (6, Rice Lake N.W.R.) RBJ (median 10/25). Late south 11/8 Houston PK, JKe, 11/9 Hennepin (2, Lake Calhoun) TAT, m.ob., 11/14 Hennepin PEJ (median 11/3).
- Northern Shoveler** (*Anas clypeata*) — [25 North, 43 South] High counts 10/24 Blue Earth (480, Mapleton W.T.P.) KDS, GHo, 10/17 Hennepin (400, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) BAF, 10/21 Stearns (400, Paynesville W.T.P.) DPG. Late north 11/5 Polk (60, East Grand Forks W.T.P.) SAu, 11/7, 11/13 Douglas BEc (median 11/7). Please see winter report for late south migrants.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [15 North, 30 South] High count 11/14 Houston (280, Brownsville) SRo, JRo. Late north 10/30 Todd ANy, DAB, 10/31 Cook RAE, m.ob., 11/28 Morrison (female) DLP. Please see winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [24 North, 37 South] High count 10/30 Hennepin (1,375, Bass Ponds, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) BAF. Late north 11/4 Aitkin HHD, 11/7, 11/13 Douglas BEc (median 11/9). Please see winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [18 North, 29 South] High counts 11/13 Houston (3,000, Upper Mississippi N.W.R.) JnC, 11/14 Winona (2,700, Prairie Island Spillway) ClN. Late north 11/4 Aitkin HHD, 11/7, 11/13 Douglas BEc (median 11/25).
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [25 North, 37 South] High count 11/14 Winona (300, Prairie Island Spillway) ClN. Late north 11/14–15 Lake ToL, m.ob., 11/16 St. Louis FKB, 11/20 St. Louis KJB (median 12/10). Please see winter report for late migrants and overwintering birds.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [28 North, 31 South] High counts 11/16 Houston (2,000, Reno Bottoms) KDS, 10/30 Anoka (1,500, Boot Lake S.N.A.) KDS. Late north 11/7, 11/13 Douglas BEc, 11/22 Cass (Leech Lake) BJq (median 12/4). Please see winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [5 North, 12 South] Continuing, oversummering individual seen 8/7 St. Louis JLK. Early north migrants (median 9/30) 10/10 St. Louis (small flocks of 6 to 10 at Park Point) KMo, ClN, JLK. Early south (median 10/17) 10/10 Houston RSA, 10/21 Meeker PRH, 10/23 Stevens JFl. High counts 10/17 St. Louis (35, Park Point) ClN, 10/14 St. Louis (28, Park Point) JLK. Late north 11/16 Lake DWK, 11/21 St. Louis (Superior Entry) NAn, 11/29 St. Louis (4, Duluth) JuW (median 12/3). Please see winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [20 North, 27 South] High count 11/14 Winona (2,000, Prairie Island) ClN. Late north 11/5 Polk (10, East Grand Forks W.T.P.) SAu, 11/13 Douglas BEc, 11/15 Lake DWK, BAb (median 12/17); but also see winter report.
- KING EIDER** (*Somateria spectabilis*) — [1 North] The twenty-second state record was a female or immature bird discovered at Good Harbor Bay in Cook 11/1 †KRE, †RMD, ph. JnH, ph. ANy, m.ob.
- COMMON EIDER** (*Somateria mollissima*) — [2 North] Two new county records of this accidental species and the first sightings in Minnesota since 1966. Two female/immature *S. m. v-nigrum* ("Pacific" Common Eider) were discovered 11/10 off Brighton Beach in **St. Louis** during a snowstorm ph. †KJB. They were refound several times as they moved along the Du-



“Pacific” Common Eider, 14 November, Silver Bay, Lake County. Photo by Bruce A. Fall.

luth shoreline, one bird present through 11/15 and the other remaining well into the winter season, and considerable additional documentation was submitted: ph. †PHS, ph. †AXH, ph. †KRE, †PCC, ph. †TRK, ph. †MJM, plus photographic documentation from ten additional observers. A third female/immature *S. m. v-nigrum* was located in **Lake** (Silver Bay Marina) 11/13–15 ph. †BMy, ph. †JWL, ph. †BAF, ph. DWK, m.ob. Also see winter report.

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) — [1 North] Only reports were of presumably the same individual seen at various locations in Duluth 10/24–11/24 St. Louis (female/immature) ph. SCZ, ph. JWd, ph. AXH, m.ob.

Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [1 North, 1 South] Many north reports 10/9–11/3 St. Louis (max. 3, between Canal Park and Superior Entry) KRE, m.ob. One south 11/6–13 Anoka (2 immatures, Centerville Lake) CRM, †PEB, m.ob.

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) — [4 North, 5 South] Early north (median 10/7) 10/13 Lake (6) JEd, DTr, 10/16 Ait-

kin (Mille Lacs Lake) ToL, 10/24 St. Louis ALo. Late north 11/8 Cook BAB, (max. 6) JWd, CIN, 11/15 Lake MJB, St. Louis MJB, m.ob. (median 11/20). All south (median arrival 10/26) 10/26 Hennepin (Lake Harriet) CMB, 11/4 Big Stone (adult male, Big Stone Lake) DLP, Hennepin (3, Lake Calhoun) CMB, 11/11–14 Big Stone (max. 2, Big Stone Lake) DLP, 11/15–22 Kandiyohi (Green Lake) ph. JWd, m.ob., 11/29 Stearns/**Benton** (1, Mississippi River) HHD, RAE, MJB. High count 10/31 Cook (12, from different locations) RAE, SBE.

Black Scoter (*Melanitta americana*) — [2 North, 4 South] All north 10/10–11/3 St. Louis (max. 5, Park Point) ByS, JLK, m.ob., 10/26–11/2 Cook (max. 2) KRE, m.ob. All south 10/21 Stearns (4, juvenile, Paynesville W.T.P.) DPG, 11/3 Big Stone (female, Big Stone Lake) DLP, 11/11–12 Hennepin (female, Lake Harriet) CMB, BAF, 11/12 Dakota (female, Black Dog Lake) ADS, m.ob.

Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [3 North, 3 South] All north reports: 10/23 Lake (Two Harbors) CIN, 10/25–11/3 Cook

- (Paradise Beach, Good Harbor Bay, and high count of 40 at Cascade River mouth) ALo, DWK, m.ob., 11/20–24 St. Louis DAB, KJB. All south reports: 11/9 Stearns (3, Lake Koronis) RPR, 11/14 Winona (Prairie Island) CIN, 11/19 Kandiyohi (Green Lake) HHD, ph. ANy, m.ob.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [22 North, 35 South] Female from summer continued in Lac qui Parle (Salt Lake) through 8/22 DLP. Additional August and September reports 8/12 Stearns DPG, 8/31–9/1 Hennepin PEJ, m.ob., 9/17 Stearns HHD, followed by more arrivals beginning in early October (median south arrival 10/2). High counts 10/18, 10/25, 11/5 Cass (500, Walker W.T.P.) BJq,
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [18 North, 24 South] Early south (median 10/16) 10/7 Carver (2, Wahibo Marsh) JTe, 10/18 Meeker (2, Lake Ripley) MJB, 10/21 Meeker PRH. High count 11/12 St. Louis (425, Park Point) JLK.
- Barrow's Goldeneye** (*Bucephala islandica*) — No reports.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [28 North, 41 South] Reported statewide. High count 11/14 Ramsey (900) ELC. Also see winter report.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [11 North, 22 South] Three south reports prior to October: 8/10 Stevens (female, Clear Lake) DLP, 9/6 Stearns (3) RHi, 9/30 Sherburne (6, Riverside Park) TSh. Additional reports of individuals and small groups beginning mid October, but first double-digit tally not until mid November. High counts 11/18 Wabasha (10,000, Lake Pepin, U.S. Fish & Wildlife waterfowl survey) WPo.
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [9 North, 13 South] Reported widely north reports from Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Lake, and St. Louis, but no reports away from Lake Superior after 10/31. Early south (median 10/29) 10/21 Sherburne PJJ, 10/26 Le Sueur (Upper Sakatah Lake) JWH, 11/1 Olmsted (3, Silver Creek Reservoir) MiD. See winter report for late south and overwintering birds.
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [14 North, 44 South] High count 11/6 Wright (138, Howard Lake) PEB. Late north 11/4 Aitkin (2, Rice Lake N.W.R.) HHD, 11/12 Pine (Pine City W.T.P.) RBJ, 11/13 Douglas BEc (median 11/10). Please see winter report for late south migrants.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [9 South] All south reports from Chippewa, Dakota, Faribault, Lac qui Parle, Martin, Murray, Olmsted, Steele, and Watonwan. High counts 9/13 Steele (7) PSU and 10/18 Dakota (7) DWK.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [14 North, 45 South] Reported as far north as Marshall in the Northwest, Wadena and Crow Wing in the North-central, and Pine in the East-central region.
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [20 North, 3 South] Aside from one Southeast record 11/10 Wabasha (Cook Valley) GJM, all reports were northeast of a line from Marshall to Douglas to Chisago.
- Spruce Grouse** (*Falci pennis canadensis*) — [4 North] Reported from Cook, Itasca, Lake, St. Louis. High counts all from Lake: 11/23 (17) BAB, 11/22 (14 total along S.R. 1) CIN, 11/23 (9, C.R. 2) JRg.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [7 North] Reported from Aitkin, Itasca, Kittson, Pennington (including the high count of 12 on 10/23 GT), Polk, Marshall and Roseau.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [5 North] Found in the northwestern counties of Becker, Clay, Polk, Norman, and Red Lake. High counts 10/23 Polk (39) ANy, 8/29 Norman (15) JWH, 10/25 Clay (14) PBB.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [23 North, 44 South] Reported as far north as Roseau, Beltrami, and St. Louis. High counts 11/21 Scott (82) JEB, 9/18 Hennepin (57, Brooklyn Park) TLo, 11/17 Pipestone (55 total in city of Pipestone) RAE.
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 North] Only report 10/16 St. Louis (1, Park Point R.A.) JLK.
- Pacific Loon** (*Gavia pacifica*) — [3 North] All north 10/16 Aitkin (no details) DAC, RBJ, 10/31 Mille Lacs (Wigwam Bay, no details, perhaps same as 10/16 individual?) KRE, m.ob., 11/13–29 St. Louis (Duluth) CRM, ph. ALD, †PHS, †JLK, m.ob.



Wood Stork, 10 August 2014, Hugo, Washington County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) — [27 North, 22 South] High counts not representative as all missed the peak staging period, typically during the second half of October: 11/8 Mille Lacs (45, Mille Lacs Lake) SBM, 8/26 Douglas (27, Mount Carmel Bible Camp) CNn. Late north 11/8 Aitkin DWK, PEB, Crow Wing DWK, PEB, Mille Lacs PEB, SBM, Otter Tail BDv, St. Louis BAB, CN, 11/13 Douglas BEc (median 11/25). Late south 11/16 Hennepin (Lake Calhoun) BAF, Winona JRo, 11/18–19 Hennepin (Lake Calhoun) JmM, TAT (median 11/29).

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [32 North, 52 South] High counts 10/3 Douglas (75, Lake Osakis) JEl, 9/1 Renville (63, Round Lake) WCM, 10/12 Carver (54, Rice Lake) WCM. Late north 11/4 Aitkin HHD, 11/5 Cass (Walker) BJq, 11/7, 11/13 Douglas BEc (median 11/27). Late south 11/22–23 Hennepin (Lake Calhoun) JGg, TAT, Scott PEJ, 11/29 Hennepin (Lake Harriet) TAT, CMB (median 12/21).

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) — [17 North, 23 South] Early south (median 9/14) **8/21**, 9/8 Goodhue (1, Prairie Island) GJM, 9/7 Lyon (Lone Tree Lake) GWe. High

counts 11/11 Hennepin (41) CMB, 9/1 Marshall (36, near Warren) JLK, 10/2 St. Louis (29, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 11/22 St. Louis (2) JLK, MLH, 11/29 Lake (3) JPR, St. Louis BAB, (3, Brighton Beach) ToL (median 11/19). Late south 11/21 Washington ADS, 11/29+ Hennepin (Lake Calhoun) TAT, JCr, MPI (median 11/27).

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [15 North, 17 South] High count 8/11 St. Louis (**78**, two large rafts on Cummings Lake, perhaps knocked down by the prior night's storm) JPa. Late north 11/17–30 St. Louis JLK, m.ob. (median 12/3). Late south 11/13–15 Hennepin ToL, CMB, 11/15 Wabasha DFN, PEJ (median 11/10).

Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [11 North, 8 South] High counts 8/3 Lac qui Parle (51, birds still nesting on Salt Lake) KeL, Late north 9/1 Pennington JLK, 9/5 Wilkin (3) HHD, 10/10 Douglas JEl (median 10/22). Late south 9/25 Sibley RBJ, DAC, 9/28 Lac qui Parle DLP, 9/30 Sibley HHD (median 10/31).

Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [6 North, 5 South] High count 10/11

- Douglas (20, Lake Osakis) ALu. Late north 10/16 Polk JMJ, 10/21 Douglas ANY, Todd ANY, 11/7 Douglas BEC (median 11/3). Late south 10/20 Stevens JFl, 10/28 McLeod PRH, 11/2 Stevens DLP.
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — No reports.
- WOOD STORK** (*Mycteria americana*) — [1 South] Third state record 8/1–11 **Washington** (subadult, at farm pond along the Manning Trail near the town of Hugo) ph. †ELC, ph. †BAF, ph. †BMu, ph. †PHS, †PEB, and additional images from 12 other observers (*The Loon* 87:90).
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [29 North, 48 South] High counts 9/25 Hennepin (1,000, Old Cedar Bridge) CMB, 9/29 Dakota (780, Lake Rebecca Park) DVe. Late north 10/31 Mille Lacs DAB, 11/2 St. Louis (Superior Entry) JLK, 11/8 St. Louis (2, Park Point) WFL (median 11/24).
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [21 North, 47 South] High counts 9/19 Hennepin (1,475, counted by 5's, 950 at Bass Ponds and 525 at Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, SHF, 9/13 (1,000, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) MCo, SCo. Late north 9/29 St. Louis (38, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/23 Clay (Felton Prairie) KCo, 10/25 Marshall JMJ (median 10/25), but also see winter report.
- American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [14 North, 11 South] High count 8/30 Roseau (8) KRE, m.ob. Late north 9/2 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) JLK, 9/7 Mahnomen JMJ, 10/25 Aitkin JPR (median 10/8). Late south 10/16 Big Stone DLP, 10/17 Hennepin (Hillside Cemetery, Minneapolis) ph. TBo, 11/5 Blue Earth (found in a parking lot in Mankato, injured or sick?) ph. NFT (median 10/10).
- Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [1 North, 6 South] High counts 8/5–12 Hennepin (8) CMB. Only north report 8/4 Roseau DPG. Late south 9/5 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) PRi, 9/18 Hennepin CMB, 9/25 Washington SCr (median 9/2).
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [33 North, 53 South] High count 8/1 Hennepin (40, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) CMB. Late north 10/30 Pine (Pine City W.T.P.) RBJ, DAC, 11/10 Hubbard (Shingobee Lake) MAW, 11/16 Traverse DLP (median 12/1).
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [17 North, 50 South] High counts 8/16 Carver (385, New Germany area) DWK, 8/1 Hennepin (247, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., counted individually) CMB, 8/15 Grant (150, North Ottawa Impoundment) CNn. Late north 10/10 Douglas JEL, 10/15 Grant (3) ALu, 10/23 Marshall (2) DBz, ANY (median 10/14). Late south 11/6 Scott Bab, 11/8 Anoka CKB, Houston PK, JKe, 11/9 Houston NBO (median 11/7).
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — [1 North, 3 South] All reports: 8/6 Washington (in flight near Downs Lake) JLO, 9/2 Hennepin (Long Meadow Lake) JHh, 9/7–9 Mille Lacs (Hwy 169 & C.R. 13) JCC, †HCT, ph. PKa, m.ob., 9/7 Yellow Medicine (Spellman Lake) GWe.
- Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*) — No reports.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [1 South] One south report 10/23 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) GSw, ph. RTa.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [21 North, 44 South] High counts 8/28 Anoka (15, Springbrook N.C.) KMa, 8/28 Cass (10, Cat Lake) DWK. Late north 9/28 Mille Lacs KMa, Wadena PJB, 9/29 St. Louis AM, 10/6 Crow Wing PSP (median 10/1). Late south 10/19–24 Hennepin (Plymouth Creek Marsh) FKO, 10/22 Hennepin BAb (median 10/20).
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [1 North, 12 South] High counts 9/17, 10/4 Hennepin (4, Lake Hiawatha Park) BAF. One north report 11/3 Beltrami (Lake Bemidji) DPJ. Late south 10/26 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) JWu, JGg, 11/3–6 Hennepin (Powderhorn Park) TAT (median 11/8).
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — No reports.
- White-faced Ibis** (*Plegadis chibi*) — [1 South] Only report 10/2 Lac qui Parle (2, Big Stone N.W.R.) RBJ.
- Plegadis ibis** (*Plegadis sp.*) — [3 South] All south 8/12–13 Yellow Medicine (juvenile, Fortier Twp.) ph. †KR0, RBJ, 9/21 Lac qui Parle (4 juveniles) DLP, 10/14 Big Stone (near Ortonville) HHD.
- Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) — [32 North, 51 South] High count 10/5 St. Louis

- (372, H.R.B.O.) KJB. Notable high counts away from Duluth: 9/29 Blue Earth (222) BHW, 9/30 Blue Earth (151) BHW. Late north 10/20 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/26 Cook WCM, RZi (median 10/30). Late south 10/21 Carver JTe, Washington MJM, 10/30 Sherburne (4) MSc, 10/31 Blue Earth (2) BHW (median 10/21).
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [24 North, 27 South] High count 9/17 St. Louis (26, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 9/29 Blue Earth (7) BHW. Late north 9/28 Hubbard (2) MAW, St. Louis (H.R.N.R.) JSf, 9/29 St. Louis JMS, 10/16 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/31 Cook (Grand Marais) CRM, m.ob. (median 10/24). Late south 10/20 Olmsted LAV, 11/9 Meeker, Stearns (Lake Koronis) RPR (median 11/11).
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [34 North, 50 South] Reported in all regions of the state. High counts 10/5 St. Louis (277, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 11/7 Blue Earth (177) BHW, 11/13 Houston (150, Upper Mississippi N.W.R.) JnC.
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [31 North, 44 South] High counts 9/21 St. Louis (38, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/5 St. Louis (38, H.R.B.O.) KJB. Late north 11/5 Wadena PJB, 11/7 Douglas BEc, 11/8 Aitkin PEB, Lake BAb, 11/13 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB. See winter report for late south individuals.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [24 North, 37 South] Early south (median 8/10) 8/3 Sherburne TSh, 8/4 Olmsted JLi, (2) 8/20 Hennepin JHl. High count 10/8 St. Louis (1,185, H.R.B.O.) KJB.
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [20 North, 42 South] High counts 10/8 St. Louis (16, H.R.B.O.) KJB, 9/20 Blue Earth (8) BHW. Late north 10/26 St. Louis JLK, 11/7 Douglas BEc, 11/11 Clay PBB (median 11/2), but also see winter report.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [6 North, 3 South] Reported north from Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Lake, Polk, St. Louis. High count 10/9 St. Louis (18, H.R.B.O.) KJB. All south reports 10/1 Wright RAE, 11/18 Blue Earth BHW, 11/30 Olmsted JPr.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [7 North, 16 South] Late north 9/29 Todd JLK, 10/14 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, 10/15 Morrison PSP, 11/12 Morrison KEM (median 10/28). Additional north reports from Becker, Clearwater, Lake, Otter Tail, St. Louis.
- Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus*) — [20 North, 28 South] High count 9/21 St. Louis (7,219, H.R.B.O.) KJB. Late north 10/14 St. Louis MJM, 10/19 St. Louis JLK, AMa, 10/31 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB (median 10/16). Late south 10/7 Blue Earth BHW, Washington PSm, 10/8 Blue Earth BHW, 10/10 Ramsey REH (median 10/10).
- Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [3 North, 14 South] High count 10/3 Blue Earth (5) BHW. Late north 9/13 Polk TCL, 9/20 St. Louis (2, H.R.B.O.) KJB, DAC, JLK, CLN (median 9/30). Late south 10/5 Big Stone TPM, 10/6 Blue Earth BHW (median 10/5).
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in every county of the state. High count 10/25 St. Louis (1,205, H.R.B.O.) KJB.
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [26 North, 29 South] Early north (median 9/17) 10/4 Hubbard JEB, 10/5 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB, JLK, JBi, 10/9 St. Louis (H.R.N.R.) ByS. Early south (median 10/2) 10/12 Hennepin (2) ToL, m.ob., 10/17 Wright (Pelican Lake W.M.A.) HCT, 10/18 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JuW. High count 11/11 St. Louis (126, H.R.B.O.) KJB.
- Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [7 North, 7 South] Early north (median 9/29) 9/2 Mahnomen (juvenile) †CRM, 9/15 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB. Early south 10/21 Sherburne (adult) PLJ, 10/26 Le Sueur (adult) JWH, 10/31 Meeker (juvenile) PRH, High count 11/11 St. Louis (32, H.R.B.O.) KJB. Observed north as late as 11/20 Lake CLN, Polk EH, 11/30 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB. Observed south away from overwintering areas as late as 11/19 Blue Earth BHW.
- Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [1 North] Only report 8/4 Roseau DPG.
- Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) — [4 North, 11 South] High counts 8/4 and 8/10 Hennepin (11, 5 adults with black, downy chicks, Wood Lake N.C.) CMB. All north 8/15 Pennington HHD, CRM, 8/21 Cook HHD, RAE, CRM, 8/29 Beltrami HCT, JMS, LMS, DWK, PRH, CRM, KDS, 9/1 Lake of

the Woods LMS. Late south 9/18 Hennepin CMB, 9/27 Yellow Medicine (3) GWe (median 10/7).

Sora (*Porzana carolina*) — [16 North, 30 South] High count 8/12 Becker (10, Hamden Slough N.W.R.) ShG, HeH. Late north 9/3 Polk JLK, 9/8 St. Louis JLK, 9/13 Becker ShG, HeH (median 10/1). Late south 10/8 Hennepin CMB, 10/9 Sherburne ToL (median 10/11).

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*) — [1 North, 5 South] Only north reports were 8/20–9/8 Todd (2 adults and max. 5 juveniles, Long Prairie, Imperial Rd.) ph. †BWF, m.ob. South reports 8/1–9/12 Sherburne (max. 3 ad. and 5 juv., second nesting this year at Big Bluestem Pool) PLJ, PMJ, JIB, m.ob.; 8/2–4 Washington (1 ad. and 3 juv., Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A.) MJB, JWH, m.ob.; 8/6 Nicollet (2, Swan Lake, north access) RBW; 8/8 Meeker (1 ad. and 2 juv., Poplar W.M.A.) MJB; 8/19 Wabasha (1 ad. and 4 juv., Whitewater W.M.A., Dorer Pools) ANy.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*) — [26 North, 47 South] Seen statewide throughout the season. Late north reports 11/6 Crow Wing KeM, 11/7 Douglas BEc, and then none until 11/29 Douglas ANy. High count 10/15 Douglas (12,000, Lake Christina, counted by 100s, likely an underestimate) JsS, JSw.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) — [29 North, 29 South] Very few reports southwest of a line from Wilkin to Waseca. High count 10/30 Sherburne (**8,797**, Sherburne N.W.R., a refuge record high count of staging birds) AHw. Late north 11/1 Marshall JMJ, Pine (5) SBE, 11/9 Otter Tail (5) BDv (median 11/4). Late south 11/13 Ramsey (73) BRL, Washington (100) JHh, EzH, 11/14 Houston (6) SRo, JRo, 11/15 Anoka (83) CKB (median 11/8).

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [4 North, 5 South] North reports from the North Ottawa Impoundment in Grant (max. 11) through 8/17. Additional north reports 8/14 Traverse DPG, 9/15 St. Louis (Superior Entry) CLN, 10/24 Grant (2, near Ashby) HHD, **10/30** Pine (Hinkley W.T.P.) ph. DAC, RBJ. All south 8/1–2 Stevens (max. 27, season's high count) RAE, HHD, m.ob., 8/9 Hennepin (4, Minnesota Val-

ley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) BAF, Lac qui Parle (Salt Lake) RAE, 9/1 Hennepin (3, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) TAT, SHF, BAF, **Isanti** (Isanti W.T.P.) HHD, 9/21–22 Kandiyohi RSF, JoS, ph. JWD.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [11 North, 15 South] Early north (median 8/9) 8/2–16 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) PCC, DWK, m.ob., 8/22 St. Louis (2, Park Point) JLK. Early south (median 8/8) 8/10 Sibley (3) DWK, m.ob., 8/11 Faribault DOB, Hennepin (5) BAF. High counts 10/20 Hennepin (18, Long Meadow Lake) PEJ, 10/5 Hennepin (17, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge, all juveniles) BAF. New county record 8/30 **Wadena** (sod farm, east side of 190th Ave.) RAE. Late north 10/23 St. Louis KRE, 10/24 Lake (Two Harbors) RPR, TAT, 10/25 Lake WCM, LS, RZi (median 10/26). Late south 10/26 Big Stone DLP, 11/1 Lac qui Parle (2) PCC, 11/1–2 Meeker MJB, m.ob. (median 11/5).

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [12 North, 19 South] Early north (median 8/17) 8/1 Grant (1, North Ottawa Impoundment) HHD, grew to 18 by 8/8 JPR, ToL. First north reports away from Grant 8/25 Koochiching (8) BHa, 9/3 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Early south (median 8/4) 8/5 Washington JEB, 8/9 Faribault WAF, 8/10 Sibley (2) DWK, m.ob. High counts 10/23 Pennington (45) ANy, 9/17 St. Louis (36, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/23 Pennington DBz, (45) ANy, Polk ANy, DBz, Red Lake DBz, ANy, 10/24 Kittson DBz, ANy (median 10/27). Late south 10/29 Dakota BAF, 11/1 Lac qui Parle (3) PCC (median 11/3).

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [14 North, 21 South] Early north 8/2 Grant (34) PCC, DWK. See summer report for early south migrants. All high counts of this species were from the North Ottawa Impoundment in Grant, where numbers peaked at 83 on 8/9 PCC. Late north 9/12 St. Louis ALo, 9/12–13 Mille Lacs (3) HHD, RAE, ALo, RBW (median 10/2). All south reports after September: 10/2 Big Stone DLP, 10/9, 10/12 Scott BAB, 10/9–16 Hennepin (max. 2, Bass Ponds) BAF, CMB, m.ob. (median 10/8).

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) — No

- reports.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [30 North, 52 South] High counts 8/2 Grant (255, North Ottawa Impoundment.) PCC, 8/2 Stevens (189, Donnelly Twp., C.R. 20 at 580th Ave.) PCC. Late north 10/12 Mille Lacs (4) CRM, 10/23 Red Lake ANy, 10/24 Becker HHD (median 10/26). Late south 11/9 Murray GWe, Ramsey HHD, Stearns RPR, 11/10 Lyon (3) GWe (median 12/4).
- Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*) — [27 North, 45 South] High counts 8/9 Grant (21, North Ottawa Impoundment.) PCC, 8/7 Lac qui Parle (18) CRM. Late north 9/28 Cass MSc, Koochiching SC, 9/29 Morrison RAE (median 10/13). Late south 10/13 Hennepin TAT, 10/18 Wabasha LHL, 10/22 Goodhue BRL (median 10/10).
- Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria*) — [26 North, 39 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/1 McLeod (15) PRH, 8/15 Wadena (14) CRM. Late north 9/24 Lake SC, 9/28 Cass MRN, 10/13 St. Louis (St. Louis River upstream of Bodas Rd.) MJM, 10/14–15 St. Louis (Cloquet River) MJM (median 10/1). Late south 10/3 Kandiyohi (2) JWD, Scott Bab, 10/6 Scott Bab, 10/15 Anoka DFe, JWl (median 10/5).
- Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [22 North, 37 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/8 Grant (60, North Ottawa Impoundment) ToL. Late north 10/24 Becker HHD, Kittson ANy, DBz, Lake of the Woods (2) ANy, DBz, Norman HHD, Roseau ANy (median 11/3). All November south reports: 11/1 Lac qui Parle (total of 13 from two locations) PCC, McLeod PRH, 11/2 Big Stone DLP, 11/7 Lac qui Parle (2) PEJ (median 11/9).
- Willet** (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [1 North, 4 South] The most fall reports since 2008. All north 8/7–9 Grant (max. 3 at North Ottawa Impoundment) HCT, m.ob. All south: 8/4 Lac qui Parle (Salt Lake) HHD, 8/10 Sibley (9, seasonal high count, Sand Lake) HHD, RAE, 8/11 Rice (Canby Ave. Pond) GHo, 8/12–25 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) CMB, m.ob., 8/30 Lac qui Parle (7, Salt Lake) RSA, 9/3 Lyon (3, Lone Tree Lake) GWe, **10/23** Hennepin (Bass Ponds) GSw.
- Lesser Yellowlegs** (*Tringa flavipes*) — [26 North, 42 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/2 Grant (295, including 12 juveniles, the first reported this fall, North Ottawa Impoundment) PCC, 8/9 Grant (139, North Ottawa Impoundment) PCC. Late north 9/29 Morrison RAE, 10/9 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB (median 10/25). Late south 11/1 Yellow Medicine DLP, 11/2 Lyon (5) GWe, Meeker HHD (median 11/2).
- Upland Sandpiper** (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [3 North, 7 South] All reports west of a line from Mahnomen through Cottonwood. High count 8/2 Stevens (**24**, including 21 at one location reported during the summer season) DWK. All north 8/2 Grant (southwest corner of county) DWK, Mahnomen (Waubun Marsh) KRo, 8/9 Grant (2, North Ottawa Impoundment.) PCC, 8/17 Clay DLP. Late south 8/15 Lac qui Parle (Lac qui Parle High School) JWD, 8/17 Lac qui Parle (Big Stone N.W.R.) MHo, 9/7 Chippewa RMD.
- Hudsonian Godwit** (*Limosa haemastica*) — [4 South] No north reports. All south 8/2 Stevens (17, Donnelly Twp., C.R. 20 at 580th Ave.) PCC, 8/8 Yellow Medicine (**43**, Miller Lake) DLP, 8/10 Sibley (**59**, Sand Lake) DWK, HHD, RAE, JCC, 9/7 Mower (Grand Meadow W.T.P.) JCC.
- Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*) — [1 North, 1 South] The only north reports were of up to 3 juveniles in Grant at the North Ottawa Impoundment 8/1–4 HHD, PCC, DWK, CNn. One south report 8/2 Stevens (Donnelly Twp., C.R. 20 at 580th Ave.) PCC, DWK.
- Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*) — [3 North, 2 South] See summer report for earliest southbound migrant. All south 9/1–2 Hennepin (max. 3 juveniles at Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) SC, TAT, BAF, SHF, GrS, 9/12 Faribault KMS, CRM. All north reports 8/8–9 Grant (max. 2, North Ottawa Impoundment) ToL, JPR, ALo, 9/1 Hubbard (4, season's peak tally, Park Rapids W.T.P.) BWF, JWH, and from St. Louis (chiefly Park Point R.A.) on 8/30 JLK and then 9/17–24 (max. 3) m.ob.
- Red Knot** (*Calidris canutus*) — [1 North] All north 8/30 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) TPW.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*) — [16 North, 21 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/2 Grant (133, including four juveniles, the first reported this season; North Ottawa Impoundment) PCC, 8/9 Grant (106, North Ottawa Impoundment.) PCC. Late north 9/6 Becker HeH, ShG, 9/12 Mille Lacs HHD, RAE, 9/15 Otter Tail HHD, RAE (median 9/21). Late south 10/10 Jackson HHD, KMS, CRM, 10/11 Yellow Medicine DWK, 10/18 Nobles (52, Tripp Ave. just south of C.R. 18; a notable tally for so late in the season) BTS, 10/19 Lyon (Sham Lake) GWe (median 10/10).

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) — [8 North, 10 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants, north and south. High count 9/29 St. Louis (31) TPW. Late north 10/2 St. Louis (8) KRE, JPr, 10/6 St. Louis (2, Superior Entry) ToL (median 10/11). Late south 10/25 Hennepin (juvenile at Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) †BAF, SHF, BAF, 11/1 Lac qui Parle (3, Big Stone N.W.R.) PCC (median 10/22).

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) — [4 South] Few reports, and none from the north. Early south (median 8/25) 9/29–10/1 Brown BTS, 10/5 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) BAF. Highest tally only five. Late south 10/25 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) DPa, Stearns PCC, 10/29 Dakota (2) BAF (median 11/5).

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*) — [16 North, 26 South] See summer report for early migrants north and south. Late north 9/19 Carlton (3) RBW, Itasca SC, 9/20 St. Louis (2) KaM, 9/28 St. Louis KRE, m.ob., 9/29 Morrison RAE (median 10/3). Late south 9/27 Sibley JCC, Yellow Medicine DLP, 10/17 Murray DFe (median 10/31).

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*) — [28 North, 42 South] See summer report for early migrants north and south. High counts 8/9 Grant (244, North Ottawa Impoundment) PCC, 8/14 Scott (200; total of about 300 peeps, approximately 2/3 were this species based on study of those fairly close; Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Louisville Swamp) BAF, 8/2 Stevens (185, Donnelly Twp., C.R. 20 at 580th Ave.) PCC. Late north 9/12 Mille Lacs HHD, RAE, ALO, 9/16 St. Louis JLK, 9/29 Morrison RAE

(median 10/13). Late south 10/14 McLeod PRH, Stearns MJB, 10/19 Lyon (10) GWe, 10/26 Big Stone DLP (median 10/25).

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscollis*) — [2 North, 2 South] All north 8/30 Wadena (Verndale W.T.P.) RAE, HHD, 10/9 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. All south 10/1 Brown (3, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS. Note: undocumented reports of fall migrant White-rumpeds prior to mid-August are not published.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Calidris subruficollis*) — [6 North, 9 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/16 Stevens (46, 270th St. and 620th Ave.) MHO. Late north 9/6 Cook (Grand Marais) MJM, 9/7–9 **Mille Lacs** (max. 4) JCC, m.ob., 9/9 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) JLK. Late south 9/14 Brown (2, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS, 9/19 Brown (Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) DAC, RBJ, 9/27 Sibley (2, Mud Lake) JCC (median 9/20).

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) — [21 North, 41 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. Highest counts both from the North Ottawa Impoundment in Grant: 8/2 (211) PCC, 8/9 (202) PCC. Late north 10/24 Becker HHD, Lake of the Woods ANy, Roseau ANy, 10/29 Carlton RAE, HHD, 10/30 Pine (Pine City WTP) RBJ, DAC (median 10/30). Late south 11/1 Lac qui Parle (3) PCC, Yellow Medicine DLP, 11/2 Brown BTS, Lyon (2) GWe (median 11/12).

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*) — [19 North, 36 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/9 Grant (359, including 3 juveniles, the first of the season; North Ottawa Impoundment) PCC. Late north 9/1 Beltrami JWH, BWF, Hubbard BWF, Lake of the Woods JWH, BWF, Wadena JWH, 9/21 St. Louis RZi (median 9/27). Late south 10/11 Renville DWK, Yellow Medicine DWK, 10/11–13 Hennepin CMB, BAF (median 10/12).

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [5 North, 12 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/1 Grant (20, North Ottawa Impoundment) HHD. Late north 8/23 Grant LGI, 8/30 Pennington (3) JWH, BWF, 9/2 Marshall (9, Agassiz N.W.R.) JLK.

- Late south 8/31 Freeborn (6) PEJ, Scott Bab, 9/1 Hennepin (juvenile) TAT, BAF, SHF, 9/21 Lac qui Parle DLP (median 9/11).
- Long-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) — [1 North, 11 South] Only north report 9/30 Wadena (4, Thomastown Twp.) PJB. Early south (median 8/1) 8/20 Rice DAT, 9/2 Nobles HHD, 9/14 Yellow Medicine KMS. High counts 9/29 Hennepin (70, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) CMB, 10/12 Hennepin (40) CMB. Late south 10/23 Dakota RMD, (14, Lake Byllesby) ADS, 10/25 Sibley Bab (median 10/25).
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [22 North, 39 South] Highest counts were from Sham Lake in Lyon County where numbers peaked at 47 on 9/27 GWe; also notable was 11/1 Lac qui Parle (29) PCC. Late north 10/28 Crow Wing PSP, 10/29 Lake MBo, 11/12 St. Louis MSS (median 11/9). Last reported south 11/15, 11/20 Houston DFN, RTP, but see winter report for late migrants and possibly overwintering birds.
- American Woodcock** (*Scolopax minor*) — [9 North, 12 South] High count 8/1 Redwood (5, Cedar Mountain S.N.A.) BRB. Late north 10/18 St. Louis TRK, 10/26 Becker HeH, ShG (median 10/29). Late south 10/25 Blue Earth ChH, Washington DFN, 10/31 Olmsted MiD (median 11/3).
- Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [3 North, 11 South] High count 8/4 Lac qui Parle (70, number approximate as birds were scattered all over Salt Lake) HHD. Late north 8/5 Roseau DPG, through 8/9 in Grant (4, North Ottawa Impoundment.) PCC, 8/15 Itasca SC. Late south 8/31 Lyon (4) GWe, 9/7 Nobles JPr, 10/9–17, **10/24–25** (record late) Hennepin (Bass Ponds and Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) †BAF, SHF, v.t. DTr, DPa, m.ob. (median 9/15).
- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [11 North, 9 South] Early north 8/2 Grant (1 juvenile, North Ottawa Impoundment) PCC, (11, North Ottawa Impoundment and Elbow Lake W.T.P.) DWK. First north reports away from Grant: 8/13 Mahnomen (3, Wauban W.T.P.) HHD, Norman (9, Ada W.T.P.) HHD. See summer report for early south migrants. High counts 8/15 Sibley (22) ANy, 8/16 Douglas (22, Osakis W.T.P.) MHo. Late north 9/1 Lake of the Woods JWH, BWF, Pennington (14, Thief River Falls W.T.P.) JLK, Polk (2, Erskine W.T.P.) JLK, Wadena BWF, DWK, (Sebeka W.T.P.) JWH, 9/13 Douglas HHD, RAE. Late south 9/27 Yellow Medicine DLP, 9/29 Brown BTS, 10/2 Big Stone (2) FKo (median 9/26).
- RED PHALAROPE** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) — [1 South] One found 10/21 **Mower** (Brownsdale W.T.P.) ph. GHo, KDS was the eighteenth state record and first since 2009.
- Parasitic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) — [1 North] All reports were from St. Louis: 8/31 (second-cycle) PHS, †RMD, 9/26 (dark-morph, Park Point R.A.) CIN, 9/27 (2 adult light-morphs, Superior Entry) KRE, JMs, KMS, BMu, ALo, 9/29 (3, Duluth Harbor) TPM, 9/30 (Superior Entry) JSf.
- Stercorarius jaeger** (*Stercorarius sp.*) — [1 North] A dark-morph jaeger 9/30 St. Louis (Park Point) KRE was left unidentified.
- Sabine's Gull** (*Xema sabini*) — First fall with no reports since 2002.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [22 North, 25 South] Early south (median 8/6) 8/11 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, 8/18 Hennepin JMs, 8/24 Sherburne (2) PLJ, PMJ, 8/31 Lyon (9, Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe. High counts 9/29 Cass (220, Walker W.T.P.) DAY, 8/24 Crow Wing (110, Mille Lacs, Garrison Wall-eye Wayside) RPR, Late north 11/8 Aitkin DWK, Crow Wing DWK, PEB, Mille Lacs (12) SBM, PSP, PEB (median 11/23). Late south 11/11 Goodhue (5) GJM, Hennepin ANy, DBz, 11/14 Houston (3) SRo, JRo (median 11/24).
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [18 North, 42 South] High counts 9/23 Blue Earth (6,000) ChH, 8/16 Douglas (2,000, Osakis W.T.P.) MHo. Late north 10/23 Lake (Two Harbors, Agate Bay) ph. †CIN, Todd CRM, 10/24 Clay PBB, Grant HHD, St. Louis (Park Point R.A.; plumage markings identify this as the same individual seen in Lake the prior day) CIN, 10/31 Traverse DLP, 11/1 Clay (6) PBB, 11/7 Douglas BEc (median 10/24). Late south 11/6 McLeod PRH, Sibley (6, Gaylord W.T.P.) PEB, 11/7 Sibley ANy, CRM, 11/10 Lyon (4) GWe (median 11/11).
- MEW GULL** (*Larus canus*) — [1 South] One found 11/8 **Hennepin** (Lake Calloun) ph.

- †DPv, m.ob. was relocated on Lake Harriet the following morning AXH. Fourth state record and first since 1998.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [32 North, 49 South] Reported statewide. North reports stopped in the Northwest after 11/21 but continued throughout the season in the Northeast. High count 11/12 Hennepin (5,000 on Lake Harriet; estimated by scope field sample counts) BAF.
- CALIFORNIA GULL** (*Larus californicus*) — [1 North] First-cycle found 10/19 **St. Louis** (Superior Entry) ph. †PHS, MLH, ph. †JLK, RJ was refound 10/22 at the same location ph. PHS.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [15 North, 28 South] Seen north throughout the season. First south reports 8/11 Sherburne (4) TSh, 8/23 Hennepin (6) PTn. High counts 11/22 St. Louis (1,500, Canal Park) PHS, JLK, MLH, 11/23 St. Louis (1,050, Canal Park) PHS.
- Thayer's Gull** (*Larus thayeri*) — [3 North, 4 South] All reports were from Lake Superior or the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Early north (median 10/15) 10/6 St. Louis (Superior Entry) ToL, 10/14 St. Louis (first-cycle, Superior Entry) CIN, 10/19 St. Louis (3, Superior Entry (Minnesota)) JLK. Early south (median 10/5) 10/21 Hennepin (first-cycle, Lake Harriet) CMB, 10/29 Hennepin (adult) CMB, (2 adults, Lake Calhoun) PEB. High count 11/9 St. Louis (**21**, comprised of seven first-cycles, one second-cycle and two adults at the Superior Entry (MLH, JLK, PHS), and six first-cycles, one second-cycle and four adults at Canal Park (JLK, PHS). This is the second highest count for Minnesota and relatively early for such a high number; the average date for the 20 highest fall counts in the state is 12/1. Still present north and south at the end of the season.
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucooides*) — [1 North, 2 South] North reports began 10/26 St. Louis (first-cycle, Superior Entry) ph. PHS, JLK, MLH. Subsequent arrivals followed 11/2 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, and a second first-cycle 11/9 St. Louis (Canal Park) ph. PHS. An apparent Thayer's X Iceland intergrade was also present in Duluth for most of the month of November. All south 11/21 Dakota (4,
- comprised of one first-cycle at the Burnsville Landfill and two adults and one second-cycle at the Pine Bend Landfill) ADS, 11/23 Hennepin (first-cycle, Lake Calhoun) DWK, TAT.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*) — [1 North, 1 South] All north reports were from St. Louis and south reports from Hennepin. North reports consisted of a first-cycle 9/10 (Park Point) ph. †PHS, which was the earliest hatch-year bird ever found in Minnesota. It was followed by 10/26 (Superior Entry, first-cycle) MLH, †JLK and 10/30 (Superior Entry, second-cycle) †PHS, CIN. South reports began as north reports ended: 10/30 (adult, Lake Harriet) CMB, 11/6 (first-cycle, Lake Harriet) †CMB, (first-cycle, Lake Calhoun) PEB, †DWK, 11/7 (2, one in juvenile and one in firstwinter plumage, Lake Calhoun) PEB. At least three different first-cycles were ultimately reported from Lake Calhoun in November, and the season was capped off with an adult 11/23 (Lake Calhoun) ph. DWK, TAT.
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [2 North, 1 South] All north 10/16 St. Louis ph. PHS, 11/2 St. Louis (Superior Entry) JLK, 11/15 Lake BAB, 11/22 St. Louis (second-cycle, Canal Park) ph. PHS, JLK, MLH, 11/29 St. Louis (Canal Park) JLK. Early south 11/9 Hennepin (first-cycle, Lakes Calhoun and Harriet) reported by 26(!) individuals (all searching for a Mew Gull), 11/11 Hennepin (adult and a different immature) BAF, and culminating in 3 first-cycles 11/29 Hennepin (Lake Harriet) BAF, one of which was found deceased the following day.
- Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) — [1 North] All north 11/15 St. Louis (Superior Entry) AnG, RJ, MLH, 11/23 St. Louis (2, second-cycle and an adult, Canal Park) PHS, 11/29 St. Louis (adult, Canal Park) JCr.
- LEAST TERN** (*Sternula antillarum*) — [1 South] A juvenile found 8/11 **Rock** (Luverne) HHD, †TAT, †RMD, †KRo, m.ob. was seen with an adult 8/13 ph. DAC. Last report was of a single bird (which one?) 8/14.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [8 North, 15 South] High count 8/2 Cass (ap-



Great Gray Owl, 29 November 2014, Sax-Zim Bog, St. Louis County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

prox. **400**, Leech Lake, Pelican Island) KYg. Late north 9/2 Beltrami SVo, 9/5 Mille Lacs KMa, 9/14 Cass MRN, 9/26 St. Louis (2) CIN. All south reports after mid-September were from Dakota and Hennepin, with last reports 9/29 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek wetland) BeS, (2, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) BAF (median 10/2).

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*) — [12 North, 27 South] All reports west of a line from Roseau to Chisago to Freeborn. High count 9/1 Marshall (78, Agassiz Valley Impoundment) JLK. Late north 9/2 Marshall (2, Agassiz N.W.R.) JLK, 9/3 Norman (12) CRM (median 9/7). Late south 9/14 Jackson BAb, Lyon (3) GWe, Watonwan BAb, 9/20 Yellow Medicine HHD, 9/22 Sherburne (40, Sherburne N.W.R.) SMC (median 9/15).

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) — [6 North] Late north 9/28 St. Louis RZi, JMs, KMS, DFe, (50, also the seasonal high count, Su-

perior Entry) ToL, 10/6 St. Louis (Superior Entry) ToL (median 10/1). No fall south reports for the first time since 2009.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*) — [9 North, 23 South] High count 9/7 Lyon (10, Lone Tree Lake) GWe. Late north 9/14 Mille Lacs (Mille Lacs Lake, Cove Bay) JnP, KMa, 10/11 Otter Tail (3, Maplewood S.P.) CKa, TKa (median 10/11). Late south 10/4 Kandiyohi (2) JoS, 10/10 Jackson CRM, HHD, KMS, **11/2** Stevens (Clear Lake) DLP (median 9/27).

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from every county except Clearwater. High counts 9/22 Clay (300, Moorhead) GSc, 9/29 Ramsey (300, Indian Mounds Park) DVe.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [8 North, 41 South] All reports southwest of a line from Pennington to Mille Lacs to Houston. First county record

9/11 **Mille Lacs** (Long Siding) DAC, RBJ.

WHITE-WINGED DOVE (*Zenaida asiatica*) — [1 South] Only report 8/17 **Kandiyohi** †JoS.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High count 9/20 Clay (100, total from several flocks near Hawley) HeH, ShG.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [1 North, 12 South] One north report 9/19 St. Louis (Beck Road, 1.5 miles south of intersection with I-35) †DCZ. Late south 9/6 Scott BAB, 9/8 Nicollet RBW, 9/25 Olmsted JPr (median 9/17).

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [9 North, 11 South] More widely reported than usual for the fall. Late north 9/11 Traverse DLP, 9/14 Carlton JDR, 9/20 St. Louis (Park Point) KaM, 10/5 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB (median 9/7). Late south 9/2 Isanti (Anderson CP) DPG, 9/9 Fillmore NBO, 9/21 Scott BAB (median 9/25).

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Megascops asio*) — [1 North, 14 South] Only north report 8/24 Clay KaS. South reports all southwest of a line from Big Stone to Renville to Faribault, except for 9/21 Dodge JCC, 11/25 Hennepin (red morph) RBJ, and up to 2 in Olmsted (one red morph) during most of the season JPr, m.ob. Only other color morph noted was a gray 10/23 Yellow Medicine HHD.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) — [20 North, 33 South] Found statewide. High counts 10/10 and 10/31 Washington (4, Cottage Grove) PNi.

Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [9 North, 7 South] Early north 10/28 St. Louis *vide* JWL, 10/31 Pennington *vide* MJM, 11/9 Roseau *vide* MJM, 11/11 Aitkin BU, Beltrami BDS, 11/12 Red Lake SAS. Early south 11/8 Winona KAK, 11/9 Meeker JfG, JWd, BNn, 11/20 Kandiyohi GSw, HCT. High count 11/28 Sherburne (4, along C.R. 17) CTa.

Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) — [3 North] All reports: 8/20 Lake of the Woods GMM, 10/26 Cook LS, (mile 124, Hwy 61) ALo, KRE, ph. RZi, LS, WCM, 11/22 Lake (Trappers Lake Rd. burn area) ClN, 11/23 Lake (heavily logged part of Tomahawk Rd.) JRg.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) — [16 North, 23 South] Found statewide, though fewest reports from the Northwest and Southwest regions.

Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) — [3 North] Most reports from Sax-Zim Bog in St. Louis. Additional reports 8/7 Roseau (S.R. 310) DPG, 11/14 St. Louis (Clyde Rd. south of C.R. 97) SLF, 11/22 Lake (Trapper's Lake Rd.) ClN, 11/26 St. Louis (start of Old Vermilion Trail) RHg.

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) — [2 North, 5 South] All north 8/7 Roseau (S.R. 310) DPG, 10/12 St. Louis TPW. All south 11/2 Ramsey (2) ELC, 11/11 Blue Earth (2) ChH, 11/12 Kandiyohi JoS, 11/22 Carver DWK, 11/22–25 Olmsted (max. 4) JWH, JPr, DBz, 11/23 Ramsey (2) AXH, 11/25 Blue Earth (4) ChH, 11/30 Ramsey JWH.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) — [3 North, 1 South] All north 8/17 Marshall *vide* MJM, 8/31 Roseau (8) KRE, m.ob., 10/4 Wadena JEB. Only south report 8/1 Cottonwood BRB.

Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) — [1 South] The only record was exceptional! One was discovered roosting among trees being cleared in **Hennepin** (Plymouth) 11/8 ph. JfG.

Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [3 North, 5 South] Found north in Cook, Lake and St. Louis. Last north report 11/1 Lake (Two Harbors, Lighthouse Point) DBz, ANy, m.ob. Early south 9/19 Anoka KRY, then none until 10/14 Carver (9) ToL. Additional south reports from Hennepin, Olmsted and Ramsey. High counts 10/14 and 10/20 Carver (9, Carver P.R. banding station) ToL.

Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) — [28 North, 41 South] High count 8/24 St. Louis (3,032, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 9/22 Mille Lacs KMa, 10/2 St. Louis KJB, FJN, ClN (median 9/27). Late south 9/28 Lyon GWe, 10/9 Isanti (4) BKa (median 10/9).

Eastern Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*) — [4 North, 2 South] All north 8/3 Lake (Tettegouche S.P.) GrN, 8/6 Kittson (Twin Lakes W.M.A.) DPG, 8/24 Crow Wing PSP, 9/11 St. Louis SLF. All south 8/9 Sherburne (Sand Dunes S.F.) PlJ, PMJ, 8/23 Ramsey (St. Paul) BWF.



Boreal Owl, 8 November 2014, Plymouth, Hennepin County. Photo by Jeff Grotte.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [21 North, 47 South] High counts 9/4 Washington (**900**, Mahtomedi High School) ADr, 8/31 Sherburne (**875**, Handke Center) ToL. Late north 9/13 Douglas HHD, 9/14 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB (median 9/14). Late south 9/25 Hennepin (3) FKO, 10/3 Blue Earth ChH, Rice TFB (median 10/6).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) — [32 North, 44 South] High counts 9/7 Washington (**45**, visiting a collection of 19 feeders) GJa, 9/7 Sibley (20, Henderson) RyJ. Late north 9/26 St. Louis LME, 9/28 Cass MSc (median 9/25). Late south 10/8 Hennepin ChC, McLeod PRH, Mower RJW (median 10/13).

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD (*Selasphorus rufus*) — [2 South] Two records of this Accidental species, both well-photographed adult males frequenting feeders and both providing first county records: 9/13–11/5 **Le Sueur** SMN, †TAT, ph. †RMD, †PCC,

ph. †MJM, and digital images from nine more observers (see *The Loon* 87:91); 11/8–11 **Ramsey** (St. Paul) TeW, ph. †RMD, ph. †PEB, plus photographs from four more observers.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [30 North, 52 South] High counts 9/20 Sherburne (4, Sherburne N.W.R., Wildlife Drive) BAF, SHF, 10/11 Carver (4, Rapid Lakes Unit, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) MPi. All north reports after October: 11/8 Crow Wing ABi, 11/14 Morrison MJB, 11/28 Hubbard MAW.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [17 North, 33 South] High count 9/21 Lyon (**16**) GWe. Late north 9/29 Crow Wing JPR, 9/30 St. Louis KJB, 10/1 Morrison (2) JLK, 11/2 Mille Lacs JPr (median 11/7). No south reports after 10/30 Fillmore RTP, Sherburne MSc, 10/31 Mower RTP.

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [24 North, 51 South] Reported

- from every region, though absent from the extreme northwest (Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Clearwater, Koochiching).
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [30 North, 40 South] High counts 9/28 St. Louis (**98**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/21 St. Louis (**43**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/13–14 Carlton AVa, 10/18 St. Louis (Knowlton Creek) JLK, 10/23 Itasca (Secret Lake) PLe (median 10/19). Late south 11/2 Hennepin TAT, 11/3 Washington DAd, 11/6 Ramsey CMu, 11/11 Goodhue GJM.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in every county. High counts 10/20 Hennepin (15, Elm Creek P.R.) TLo, 11/8 Ramsey (14, Crosby Farm R.P.) BRo.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [34 North, 50 South] Found in all regions. High count 9/17 Scott (9, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [1 North] Only report: 10/26 Lake (Beaver Bay, Cove Point Loop Trail) BMy.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [4 North] Reported only from Cook, Lake, St. Louis, and Itasca. No counts of more than two individuals.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [34 North, 52 South] Found throughout the state, but north reports were few after mid-November: 11/15 Otter Tail GO, 11/16 Clay PBB, 11/22 Crow Wing MZa. High counts 9/21 St. Louis (**479**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/4 St. Louis (**405**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Another notable total for it not being from a migration count site was 9/22 Hennepin (113, Wood Lake Nature Center) TAT.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [28 North, 41 South] Observed in all regions, though absent from southwest outside of Minnesota River Valley except for 8/12 Nobles RBW.
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [33 North, 51 South] Late north 11/7 Cass MRN, 11/12 St. Louis RBJ, but see winter report (median 12/2). High counts 9/21 St. Louis (126, H.R.B.O.) KJB.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [23 North, 27 South] Likely early south migrants 8/5 Meeker BNn, 8/11 Sherburne ToL, 8/12 Pipestone JEB (median 8/18). High count 10/5 St. Louis (15, H.R.B.O.) KJB.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [10 North, 21 South] High count 9/28 St. Louis (16, H.R.B.O.) KJB. Very few north records away from the North Shore; in fact, after 9/4 Mille Lacs JnP, KMa, all north reports were from the Northeast region. Last north report 10/15 St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) KJB. All south reports after mid October were from Hennepin, likely from non-migratory birds.
- Prairie Falcon** (*Falco mexicanus*) — [2 North] Two reports: 8/26 St. Louis (banded at H.R.B.O.) FJN, ph. KNi, 11/1 Clay (Blue-stem Prairie S.N.A.) †PBB.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [20 North, 27 South] High counts 8/17 Nicollet (**6**) ChH, 9/6 Cass (**6**, intersection of 92nd St. SW and 57th Ave. SW) HLa. Late north 9/8 Crow Wing HLa, 9/9 Douglas TFj, St. Louis KJB (median 9/7). Late south 9/14 Dakota SOa, Steele PSu, 9/15 Hennepin CRM, SBE, Sherburne (2) TSh (median 9/21).
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [31 North, 46 South] High count 8/25 Scott (**32**, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R. – North) BAF. Late north 9/21 St. Louis JLK, Todd ALu, **9/29–30** Todd ALu (median 9/19). Late south 9/29 Sherburne TSh, 9/30 Olmsted PTr, Ramsey BAF, 10/2 CMB, Olmsted PTr (median 10/3).
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [10 North, 12 South] Reported with details from 4 north, 6 south counties. Early south 8/17 Anoka DWK, 8/20 Dakota DWK. Late north 8/23 Lake JWl, 9/11 Crow Wing MJM. Late south 9/12, 9/16 Steele PSu. 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*) — [3 South] Reported with identification notes from 2 south counties: 8/4 Rice TFB, 8/25 Scott HHD.

- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [14 North, 11 South] Reported with details from 6 north and 6 south counties. Late north 8/28 Hubbard HCT, DWK, 9/6 St. Louis DaE. Late south 8/20 Sherburne PMJ, 8/26 Washington RMD.
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [3 North, 14 South] No north reports with details. Reported south with identification notes from 8 counties, including late south 8/9 Anoka (2) DWK, Hennepin BAF, 8/10 Stevens DLP, 8/31 Chippewa JCC.
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [23 North, 33 South] Reported with details from 5 north and 10 south counties. Late north 9/6 St. Louis DaE, 9/21 St. Louis JLK. Late south 9/17 Steele (2) PSu, 9/20 Nicollet WCM, 9/22 Hennepin TAT.
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [33 North, 47 South] High count 9/16 Hennepin (13, Westwood Hills N.C.) TPM. Late north 10/10 Morrison MJB, St. Louis KJB, Todd (2) ALu, 10/12 Itasca SC, 10/24 Todd ALu (median 10/14). Late south 10/20 Hennepin CMB, TAT, 10/23 Goodhue GJM, 10/27–11/2 Washington (2) REh (median 10/31).
- Say's Phoebe** (*Sayornis saya*) — [1 North] One report: 9/9 **Kanabec** (just south of Erickson-Lidstrom Family W.M.A.) ph. DPG.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [26 North, 34 South] High count 8/2 Hennepin (7, Minnesota Valley N.W.R. headquarters) WSm. Late north 9/17 St. Louis KJB, 9/23 St. Louis JLK, **10/30** Lake CRM, m.ob. (median 9/20). Late south 9/20 Hennepin PTa, Sherburne TSh, 9/21 Carver JCy (median 9/22).
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [5 North, 6 South] No notable high counts. Late 8/30–31 Roseau CRM, m.ob., 9/27 Morrison (2) MJa, 10/24–27 **Lake** RPR, TAT, ph. PHS, ph. CLN. Late south 8/26 Sherburne (2, Riverside Park) TSh, 8/30 Le Sueur ANy, 9/1 Redwood BTS.
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [32 North, 48 South] High count 8/22 Sherburne (28, Sherburne N.W.R. – Wildlife Drive) JJB. Late north 9/16 Lake ToL, 9/20 Clay ShG, HeH, 9/21 Todd (Camphill Village) ALu (median 9/18). Late south 9/20 Dakota BAb, GSt, 9/22 Hennepin JD, CaB, 9/26 Nobles TKa (median 9/23).
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [2 North, 5 South] Highest counts only of 3 birds. All north 8/13 Cass (C.R. 45) DAY, 8/28 Todd (Cedar Lake) RBJ. Late south 8/14 Dakota (3) DVe, 8/17 Yellow Medicine MHo, 8/20 Dakota DWK.
- Northern Shrike** (*Lanius excubitor*) — [21 North, 25 South] Early north (median 10/8) 10/9 Polk SAu, 10/11 St. Louis KJB. Early south (median 10/15) 10/9 Ramsey BAF, 10/11 Scott JWH. Highest count only 3 birds.
- WHITE-EYED VIREO** (*Vireo griseus*) — [1 South] One was found on 9/7 in Nicollet at Seven Mile Creek C.P. †DWK, SBM.
- Bell's Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*) — [3 South] All south 8/2 Wabasha (McCarthy Lake W.M.A.) RMD, 8/12 Dakota (Gores Pools #3 W.M.A.) DVe, 8/17 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Long Meadow Lake Unit) CMB.
- Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [27 North, 37 South] High counts 9/1 Nicollet (6, Seven Mile Creek C.P.) WCM, 9/18 Scott (6, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BSx. Late north 9/15 Otter Tail RAE, HHD, 9/18 Otter Tail DBi, 9/26 Mille Lacs JAN (median 9/19). Late south 9/27 Anoka DWK, Goodhue LEC, Washington PNi, 9/28 Carver JCy, 10/16 Hennepin (Fort Snelling S.P.) †BAF (median 9/27).
- Blue-headed Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius*) — [21 North, 36 South] Early south (median 8/20) 8/25 Carver PTn, 8/29 Hennepin CMB, 8/30 Kandiyohi JoS. High counts 9/17 Nicollet (**12**, Seven Mile Creek C.P.) WCM. 9/12 St. Louis (**7**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/4 Lake JWl, 10/6 St. Louis (2) KJB (median 10/10). Late south 10/8 Hennepin CMB, 10/11 Scott BAb, ToL, 10/14 Scott BAF (median 10/16).
- Warbling Vireo** (*Vireo gilvus*) — [24 North, 40 South] High count 8/14 Ramsey (**12**, Vadnais Lake) TTh. Late north 9/20 Becker ShG, HeH, Beltrami DPJ, 9/21 Beltrami DPJ, 9/22 Beltrami DPJ (median 9/12). Late south 9/27 Dakota DVe, 10/2 Carver JCy (median 9/25).
- Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [19 North, 33 South] Early south (median 8/19) 8/9 Hennepin DCZ, 8/20 Sherburne ToL, 8/24 Carver BWF. High counts



Philadelphia Vireo, 31 August 2014, Lutsen, Cook County. Photo by David Brisance.

9/17 Nicollet (**11**, Seven Mile Creek C.P.) WCM, 9/17 Steele (5) PSu. Late north 9/15 Clay PBB, Clearwater JWu, Otter Tail HHD, RAE, St. Louis KJB, JLK, 9/21 St. Louis JLK, ALo (median 9/26). Late south 10/2 Carver JCy, 10/4 Hennepin TAT, 10/5 Hennepin TAT, Rice HHD (median 10/1).

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [33 North, 49 South] High count 9/1 Nicollet (21, Seven Mile Creek C.P.) WCM. Late north 10/5 St. Louis (Duluth) LME, 10/10 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB (median 9/30). Late south 10/2 Carver JCy, Ramsey KMS, RZi, 10/6 Hennepin DWK (median 10/3).

Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [9 North] All reports from traditional range. High count 11/22 Lake (8) CIN.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported statewide. All high counts reported by KJB from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census (St. Louis), where counts of **9,490** on 9/15 and **5,835** on 9/17 exceeded the previous record high

count.

Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*) — [21 North] Only report south of a line from Clay to Aitkin was 11/7 **Douglas** BEc. Also interesting was 10/5 **Lake** (Stanley Rd.) PHS.

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [33 North, 53 South] Found statewide throughout the season. High counts 11/20 Hennepin (3,000, roosting in Minneapolis) TLo, 10/15 St. Louis (1,403, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB.

Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) — [30 North, 7 South] Reported from almost all counties northeast of a line from Washington to Stearns to Clay, with no reports southwest of this line. High count 11/20 St. Louis (**209**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB,

Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [23 North, 47 South] High count 11/26 Faribault (100) CIN. Late north migrants 11/8 Cook Bab, CIN, 11/12 St. Louis JLK, 11/17 St. Louis (6) KJB.

- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [20 North, 31 South] High counts 8/2 Cass (200) KYg. Late north 8/30 Aitkin DFN, Crow Wing DFN, Roseau m.ob., 8/31 Lake of the Woods m.ob, Roseau m.ob., 9/2 Mahnomomen CRM (median 9/8). Late south 9/9 Stearns RHi, 9/13 Anoka MJB, 9/14 Lyon GWe (median 9/15).
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [25 North, 51 South] High count 9/3 Lyon (4,000, Lone Tree Lake) GWe. Late north 9/12 Otter Tail DBi, 9/13–14 Mille Lacs JnP, KMa (median 10/2). Late south 10/5 Hennepin JRg, BAF, Lyon GWe, Scott BAB, Waseca JWH, 10/7 Goodhue GJM (median 10/18).
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [4 North, 25 South] High count 8/31 Lyon (14) GWe. All north reports 8/1 Douglas BMu, 8/14 Morrison MRN, 8/15 St. Louis TRK, 9/2 Marshall JLK (median late 9/11). Late south 9/15 Sherburne TSh, 9/22 Goodhue GJM, 10/7 Goodhue GJM (median 10/3).
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [16 North, 39 South] High count 8/17 Nicollet (1,200, single flock) ChH. Late north 9/2 Mahnomomen CRM, 9/3 Norman CRM, 9/6 Becker HeH, ShG (median 9/10). Late south 9/16 Le Sueur RZi, 9/17 Blue Earth ChH, Nicollet JSP, 9/20 Big Stone DLP (median 9/16).
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [25 North, 48 South] High counts 8/26 St. Louis (2,807, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 8/3 Dakota (1,000, 180th St. Marsh) TAT. Late north 9/15 Becker ShG, HeH, 9/16 St. Louis KJB, 10/3 St. Louis KJB (median 9/15). Late south 9/20 Blue Earth ChH, 9/28 Fillmore JCK, 9/30 Sherburne TSh (median 9/28).
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [33 North, 51 South] High counts 9/19 Brown (500, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) RBJ, DAC, 8/11 Hennepin (400, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF. Late north 9/19 Clay (Buffalo River S.P.) MO, 9/20 Clay HeH, ShG, 9/28 Becker HeH, ShG (median 10/8). Late south 10/9 Cottonwood HHD, KMS, CRM, 10/10 Dakota ANy, ADS, followed nearly a month later by a very late individual 11/4 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) BRL (median 10/17).
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported statewide.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile budsonicus*) — [5 North] Reported from Beltrami, Cook, Lake, Lake of the Woods, and St. Louis. High count 11/16 Lake (6, Stoney River F.R.) DWK.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [9 South] Out of range reports 9/8 Scott (Hidden Valley Park, Savage, continuing individual) BAB, 10/5 Scott (near Hidden Valley Park) MwS, 10/23 Washington JSP, 11/9 Dakota WPo, 11/10–11/29 Rice TFB. High count 11/14 Houston (4) KRz.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [29 North, 14 South] Present south as the period commenced, probable early south migrants 9/2 Benton (6) HHD, 9/6 Carver JCy (median 8/18). Very few reports south of the Twin Cities metro, reported in the fewest south counties since 2003. High counts 9/7 St. Louis (36, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/6 St. Louis (30, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [33 North, 53 South] Statewide reports. High count 9/9 Douglas (28, Lake Carlos S.P.) TFj.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [21 North, 37 South] Early south 8/12 Dakota DVe, 8/28 Ramsey (2) BAF, 9/1 Isanti HHD. High counts 10/7 St. Louis (29, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/6 St. Louis (16, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB.
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [28 North, 46 South] High counts 8/11 Goodhue (12) GJM, 8/13 Steele (12) PSu. Late north 10/3 St. Louis CLN, 10/6 St. Louis JLK (median 10/3). Late south 10/8 Wright ToL, 10/14 Scott HCT, 10/18 Washington JSf (median 10/14).
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [8 North, 16 South] Early south (median 9/7) 8/26 Sherburne TSh, 9/2 Sherburne PMJ, 9/12 Stearns DPG. High count 10/4 Hennepin (8) CMB. Late north 10/11, 10/13 St. Louis JLK (median 10/23). Late south 11/9 Hennepin BRo, 11/12, 11/13 Washington (2) REh, but see winter report (median 12/13).
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*) — [13



Townsend's Solitaire, 3 October 2014, Grand Marais, Cook County. Photo by David Brisance.

North, 42 South] High count 8/12 Nicollet (10, Swan Lake W.M.A.) DAd. Late north 10/2 Polk MSp, SAu, 10/4 Lake JWl (median 10/12). Late south 10/7 Hennepin TAT, Washington RMD, 10/10 Carver JCy, 10/11 Scott JWH (median 10/12).

Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [14 North, 37 South] High counts 9/14 Lyon (23, Sham Lake) GWe. Late north 9/2 Marshall JLK, 9/3 Polk JLK, 9/21 St. Louis (2, Hartley N.C.) NKr, 10/2 Todd JLK (median 10/11). Late south 10/20 Olmsted LAV, 10/26 Lyon GWe, 11/2 Lyon GWe (median 11/1).

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — No reports.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [6 North, 32 South] High count 8/29 Carver (7) JCy. All north reports 8/14 Todd JeM, SMcK, 8/21 Kanabec DAC, RBJ, 8/23 Morrison KLi, 9/1 Pine DFe, Wadena BWF, JWH, 9/19 Mille Lacs KMa (median late 9/9). Late south 9/21 Carver JCy, 9/22

Goodhue GJM, Ramsey JEl (median 9/23).

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) — [24 North, 30 South] Early south (median 9/17) 9/25 Anoka HHD, 10/2 Carver JCy, Sherburne PLJ. High counts 10/7 St. Louis (262, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/6 St. Louis (153, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Many birds lingered into winter both north and south (median late 11/25 north, 11/29 south).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) — [25 North, 43 South] Early south (median 8/28) 8/25 Dakota DVe, 9/8 Washington ECl. High counts 10/6 St. Louis (69, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/7 St. Louis (44, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/26 Cass DAY, 10/27 Crow Wing KMa (median 10/30). Late south 10/27 Washington PNI, 10/29 Hennepin PEB, 11/2 Hennepin SKS (median 11/21).

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) — [29 North, 43 South] High counts 10/7 Washington

- (175, Afton SP, count is an estimate of actively foraging birds) RMD, 10/14 St. Louis (73, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/27 St. Louis (2, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/30 Todd (12) ALu, 10/31 Aitkin KMS, RZi, ALo (median 11/17).
- Mountain Bluebird** (*Sialia currucoides*) — No reports.
- Townsend's Solitaire** (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [4 North, 3 South] All north 10/3 Cook (Grand Marais) DMB, 10/20 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/25 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/26 Cook (Grand Marais) KRE, WCM, RZi, (juvenile, Grand Marais, different from 10/3 individual) KRE, LS, ALo, 11/10 Hubbard (Lake Emma Twp.) MaH, 11/30 Itasca SC. All south 10/21+ Sherburne (max. 4 in the Ann Lake area) ph. JIB, ph. SBn, ph. JuW, m.ob., 10/31 Anoka ph. KBk, 11/29 Redwood (Swede's Forest Twp.) BTS.
- Veery** (*Catharus fuscescens*) — [20 North, 9 South] Record high count 8/14 St. Louis (142, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB; also notable was 8/20 St. Louis (25, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 9/6 Crow Wing (2) HLa, 9/11 Crow Wing PSP, 9/17 St. Louis LME (median 9/14). Late south 9/6 Anoka SBM, Isanti RAE, 9/15 Sherburne TSh, 9/17 Dakota DVe (median 9/17).
- Gray-checked Thrush** (*Catharus minimus*) — [5 North, 10 South] Early north (median 9/3) 9/12 St. Louis LME, 9/13 Douglas HHD, RAE. Early south (median 9/2) 9/9 Carver JCy, 9/11 Carver JCy, Hennepin TAT, CMB, Sherburne PLJ. Record high counts 9/29 St. Louis (65, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/15 St. Louis (46, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/21 St. Louis (42, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/6 St. Louis (H.R.N.R.) ToL, 10/8 St. Louis (residential Duluth) LME (median 10/3). Late south 9/23 Brown RAE, 9/26 Carver JCy, 9/28 Chisago MJB (median 10/7).
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catharus ustulatus*) — [20 North, 27 South] Early south (median 8/12) 8/23 Ramsey JuW, 8/26 Ramsey MJM, 8/27 Hennepin (2) CMB. High counts 9/13 St. Louis (74, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/15 St. Louis (46, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/6 St. Louis JLK, 10/9 Itasca EEO, 10/17 Crow Wing PSP (median 10/17). Late south 10/15 Dakota DVe, 10/17 Hennepin DTr, 10/18 Carver JCy (median 10/17).
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catharus guttatus*) — [19 North, 27 South] Early south (median 9/14) 8/6 Renville PRH, 9/11 Hennepin (2) CYi, SCo, MCo, JCM. High counts 10/4 St. Louis (34, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/5 St. Louis (26, Everett Woods) JLK, 10/8 St. Louis (26, Hartley Park) JLK, 10/4 St. Louis (25, Park Point) SBM. Late north 10/24 Norman HHD, St. Louis (2) JLK, 10/30 St. Louis RAE, LMS, HHD, CRM, 11/5 St. Louis JLK (median 10/28). Late south 11/15 Dakota RPR, Ramsey ELC, 11/18 Hennepin ADr (median 12/12).
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [3 North, 12 South] All north 8/2 Pine (2) EMH, 8/15 Pine EMH, 9/1 Morrison JEM, 9/10 Carlton SCo (median late 9/12). Late south 9/20 Nicollet WCM, 9/22 Hennepin TAT, 9/29 Sherburne TSh (median 10/1).
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all 87 counties. Highest counts all from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis (KJB): **23,395** on 10/4; 13,012 on 10/3.
- Varied Thrush** (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [1 North, 3 South] Only north report 11/25+ Becker KHa. All south 11/6 Ramsey (male, Falcon Heights) JFn, 11/10–22 Anoka (male, St. Francis) HeS, 11/10–17 Kandiyohi (Willmar) SGa, ph. JWd, JoS.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [32 North, 50 South] High counts 8/20 Ramsey (16, McCullough Park) TTh, 8/2 Cass (15, Pelican Island, Leech Lake) KYg. Late north 10/19 St. Louis KRe, 10/25 St. Louis AXH (median 10/30). Late south 10/12 Hennepin ADr, Ramsey JDv, 10/18 Washington ASi, well before the 11/12 median.
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [18 North, 32 South] High count 9/15 Hennepin (6, Elm Creek P.R.) KMa. Late north 10/4 Polk SAU, 10/6 St. Louis ToL, 10/8 Aitkin KeM (median 12/13). Late south 10/21 Hennepin TAT, 10/23 Ramsey AXH, 11/9 Hennepin ClN (median 12/22).
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*)

- First fall season with no reports since 1995.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [32 North, 53 South] High counts 11/14 Houston (1,500, Pine Creek) JRo, SRo, 11/22 Dakota (1,000) DVe.
- American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*) — [22 North, 27 South] Early north (median 9/9) 9/1 Hubbard (Park Rapids W.T.P.) JWH, 9/6 St. Louis KJB. Early south (median 9/15) 9/19 Cottonwood DAC, RBJ, 9/21 Lac qui Parle DLP, Sibley JWH, 9/22 Brown BTS. High counts 10/26 Lyon (50, Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe, 10/5 Lake (45, Two Harbors.) PHS. Late north 11/1 Lake DFe, CRM, followed by a record-late **11/29** St. Louis (McQuade Small Craft Harbor) PCC (median 11/4). Late south 11/7 Lac qui Parle PEJ, Sibley KDS, 11/16 Pipestone HHD, RAE (median 11/4).
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [10 North, 1 South] Early north (median 10/4) **8/26** Roseau (record-early individual in a flock of Cedar Waxwings) JMJ, then no further reports until 10/17 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Only south report 11/12 Carver (Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, with Cedar Waxwings) KSo. High count 10/31 Cook (113, Grand Marais) SBE.
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [34 North, 52 South] Present north and south throughout the season, although most birds had departed the north by November. High counts 9/9 St. Louis (1,751, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/10 St. Louis (1,115, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB.
- Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [23 North, 22 South] Early north (median 9/13) 9/16 St. Louis KJB, 9/17 St. Louis KJB, CLN, 9/21 Itasca SC, St. Louis KJB, ALo. Early south (median 9/24) 9/14 Brown BTS, 9/24 McLeod RBW, 10/5 Dakota JHn, Lyon GWe. High count 11/6 Sibley (300, Gaylord W.T.P.) PEB.
- Smith's Longspur** (*Calcarius pictus*) — [3 South] All reports 10/25 Rock (12, Blue Mounds S.P.) RMD, 10/26 Brown/Cottonwood RMD.
- Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [31 North, 27 South] Early north (median 10/5) 10/10 Polk EH, 10/11 Cook DTr, JEd, 10/12 Lake DTr, JEd. Early south (median 10/17) 10/11 Anoka JSa, 10/17 Sherburne PLJ, JJB, 10/18 Scott RMD, Stearns HHD. High counts 11/13 Benton (300, 75th Ave. NW) KEm, 11/15 Polk (200, C.R. 17) SAu.
- Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [25 North, 34 South] High count 8/30 Carver (10) JCy. Late north 9/21 Itasca SC, St. Louis JLK, ALo, 10/4 Lake JWJ (median 9/27). Late south 10/2 Hennepin CMB, Ramsey BRL, 10/3 Hennepin CMB, 10/6 Hennepin DWK, 10/10 Hennepin MZa (median 10/11).
- Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Parkesia motacilla*) — [1 South] Two reports, both from Otisville in Washington 8/11, 8/13 JoF.
- Northern Waterthrush** (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) — [19 North, 27 South] High count 9/7 Carver (8, Rapids Lake Unit, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy. Late north 10/4 Lake JWJ, 10/5 Lake PHS, 10/8 St. Louis KRE (median 9/28). Late south 10/5 Ramsey BAF, 10/8 Hennepin DWK, 10/13 Hennepin ph. KOk, followed by a very late individual lingering in downtown Minneapolis 10/17–**10/30** ph. DWK, JCC, SBM.
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — [17 North, 24 South] New county record: 8/30 **Nobles** BTS. High counts 9/1 Anoka (7, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) SBM, 9/1 Nicollet (7, Seven Mile Creek C.P.) WCM. Late north 9/3 Aitkin JMs, St. Louis JMr, 9/8 Crow Wing HLa, 9/9 Kanabec DPG (median 9/9). Late south 9/18 Anoka ELC, McLeod RAE, Steele PSu, 9/22 Carver JTe (median 9/22).
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora cyanoptera*) — [19 South] No north reports. Late south 9/11 Faribault KMS, CRM, Hennepin CMB, 9/26 Ramsey CRM, and then a record late individual **10/4** Fillmore NBO (median 9/11).
- Golden-winged Warbler X Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera* X *V. cyanoptera*) — [1 North, 3 South] Four hybrids reported this season: 8/17–23 St. Louis (“Brewster’s”, Park Point R.A.) JLK, †PHS, KRE, 8/23 Washington (“Brewster’s”, Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A.) †RMD, 8/25 Carver (Carver P.R.) PTn, 8/28 Dakota (“Lawrence’s”, Lebanon Hills R.P.) ADS.
- Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*)

- [33 North, 41 South] High counts 8/15 St. Louis (**41**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/2 St. Louis (24, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/7 St. Louis KJB, CIN, 10/8 St. Louis KJB, 10/13 Lake JEd, DTr (median 10/1). Late south 10/2 Hennepin CMB, Sherburne PMJ, 10/4 Ramsey TLg, followed by record-late **11/28** Lyon †SSM (median 10/4).
- Prothonotary Warbler** (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [5 South] Reported from Carver, Dakota, Ramsey, Washington, Winona. High count 8/12 Dakota (**6**, Gores Pools #3 W.M.A.) DVe. Late south 9/6 Dakota DVe, 9/9 Carver JCy (median 9/1).
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Oreothlypis peregrina*) — [33 North, 38 South] See summer report for early south migrants. Record high count 9/2 St. Louis (**245**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/10 Lake JEd, DTr, 10/12 St. Louis JLK, **11/3** St. Louis (Manganika Creek, south of Virginia) †SLF (median 10/17). Late south 10/16 Dakota ph. GHo, Hennepin BAF, 10/17 Rice DAT, 10/21 Hennepin TAT (median 10/15).
- Orange-crowned Warbler** (*Oreothlypis celata*) — [17 North, 34 South] Early north 9/1 Morrison DLP, Pennington SAS, 9/2 Koochiching JMs, 9/5 Pennington JMJ, St. Louis JWu. Early south (median 8/27) 9/4 Ramsey JWu, 9/5 Sherburne PLJ, 9/7 Carver JCy. High counts 10/2 Polk (15) SAU, 10/5 Hennepin (12) CMB. Late north 10/12 St. Louis JTe, 10/14 Lake BRL, 10/29 Polk SAU (median 10/22). Late south 10/22 Stearns HHD, 11/1–5 Hennepin TAT (median 10/25). Note: Undocumented August reports were not included.
- Nashville Warbler** (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*) — [32 North, 45 South] Early south migrants 8/1 McLeod BHa, 8/6 McLeod PRH, 8/8 Sherburne PLJ. Record high counts all from Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis (KJB): 9/2 (**639**), 8/26 (**464**), 8/27 (**162**). Late north 10/12 St. Louis JTe, JLK, 10/13 St. Louis KJB, 10/16 St. Louis JGg (median 10/20). Late south 10/21 Ramsey MDu, 10/23 Washington BDo, 10/31 Hennepin (median 10/21).
- Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) — [6 North, 3 South] Early south (median 8/24) 8/26 Sherburne TSh, 8/29 Sherburne JJB, 9/11 Lac qui Parle FAE. Late north (median 9/18) 9/2 Lake JWL, 9/10 St. Louis DSL, 9/11 Crow Wing MRN. Late south 9/15 Sherburne TSh, 9/18 Sherburne PLJ (median 9/16).
- Mourning Warbler** (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) — [10 North, 17 South] Early south (median 8/16) 8/15 Dakota DVe, 8/16 Carver JCy, 8/17 Anoka DWK. Few reports after the first week of September. Late north 9/6 St. Louis KJB, 9/7 Lake DwS, 9/14 Polk SAU (median 9/14). Late south 9/18 Scott BSx, 9/22 Hennepin ToL, 9/23 Dakota DVe (median 9/29).
- Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [33 North, 45 South] High counts 9/9 Douglas (25, Lake Carlos S.P.) TFj, 9/2 Marshall (22, Agassiz N.W.R.) JLK. Few north reports after late September. Late north 10/2 Lake JPr, Polk SAU, 10/6 St. Louis KJB, 10/7 St. Louis JLK (median 10/13). Few south reports after the first week of October; late south 10/14 Hennepin DTr, JEd, 10/19 Ramsey BAF, 10/31 Washington PAI (median 10/23).
- Hooded Warbler** (*Setophaga citrina*) — [4 South] All reports 8/17–9/2 Washington (Afton S.P.) RMD, ANY, BWF, 8/25–9/17 Dakota/Scott (Murphy-Hannerhan P.R.) BAF, m.ob., 9/10 Dakota (Lebanon Hills R.P.), 9/13 Anoka (Martin-Island Linwood Lakes R.P.) RMD, DBz, JWH, MJB.
- American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [33 North, 43 South] Highest counts all from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis (KJB): **263** on 9/2, 178 on 9/7, 98 on 9/6. Few reports after early October. Late north 10/7 St. Louis JLK, 10/8 St. Louis KRE, 10/11 St. Louis ByS (median 10/7). Late south 10/6 Carver JCy, Hennepin TLo (median 10/10).
- Cape May Warbler** (*Setophaga tigrina*) — [10 North, 12 South] Early south 8/24 Sherburne PLJ, PMJ, 8/29 Brown ANY, 8/30 Steele PSu, Wright MJB. High counts 8/15 St. Louis (**50**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 8/12 St. Louis (21, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/4 Lake JWL, St. Louis DWK, HCT, SBM, 10/6 Lake KRE (median 10/24). Late south 9/16 Scott GLa, CRM, 9/17 Brown JSP, 9/28 Chisago DPi (median 9/27).
- Cerulean Warbler** (*Setophaga cerulea*) —

No reports.

Northern Parula (*Setophaga americana*) — [13 North, 25 South] Early south (median 8/19) 8/4 Rice TFB, 8/22 Chisago DPG, 8/25 Scott CRM, KMS, GLa, Washington JHh, EzH. Late north 9/26 St. Louis JLK, 10/2 Lake KRE, JPr, 10/6 St. Louis KJB, 11/2 Cook DBM, m.ob. (median 9/27). Late south 9/27 Anoka DWK, Carver, 9/28 Anoka JPr, 10/5 Hennepin TAT, 10/10 Jackson HHD, KMS (median 9/28). Vast majority of reports recorded from the third week of August to the third week of September.

Magnolia Warbler (*Setophaga magnolia*) — [26 North, 34 South] Early south (median 8/15) 8/17 Anoka DWK, 8/21 Hennepin TAT, 8/22 Carver JCy then many reports beginning 8/23. High counts 9/2 St. Louis (9, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/6 St. Louis (8, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 8/8 Cook (7) GWi. Late north 10/6 Lake KRE, 10/8 St. Louis KJB, 10/13 St. Louis JEd, DTr (median 10/1). Late south 10/4 Carver BAF, SHF, Hennepin CMB, Sherburne PIJ, 10/6 Hennepin TLo, Ramsey ASi, 10/7 Ramsey REH (median 10/6).

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Setophaga castanea*) — [20 North, 26 South] Early south (median 8/19) 8/25 Hennepin CMB, 8/26 Ramsey REH, Steele PSu, Washington RMD then many reports from 8/27. Late north 9/27 St. Louis JMs, KRE, 10/2 Polk SAu, 10/6 St. Louis JLK (median 9/28). Late south 9/28 Carver LS, Pope BNn, 9/29 Rice DAT, 10/2 McLeod PRH, Washington DVe (median 10/1).

Blackburnian Warbler (*Setophaga fusca*) — [19 North, 29 South] Early south (median 8/9) 8/12 Steele PSu, 8/14 Sherburne PIJ, PMJ, 8/15 Blue Earth ChH. High counts 8/16 St. Louis (15, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 8/12 St. Louis (12, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 8/22 Lake (12, Tettegouche S.P.) ClN. Late north 9/17 St. Louis JLK, 9/20 Becker HeH, ShG, Beltrami DPJ, 9/28 St. Louis KJB (median 9/20). Late south 9/15 Hennepin BAF, Sherburne TSh, 9/20 McLeod PRH, 9/21 Carver JCy, Steele JCC (median 9/25).

Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) — [32 North, 43 South] High counts 8/2 Cass (50, Leech Lake) KYg, 8/16 St. Louis (18) JLK.

Late north 9/20 Becker HeH, ShG, 9/21 St. Louis RPR, JLK, 9/27 Pine EMH (median 9/25). Late south 9/20 McLeod PRH, Wright JcN, 9/24 Washington JLM (median 9/29).

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Setophaga pensylvanica*) — [26 North, 38 South] High counts 8/12 St. Louis (14, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/1 Anoka (14) SBM. Late north 9/26 St. Louis BHo, 9/29 Carlton AVa, 10/4 Lake JWJ (median 9/28). Late south 10/1 Hennepin ACr, McLeod HHD, 10/2 Hennepin CMB, McLeod PRH, Ramsey KMS, CRM (median 10/2).

Blackpoll Warbler (*Setophaga striata*) — [17 North, 27 South] Early north (median 8/25) 8/9 Cass DCZ, 8/26 St. Louis KJB, 8/27 Cook DMB, St. Louis KJB. Early south (median 8/21) 8/18 Sherburne PIJ, PMJ, 8/21 Blue Earth ChH, 8/27 Washington DAd, PNi. High counts 9/12 St. Louis (10) ClN, 9/12 St. Louis (7) KJB. Late north 9/28 Crow Wing JLK, St. Louis KJB, 10/4 St. Louis PHS, DWK, HCT, SBM (median 10/7). Late south 9/25 Hennepin TAT, Washington RZi, 9/28 Pope BNn, 10/1 Blue Earth ChH (median 9/29).

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Setophaga caerulescens*) — [2 North, 5 South] All north 8/21 Cook (male, Sawbill Landing) RMa, 9/7 Lake (Gabbro Lake) DwS, KDS. All south 8/20 Sherburne (female, Woodland Trails Park, Elk River) PIJ, PMJ, 8/30 Hennepin (male, Westwood N.C.) SMC, 9/10 Dakota (Lebanon Hills R.P.) RaM, 9/20–21 Carver (male, Rapids Lake Unit, Minnesota Valley N.W.R) JCy, 9/26 Winona ANy, 9/29 Hennepin (male, Bryant Lake R. P.) Bab.

Palm Warbler (*Setophaga palmarum*) — [22 North, 23 South] Early south (median 8/25) 9/1 Anoka DPG, 9/2 Hennepin CMB, 9/6 Hennepin ADr, Ramsey ASi. High counts 10/4 St. Louis (106, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/5 St. Louis (72) PHS, 10/4 St. Louis (70) SBM. Late north 10/17–18 St. Louis KJB, TRK, 10/20 St. Louis KJB, 10/25 Lake LS (median 10/23). Late south 10/17 Dakota GHo, Hennepin KEb, 10/18 Dakota DWK, 10/24 Isanti KMS, DFe, RZi, CRM (median 10/18).

Pine Warbler (*Setophaga pinus*) — [12 North, 11 South] As is typical, most fall

- reports are northeast of a line from Washington to Beltrami counties. Late north 9/29 Hubbard MAW, 9/30 Crow Wing PSP, 10/6 St. Louis ToL, 10/10 Itasca EEO (median 10/1). Late south 9/15 Hennepin KMA, BMi, 9/26 Carver JCy, 10/2 Ramsey KMS, JMs, RZi, CRM, DFe, 10/9 **Stevens** JfI (median 9/24).
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata*) — [29 North, 50 South] Early south (median 8/21) 8/23 Carver CRM, 9/1 Lyon GWe, 9/5 Washington REh. Highest totals all from Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis by KJB: **1,022** on 9/28; 483 on 10/4; 351 on 9/23. Late north 10/30 Lake CRM, RAE, LMS, HHd, St. Louis PSP, RAE, CRM, 10/31 Cook SBE, 11/7 St. Louis KJB (median 11/21). Late south 10/26 Dakota SBM, 10/31 Scott BAb, 11/2 Murray GWe, 11/22 Wright DPG.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Setophaga virens*) — [19 North, 26 South] Early south (median 8/20) 8/18 Sherburne PLJ, PMJ, 8/22 Carver JCy, Sherburne JIB, 8/23 Isanti JWH. High counts 8/16 St. Louis (**12**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 8/8 St. Louis (6, H.R.N.R.) JLK. Late north 9/26 St. Louis JLK, ClN, 9/28 St. Louis KJB, 9/29 Koochiching SC (median 9/29). Late south 9/28 Carver JCy, Hennepin CMB, 10/7 Washington JHh, 10/11 Rock MZE (median 10/4).
- Canada Warbler** (*Cardellina canadensis*) — [23 North, 29 South] Early south (median 8/12) 8/9 Hennepin DCZ, 8/12 Hennepin MwS, 8/14 Steele PSu., High counts 9/1 Nicollet (**9**, Seven Mile Creek C.P.) WCM, 8/29 Brown (6) ANy, 8/30 Clay (6, Buffalo River S.P.) PBB. Late north 9/9 St. Louis JLK, 9/12 St. Louis JLK, 9/14 Carlton JDR (median 9/15). Late south 9/20 Nicollet WCM, Rice TFB, 9/21 Sherburne TSh (median 9/22).
- Wilson's Warbler** (*Cardellina pusilla*) — [26 North, 35 South] Early south (median 8/15) 8/9 Hennepin DCZ, 8/10 Isanti BKA, 8/11 Lac qui Parle FAE. High count 9/1 Nicollet (12, Seven Mile Creek C.P.) WCM. Late north 9/16 Polk SAu, 9/18 Otter Tail DBi, 9/19 St. Louis AM (median 9/22). Late south 9/26 Carver JCy, 9/28 McLeod BHa, Washington JLM (median 9/27).
- Spotted Towhee** (*Pipilo maculatus*) — No reports.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [4 North, 22 South] As is typical for the fall, very few north reports: 8/28 Hubbard CRM, 8/31 Kittson (Lake Bronson S.P.) JWH, BWF, 10/2 Crow Wing ph. JDB, 10/8 St. Louis ClN. High counts 8/8 Sherburne (**12**, Sherburne N.W.R.) JIB, 8/3 Washington (**7**) ASi. Late south 10/12 Ramsey JCz, 10/17 Hennepin KEb, 10/24 Washington JHg (median 11/10).
- American Tree Sparrow** (*Spizella arborea*) — [32 North, 39 South] Early north (median 9/25) 10/3 Lake ClN, 10/5 Lake JWl, 10/6 St. Louis ToL. Early south (median 9/30) 10/4–9 Washington REh, 10/6 Sherburne TSh, 10/9 Sherburne PLJ, PMJ, Stearns MJB. High counts 11/29 Olmsted (220, Silver Creek Reservoir) MiD, 11/20 Dakota (200, Whitetail Woods R.P.) DVe.
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [32 North, 52 South] High counts 8/23 St. Louis (**62**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/17 St. Louis (42) JLK. Late north 11/8 Crow Wing ABi, 11/21–23 Polk SAu (median 11/4). Late south 11/23 Hennepin ABL, 11/24 Hennepin PEJ, McLeod BHa (median 11/10).
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [24 North, 31 South] High counts 8/9 Polk (**25**, Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) ThC, 9/9 Carver (20, Minnesota Landscape Arboretum) SCo. Late north 10/11 Cook DTr, JEd, Douglas ALu, 10/17 Clay PBB (median 10/16). Late south 10/11 Washington PNi, 10/18 Washington RPR, 10/26 Lyon GWe (median 10/14).
- Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*) — [4 North, 31 South] High counts 9/2 Sherburne (12, Sherburne N.W.R.) PMJ, 8/13 Scott (11, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) MSw. Late north 8/26 Clay ShG, HeH, Todd HHd, 8/28 St. Louis TRK, 9/6 Todd ALu (median 10/20). Late south 10/18 Dakota DWK, Rock LS, RZi, Scott BAb, 10/24 Hennepin ToL, 10/30 Washington REh (median 10/26).
- Vesper Sparrow** (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [22 North, 39 South] This species departed the state several days prior to the historic median. Late north 10/6 Lake KRE, 10/11 Douglas JEL, 10/17–19 Otter Tail JsS, JSw (median 10/20). Late south 10/15 Stearns DPG, 10/20 Dakota DVe, 10/22 Good-

- hue JHl, DAT, 10/25 Sibley BAb (median 10/27).
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [3 North, 10 South] All north 8/13 Norman HHD, 8/27 **Carlton** MSS, 9/20 Clay HeH, ShG. Late south 8/17 Nicollet ChH, 8/21 Goodhue GJM, 9/2 Nobles HHD (median 8/29).
- LARK BUNTING** (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) — [1 North] A female/immature was found in Cook along the Old Gunflint Trail on 9/14 ph. †JHn.
- Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [25 North, 37 South] High counts 10/10 Dakota (25, Great Western Industrial Park) ADS, 10/24 Sherburne (18, Sherburne N.W.R.) JIB, 8/14 Red Lake (15) CRM. Late north 10/25 Cass BjQ, 11/1 St. Louis JLK, 11/15 St. Louis MJB (median 11/2). Late south 11/2 Lyon GWe, Murray GWe, 11/5 Faribault WAF (median 11/5).
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus savannarum*) — [4 North, 13 South] All north reports 8/4 Becker (Hamden Slough N.W.R.) HCh, 8/17 Clay DLP, 8/27 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) JSE, 9/26 St. Louis (Krenzen marsh) †JLK. High count 8/8 Sherburne (15, Sherburne N.W.R.) JIB. Late south 8/17 Rock (Blue Mounds S.P.) MHo, KDS, 8/18 Stearns TSh, 8/19 Scott BAb, 8/27 Goodhue GJM, 9/1 Scott JuW (median 9/2).
- Henslow's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus henslowii*) — [1 North, 6 South] All north 8/9 Todd (juvenile near Lake Beauty) ph. JeM. All south 8/4 Rice TFB, 8/5 Meeker BNn, 8/6 Wabasha ANy, 8/11 Redwood HHD, 8/13 Scott MSw, 8/22 Lac qui Parle DLP.
- Le Conte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus leconteii*) — [5 North, 16 South] All north 8/4 Roseau DPG, 8/9 Polk SAu, 8/13 Norman HHD, 8/27 Marshall JSE, 9/2 Polk JLK, 10/25 St. Louis AXH. Early south (median 9/14) 9/28 McLeod (Schaefer's Prairie) PRH, 10/5 Redwood (Lamberton W.M.A.) BTS, 10/6 Scott ANy. Late south 10/11 Blue Earth (Cobb River W.P.A.) DBz, Brown BTS, (Wood Lake W.M.A.) DBz, RMD, Steele (Straight Creek W.P.A.) DBz, RMD, Watonwan (Wood Lake W.P.A.) DBz, RMD, 10/12 Dakota (Sand Coulee S.N.A.) RMD, 10/18 Olmsted (Silver Creek Reservoir) JWH (median 10/18).
- Nelson's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) — [3 North, 2 South] All north 8/4 Roseau DPG, 8/6 Kittson DPG, 8/27 Marshall JSE. All south 9/26 **Wabasha** DBz, ANy, 9/27 Olmsted ANy, JWH.
- Fox Sparrow** (*Passerella iliaca*) — [25 North, 40 South] Early north (median 9/20) **8/30** St. Louis JLK, 9/20 Cass BJQ, 9/21 St. Louis JLK, 9/22 Cook BMu, JaJ, Polk SAu, St. Louis KJB, ALo. Early south (median 9/19) 9/16 Scott BSx, 9/21 Carver JCy, 9/22 Washington BDo. High counts 10/10 Carver (27, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy, 10/15 Carver (25, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy. Late north 11/21–24 Morrison KEm (median 12/15). Late south 11/29 Carver JTe, 11/29–30 Hennepin ABL (median 12/20).
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [34 North, 52 South] High counts 9/9 Hennepin (30) BMi, 8/2 Cass (25) KYg, 10/29 Hennepin (25) KOK. Abundant reports north through the end of October. Late north 11/4 Cass MRN, St. Louis JLK, 11/21–22 Mille Lacs KMa. South reports continue well into December.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [13 North, 38 South] Early south (median 8/31) 8/26 Sherburne TSh, 9/5 Lac qui Parle DLP, 9/6 Carver JCy, KMo. High counts 10/2 Polk (15) SAu, 10/11 Ramsey (8) ASI, 10/2 Todd (7) JLK. Late north 10/12 St. Louis JLK, 10/16 St. Louis DYo, 10/21 St. Louis JLK (median 10/22). Late south 10/24 Sherburne JIB, 11/2 Murray GWe, 11/9 Murray GWe, 11/15 Dakota JuW, (median 11/9).
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [22 North, 39 South] High counts 10/1 Polk (12) SAu, 10/18 Hennepin (10) KEb. Late north 10/26 Cook WCM, RZi, St. Louis JLK, 11/14 St. Louis KJB (median 10/30). See winter report for late south individuals.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [30 North, 44 South] New record high counts from Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis (KJB): 9/22 (**4,034**), 9/21 (**2,166**), 10/6 (956), 10/4 (848). Also notable was 10/4 St. Louis (500) LME. Numerous reports for both south and north regions continued well into the winter season.
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [16 North, 32 South] Early north (median

9/16) 9/18 Polk SAu, St. Louis AM, 9/20 Otter Tail DBi. Early south (median 9/22) 9/23 Ramsey REH, 9/25 Hennepin CMB, 9/27 Martin HHD, RAE, Watonwan HHD, RAE. High counts 10/2 Polk (12, Red Lake River Greenway) SAu, 10/21 Carver (12, Lake Waconia – Cedar Point Park) JTe. Late north reported through 10/31 Polk SAu, 11/13 Becker KHa. Late south 11/26 Lyon GWe, 11/27 Jackson RdC, 11/30 Lac qui Parle FAE (median 12/19).

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [14 North, 30 South] Early north (median 9/10) 9/11 Lake DaE, 9/12 St. Louis AM, 9/13 Polk SAu, St. Louis RZi, JLK. Early south (median 9/16) 9/15 Hennepin KMa, 9/22 Anoka DPG, Hennepin TAT, JGg, Sherburne SMC. Migration peaked along the North Shore 10/4–5, as evidenced by high counts 10/4 St. Louis (40, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/5 Lake/St. Louis (69: 36 in Lake, 33 in St. Louis) MLH, PHS, 10/4 St. Louis (35, residential yard) LME. Late north 11/3 Lake DWK, 11/30 Morrison KEm (median 11/14). Late south 11/9 Hennepin BRo, 11/17 Meeker BNn (median 12/13). See winter report for late individuals north and south.

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*) — [1 North] The eleventh state record and fourth for St. Louis County was first documented 11/22 in the Duluth Lakeside neighborhood JNe, ph. MLH, ph. †PHS, ph. JPr, ph. RZi, ph. JWD, m.ob. This individual continued to be reported through mid-February 2015 (see winter report).

Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) — [33 North, 50 South] Reported throughout the state in 83 counties. Early south (median 9/9) 9/20 Carver JCy, PTA, Yellow Medicine HHD, 9/21 Carver BAb, JCy, Chisago TSh. Impressive high counts 10/4 St. Louis (1,074, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/5 St. Louis/Lake (1,009 along the North Shore between Lester River and Two Harbors; 647 in St. Louis, 362 in Lake) PHS.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) — [1 South] Only report 10/29–11/4 Hennepin ph. MNe.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) — [15

North, 28 South] As typical for fall, majority of reports in the eastern half of the state. High counts 8/25 Carver (6, Carver P.R.) PTn, 9/16 Steele (5) PSu, 9/20 Morrison (5) KEm, JEm. Late north 9/20 Itasca SC, Morrison KEm, JeM, 9/26 Crow Wing PSP (median 9/20). Late south 9/27 Anoka BRL, 9/28 Hennepin TAT, 10/1 McLeod BHa (median 10/1).

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [21 North, 47 South] Fewer reports than normal but still seen in all regions including extreme northeast (Cook, Lake) and northwest (Marshall, Pennington and Polk). High count 9/16 Hennepin (13, Westwood Hills N.C.) TPM.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [30 North, 42 South] Only notable high count 9/2 St. Louis (30, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 9/23 Lake GrS, 9/29 St. Louis KRE, 10/3 Mille Lacs KMa, 10/6 St. Louis KJB (median 9/29). Late south 10/5 Hennepin TAT, 10/10 Dakota ANy, 10/25 Scott BAb, 11/6 Anoka DvS (median 10/15).

Blue Grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*) — [9 South] Well-represented this season by many reports away from its typical range in the extreme southwest: 8/1 **Chippewa** (Gneiss Outcrops S.N.A.) HHD, RAE, 8/2–9 Lac qui Parle (Manfred Twp.) KeL, m.ob., 8/9–15 Lincoln RAE, HHD, HCT, 8/6–16 Lyon GWe, HHD, 8/18 **Martin** (Cedar Twp.) DOB, 8/9–17 Redwood BTS, m.ob., 8/1–16 Renville (5) JWD, m.ob. Late south 9/7 Nobles JPr (median 8/26).

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) — [20 North, 39 South] High counts 8/14 Scott (12, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) BAF, 9/2 Carver (6) JCy, 9/29 Ramsey (6) BAF. Late north 9/17 St. Louis KJB, 9/18 Todd MRN, 9/19 Itasca SC (median 9/23). Late south 9/30–10/7 Ramsey (Crosby Farm R.P.) BAF (median 10/9).

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) — [21 South] No north reports this season. Late south 8/19–21 Rock LDw, 8/30 Rock RSA and a very late 9/19 Olmsted (5, Cascade Meadow Wetlands and Environmental Science Center) LAV (median 8/21).

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [11 North, 27 South] High counts 8/18 St. Louis (50, Sax-Zim Bog) JKn, 9/16 St. Louis

- (46, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 9/28 St. Louis ChH, KJB, 9/29 St. Louis KJB (median 9/20). Late south 9/19 Brown RBJ, 9/20 Renville HHD, 9/27 Olmsted ANy, JWH, JPr, SHk (median 9/30).
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [33 North, 53 South] Notable high counts 10/23 Wright (2,500) ToL, 8/11 Dakota (1,800) DVe, 11/9 Murray (1,700) GWe. Seen throughout the state and into the winter both north and south.
- Eastern Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna*) — [3 North, 14 South] High counts 9/27 Olmsted (8, Kalmar Reservoir) JPr, 10/9 Sherburne (7, Sherburne N.W.R.) JGb, 10/11 Washington (7, Afton S.P.) PNi. Only north reports 10/8 Crow Wing and Mille Lacs MRN, 11/9 St. Louis KJB. Late south 10/19 Sherburne ANy, 10/17–24 Dakota (Great Western Industrial Park) BDo, ADS, KDS, DVe, 11/6 Anoka REH (median 10/29).
- Western Meadowlark** (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [15 North, 17 South] As to be expected, most reports from the western tier of counties. High counts 9/20 Clay (10) HeH, ShG, 9/1 Marshall (6) JLK. Late north 11/1 Cook JMs, Lake RZi, 11/8 Cook BAB, ClN, 11/9 Lake BAB (median 11/8). Late south 10/17 Murray RZi, 10/18 Nobles BTS, Rock GLa, m.ob., 10/24 Dakota ADS (median 11/3).
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [11 North, 27 South] High counts 8/16 Grant (250, North Ottawa Impoundment) MHo, 8/1 Lyon (185, Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe. Late north 8/31 Carlton DBz, 9/1 Marshall (33, Agassiz Valley Impoundment) JLK, 9/2 Marshall (2, Agassiz N.W.R.) JLK (median 10/8). Late south 9/17 Brown JSP, 9/27 Lyon (14, Sham Lake) GWe, 9/28 Lyon (6, Sham Lake) GWe, 10/11 Stevens (100) JFl (median 10/25).
- Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [25 North, 32 South] Early north (median 9/17) 9/15–18 St. Louis KJB, 9/19 Carlton RBW, 9/20 St. Louis KJB. Early south (median 9/21) 9/29 Hennepin CMB, 9/30 Hennepin BAF, 10/1 Rice TFB. High counts 10/4 St. Louis (4,956, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/3 (1,832, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 11/15 Polk SAu, 11/25 Becker KHa, St. Louis KJB (median 12/6). Late south 11/26 Faribault ClN, Lyon GWe, 11/29 Hennepin SBM (median 12/15), but also see winter report.
- Brewer's Blackbird** (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [14 North, 24 South] High counts 10/11 Blue Earth (100, Cobb River W.P.A.) RMD, 10/5 McLeod (80) JCC, 10/19 Lyon (80), Sham Lake) GWe. Late north 10/15 Otter Tail JsS, JSw, 10/22 Mahnomen ANy, 10/24 Clay PBB (median 11/7). Late south 11/4 Dakota BRL, 11/7 Sibley CRM, Washington MJM, 11/8 Chisago RZi (median 11/11).
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [32 North, 51 South] Reported throughout the state. Notable high counts 11/9 Murray (3,400) GWe, 10/26 Morrison (2,500) JEm, MEm. Reports continued throughout the season and into December both north and south.
- Great-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [3 South] All reports 8/1 Lyon (Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe, 8/9 Jackson (12) AXH, 9/14 Jackson BAB, 10/19 **Swift** (Lubenow W.P.A.) DLP.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [10 North, 38 South] High counts 8/16 Stevens (100) MHo, 11/4 Dakota (70) BAF, 8/17 St. Louis (62) TRK. Late north 9/13 St. Louis CFr, 9/30 Todd JLK, 10/23 Marshall ANy (median 9/30). Late south 11/5 Hennepin ADr, 11/10 Lac qui Parle FAE, 11/22 Dakota DVe (median 1/1). See winter report for lingering reports south.
- Orchard Oriole** (*Icterus spurius*) — [2 North, 21 South] Almost all reports confined to the southern half of the state. Two north reports 8/9 Traverse DLP, 8/13 Mahnomen HHD. Late south 8/30 Nobles BTS, 9/1 Brown MiO, 9/2 Redwood RAE, 9/6 Kandiyohi JoS (median 8/27).
- Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) — [28 North, 49 South] Highest counts all from Morrison where KEm, JEm reported 12 to 20 individuals between 8/1–17, with a peak of **20** on 8/15. Late north 9/10 Roseau BSi, 9/12 St. Louis JLK, 9/14 and 9/19 Wadena PJB (median 9/14). Late south 9/11 Carver JCy, 9/13 Ramsey ASi, 10/11 Washington PNi (median 9/23).
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [5

North] All reports from North-central and Northeast regions. Early north (median 10/18) 10/23–26 St. Louis KJB, 10/31 Cook RAE, m.ob. High counts 11/22 Lake (25) CLN, 11/16 Lake (20) SBM.

House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [22 North, 48 South] Found statewide, though with few reports along the northern tier of counties.

Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [27 North, 38 South] Reported north throughout the season. Record high counts all from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis (KJB): **5,122** on 10/24, **2,241** on 10/20, **1,433** on 10/19. Early south (median 8/27) 8/13 Rock DAC, RBJ, 8/23 Isanti JCC, 9/2 Redwood RAE, after which south reports south began in earnest.

Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [6 North, 2 South] High counts 10/26 and 10/29 St. Louis (80, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 11/29 Lake (50) PNi. Two south reports: 9/16 Freeborn (Alden) DaS, 11/9 Stearns (Waite Park) HHD.

White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [2 North] Only reports 9/26 St. Louis LME, 10/8 St. Louis JLK, 10/20–11/6 St. Louis (all from Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/26 Itasca MBo, 11/11 St. Louis TRK.

Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*) — [15 North, 12 South] Many more reports than last year for this irruptive species. Most north reports from the North-central and Northeast regions of the state. Almost

totally absent from the western third of the state. Early north (median 10/15) 10/16 St. Louis KJB, 10/19 Polk SAU. Early south (median 10/27) 11/6 Anoka RZi, m.ob., Wright ToL, 11/9 Anoka DWK, Hennepin DBz, m.ob. Highest counts all from Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis (KJB): **8,435** on 11/9; **7,271** on 11/12.

Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni*) — [3 North] All north 11/8 Cook JWd, 11/10 St. Louis KJB, 11/11 St. Louis CLN, 11/17 St. Louis ODa, 11/19 Mille Lacs KMa, 11/24 St. Louis DAK.

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) — [22 North, 31 South] Reported throughout the season north especially Northeast and North-central. Early south (median 9/9) 9/3 McLeod BHa, 9/7 Chippewa RMD, 9/11 Blue Earth ChH. Highest counts all from Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis (KJB): **4,762** on 10/19; **4,708** on 11/1; **4,389** on 10/23; 2,856 on 10/17; 2,795 on 10/20.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported statewide throughout the season. Highest counts all from Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis (KJB): 308 on 9/23; 305 on 9/28.

Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [8 North] Reported in North-central and Northeast regions throughout the season. Earliest reports 8/4 St. Louis BHO, 8/5 St. Louis SES. High counts 11/28 Cass (20) KdB, 8/26 St. Louis (15) KJB, 10/13 St. Louis (12) MJM.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) — [30 North, 53 South] Reported statewide.

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An Observation of Intraspecific Kleptoparasitism in Tree Swallows

Anthony X. Hertzfel

Kleptoparasitism is the act of one animal robbing another of food. It occurs in essentially the same manner between different species (interspecific) as it does among individuals of the same species (intraspecific). In birds, several non-passerine groups — particularly seabirds such as jaegers, gulls, and frigatebirds — commonly use it as a feeding strategy, yet it is relatively rare in adult passerines. After a search of the ornithological literature, Brockmann and Barnard (1979) compiled a list of 110 species that have been observed exhibiting kleptoparasitic behavior. Of these, 87 were nonpasserines and

23 were passerines, and no member of the Hirundinidae family (swallows and martins) was included. In my own search, I also could find no examples for any species of swallow.

On 5 July 2015, I was at the Albany wastewater lagoons in Stearns County, and over the course of about one minute, I shot a 75-frame sequence of photographs which, apparently for the first time, documents an attempt at intraspecific kleptoparasitism among post-fledging Tree Swallows.

The sequence began with an adult Tree Swallow feeding a large winged insect to a recently fledged and begging juvenile.



An adult Tree Swallow feeding one of two presumed sibling offspring. Frame 4 of a 75-image sequence. 5 July 2015, Albany, Stearns County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.



Frame 16. Attacking bird flies in and, landing on the back of the first fledgling, grabs its crown feathers in its bill.



Frame 21. Attacking bird pulls the head of the victim backward in an apparent attempt to force open the bill.



Frame 22. Attacking bird reaches inside victim's open mouth.



Frame 28. Attacking bird loses its grip and both birds begin to slip backward.



Frame 29. Attacking bird falls away. Fledgling maintains its hold, but soon departs.



Frame 53. Attacking bird returns and unsuccessfully assails the second juvenile.

Perched close by was a second begging juvenile of about the same age, indicating they were probably siblings. Dozens of other Tree Swallows of all ages were also gathering, flying about, and perching in trees, with many fledglings begging from adults.

After feeding the first juvenile, the adult departed and an older (and almost certainly unrelated) juvenile Tree Swallow arrived and aggressively landed on top of the first juvenile. The older swallow grabbed the younger bird's head by the crown feathers, pulled it backward, and forced the bill open. It then drove its own bill inside the juvenile's open mouth in an apparent attempt to extract the insect. The younger bird resisted only weakly, and the aggressor continued to thrust its bill in and out before eventually losing its grip and falling away, nearly bringing the younger bird with it.

The older swallow immediately returned, causing the younger bird to flee to another perch. Undeterred, the attacker then made a similar kleptoparasitic attempt at the second fledgling which was still nearby and despite the fact that this bird had not been

fed (though he had begged repeatedly at the adult). This juvenile was much more assertive in its defense and the attacker was driven off.

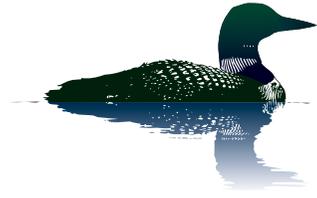
Intraspecific kleptoparasitism has been observed in passerine nest-mates and colony-mates prior to and during the fledging stage, especially among Purple Martins (Morton and Patterson, 1983), but I am confident that the attacking swallow was not related to its victims. Though also a juvenile, its retrices were almost fully grown, the gape flanges were not nearly as pronounced in either presence or color, and it flew more skillfully.

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Notes of Interest



EARLY NESTING OF THE MOURNING DOVE — On 16 April 2015, possibly the earliest



observed Mourning Dove fledging ever reported in Minnesota occurred when two young birds left the nest located on top of a corner post on our front porch. We first noticed the adult on the nest on

12 March, and this was likely when the first egg was laid. We never saw the nest without a sitting adult bird until 15 April when she was perched on the porch railing to coax the young to leave the nest.

It is likely the female started incubating the first egg immediately after laying it since the air temperature was cold. When the fledglings were first visible in the nest on 11 April, one appeared a bit larger than the other and one left the nest a few hours before the other. The first fledgling disappeared while the second sat on the porch floor for several hours after leaving the nest. Neither fledgling could not fly well and they hid in bushes near the porch for a few days. When we approached, the adults displayed a wounded bird act by fluttering on the ground and wobbling as they slowly moved away, trying to get us to follow them.

Mourning Doves incubate two eggs for about two weeks and the young fledge in another two weeks. Assuming the eggs were laid on 12 and 13 March when the adult started sitting all day, this clutch took 35 days from laying to fledging. **Richard Miller, South Maplewood, Ramsey County, Minnesota.**



Mourning Dove, 1 April 2015, South Maplewood, Ramsey County. Photo by Richard Miller.

WOOD STORK IN WASHINGTON COUNTY — On the morning of 1 August 2014, I began



checking a series of ponds along Manning Trail in northern Washington County. At the first stop, I found several Great Egrets and a bulky wading bird that was clearly not an egret. I got out my scope and realized that it was a Wood Stork. Its huge body was white with black flight feathers. The legs were gray while the feet were a light brownish yellow. The neck and head were brown, and the heavy bill was long and pale yellow-tan but dark at the base. During an hour of observation, the bird rested, preened, and foraged in and out of the pond. Others reported seeing it catching small fish.

Six weeks earlier I had travelled to see the Wood Stork that had been found in Faribault County (*The Loon* 87:41–42). My initial impression, later confirmed by others, was that this was a different individual. The Faribault County bird had the spiky head feathers of a juvenile, and this one's head and neck feathering was much shorter.

The Wood Stork was present until 11 August. It continued to forage in the cattle pond, roost in a distant burr oak, and sometimes fly out of sight for long stretches of time, presumably to another pond over the hill. **Erik Collins, 4192 Oxford Street North, Shoreview, MN 55126.**



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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.

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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 unaltered 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.

The Loon

FALL 2015

VOLUME 87 – 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 quarterly by the MOU, the statewide bird organization. All members receive this publication and also our digital newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*.

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Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

Thomas A. Tustison, Chairman

The most recent meeting of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (MOURC) was conducted at the Trailhead Lodge at Carpenter Nature Center on 7 December 2014. In attendance and voting at this meeting were MOURC members Dedrick A. Benz (alternate), Robert M. Dunlap, Kim R. Eckert, Bruce A. Fall, Andrew R. Forbes (alternate), Anthony X. Hertzler, Douglas W. Kieser (alternate), Robert P. Russell, Andrew D. Smith, and Thomas A. Tustison (chair).

At, or subsequent to, the most recent meeting, the following records were voted on (most electronically) and Accepted:

- Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), 26–31 March 2015, northwest quadrant of the intersection of county roads 9 and 86, Jackson County (record #2015-020, vote 5–2). Adult male, photographed.

- Eurasian Wigeon, 17–18 April 2015, Twin Lakes Wildlife Management Area, Kittson County (record #2015-006, vote 7–0). Adult male, photographed.

- Eurasian Wigeon, 30 April – 1 May 2015, Mud River Pool, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Marshall County (record #2015-011, vote 7–0). Adult male, photographed.

- Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*), 25–26 April 2015, Getchell Lake, Oak Township, Stearns County (record #2015-005, vote 7–0). Two birds were photographed, and both were accepted.

- Ruff (*Calidris pugnax*), 3–10 May 2015, Bass Ponds, Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Area, Hennepin County (record #2015-007, vote 7–0). Probable first spring male, photographed. It is interesting to note that three of the four Hennepin County records for this species were from the Bass Ponds; the fourth was at French Lake.

- Ruff, 18 May 2015, Bass Ponds, Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Area, Hennepin County (record #2015-014, vote 7–0). Reeve.



Record #2015-009, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, 6 May 2015, Clay County. Photo by Kara Susag.

- White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), 9 June – 6 July 2015, private residence in Eagles Nest Township, St. Louis County (record #2015-018, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed.

- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), 12–13 April 2015, Rice County (record #2015-002, vote 7–0). First county record.

- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, 6 May 2015, private residence, Clay County (record #2015-009, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed.

- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, 13 May 2015, Stoney Point, St. Louis County (record #2015-024, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed.

- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, 4 June 2015, in a large pasture near the town of Grygla, Beltrami County (record #2015-025, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. There are now eighty-eight accepted records for this species.

- White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*), 9 May 2015, Hok-Si-La Park, Goodhue County (record #2015-012, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed.



Record #2015-004, Rock Wren, 25 April 2015, Lake Bronson State Park, Kittson County. Photo by Chantel Schlegel.



Record #2015-017, Worm-eating Warbler, 30 May 2015, Murphy-Hanrehan Park Reserve, Scott County. Photo by Robert M. Dunlap.

- White-eyed Vireo, 20 May 2015, approximately 415 feet east of the state highway 56 bridge on the east edge of Adams in the pull-out on the north side of the road, Mower County (record #2015-019, vote 7–0). Adult.

- White-eyed Vireo, 22–30 May 2015, along the Hiking Club Trail near the Cottonwood River, Flandrau State Park, Brown County (record #2015-016, vote 7–0).

- Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*), 18 and 25 April 2015, the dam at Lake Bronson State Park, Kittson County (record #2015-004, vote 7–0). Photographed. First county record (**The Loon** 87:141–141).

- Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), 1–9 June 2015, Hastings Sand Coulee Scientific and Natural Area, Dakota County (record #2015-022, vote 7–0). Vocalization audio recorded. First county record and first state record since 1998 (Sherburne County, **The Loon** 70:219 and **The Loon** 71:28).

- Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmintheros vermivorum*), 30 May 2015, trailhead #17 about 200 yards from the road in Murphy-Hanrehan Park Reserve, Scott County (record #2015-017, vote 7–0). Photographed, first county record.

- Yellow-throated Warbler (*Setophaga dominica*), 2 May – 22 June 2015, the Nature Store parking lot, Whitewater State Park, Wi-

nona County (record #2015-008, vote 7–0). Photographed. Breeding suspected, but only one bird was documented (see **The Loon** 86:44 for a previous breeding record at this location in 2013). This represents the third consecutive year that this species has been seen in this area of the park.

- Prairie Warbler (*Setophaga discolor*), 7 June 2015, Hastings Sand Coulee Scientific and Natural Area, Dakota County (record #2015-023, vote 7–0). Vocalization recorded.

- Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*), 18–20 May 2015, private residence, Brainerd, Crow Wing County (record #2015-013, vote 6–1). Photographed, first county record. The member voting not to accept expressed concern about the bill's apparent pinkish coloring and the indistinct flank streaking.

- Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*), 20 March 2015, private residence, Brainerd, Crow Wing County (record #2015-001, vote 7–0). Photographed (**The Loon** 87:140–141). First county record. Seventh state record and the first since 2001 (**The Loon** 74:122–123).

The following records were voted on and were Not Accepted. (Please note that a record which is Not Accepted only means that the documentation was not complete or



Record #2015-013, Black-headed Grosbeak, 18 May 2015, Brainerd, Crow Wing County. Photo by Scott B. Meyer.

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.)

- Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*), 18–19 May 2015, Sham Lake, Lyon County (record #2015-015, vote 3–4). The pointed shape of the facial skin and longer tail were not mentioned. Although the photographs appear to show a smaller cormorant, they unfortunately aren't of sufficient quality to be diagnostic for Neotropic.

- Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*), 9 May 2015, Big Stone National Wildlife Area Auto Tour, Lac qui Parle County (record #2015-026, vote 0–7). Description given is not diagnostic of Ferruginous Hawk and could easily pertain to Red-tailed Hawk. No statement of experience with the species was given. There was no discussion of how other similar species were eliminated from consideration.

- Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americana*), 20 April 2015, southwest of intersection of county roads 14 and 53 (44.9793051,-96.37477), Lac qui Parle County (record #2015-003, vote 0–7). Details were seen while driving a vehicle and without the aid of any optics. The observation was limited to just a few seconds. Other similar species, such as Marbled Godwit and Whimbrel, were not ruled out.

The efforts of all those observers who document unusual species are greatly appreciated, whether or not the records are Accepted. Though photographs are always welcome, 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 descriptions for the records listed in this article: Brad Abendroth, Sandy Aubol, Karl J. Bardon, Tom F. Boevers, Conny M. Brunell, Philip C. Chu, Robert M. Dunlap, Bruce A. Fall, Ben W. Fritchman, John W. Hockema, Gerald Hoekstra, Tyson Kahler, Paul Kammen, Douglas W. Kieser, Alex Lewanski, Tom Lewanski, James W. Lind, Michael J. Majeski, Craig R. Mandel, Scott B. Meyer, Andrew Nyhus, Carolyn Quick, John Richardson, Karl Roe, Chantel Schlegel, Andrew D. Smith, Kevin D. Smith, Matt Stratmoen, Kara Susag, Thomas A. Tustison, Josh Wallestad, Garrett Wee, and Roy Zimmerman. Many observers documented 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/mourc>>. Summary: 24 records evaluated, 21 Accepted, 3 Not Accepted.

Corrigendum: In a previous *Proceedings* article (*The Loon* 85:101) Yellow-throated Warbler (record #2013-032) incorrectly listed the county of record as Olmsted. It should be Wabasha.

3244 – 10th Avenue South, Minneapolis MN 55407.

The 2014 Winter Season

1 December 2014 through 28 February 2015

Bruce A. Fall¹, Howard C. Towle², and Paul E. Budde³

Except for Canadas, the only report after December of any goose species was one Cackling Goose in Rice. A family group of three Mute Swans (adults, one juvenile) in Dakota in February was most likely wild; possibly the same group was reported in December in Wabasha. Trumpeter Swan numbers at the swan viewing area in Monticello (Wright) were much lower than those of the previous winter. There were only a few reports of Tundra Swans and none after early January.

Gadwalls overwintered in larger-than-usual numbers at the Blue Lake W.T.P. (Scott). Other ducks overwintering at Blue Lake included many Ring-necked, small numbers of Northern Shoveler and Lesser Scaup, and a Redhead. A small group of Northern Pintails (up to eight) overwintered in Duluth. A male Greater Scaup on 2 February in Cook was unusual; this species was also reported in January in Duluth.

One of the two female Common Eiders discovered in November in Duluth overwintered in Canal Park through mid-February, then moved to neighboring Superior, WI, for the duration of the month and into late March. There were scattered Harlequin Duck reports of at least five individuals from the North Shore counties, but none away from Lake Superior. Single White-winged Scoters were seen in February in Cook and Lake. Only two Long-tailed Ducks were reported away from Lake Superior (Wright, Washington).

The only loon reported was a Pacific in Duluth, which continued from fall into December and provided the third latest date for the state (11 December). Bald Eagles were reported from a season-record 80 counties.

Two shorebird species were found in mid-winter: Killdeer (Houston) and Wilson's Snipe (Hennepin, Nicollet).

A late Bonaparte's Gull was in Itasca on

11 December. The first-cycle California Gull that was present in Duluth for four days in October reappeared after a two-month absence on 21 December, which is the latest date for the state. Photos confirmed it was the same individual. Away from Lake Superior, no gull species (except Herring) were reported after very early January. In the Twin Cities, a few Herring Gulls lingered until mid-January but as is typical, did not overwinter. A few Thayer's, Iceland, Glaucous, and Great Black-backed gulls remained in Duluth into early to mid-February. A count of 29 Glaucous Gulls in Duluth in December tied the state's second highest. The only Lesser Black-backed Gull reported was a third-cycle in Hennepin on 25 December.

Snowy Owls had another strong presence this winter. Following the 2013 invasion that included reports from 66 counties, reports were filed from 44 counties this year and were widely dispersed throughout all regions of the state. Typically, major invasion years are followed by years with lower numbers, so it will be interesting to see whether this is a new trend or an anomaly. By contrast, Great Gray and Northern Hawk owls were found in relatively low numbers and only from within their typical range in the northern third of the state. No reports of Boreal Owls were recorded for the first winter since 2010.

Only two Red-headed Woodpeckers were found on the Cedar Creek Bog CBC, which typically has >20 overwintering birds (although none were recorded in 2012). American Three-toed Woodpeckers continued to be scarce with only three reports, a pattern consistent with the past several years.

Black-billed Magpies were reported from 22 counties in the northern half of the state, the highest number of recording counties in any season in MOU records. A well-documented Common Raven in Olmsted represented an unusual county record for this north-

ern species. An overwintering Winter Wren was found at Old Cedar Avenue Bridge in Hennepin, the only one reported this season. A very late Ruby-crowned Kinglet at T. S. Roberts Sanctuary on 10 January was the second latest date on record for this species.

Over 50 birders observed a Townsend's Solitaire found on 13 December and present throughout the winter at Resurrection Cemetery in Dakota County, one of at least ten solitaires reported this season. Other more unusual sightings occurred in Todd, Redwood, and Blue Earth counties. Hermit Thrushes had a strong showing from nine counties, including one report from as far north as Crow Wing. Varied Thrushes were found in six widely scattered counties, including Watonwan and Blue Earth, with most reports coming from January and February.

A Gray Catbird found on the Grand Marais CBC represented the fourth winter in a row with a record for this species. A short visit by a Northern Mockingbird to a feeder in Beltrami provided a photograph and the first winter record since 2008. Bohemian Waxwings were well represented across the northern third of the state, but none wandered farther south than Crow Wing. Only two reports of Yellow-rumped Warblers were recorded, the lowest number in five years, with one in Lyon remaining until 11 January. No other lingering warblers were reported during this winter.

A Golden-crowned Sparrow first seen in the Duluth Lakeside neighborhood on 22 November continued throughout the season until at least 15 February, providing an opportunity for many birders to add this Casual species to their Minnesota lists. The sole report of Eastern Towhee was a single bird visiting a feeder in Olmsted. Four reports of Chipping Sparrows were received, although only two provided documentation. Reporters are encouraged to document winter Chipping Sparrows. January reports of Fox, Song, and Swamp sparrow suggested overwintering birds.

A photographed Western Meadowlark from Kandiyohi in January was the first winter report for this species since 2012. There was also a single report of a Yellow-headed Blackbird from Brown in December. The only report after December for Rusty Blackbird was of four birds seen in Murray. Flocks of 50 Brown-headed Cowbirds were reported from

both Winona and Dakota in January.

Winter finches were relatively scarce this year and for the most part restricted to the Northwest and North-central regions. Pine Grosbeaks were seen in the fewest counties since 2002. Crossbill reports in the south were sparse, with no Reds and only a single White-winged from Anoka. Similarly, only a single south report of Hoary Redpoll from Dakota was recorded. Evening Grosbeaks were reported from only six counties, the second lowest total in 50 years following five reports in 2013, although a single flock of 126 birds from the Sax-Zim Bog represented the record high winter count for this species.

Weather Summary: Though the month began and ended colder than normal, average temperatures for December were five to seven degrees (F) above normal. This warmth continued in January, when average temperatures were 2° – 5° above normal, but the trend ended in February when averages dropped to 8° – 13° below the norm. Precipitation in December was near normal levels, though mostly in the form of rain. In both January and February, precipitation levels were about half of what these months usually bring. Both December and January were notable for the unusually persistent cloud cover. There were no major winter storms during the season.

Insufficiently Documented Reports: Blue-winged Teal 12/19, 1/2 Itasca (late date); Barrow's Goldeneye 2/27 Otter Tail (female, Rare Regular species); Common Loon 12/7 St. Louis (late date, a well-documented Pacific Loon was present here at the same time); Ring-billed Gull various midwinter reports from the North Shore (late dates; more difficult winter ID than is generally appreciated); Iceland Gull 2/18 Lake (unusual midwinter location).

Acknowledgments: We thank Anthony Hertz, Jeanie Joppru, and Jim Lind for compiling and providing transcripts of Minnesota's three weekly birding reports. Special thanks to Dave Cahlander for building and maintaining the seasonal reports submission and production web pages (<http://moumn.org/moureports/season.php>) through which most of this data is collected and organized. In addition to the data collected through this MOU website, we are grateful for the data provided for the creation of this report by eBird (<http://www.ebird.org>, accessed March 2015). Steve

Weston, serving as Minnesota CBC coordinator, compiled vast amounts of data from 76 counts. Medians of recent arrivals and departures are based on published and unpublished seasonal report data from 1985 through 2013. Our appreciation goes out to all our contributors, especially those who respond to our requests for details and who submit observations online. Finally, with this report we

welcome Howard Towle to the winter seasonal report team.

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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 listed in brackets [**Smew**] indicate a reasonable doubt as to its origin or wildness.
3. Bracketed text following a species' name [2 North, 3 South] indicates the total number of north and south counties with reports.
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 listed in bold and with an underline (**Becker**) indicate a first county record.
7. Counties listed in italics (*Crow Wing*) indicate a first county breeding record.
8. Totals 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.
12. "a.t." denotes a species documented by audio tape.
13. High counts that are multiples of 100 are assumed or known to be estimates unless otherwise noted.

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 seasons@moumn.org.

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) — [3 North, 1 South] All reports: 12/7 Carver (3, Minnewashta Wetland Area) JTe, 12/14 Itasca SC, 12/20 Clay (Moorhead, American Crystal Sugar lagoons) PBB, 12/26 Carlton (flew over I-35 near S.R. 210) RAE, HHD.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) — [2 South] Two reports (neither with descriptive details): 12/20 Stearns (C.R. 133, 0.7 miles southwest of C.R. 4) HHD, Fairmont CBC.

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [2 North, 6 South] Two north reports: 12/14 Polk (American Crystal Sugar lagoons) East Grand Forks CBC, 12/20 Clay (2, Moorhead, American Crystal Sugar lagoons) PBB. South reports include 12/14 Cottonwood CBC (60), 12/20 Jackson County CBC (10), Martin (6, Lake Sisseton) ClN, Rochester CBC (1), 12/22 Lac qui Parle CBC (3), 1/24 Rice (Carleton College Cowl-

ing Arboretum, Lower Arboretum) †DAT. Only this last record included descriptive details.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [15 North, 34 South] North reports after the CBC period were from eight counties, with high count 2/6 Clay (800) HeH, ShG. Season high count north 12/20 Clay (5,000, American Crystal Sugar Lagoons, Moorhead) PBB. Widespread throughout the season south, but season high counts were modest: 12/31 Stearns (1,100) MJB, 12/18 Olmsted (750) LAV. CBC high counts 12/20 Rochester (5,351), Fairmont (4,840), Fergus Falls (4,500), 1/1 Afton (3,480).

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) — [2 South] All reports: 12/20 Wabasha (2 adults, 1 immature, Pool 5) PEJ, 2/25–27 Dakota (2 adults, 1 immature, Prescott WI area) KDS, ph. BAF (who confirmed that all 3 were un-

banded). It is possible and perhaps likely that the Wabasha and Dakota birds were the same. Prairie Island Casino (Goodhue) origin of at least some of this area's Mute Swans has been suspected in past years, but GJM (Prairie Island Indian Community conservation biologist) reported that one member of the last Casino pair died in June 2013 and its mate was last reported in fall 2013, and there have been no further Mute Swan reports from Prairie Island since. This all suggests that these birds are "wild."

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [9 North, 16 South] Reported from fewer counties than in any of the last five winters. North high count 1/12 Morrison (125, Sylvan Dam) KEm. No reports Northeast or Northwest (except Becker). Reported from 8 north counties after the CBC period. Many south reports, mainly from Twin Cities area and Southeast; none from Southwest or South-central. High counts south from Wright (Monticello), including 1/8 (600) ToL, 1/4 (450) PEB; these numbers are much lower than the high counts from last winter. Away from Wright, south high count was 1/3 Goodhue (171) PEJ. CBC high counts 12/28 Battle Lake (698), 1/1 Afton (670), 1/3 Northern Wright County (312).

Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [4 South] All reports: 12/20 St. Paul (North) CBC (2), Wabasha (2, Pool 5) PEJ, 12/27 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) PEB, 1/3 Goodhue (Lock & Dam #3) PEJ.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) — [1 North, 10 South] All reports (including CBC) were of single birds. One north report: 12/20 Clay (American Crystal Sugar lagoons, Moorhead) PBB. Post-CBC south records were from seven counties: Benton, Dakota, Hennepin, Olmsted, Stearns, Washington, Winona.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) — [1 North, 8 South] One north report: 12/20 Clay (2 males, American Crystal Sugar lagoons, Moorhead) PBB. All south reports were from Twin Cities counties and Southeast. Multiple individuals overwintered Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.), with peak midwinter count 2/8 (102) PEJ, and Winona, Wabasha (Whitewater W.M.A.), with peak midwin-

ter count 1/17 Winona (41) PEJ. Other midwinter reports of 1–2 individuals from Goodhue, Hennepin. CBC high counts 12/20 Excelsior (115), St. Paul (North) (24).

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*) — [2 South] Two reports: 12/2 Benton (Sauk Rapids) HHD, 12/20 St. Paul (North) CBC (2).

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) — [3 North, 16 South] North high counts all from St. Louis (Duluth), where multiple individuals overwintered: 12/29 (45) EBr, 1/8 (41) JLK, 1/16 (40) GHo, MHo, KDS, 2/5 (32) JLK. Also reported 1/1 Cass DAY, 2/27 Otter Tail HHD. Many south reports of small numbers throughout the season, primarily from Twin Cities counties and Southeast. No reports from Southwest or South-central (except Rice). South high counts 1/3 Anoka (6) JaM, 1/19 Dakota (6) PEJ. CBC high counts 12/20 Duluth (31), 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (3), 12/28 Red Wing (3).

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [18 North, 38 South] High counts north 12/29 St. Louis (1,250, Duluth) JLK, 12/20 Clay (760, Moorhead) PBB. Midwinter north reports from 12 counties, with midwinter high count 2/3 St. Louis (750, Duluth) JLK, and (away from Duluth) 2/14 Douglas (350) ToR. South high counts 2/6 Dakota (3,700, Black Dog Lake) PEJ, 12/13 Washington (2,000) ToL. CBC high counts 12/20 Minneapolis (North) (2,797), 12/20 Fergus Falls (2,000), 12/20 St. Paul (North) (1,995), 12/20 Duluth (1,662).

American Black Duck X Mallard — [1 North] Present (max. 4) near Canal Park and the Duluth Harbor through most of the winter season. Occurrences of this hybrid have not been regularly included in these seasonal reports in the past, but we plan to do so in the future.

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) — See Insufficiently Documented Reports.

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) — [1 South] Overwintered Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.), with up to six reported in January, and eight in late February m.ob.

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) — [3 North, 5 South] Many reports of multiple individuals that overwintered St. Louis (Canal Park), with up to seven reported in January and

- up to eight in February m.ob. Other north reports: 12/14 Polk (American Crystal Sugar lagoons) East Grand Forks CBC, 12/20 Clay (Moorhead) PBB. All south: 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) CBC (6), 1/2 Wright (Monticello) JJB, 1/19 Dakota (4, Black Dog Lake) PEJ, 1/25 Wright (Monticello) JCr, 2/11 Benton HHD, 2/13 Chippewa (Lac qui Parle Lake) DLP, Dakota (2, Black Dog Lake) PEJ.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [2 North, 4 South] All north: 12/20 Clay (American Crystal Sugar lagoons, Moorhead) PBB, 1/9 St. Louis (male, Canal Park) †JLK, †CSa, m.ob. South reports of 1–2 birds from Dakota (2, probable overwintering Black Dog Lake), Goodhue, Hennepin (2, probable overwintering Snelling Lake), Wabasha, Washington.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [2 South] All reports: 12/20 Wabasha (4, Pool 5) PEJ, Winona CBC.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [7 South] Overwintered Scott (male, Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob., Goodhue (male, Colville Park) m.ob. Also reported 1/6 Washington GJa, 1/30–31 Wabasha (2, Reads Landing) m.ob., 2/7 Winona (Whitewater W.M.A.) JWH, 2/8 Olmsted JmP, 2/11 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) KvM.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [2 North, 9 South] All north: 12/20 Fergus Falls CBC (2), 1/29, 2/13 Cass (female, Gull Lake dam) PSP, DAY, BJq. Multiple individuals overwintered Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob. with midwinter peak 1/20 (70) KDS, GHo. Other midwinter reports of 1–4 birds from Benton, Dakota, Stearns. CBC high counts 12/20 Excelsior (49), St. Paul (North) (9).
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [2 North, 2 South] North reports: 12/13, 12/22 St. Louis (2, Park Point) JLK, and 12/29, 1/10 St. Louis (female, Canal Park) MLI, ph. JLK, 2/2 Cook (male, Paradise Beach) †CLW, LSz. All south: 1/10–19 Dakota and Washington (female, Prescott WI area) ph. BAF, m.ob.
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [3 North, 8 South] All north: 12/20 Fergus Falls CBC (3), Clay (2, American Crystal Sugar lagoons, Moorhead) PBB, 1/2 St. Louis (female, Canal Park) ALD. Overwintered Scott
- (up to 3, Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob. Other midwinter reports 2/16 Hennepin (3, Bass Ponds) RTu, 2/19 Goodhue (2, Colville Park) KvM. High count 12/7 Scott (5) PEJ.
- COMMON EIDER** (*Somateria mollissima*) — [1 North] Female (*S. m. v-nigrum*), one of two discovered 11/10 at Brighton Beach, St. Louis KJB (see Fall 2014 Seasonal Report) overwintered St. Louis (Canal Park) m.ob. and was last reported in Minnesota 2/19. This much-photographed female also moved back and forth to neighboring Superior WI (Barker's Island) where it was recorded in January, February, and after it left Minnesota for good, through at least 23 March (eBird reports).
- Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus bistrionicus*) — [3 North] All reports: 12/7–9 St. Louis (adult male, Duluth) RHg, ph. JLK, m.ob., 12/15–17 Cook (female, Grand Marais) AEg, 2/2 Cook (first-year male, Good Harbor Bay) CLW, LSz, 2/2–10 Lake (adult male, Two Harbors, Agate Bay) CLW, m.ob., 2/12 Lake (male and female, Beaver Bay) TBl.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) — [2 North] All reports: 12/8 Cook (2, Good Harbor Bay) MLH, 2/2 Cook (first-year, Good Harbor Bay) †CLW, LSz, 2/12 Lake (Two Harbors) DSr.
- Black Scoter** (*Melanitta americana*) — [1 North] One report: 12/11 Cook (female plumage, Good Harbor Bay) †KCR, GeH.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [2 North, 2 South] North reports include 12/5 Cook (11, Good Harbor Bay) MLH, 2/3–16 Lake (Two Harbors) m.ob. with high count 2/7 (35) JWl, 2/9 Cook (several hundred, Good Harbor Bay) DMB, 2/28 Lake (50, Castle Danger) RSA. Two south reports: 1/3 Wright DFe, HHD, 1/5 Washington PNi.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [5 North, 11 South] December reports north from Cook, Douglas, Lake, Otter Tail, St. Louis. Midwinter north reports include 1/24–2/15 Lake (1–2, Two Harbors) m.ob., 2/16 Lake (Silver Bay) DSr, 1/17–2/27 Otter Tail HHD, RAE. South reports after December include 1/3 Goodhue BRL, PEJ, 1/4 Dakota JWf, 2/5 Stearns MJB, 2/21 Benton DFN, 2/21–23 Stearns DFN, HHD, 2/28 Goodhue PEJ.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [10 North, 23 South] High count north

12/23 St. Louis (270, Duluth) JLK. Post-December north records from Beltrami, Cook, Douglas, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Morrison, Otter Tail, St. Louis, with peak count 1/9 St. Louis (145, Duluth) JLK. High counts south 1/3 Goodhue (500, Lock & Dam #3) PEJ, 1/5 Wabasha (410, Camp Lacupolis) PEB. CBC high counts 12/28 Red Wing (1,043), 12/20 Fergus Falls (450), 12/20 Duluth (250).

Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*) — [1 North] One report with comments: 12/19 Otter Tail †SPM, DST.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [4 North, 14 South] December reports north from Douglas, Lake, Otter Tail, St. Louis. Two north reports after December: 1/17 Otter Tail HHD, 2/8 Lake MHe. Numerous post-December records south include Benton, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Stearns, Washington, Winona, Wright. High count 2/6 Dakota (25, Black Dog Lake) PEJ. CBC high count 12/20 Excelsior (7).

Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser — Several reports of presumably the same individual from St. Louis (Duluth): 12/29 (male) †MJI, 1/2 †PEB, 1/3, 1/17 KRE.

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) — [8 North, 24 South] Small numbers overwintered north in St. Louis (Duluth) m.ob. with peak post-December count 2/3 (14) JLK; in Lake (Two Harbors) m.ob. with peak count 2/8 (10) DTr, JEd; in Crow Wing (Brainerd) with peak count 2/7 (11) EGa; and in Morrison m.ob. with peak 2/13 (10) MJB. Other scattered post-December reports north from Cass, Douglas, Otter Tail. Widespread overwintering south, with high counts south (all from Washington, Point Douglas Park): 12/3 (1,500) LEC, 1/6 (1,000) REh, 12/28 (980) RPR. CBC high counts 12/28 Red Wing (3,424), 12/27 Hastings-Etter (1,352), 1/1 Afton (767).

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) — [3 North, 6 South] Overwintered north in mostly small numbers Cook, Lake, St. Louis, with peak midwinter counts from each county 2/2 Cook (18, Grand Marais) LSz, 2/15 Lake (8, Two Harbors) JWl, 1/30 St. Louis (38, Duluth, Canal Park) CLW. Post-December south reports include 1/1

Hennepin (female, Coon Rapids Dam) TLo, 1/2–11 Dakota and Washington (Prescott WI area) m.ob., 1/3 Goodhue (2, Red Wing) PEJ, 1/8 Blue Earth ChH, 2/8 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) PEJ, 2/28 Goodhue (Lock & Dam 3) PEJ,

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [1 North, 3 South] All reports: 12/2 Winona DBz, 12/6 Ramsey ADS, 12/12–20 Dakota (up to 8, Black Dog Lake) m.ob., 12/14 Polk (American Crystal Sugar lagoons) East Grand Forks CBC.

Gray Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) — [3 North, 5 South] Reported from the fewest counties for the winter season in the past decade. All north reports: 12/14 Polk (17) East Grand Forks CBC, 2/12 Clay (4) PBB, 2/15 Roseau (10) JOJ. All south: 1/13 Yellow Medicine (11) DLP, 1/25 Freeborn AEB, 2/15 Fillmore (9) GRo, 2/16 Sibley (4) ArS, 2/20 Mower (6) CHA.

Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [18 North, 48 South] Reported from the same number of north counties and somewhat fewer south as the previous two winters. Reported from as far northwest as Marshall (1/11, Spruce Valley) and Polk (12/5, Higdem) SAu, and from as far northeast as St. Louis (near Meadowlands): 2/6 (male) GNi, 2/22 (2 males, Elmer Road) CLN, but absent from North-central except Wadena, Crow Wing. North high count 12/14 Morrison (9) JEm; all others four or fewer. Reported from all but five south counties, with high counts 1/21 Brown (34) BTS, 12/20 Kandiyohi (32) JWd. CBC high counts 12/20 Willman (40), Marshall (38), 12/19 Lamberton (37). These are much lower than those in most recent years.

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [22 North, 7 South] Reported from most north counties excluding far west border counties (other than Marshall), with high counts 1/16 St. Louis (13, Sax-Zim Bog) m.ob., 12/29 Pine (10) m.ob. South reports from Chisago, Dakota, Isanti, Ramsey, Sherburne, Wabasha, Winona, all of three or fewer individuals. No reports from South-central, Southwest, or West-central. CBC high counts 12/14 Carlton-Cloquet (21), 12/20 Duluth (21), 12/14 Itasca State Park (19).

Spruce Grouse (*Falcapennis canadensis*)

— [5 North] Most reports from Lake, St. Louis; also reported from Roseau, Lake of the Woods, Koochiching. High counts 1/10 Lake (9) MLe, JMi, 1/25 St. Louis (9) JPr.

Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [7 North] North reports only from Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Pennington, Polk, Roseau, St. Louis. High counts 1/14 Kittson (20, Karlstad) KuE, 2/15 Marshall (20) CSt, 2/1 Polk (17, Agassiz Valley) SAu. CBC high counts 12/18 Agassiz N.W.R. (73), 1/2 Baudette (73), 1/3 Roseau (48).

Greater Prairie-Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [3 North] All reports from Clay, Marshall, Polk, with high counts 1/4 Clay (56, Spring Prairie S.N.A.) PBB, 2/21 Clay (47, Ulen) PBB, 1/22 Clay (40) *fide* JMJ. CBC high counts 12/21 Bluestem Prairie/ Buffalo River S.P. (44), 12/20 Crookston (23).

Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [18 North, 41 South] Reported from 59 counties statewide, down from last winter's record 70, from as far north as Marshall, Beltrami, St. Louis. North high counts 12/20 Crow Wing (53) KCR, 2/6 Kanabec (45) DPG. South high counts 2/16 Sibley (82) ArS, 2/6 Steele (75) NFT. CBC high counts 12/20 Henderson (182), 12/28 Red Wing (179), 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (163).

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) — [1 North] One record, continuing from November (see Fall 2014 Seasonal Report): **12/5–11** St. Louis (Duluth) †JLK, †ClN, †KCR, †GeH, m.ob. This is the third latest date on record for the state.

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) — See Insufficiently Documented Reports.

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [1 North, 4 South] One north report: 12/20 Fergus Falls CBC (2). All south: 12/20–21 Olmsted (Rochester) Rochester CBC, JWH, 1/1–3 Ramsey (Kaposia Landing) †BAF, †ASi, 1/19–2/6 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) PEJ.

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) — [1 North, 1 South] All reports: 12/1 Hennepin CMB, 12/20 St. Louis (Park Point) †TLK.

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [1 North] One report: 2/3 Lake (Two Har-

bors) †JLK.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [1 South] One report: 1/1 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) BAF, SHF.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [2 South] Up to 4 reported 12/4–20 Ramsey (Mississippi River, Kaposia Landing) m.ob. At least some of these had wing injuries (BAF) but unlike injured birds in previous years none were reported after 12/20.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) — [1 North, 9 South] One north report 12/13 Hubbard (Spider Lake) MAW. Overwintered Hennepin (1, Bass Ponds) m.ob. In contrast to recent years, there were only two post-December reports, both singles, from the traditional Kaposia Landing overwintering site (Ramsey): 1/2 BDo, 1/13 KDS. Other south records (all singles) after December include 1/1 Rice TFB, 1/9 Hennepin (Courage Center) PJM, 1/10 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) GJa, 1/19 Blue Earth ChH, 1/31 Washington (Grey Cloud Island) GJa, 2/13 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) PEJ.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [30 North, 50 South] Reported from a season record 80 counties (absent from only 4 north and 3 south), although high counts were very modest: 1/1 Washington (35, Point Douglas Park) BDo, 12/19 Isanti (32) DPG, 2/26 Morrison (28, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm. CBC high counts 12/28 Red Wing (101), 12/20 Bloomington (62), 1/3 Wabasha (60).

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) — [1 North, 6 South] Fewer reports than in any of the last three winters. Only north report: 2/13 Douglas BEc. South reports include 12/20 Hennepin LSy, 1/3 Hennepin RCo, Wabasha CBC (3), 1/12 Washington KDS, 1/16 Dakota JLO, 1/18 Olmsted MiD, 1/31 Hennepin DEv, 2/6 Rice WWH.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) — [9 North, 31 South] Reported from fewer north counties than in the past four winters. The only north reports with details were 1/3 Alexandria CBC (ph.) and Polk (East Grand Forks) where at least three photographed individuals overwintered SAu. Other post-December north reports without details were from Cass, Hub-

- bard, Morrison, St. Louis. Numerous and widespread reports south from throughout the season, but few were documented. Those with descriptive details include 12/15 Dakota DVe, 1/17 Ramsey MPi, 1/28 Hennepin ph. DaM, MAM, 2/8 Hennepin MPi, ADr. CBC high counts (without details) 12/27 Hastings-Etter (5), 12/20 Rochester (4), St. Paul (North) (4).
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [1 North, 27 South] Reported from only 1 north county (compared with four to seven counties in each of the five previous winters): 12/13 Polk (color-banded female, East Grand Forks) ph. SAU. One other report without details from Polk. Widespread reports south from throughout the season, but only a few included descriptive details, including: 1/7, 1/9 Hennepin ph. CMB, 1/11 Ramsey, 2/24 Hennepin BAF, 2/27 Hennepin ph. KOK.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [6 North, 4 South] North reports from fewer counties (6) than in any of the previous 5 winters (Carlton, Clay, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, Todd, St. Louis). Only two included descriptive details: 1/11 Clay PBB, 1/19 St. Louis SLF. South reports from Big Stone, Blue Earth, Dakota, Washington, but only two included descriptive details: 12/24 Washington RPR, 1/12 Dakota (adult) ph. RaM. CBC high count 1/2 Sax-Zim Bog (3).
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [1 North, 9 South] Overwintered north in Morrison (Little Falls) KEm, JEm, MEM. Post-December south reports from Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Hennepin, Olmsted, Rice, Washington, Winona.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [18 North, 47 South] Reported statewide, including all but six south counties. Post-December reports from 14 north counties. North high counts 1/1 Kanabec (5) MJB, 12/27 Pine (3) JSa. South high counts 12/12 Dakota (15) ADS, 1/17 Fillmore (14) MJB. CBC high counts 12/20 St. Paul (North) (55), 12/28 Red Wing (48), 12/20 Fairbault (40), Rochester (39). CBC high count north 1/1 Long Prairie (6). Dark-morph adult 12/27 Dakota (Burnsville landfill) †PEB. Other dark morphs 1/6 Winona DVe, 1/14 Dakota JWZ.
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [25 North, 39 South] Reported from 13 more counties (11 north, 2 south) than last winter. High counts north 1/31 Cass (7) BJq, 1/20 Wilkin (6) RAE. Of those north records where morphs were described, totals were 21 light, 8 dark. (A similar analysis was not done for south records due to many probable duplicate reports.) High count south 1/6 Winona (6, Whitewater W.M.A.) DVe, KDS. CBC high counts 1/1 Whitewater River (16), 12/20 Henderson (12), 12/20 Rochester (7).
- Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [5 North, 6 South] All north reports (all singles): 12/17 Roseau BMC, ODA, 1/18 Polk MSp, SAU, 1/20 Pennington/fide JMJ, 1/31 Polk DaG, 2/1 Marshall and Polk SAU, 2/22 Hubbard SDa. Numerous south reports (m.ob.) from traditional wintering areas in Wabasha, Winona, Houston. Other reports south include 12/20 Sherburne N.W.R. CBC, 12/25 Goodhue PEJ, 12/28 Goodhue DAB, 1/5 Redwood BRB, 2/7 Renville †MJB, 2/11 Goodhue DVe. High counts 12/31 Houston (3, Eden Springs Farm) KRz, 1/10 Winona (3, Whitewater S.P. and W.M.A.) RBW. CBC high count 1/1 Whitewater River (5).
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [2 North, 6 South] All north reports: 12/1–4 Douglas (max. 5) BEc, 12/20 Fergus Falls CBC (5), 1/20 Otter Tail HHD, RAE. Multiple individuals overwintered Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob., with midwinter peak counts 2/1 (35) JFR, 1/22 (30) ToL, CRA. CBC high count 12/20 Excelsior (41).
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [1 South] One report: 12/13 Anoka (Prairie Knoll north of Bunker Lake) RHn.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [2 South] Two reports: 12/25 Lyon (Sham Lake) GWe, 1/16 Houston (near Brownsville) DBz.
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [4 South] All reports: 12/20 Winona CBC (5), 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) CBC (2), 1/3, 2/7–8 Hennepin (Pond Dakota Mission) CAs, DWK, JBU, 1/24 Nicollet (Seven Mile Creek C.P.) GJa.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [1 North] One record: 12/11 Itasca (Grand Rapids) †DVE.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [1

North, 6 South] North reports included only singles through 12/24 St. Louis. Small numbers were reported south through December, with peak 12/20 Hennepin (21) LSy; last reported 1/2 Dakota (2) ANY. Also see Insufficiently Documented Reports.

CALIFORNIA GULL (*Larus californicus*) — [1 North] First-cycle individual reported St. Louis (Duluth, Superior Entry) 10/19–22 (see Fall 2014 report) reappeared almost 2 months later (12/21, record late) at Canal Park, Duluth ph. KJB, ph. JLK, ph. TRK, DTr. This is the latest date on record for the state. Photos confirmed (KJB) that it was the same individual present in October.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) — [3 North, 6 South] Overwintered St. Louis (Duluth) with peak January count 1/11 (450) JLK and peak February count 2/8 (200) TLK. Overwintered elsewhere along North Shore, with peak midwinter numbers 2/2 Cook (63, Grand Marais) LSz, 2/1 Lake (150, Two Harbors CBC) KDr. There were no north records away from Lake Superior counties. December high count north 12/21 St. Louis (1,600, Canal Park) KJB. All south reports were from Twin Cities counties and Goodhue. South high counts were from Dakota (Burnsville landfill): 1/1 (250) MJI, 12/31 (125) MJI, 1/2 (100) BAF. Numbers dwindled quickly in early January, and the last south report was 1/19 (9) PEJ.

Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*) — [2 North, 2 South] Multiple individuals reported through mid February St. Louis (Duluth) m.ob., including 2/5 (6) JLK, 2/8 (7) TRK, and last reported 2/19 (4) EBr, LiC. Also reported 2/2 Lake (adult, Two Harbors) JWL. North high count 12/21 St. Louis (15, Canal Park): five first-cycle, two second-cycle, eight adults KJB. South reports of 1–2 birds throughout December into very early January Dakota and Hennepin m.ob. Last south report 1/4 Hennepin and Dakota PEB.

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*) — [1 North, 1 South] All north reports were of 1–2 birds (adult, first-cycle), December through mid February St. Louis (Duluth) m.ob. First-cycle was photographed by many. Last reported 2/19 (no details) EBr, LiC. South reports from Dakota (Burnsville landfill): 12/31 (adult) †MJI, 12/31–1/2 (first

cycle) †MJI, †ADS, ANY.

Thayer's Gull X Iceland Gull — [1 North] Three individuals (1 first-cycle, 2 adults) that showed intermediate characteristics were photographed by KJB 12/21 St. Louis (Duluth) and at least two (adult, first-cycle) were reported through January JLK. Adult last reported 2/1 JLK and first-cycle last reported 2/8 TRK, PHS.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) — [1 South] One report: 12/25 Hennepin (third-cycle, Lake Harriet) †PEB.

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [2 North, 2 South] High counts from St. Louis (Canal Park) 12/21 (29, comprised of 18 first-cycle, 4 second-cycle, 2 third-cycle, 5 adults) KJB, 1/24 (13: 10 first-cycle, 2 second-cycle, 1 adult) JLK. Smaller numbers continued into February at Canal Park m.ob. with February peak 2/5 (7) JLK; last reported 2/19 (3) EBr, LiC. South reports: at least three (first-cycle, second-cycle, adult) were reported Hennepin and Dakota through December m.ob., with the last report 1/2 (first-cycle).

Herring Gull X Glaucous Gull — [2 North] “Nelson’s” Gulls were reported from St. Louis (Duluth) 12/21 (immature) JLK, 12/29, 1/8 (adult) JLK, and from Lake 2/2 (first-cycle) CLW.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) — [2 North] Reported from Lake (Knife River Marina) 2/7 CLN. All other reports from St. Louis (Duluth) m.ob., with high count 1/19 St. Louis (4) GTe. Other reports were of 1–2 birds (adults, first-cycle) through early February. Last reported 2/9 JSf.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) — [30 North, 50 South] Reported from 80 of 87 counties. CBC high counts 12/28 Red Wing (283), 12/14 Little Falls (238).

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [9 North, 31 South] All reports were southwest of a line from Houston to Isanti to Becker, except for two individuals found in Pennington (Thief River Falls).

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) — [15 North, 38 South] Reported from fewer counties than in any winter since 2009. Fewest reports from the western third of the state. High count of 53 in January from Brown *vide* BTS, also 2/16 Sibley (38, Hen-

derson) ArS. CBC high counts 1/3 Wabasha (107), 12/20 Henderson (94).

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Megascops asio*) — [12 South] All reports southeast of a line from Hennepin to Redwood to Nobles. Gray morph found 12/26 Olmsted JPr. Red morphs reported 12/9 Jackson RAE and 1/1 Hennepin MJI. Highest individual and CBC counts each only of two individuals.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) — [21 North, 32 South] Found throughout the state and season. CBC high counts 12/20 St. Paul (North) (8), 12/20 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (7).

Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [17 North, 27 South] Snowy Owls made another strong showing in the state with winter season reports from 44 counties. Though less than the 66 counties of the prior winter this total is double the average winter tally of counties for 2008–2012, which was only 22. Highest count 2/22 Polk (6, Tabor) SAU.

Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) — [8 North] All reports from either the northwest (Roseau, Marshall, Pennington, **Red Lake**, Beltrami), beginning 12/8 Beltrami GMM, or the northeast (Cook, Lake, St. Louis), beginning 12/19 Cook DMB. High counts 2/24 Roseau (10, north of Roseau) *fide* JMJ, 1/18 Roseau (8, north of Roseau) JMJ.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) — [14 North, 21 South] Found statewide, though fewest reports from the western third of the state. CBC high counts 12/21 Austin (7), 12/20 Faribault (6), 12/20 Bloomington (5).

Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) — [5 North] Only reported from Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Lake, St. Louis, Aitkin. High count 12/9 St. Louis (4, Sax-Zim Bog) GeH, KCR. CBC high count 1/2 Sax-Zim Bog (5). All reports away from St. Louis County were of single birds.

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) — [7 South] Singles reported from Hennepin, Ramsey, Dakota, Rice, Nicollet, Watonwan. Multiple birds only found in Olmsted where up to four were located near Evergreen Acres.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) — [2 North, 1 South] All reports: 12/21 Clay (Bluestem Prairie S.N.A.) PBB, 2/9 Otter Tail (Prairie Wetlands Learning Center) TJa,



First county record Northern Hawk Owl, 22 January 2015, near Plummer, Red Lake County. Photo by Sandy Aubol.

AaH, 2/15 Olmsted (Salem Twp.) JWH.

Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) — No reports.

Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [2 North, 3 South] All reports were from the eastern third of the state: 12/17, 12/31, 1/17 Rice TFB; 1/2 Ramsey HHD; 1/3 Washington RBW, ELC, DBz, MJB, JWH; 1/9 St. Louis (near Grand and Beaudry) CSa, JLK; 1/9 St. Louis (south of Enger Park) ALo, GLa, KMS; 1/28 Ramsey (3, different location from 1/2 individual) ELC; 2/8 Ramsey (a third location in the county) HHD, RAE; 2/15 St. Louis (Canal Park) SPe. High count: 1/28 Ramsey (3) ELC.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [3 North, 25 South] All north reports: 12/20 Crosby CBC, 12/24 Hubbard (Shingobee River) MAW, 1/1 Long Prairie CBC. Found widely south including February reports from Fillmore, Kandiyohi, Scott, and Winona.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [3 North, 8 South] All north 1/1 Long Prairie CBC, 1/3 Crow Wing (2, Crosslake) ph. JDB, 1/16 Todd DAC, RBJ, 1/23 and 2/26 Morrison (Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm. The eight south coun-

- ties with reports were all east of a line from Sherburne to Blue Earth. High count 1/11 Olmsted (10, coming to an elaborate feeding station in Pleasant Grove) JPr. CBC high counts 12/20 Faribault (4), 12/20 Rochester (3). The Cedar Creek Bog CBC only tallied 2 this winter; their recent totals have been 21 in 2013, 0 in 2012, 56 in 2011, and 37 in 2010.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [24 North, 47 South] Found in all regions, with the number of reporting counties close to average for the previous five winters. High count 12/28 Goodhue (13) DAB. South CBC high counts 12/20 Bloomington (72), 12/28 Red Wing (70), 12/20 Excelsior (67). North CBC high counts 12/20 Crosby (22), Duluth (21).
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [1 North, 4 South] All south 12/7 Washington (Carpenter N.C.) DBz, 12/20 Winona CBC, 1/3 Wabasha CBC (3), 2/13 Dakota (overwintering in West St. Paul) ph. AJn, 2/15 Washington (south of Lakeview Cemetery) ErB.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [27 North, 48 South] Found in all regions. High counts 1/3 Wabasha (23) KDS, 2/6 Hennepin (20, Elm Creek R.P.) TLo, 12/28 Goodhue (19) DAB. CBC high counts 12/20 St. Paul (North) (179), 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (174), 12/20 Excelsior (160), 12/20 Duluth (149).
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [28 North, 44 South] Reported statewide throughout the season. High count 12/23 Hennepin (12, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge, Bluff Trail) JBrn. Highest CBC counts below average for the second consecutive year: 12/20 St. Paul (North) (77), 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (73), 12/20 Henderson (68).
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [3 North] All reports: 1/1 Lake of the Woods (Rapid River Rd.) DBW, 1/16 Lake (Tettegouche S.P.) LLv, 2/3–10 St. Louis (Three Lakes Rd.) MSS, KMS.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [6 North] Most reports were, by far, from St. Louis County, and most of these were from Sax-Zim Bog. Additional reports from Roseau (1), Lake of the Woods (3), Itasca (1), Lake (4 or 5), and Cook (1).
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [4 North, 29 South] Widespread south of a line from Clay to Washington, which is a bit south of where the birds were found the prior winter; also reported 12/20 Duluth CBC (2), 1/17 St. Louis KRE. High counts 12/2 Hennepin (7, Powderhorn Park, Minneapolis: a group of four males and three females) TAT, 12/2–12 Hennepin (6 at a heated birdbath) CMB. CBC high counts 12/20 St. Paul (North) (10), 12/28 Red Wing (9).
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [26 North, 41 South] Reported statewide, but scarce in the Southwest and West-central regions. CBC high counts 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (36), 12/20 Duluth (33), 12/20 Crosby (27).
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [5 North, 35 South] All reports were southwest of a line from Polk to Cass to Houston. Only north reports after December: 1/10 Cass DAY, 1/22 Todd MEm, 2/16, 2/23 Polk (East Grand Forks) DaL, SAU. Widespread south reports through the end of February.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [6 North, 14 South] All north reports after early January: 1/13 Lake KCR, 1/24 St. Louis DAB, 1/26 Becker ASM, 2/16–17 Polk SAU. Frequent south reports through February from Dakota, Hennepin, Wabasha, Washington.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [1 North, 6 South] Found only in St. Louis (1 in Duluth Harbor area), the Twin Cities (reported from multiple locations in each of Hennepin, Ramsey and Dakota), and the Southeast (1 report from each of Olmsted, Winona and Fillmore).
- Northern Shrike** (*Lanius excubitor*) — [27 North, 38 South] Reported from 71 of 87 counties, about the same number as past five years. High count 1/16 St. Louis (7, Sax-Zim Bog) m.ob. CBC high counts 12/20 Excelsior (7), 12/20 Northwest McLeod (6), 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (6).
- Gray Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [9 North] Reported from the same number of counties as the prior winter across normal range in the north. High counts 1/25 St. Louis (15, Sax-Zim Bog) CIN, 2/19 St. Louis (15, Sax-Zim Bog) KCR. CBC high counts 1/3

- Isabella (63), 12/27 Cook Area (50), 12/20 Ely (43).
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [31 North, 51 South] Reported from all counties except Kittson, Mahnomen, Traverse, Renville and Rock. High count 12/20 Crow Wing (67) KCR, CLR. CBC high counts 12/20 Sherburne N.W.R. (265), 12/20 Crosby (207), 12/20 Rochester (192).
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica budsonia*) — [22 North] Reported from most counties in past 10 years. All records north of a line from Clay to Todd to Pine. Unusual report 2/15 Lake WPh. High counts 12/18 Marshall (30) JMj, 1/2 Lake of the Woods (19) JMj, 1/25 St. Louis (10, Sax-Zim Bog) CLN. CBC high counts 12/18 Agassiz N.W.R. (76), 1/2 Baudette (34), 12/20 Crookston (25).
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [29 North, 52 South] Reported statewide from all but six counties. High count 1/15 Hennepin (2,000, Minneapolis, roosts in Bryn Mawr and Kenwood areas near I-394) TLo. CBC high counts 12/20 Rochester (1,755), 12/20 St. Paul (North) (934), 12/20 Faribault (898).
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [28 North, 9 South] Reported from most counties north of a line from Clay to Stearns to Washington. Unusual reports 12/1 Douglas BEc, 12/22 **Olmsted** †RLE, 12/13 Wright (Lake Maria S.P) †DTr. High counts 1/2 Lake of the Woods (63) JMj, 1/17 St. Louis (50, Sax-Zim Bog) JuJ, TCu. CBC high counts 12/20 Ely (260), 12/20 Duluth (215), 1/2 Baudette (155).
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [14 North, 46 South] Reported from about the same number of counties as past five years with few reports from the Northeast and North-central regions. Unusual record 12/20 Grand Marais CBC. High count 1/6 Faribault (150) CLN. CBC high counts 1/1 Mountain Lake-Windom (198), 12/20 Fairmont (100), 1/1 Whitewater River (88).
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [29 North, 49 South] Reported from all regions statewide throughout the season. Number of reporting counties similar to last year. High count 12/20 Crow Wing (215, Ironton) KCR, CLR. CBC high counts 12/20 Duluth (2,046), 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (947), 12/20 Ely (755).
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [4 North] Reported from fewest counties in past ten years with most reports from St. Louis (principally Sax-Zim Bog) and Lake. Additional reports 12/28 Itasca (Aurora) SC, 1/1 Lake of the Woods DBW. CBC high counts 1/3 Isabella (48), 1/1 Beltrami Island (15).
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [10 South] Reported from highest number of counties in past five years mostly from traditional Southeast range. Unusual reports 12/14 Anoka (East Bethel) ph. SWe, JLH, MHe, ToL, 12/20, 2/8 Scott ph. PWA, 12/24 Washington (Mahtomedi) StH. High counts 12/21 Winona (4) KGL, 12/31 Houston (4) KRz, 2/7 Houston (4) DSt. CBC high counts 12/20 Winona (19), 12/28 Red Wing (9), 12/20 Rochester (5).
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [23 North, 22 South] Reported from fewest counties in past five years with most reports north of a line from Olmsted to Otter Tail. High counts 1/24 St. Louis (19, Sax-Zim Bog) TTh, 12/20 St. Louis (17, Echo Trail) BHo, 12/20 Crow Wing (15, Ironton) KCR, CLR. CBC high counts 12/20 Duluth (279), 1/3 Isabella (165), 12/20 Ely (123).
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [28 North, 49 South] Reported from all regions statewide from the same number of counties as last year. High counts 12/20 Crow Wing (**73**, Ironton) KCR, 12/14 Brown (**42**) BTS, 12/14 Anoka (23) JSa. CBC high counts 12/27 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (219), 12/20 Excelsior (189), 12/20 St. Paul (North) (149).
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [15 North, 35 South] Reported from all regions statewide except from Northwest. High counts 1/2 Hennepin (7, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) GJa, 12/20 Crow Wing (6, Ironton) KCR, 12/13 Hennepin (5, Lake of the Isles) MPi. CBC high counts 12/20 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (15), 12/14 Cedar Creek Bog (12), 12/20 Bloomington (10), 12/20 Faribault (10).
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [1 South] Reported from fewest number of counties in past four years with all reports from Hennepin including 12/7 (Nine Mile Creek) DWK, 12/16–2/21 (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) †BAF, m.ob.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [4 South] Reported from same number of counties as previous winter. All reports: 12/20 Olmsted (Oronoco Twp.) †JWH, LAV, 1/3 Winona (Winona) CPk, 1/3 Ramsey (Shoreview) SeB, 2/20 Hennepin (Fairview St.) HHD, 2/22 Hennepin (Lake Minnetonka LRT Regional Trail) KMS, 2/27 Hennepin (Wayzata) JaW.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) — [11 North, 15 South] Scattered reports from all regions with the highest number of reporting counties since 2011, rebounding from last year's low count of four counties. Unusual reports 12/20 Bemidji CBC, 12/14 Itasca EEO, 1/1 Lake of the Woods DBW. High counts 12/31 Meeker (5, Litchfield N.C.) JAN, 1/3 Lake (5) JWL, 1/23 Sherburne (4, Sherburne N.W.R.) JLB. CBC high counts 12/14 Carlton-Cloquet (11), 12/14 Itasca State Park (6).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) — [1 South] Only report: **1/10** Hennepin (T. S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) †SOa.

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) — [1 North, 9 South] Fewest reporting counties in past five years and far fewer than last year's total of 26 counties. Only north report 2/13 Kanabec (4, Whited Twp.) RnP. High count 1/19 Olmsted (5, Oxbow Park) SHk.

Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [3 North, 5 South] Reported from eight counties scattered in state. Unusual records 12/3 Redwood (Swede's Forest Twp., first reported 11/29; see Fall Seasonal Report) HHD, RAE, 12/13–2/26 Dakota (Resurrection Cemetery) TAT, m.ob., 12/20 Mankato CBC, 1/1–31 Todd (Long Prairie) Long Prairie CBC, BWF, m.ob., 1/3 Wabasha CBC.

Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) — [1 North, 8 South] Reported from highest number of counties in past ten years, mostly in Twin Cities metro area. Unusual reports: 12/13 Wright (Collinwood R.P.) DWK, 12/19 Carver (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake Unit) JCy, 12/23 **Crow Wing** (Crosslake) ph. JDB, 2/7 Sherburne ADB, 2/15 Washington ErB.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) — [16 North, 29 South] Reported in fewest counties in past five years. Numerous high counts 12/17–1/2 in Hennepin at Lake

Hiawatha Park with an impressive peak count of 1,450 on 1/2 BAF, SHF. CBC high counts 12/20 St. Paul (North) (1,228), 12/20 Bloomington (362), 1/1 Afton (361).

Variied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [2 North, 4 South] North reports: 12/9–1/31 Becker KHa, m.ob, 1/1 Hibbing CBC. South reports: 12/21 Rice KGe, 1/10–2/15 Blue Earth ph. ChH, m.ob., 1/10–2/15 Dakota ph. TSw, m.ob., 1/24–2/8 Watonwan RBW, m.ob.

Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [1 North] Only report 12/20 Grand Marais CBC.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [2 North, 2 South] Same number of reports as previous year. All north 12/10 (visiting feeder since October) Pennington KrH, 12/20 Duluth CBC. All south 12/20 Olmsted (continuing bird from November) †RLE, 1/1,1/3 Ramsey (St. Anthony, continuing bird from November) SEh.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [1 North] First winter report since 2008: 1/1 Beltrami (Bemidji) ph. MLM, *vide* DPJ.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [30 North, 47 South] Reported statewide. High count 12/23, 12/24, 1/1 St. Louis (1,000, Duluth) JLK. CBC high counts 1/3 Wabasha (1,686), 12/20 Faribault (1,627), 12/21 Austin (1,528).

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [15 North] All reports were from the northern third of state, extending as far south as Crow Wing and Carlton. High counts 2/15 Lake (430) SkH, 1/18 St. Louis (300) LZi, 2/8 St. Louis (300) DTt, JEd.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [9 North, 27 South] Relatively scarce with fewest reports in past five years. High counts 1/20 Hennepin (80) MHu, 2/28 Hennepin (40) MKj. CBC high counts 12/20 Faribault (130), 12/20 Mankato (97), 12/20 St. Paul (North) (97).

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [8 North, 27 South] Fewest reports in past five years with all reports from western or southern counties. High count 12/18 Scott (110) DWK. CBC high counts 12/20 Jackson County (750), 12/20 Owatonna (580).

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [26 North, 39 South] Reported statewide

- throughout season. High counts 2/5 Red Lake (2,000) JMJ, 12/7 Renville (1,200) BHa, 1/18 Polk (1,200, Sherack) MSp, SAu, 1/3 Roseau (1,000) DBW. CBC high count 1/3 Roseau (1,178).
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata*) — [2 South] Fewest winter reports in past four years. All reports: 12/2, 12/16 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, 12/14 Cottonwood CBC, 1/11 Lyon GWe (possibly same bird as recorded on Cottonwood CBC).
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [1 South] Only report: 1/11 Olmsted (male at feeder, Pleasant Grove) JPr.
- American Tree Sparrow** (*Spizella arborea*) — [11 North, 42 South] Fewer reports than any of previous five years. Observed in all regions, but mostly absent from northern third of state. High count 1/15 Goodhue (210, Prairie Island) GJM. CBC high counts 12/28 Red Wing (273), 1/1 Afton (226).
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [3 South] Several south reports continuing trend of increasing winter records: 12/18–2/28 Rice TFB (no documentation), 1/1–2/15 Winona (Whitewater S.P. Visitor Center feeders, apparently overwintered) †JmP, †SHr, †DFe, ph. ANy, m.ob, 1/2 Meeker ph. BNn. Also see Insufficiently Documented Reports.
- Fox Sparrow** (*Passerella iliaca*) — [2 North, 8 South] Widely scattered across state. All north 12/20 Grand Marais CBC, 2/20 St. Louis ArJ. Unusual winter records 12/3 Yellow Medicine HHD, RAE, 12/13 Lyon (Sham Lake) GWe, 12/18 Stearns HHD, 1/29 Benton HHD. Observed on 12/20 Bloomington CBC, 12/20 Excelsior CBC, 12/27 Hasting-Etter CBC. Several midwinter reports may indicate overwintering, including 12/17–2/17 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) TAT, WPe, ADr, m.ob., 1/4 Winona KDS, 1/23 Rice GHo, 1/30 Dakota ADS.
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [1 North, 9 South] Only north report 12/20 Clay (Moorhead) PBB. Observed in several southeast counties throughout season plus 12/13, 1/19 Lyon (Sham Lake) GWe. High counts 12/7 Scott (9) ChB, 1/10 Hennepin (3, North Mississippi R.P.) WFe.
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [3 South] All reports: 12/7 Hennepin (2, Loring Park) ph. KOk, 12/24 Lyon (Sham Lake) GWe, 1/3 Hennepin (Pond Dakota Mission Park) CAs, 1/25 Olmsted (Kutzky Park) JWH.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [11 North, 18 South] Widely scattered reports from all regions statewide. High counts 12/18 Hennepin (10, Loring Park) JWf. CBC high counts 12/20 Excelsior (9), 12/20 Mankato (7), 12/20 Rochester (7).
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [1 North, 6 South] Only north report 12/20 Ely CBC. All south 12/8, 1/16, 2/19 Lac qui Parle FAE, 12/14 Cottonwood CBC, 12/19 Redwood CBC (2), 2/15 Nobles BTS, 2/16 Jackson TPe, 2/26 Chisago ph. JSa.
- White-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [3 North, 3 South] Observed in several eastern counties north and south. All north 12/14 Two Harbors CBC, 12/20 Grand Marais CBC, 12/20 Duluth CBC, 1/1 St. Louis SLP. All south 12/20 Rochester CBC, 12/27 Hastings-Etter CBC, 12/28 Red Wing CBC.
- GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW** (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*) — [1 North] Continuing bird first observed in Duluth Lakeside neighborhood on 11/22 (see Fall report) reported and photographed by m.ob. throughout the season until 2/15.
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [24 North, 47 South] Reported from about the same number of counties as last five years and throughout the season. High count 12/28 Goodhue (171) DAB. CBC high counts 12/28 Red Wing (693), 1/1 Whitewater River (433), 12/20 Faribault (409). Numerous reports of "Oregon" subspecies with accompanying photos and detailed descriptions including the following: 12/10 Morrison ph. KEm, 12/11 Hennepin †ADr, 12/28 Polk ph. SAu.
- Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [19 North, 45 South] Reported from all regions statewide, but less commonly in northwest and western counties. High counts 12/13 Washington (30) GJa, 12/27 Dakota (28) ADS, 1/15 Hennepin (27) TAT. CBC high counts 12/20 Rice (228), 12/20 Excelsior (179), 12/20 Henderson (165).
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [6 North, 22 South] Reported

- from the fewest counties in past five years widely scattered statewide. High count 1/11 Clay (52) PBB. CBC high counts 12/20 Marshall (251), 12/22 Lac qui Parle (232).
- Western Meadowlark** (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [1 South] First winter report since 2012: 1/18 Kandiyohi (Atwater) ph. †JWd.
- Sturnella meadowlark*** (*Sturnella sp.*) — [1 South] One report: 12/31 Olmsted Mid.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [1 South] Fourth year in past five with a single report: 12/13 Brown BTS.
- Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [1 North, 11 South] Only north report 12/14 Itasca S.P. CBC. Widely scattered south reports including 12/20 Jackson CBC, 1/23 Murray (4) DHR. CBC high counts 12/17 Morris (5), 12/19 Lamberton (5), 12/20 Wilmar (3).
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [6 North, 23 South] Scattered throughout the state except in far northwest with nearly identical number of reports as last year. High counts 1/15 Faribault (15) CIN, 12/21 Winona (10) KGI. CBC high counts 12/20 Henderson (29), 12/20 St. Paul North (6), 12/20 Wilma (5).
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [1 North, 7 South] Only north report: 2/16 St. Louis (Canal Park) DSR. High counts 1/1 Winona (50, Wilson) DBz, 1/18 Dakota (50, Randolph) ph. MHO, GHO.
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [9 North] Fewest reports since 2002 with all reports northeast of a line from Duluth to Roseau County, except for singletons reported 12/21 Buffalo River S.P. CBC, 12/27 Hubbard DEv. High counts 1/2 Lake of the Woods (43) JMJ, 1/31 St. Louis (40) LME, 2/1 Lake (35) RFX. CBC high counts 12/20 Ely (151), 1/4 Eagle's Nest Lakes (143), 12/27 Aurora (103).
- House Finch** (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [12 North, 38 South] Reported throughout the state and season from fewest counties in past five years. High counts 12/28 Goodhue (53) DAB, 1/31 St. Louis (50, Sax-Zim Bog) JEC. CBC high counts 12/20 Rochester (204), 12/20 Owatonna (203), 12/20 Faribault CBC (168).
- Purple Finch** (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [19 North, 30 South] Widespread throughout state, but fewer reports in the western third of the state. High count 2/3 St. Louis (60, Sax-Zim Bog) CLW. CBC high counts 12/20 Duluth (126), 12/14 Carlton-Cloquet (89), 12/15 Tamarac (58).
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [9 North] Relatively scarce, but reported from more counties than last year (only 4 counties in 2013). All reports northeast of a line from Carlton to Hubbard to Roseau. High counts 12/11 Lake (34) GeH, KCR, 12/21 St. Louis (30) BHO. CBC high counts 1/2 Baudette (19), 12/27 Aurora (16), 1/1 Beltrami Island (15).
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [9 North, 1 South] Only south report 12/11, 12/27 Anoka DPG. All other reports from Northeast and North-central regions and Roseau. High count 1/1 Lake of the Woods (16) DBW. CBC high counts 12/20 Duluth (62), 1/1 Beltrami Island (51), 12/14 Itasca S.P. (30).
- Common Redpoll** (*Acanthis flammea*) — [29 North, 37 South] Reported statewide with fewest reports from Southwest. Rebounded from last year's low of 16 counties. High counts 2/1 St. Louis (629, Sax-Zim Bog) ABu, MMo, DMe, 1/12 Chisago (500) DPI, 12/19 Hubbard (450, Akeley Twp.) MAW. CBC high counts 1/3 Isabella (1,480), 12/20 Duluth (1,479), 12/27 Aurora (898).
- Hoary Redpoll** (*Acanthis hornemannii*) — [18 North, 1 South] Following no reports in 2013, widely reported across northern counties. Only south report 2/28 Dakota †DFN. All north reports with adequate documentation: 12/22 St. Louis †DTr, 1/1 Lake of the Woods †DBW, 1/1 Kanabec †MJB, †RAE, 1/3 Clay †PBB, 1/4 Lake †JWL, 1/18 St. Louis (2, Sax-Zim Bog) ph. PHS, 1/20 Lake †JWL, 1/25 St. Louis ph. JLK. High counts 1/25 St. Louis (10, Sax-Zim Bog) †CIN, 2/7 St. Louis (6, Sax-Zim Bog) ph. †DTr, JEd. CBC high counts 12/20 Duluth (9), 12/20 Bemidji (6), 12/21 Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River S.P. (5).
- Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*) — [21 North, 25 South] Reported statewide with fewer reports from Southwest and West-central regions. Highest tallies from Sax-Zim Bog in St. Louis where counts of 200 or more from mid January through late February peaked with 344 on 2/1 ABu, MMo, DMe.

CBC high counts 12/27 Cook Area (738), 12/14 Carlton-Cloquet (537), 1/2 Sax-Zim Bog (495).

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) — [22 North, 41 South] Reported statewide except in far northwest. High counts 12/20 Hennepin (69) LSy, 12/24 Washington (63) JuW, 1/2 Anoka (60) KRy. CBC high counts 12/14 Little Falls (560), 12/20 St. Paul (North) (344), 12/27 St. Paul (North-east Suburban) (324).

Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [6 North] Reported from only six Northwest and North-central counties, barely exceeding last winter's 50 year low of five reporting counties. High count 1/3 St. Louis (126, Sax-Zim Bog) CSa, PEB,

SBM.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) — [28 North, 48 South] Reported from all but six north and five southwest counties. High counts 12/28 Goodhue (263) JFR, 1/3 Wright (170) JFR, 12/28 Goodhue (156) DAB. CBC high counts 12/20 St. Paul (North) (1,111), 12/20 Winona (1,108), 12/28 Red Wing (1,011).

EURASIAN TREE SPARROW (*Passer montanus*) — [1 South] The second winter record of this species frequented a feeding station in Dakota (Ravenna Twp.) 12/27–2/13 (but also see Spring 2015 report) †ADS, †TAT, †RMD, ph. †PEB, †LS, ph. RTE, ph. ANy. Photographic documentation also submitted to eBird by five others.

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KHa	Kay Hartness	PSP	Pamela S. Perry	TRK	Ted Keyel
KJB	Karl J. Bardon	PWa	Philip Wala	TSw	Todd Swanson
KMS	Kenneth M Schumacher	RAE	Ronald A. Erpelding	TTh	Tom Thalhuber
KOk	Keiichiro Okamoto	RaM	Randall Mateo	WCM	William C. Marengo
KRE	Kim R. Eckert	RBj	Robert B. Janssen	WFe	Wilmer Fernandez
KrH	Kristi Hanson	RBW	Bob Williams	WPe	Wendy Pepin
KRo	Karl Roe	RCo	Ronald Cordes	WPh	William Phelan
KRy	Kelly Raymond	REH	Robert E. Holtz	WWH	Walt Wagner-Hecht
KRz	Kathryn Rozovics	REh	Ronald and Eileen Hodge		
KuE	Kurt Ellwanger	REr	Russ Ergen		
KvB	Kevan Bohan	RFx	Rick Fox	Abbreviations	
KvM	Kevin Manley	RHg	Richard Hoeg	C.P.	County Park
LAV	Lance A. Vrieze	RHn	Roger Hanson	C.R.	County Road
LEC	Laura E. Coble	RHO	Robert H. O'Connor	N.C.	Nature Center
LiC	Liz Copeland	RJW	Robert Watson	N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
LLv	Lesley Lovering	RLE	Bob Ekblad	R.A.	Recreation Area
LME	Laura Erickson	RMD	Robert M. Dunlap	R.P.	Regional Park
LMS	Larry Sirvio	RnP	Ron Parker	S.F.	State Forest
LS	Linda Sparling	RPR	Bob Russell	S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
LSy	Liz Stanley	RSA	Renner S. Anderson	S.P.	State Park
LSz	Luke Seitz	RTe	Raymond Tervo	S.R.	State Road
LZI	Larry Zirlin	RTP	Ray Potthoff	Twp.	Township
MAM	Mary Anne Marjamaa	RTu	Reed Turner	W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
				W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds



Common Eider, 15 January 2015, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Gerald Hoekstra.

The 2014–2015 Minnesota Christmas Bird Count

Steve Weston

The 115th Christmas Bird Count in Minnesota was well attended, produced good numbers of birds, and took place in unusually balmy weather. Seventy-six counts collected and reported data.

The state had a record 1800+ participants, including 500 feeder watchers, for an average of almost 24 per count group, even higher than last year's 19 per count group. Eleven counts had six or fewer participants, but five had 40 or more. As with last year, St. Paul had the most participants in the field (56); Henderson and Owatonna had (respectively) 75 and 52 feeder watchers, showing broad community support.

Weather was perhaps the warmest for a CBC in our history. Half the counts had highs at or above freezing, and almost half of those also had lows at or above freezing. Only eight counts had lows below zero, with Eagles Nest Lakes in the far north — the last count of the season — recording a low of minus 19. Only 2 counts had snow on the ground, compared to 64 last year. Eleven counts reported no open water; 58 counts reported lakes partially frozen, compared to 8 last year.

The total number of birds (242,797) was very close to last year's 245,877. Five species accounted for more than half of the total, compared to seven last year. Some reports of slow, uneventful birding were countered by significantly greater numbers of Canada Geese and irrupting Common Redpolls and Pine Siskins.

The species count (132) was just one more than last year's (131). One additional species was among the six reports that were not accepted due to inadequate documentation. Seven other species were found during count week, including a California Gull, found for only the second time. A Common Eider on Lake Superior in the Duluth CBC and a Eurasian Tree Sparrow at a feeder in Hastings were both new species for Minnesota's CBCs.

A Golden-crowned Sparrow in Duluth was the third occurrence during a CBC. Counts of Woodpeckers, grouse, Eurasian Collared-Doves, Common Mergansers, and Black-billed Magpies were up. Waxwings, southern finches, thrushes, sparrows, and herons were down, some at the nadir of the last decade.

Waterfowl numbers of almost all species were low, which did not correlate to a lack of open water. Three common species (Canada Goose, Mallard, Common Goldeneye) all had below average counts, each having the third lowest in the last ten years. Trumpeter Swan numbers (2,251) were lower than the last couple of years' high counts. Hopefully, this reflects success of a program to attempt to disperse the swans from their concentration at Monticello. Common Mergansers — with 5,903 birds — were strong for the fourth consecutive year, with the fourth highest number on record. The 27 species of waterfowl was not quite as good as last year's 30 species.

Uncommon species included the first record Common Eider in Duluth (and following last year's first King Eider), and first count record of Ross's Goose for Stearns County (St. Cloud CBC). Another Ross's Goose was reported on the Fairmount CBC. A Long-tailed Duck on the Northern Wright County CBC, a Wood Duck on the Morris CBC, and a Green-winged Teal on the Fargo-Moorhead CBC were unexpected. Also, count week reports included a Harlequin Duck at Grand Marais and a Barrow's Goldeneye in Duluth.

Other water-dependent birds were present in unremarkable numbers. However, Double-crested Cormorants, usually present, were not found at all. Only 3 American White Pelicans were found, off from last year's record of 21. Six Great Blue Herons was the lowest number in over 20 years, while the eight Wilson's Snipes was the third highest, and 29 Belted Kingfishers were below average. None of these are indicative of trends.



Eight Townsend's Solitaires were reported on the 2014–2015 CBCs. This one was photographed 31 December 2014 by Scott Dirks, the day before being refound for the Long Prairie count.

Upland game bird numbers were mostly below average; however, Sharp-tailed Grouse numbers (222) were above all but last year's record numbers, and Ruffed Grouse numbers (238) were the third highest in 20 years. Bald Eagle numbers (1043) were about average for the last five years, but that is a 50% increase over the previous decade. Rough-legged Hawk numbers (117) rebounded from last year and, along with other hawks, was about average or showing no trends. Eight Golden Eagles, the third highest count, were all found in the southeast (a probable sighting in Sherburne County was not accepted for lack of adequate documentation). Barred and Great Horned owl numbers continue to be stable, but Eastern Screech-Owls, while better than last year, were lower for four years running. Snowy Owl numbers (14) were above average and greater than last year's count. Other owls were found in the low numbers expected in non-irruptive years. Falcon totals were somewhat higher than last year, but did not indicate any trends.

Ring-billed and Herring gull numbers rebounded from last year, and uncommon gulls produced, for the most part, the highest numbers ever. These included Thayer's (13), Glaucous (15), and count week finds of Glaucous X Herring, California, and Iceland. All were found along Lake Superior. Only Great Black-Backed was missing.

Rock Pigeon and Mourning Dove numbers were stable. Eurasian Collared-Dove totals (291) were second only to last year's record (327) and were widespread, found on 23 counts, including a first winter record on the Long Prairie count in Todd County and a record high count of 94 on the Cottonwood count.

Pileated Woodpeckers had a record 597 (vs. last year's 552). Less common woodpeckers were about average with 15 Red-headed Woodpeckers from seven counts, 106 Northern Flickers, down from last year's record of 237, 6 Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, 14 Black-backed Woodpeckers, and 2 American Three-toed Woodpeckers.

Corvid numbers generally rebounded from last year's low numbers. Blue Jay numbers were strong, but still off from last year. Gray Jay numbers were peaking in what appears to be a four-year cycle. Magpie numbers have never been as high as the last three years, with this year's 169 being a record. Northern Shrike and Brown Creepers declined for the second year. White-breasted Nuthatches and Black-capped Chickadees were almost unchanged, while Boreal Chickadees (72 with 48 of those on the Isabella count) were up strongly with the highest numbers since 1986. Tufted Titmouse numbers (43) were strong with the eighth year of high counts not seen since the 1960s and found as far north as Cedar Creek Bog in Anoka County. Highly variable, Horned Lark numbers were down from last year. The only wrens found were a Carolina Wren in Rochester and Winter Wrens on the Minneapolis and Bloomington counts.

The most abundant thrush, American Robin (2,423), demonstrated its high variability and was down to less than 30% of last year's record numbers. Eastern Bluebirds (23) were down even more sharply, to 12% of last year's record. The uncommon thrushes all did as well as or better than last year including: Townsend's Solitaires (8; second highest number); Hermit Thrushes (4); Gray Catbird (1 on the Grand Marais count); Brown Thrashers (2); and a single Varied Thrush. Golden-crowned Kinglets were found widely (20 counts) with numbers (56) not seen for 15 years. Bohemian Waxwings were rare, with 197 reported on seven counts, a 96% drop from 2010 and the lowest total since 1982 when numbers of both observers and counts were much lower. Cedar Waxwings (769) were less than 10% of last year's record numbers and the lowest in 20 years. European Starlings were abundant, and House Sparrow numbers were high. Lapland Longspurs (1,509) and Snow Buntings (2,904) were down significantly from last year's irruption numbers, but still strong. Half of the longspurs were found on the Jackson County count and almost 40% on the Owatonna count, whereas Snow Buntings were found in half the counts, although over 40% were in large flocks on the Rouseau count. One Yellow-rumped Warbler was reported on the

Cottonwood count.

The two common winter sparrows (which account for almost 99% of the sparrows counted in the state) were far less common than usual. The total of 1,749 American Tree Sparrows was the lowest number in almost 20 years and about one-third of last year's count. The 7,083 juncos was the second lowest count in the last ten years and less than two-thirds of last year's total. Seven other species of sparrow were found, including the third Golden-Crowned Sparrow (Duluth count) in Minnesota count history, 64 White-throated Sparrows (highest number in eight years), 10 Song Sparrows, 6 Fox Sparrows, 4 Harris's Sparrows, 6 White-crowned Sparrows, and 2 Chipping Sparrows (Faribault count and Whitewater River Count). Northern Cardinal numbers were the lowest in nine years. Blackbird numbers, which are highly variable, were low, about half of last year's.

Finch numbers all reversed last year's trends. Southern finches (House Finch and American Goldfinch) numbers were down. House Finches had the lowest numbers in 20 years and goldfinches the lowest in 12 years. Northern finch numbers, which can be the most variable in the state, were almost all up.

Counters were treated to a strong irruption of Common Redpolls. This year's 12,355 followed last year's low of 179 and the previous year's record high of 23,579. Redpolls were widespread, but variability was not analyzed and may have more to do with timing than location. The Isabella Count reported 1,480 Common Redpolls (edging out the Duluth count at 1,479), with all but three being found in habitat that included birch trees. Hoary Redpolls (33) were probably significantly under-reported. Pine Siskins at 4,466 (third highest count in ten years vs. 241 last year), Pine Grosbeaks at 864 (2nd lowest in ten years vs. 489 last year), Red Crossbills at 69 (vs. 9 last year), White-winged Crossbills at 171 (vs. 31 last year), Evening Grosbeaks at 400 (vs. 133 last year), all were up, but still low, with the exception of Pine Siskins, which were irrupting. Again, the only northern finch bucking this trend was the Purple Finch with 769, down from 833 last year.

**MOU Christmas Bird Count compiler,
cbc@moumn.org.**

Table 1. Summary data for Minnesota's 76 reporting Christmas Bird Counts, 2014–2015.

CBC	Species	Date	Participants	Hours Total	Hours Walking	Hours Driving	Miles Total	High Temp(F)	Low Temp(F)	Wind Direction	Precip A.M.	Precip P.M.
ABLEA	42	12/18/2014	6	22	2	20	340	21°	14°	Calm	None	None
AFTON	43	1/1/2015	28	56.5	14.25	23	437	31°	28°	Southeast	None	None
AGASZ	25	12/18/2014	11	21.5	2.2	19.3	330.25	20°	7°	Southeast	None	None
ALEX	30	1/3/2015	12	38.25	6.75	31.5	368	25°	-7°	North	None	None
AUROR	32	12/27/2014	11	40	7	33	276	19°	16°	Calm	None	None
AUSTN	32	12/21/2014	16	35.3	5.3	30	270	37°	36°	Southwest	None	None
BATLK	32	12/28/2014	12	39.25	1.25	38	473.25	18°	10°	Northwest	None	None
BAUDT	32	1/2/2015	14	47.75	12.75	30.5	427.5	9°	1°	East	None	None
BEMID	36	12/20/2014	14	48.95	14.45	34.5	465.85	33°	27°	Southwest	Light	None
BLOOM	52	12/20/2014	45	104	41.25	62.75	623	32°	30°	South	None	None
BLTRM	24	1/1/2015	15	67.5	35.5	18.5	286.7	15°	4°	Northwest	None	None
BRSP	35	12/21/2014	5	35	5	30	432	32°	30°	Southeast	None	None
CEDRC	39	12/14/2014	25	54.25	16.25	38	422.75	47°	44°	South	None	None
COOK	24	12/27/2014	14	35.75	3	29.25	227	-8°	-11°	West	None	None
COTTN	35	12/14/2014	5	28	9	19	262.5	53°	46°	South	None	None
CRLCL	29	12/14/2014	19	45.5	23	22	340.75	45°	39°	Calm	Light	Light
CROOK	20	12/20/2014	13	33.2	7	26.2	373	29°	28°	South	Light	None
CROSB	32	12/20/2014	21	48.75	1	47.75	445	32°	30°	unrecorded	Light	Light
DLAKE	36	12/14/2014	14	35.5	5	30.5	447.5	43°	39°	Southeast	Light	Light
DULUT	58	12/20/2014	47	134	69	65	690.75	31°	26°	Southeast	None	Light
ELY	34	12/20/2014	31	119.75	24.25	95.5	336.5	28°	25°	South	Light	None
ENLA	21	1/4/2015	4	16	3	13	189.5	0°	-19°	Northwest	None	None
EXCEL	52	12/20/2014	50	148.9	96.55	52.35	619.65	33°	30°	unrecorded	None	None
FARIB	45	12/20/2014	39	67.9	22.25	45.75	529	32°	29°	Southeast	None	None
FERGS	42	12/20/2014	18	49.75	5.75	44	525.75	33°	27°	South	None	None
FREDN	25	1/3/2015	8	23	2	18	99.5	25°	-14°	unrecorded	None	None
FRGMH	40	12/20/2014	11	24	5.5	18.5	—	33°	30°	South	None	None
FRMNT	46	12/20/2014	11	27	6.5	20.5	260.75	30°	25°	South	Light	Light
GFEGF	24	12/14/2014	5	6	6	0	—	37°	34°	North	None	None
GFRMAR	34	12/20/2014	16	35.5	24.5	10	144	17°	7°	West	None	None
GRRAP	30	12/14/2014	15	42	9	33	432	43°	39°	Southeast	None	None
HASTE	54	12/27/2014	19	58.2	5.6	52.6	561	25°	20°	Southwest	None	None
HENDR	42	12/20/2014	24	19	12	7	122	32°	30°	Northwest	Light	None
HIBBG	25	1/1/2015	5	24	0.5	23.5	294.3	18°	1°	Northwest	None	None
HUTCH	39	12/20/2014	14	53	10.5	42.5	622	32°	30°	Southwest	None	None
ISBEL	23	1/3/2015	37	101.25	49.5	18.75	241.25	24°	-6°	Southwest	None	None
ITSCA	27	12/14/2014	20	42.95	23.25	19.7	303.85	44°	41°	Calm	None	Light
JACK	34	12/20/2014	7	20	4	16	285	32°	28°	Southeast	None	None
KENS	18	1/4/2015	3	6.5	1.5	5	60	-6°	-11°	Northwest	None	None
LAMBR	35	12/19/2014	11	29.75	12.75	17	444	32°	25°	South	None	None
LORLC	35	12/20/2014	11	31	8	23	—	37°	28°	Southeast	Drizzle	None
LFALL	41	12/14/2014	11	25	0	25	310.5	42°	40°	unrecorded	None	None
LNGPR	35	1/1/2015	19	26	3.75	22.25	335	24°	16°	Calm	None	None
LQPRL	35	12/22/2014	8	32	9	23	207.25	34°	32°	South	None	None
MARSH	35	12/20/2014	8	34	13.75	20.25	231.6	33°	32°	Northwest	None	None
MEEK	25	12/14/2014	10	28.75	3	25.75	391.5	48°	46°	South	None	Light
MNKTO	40	12/20/2014	30	37.5	6	31.5	443	32°	30°	South	None	None
MORIS	30	12/17/2014	5	25.5	4	21.5	290.4	17°	3°	Northwest	None	None
MPLSN	41	12/20/2014	34	58	20	38	497.6	33°	31°	Southeast	Light	None
MTLKW	25	1/1/2015	8	18.5	1	17.5	289	30°	18°	West	None	None
NEWUL	33	12/14/2014	18	26.25	4.25	21	266.2	51°	49°	South	Light	None
NWRCO	37	1/3/2015	6	37	5.5	31.5	403.75	28°	23°	Variable	None	None
OWATN	35	12/20/2014	15	28	3	25	325	31°	28°	Southeast	None	None
PHILB	30	1/1/2015	6	22.5	1.5	21	305.5	22°	20°	Calm	None	None
PILGR	33	1/1/2015	21	35	1	34	420.1	24°	22°	unrecorded	None	None
PINEC	27	12/29/2014	14	32.5	0	32.5	347	7°	-6°	Variable	None	None
RCHST	55	12/20/2014	36	60.75	13.75	47	449	31°	28°	Southeast	None	None
RLNWR	23	12/27/2014	10	22.5	0.5	22	218.5	23°	19°	Calm	None	None
ROSEU	22	1/3/2015	10	16.5	0	16.5	234	5°	-2°	North	None	None
RWING3	52	12/28/2014	24	50	2.75	47.25	411.5	23°	3°	North	None	None
SCCLG	38	12/20/2014	13	31.75	3.25	28.5	322	32°	31°	South	None	None
SHINWR	37	12/20/2014	36	71	10	61	624	32°	30°	South	Light	None
SPNES	46	12/27/2014	49	169.45	40.25	129.2	521.65	25°	18°	North	None	None
SPNOR	56	12/20/2014	56	112.75	56	56.75	568	36°	28°	South	None	None
SXZIM	37	1/2/2015	13	34	8.5	25.5	424.5	12°	4°	Calm	None	None
THRBR	39	12/14/2014	15	42.75	23.5	19.25	227.55	39°	36°	East	Light	Light
TMINWR	27	12/15/2014	15	27.5	0	27.5	318	30°	23°	North	None	None
UPPG	27	1/3/2015	7	17.5	1.5	16	247.3	24°	14°	Northwest	None	None
VIRGN	29	12/14/2014	6	25	7	18	196	43°	36°	Calm	Light	Light
WABAS	49	1/3/2015	17	42.8	7	31.3	458	34°	25°	unrecorded	None	None
WALKR	22	12/20/2014	8	18	1	17	227	32°	31°	unrecorded	Light	Light
WIEL	8	1/2/2015	4	1.25	0	1.25	—	26°	0°	Southeast	None	None
WILDR	36	12/20/2014	19	56.25	6.5	49.75	390.25	32°	28°	South	None	None
WILMR	38	12/20/2014	19	41.08	9.33	31.75	469.5	34°	32°	South	None	None
WINON	48	12/20/2014	15	38.25	2.25	25.75	258.75	31°	23°	West	None	None
WWATR	43	1/1/2015	26	40.5	9	31.5	385.1	26°	17°	Southwest	None	None

	ABLEA	AFTON	AGASZ	ALEX	AUROR	AUSTN	BATLK	BAUDT	BEMID	BLOOM	BLTRM	BRSP	CEDRC	COOK	COTTN	CRLCL
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ross's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-
Canada Goose	808	1933	-	354	-	1587	299	-	5	276	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling/Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	119	-	72	-	-	698	-	11	24	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	131	42	-	944	-	589	36	-	8	1566	-	-	4	-	6	-
American Black Duck X Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	55	-	14	3	-	69	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	530	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	10	5	-	3	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	6	cw(1)	-	9	-
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	3	cw(1)	5	-	-	6	9	-	17	-	cw(1)	14	-	21
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	102	75	10	3	-	72	26	-	3	101	-	27	14	-	-	3
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	3	22	2	10	6	8	22	1	9	62	-	6	13	14	3	1
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	12	13	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	31	-	-	7	-	1	-
Rough-legged Hawk	2	-	5	cw(1)	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
eagle sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
California Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull X Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	253	92	32	154	56	103	230	58	162	305	-	343	140	51	61	134
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	94	-
Mourning Dove	16	33	-	7	2	7	-	7	4	30	-	-	51	-	1	4
Eastern Screech-Owl	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Snowy Owl	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-
Barred Owl	1	-	-	cw(1)	-	7	1	4	1	5	2	2	2	-	-	cw(1)
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2. CBC totals for Albert Lea, Afton, Agassiz N.W.R., Alexandria, Aurora, Austin, Battle Lake, Baudette, Bemidji, Bloomington, Beltrami Island, Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River S.P., Cedar Creek Bog, Cook Area, Cottonwood, and Carlton-Cloquet.

	ABLEA	AFTON	AGASZ	ALEX	AUROR	AUSTN	BATLK	BAUDT	BEMID	BLOOM	BLTRM	BRSP	CEDRC	COOK	COTTN	CRLCL
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	7	21	-	13	-	24	11	-	9	72	-	2	31	1	9	5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	41	42	3	58	11	33	64	10	32	90	7	16	59	39	22	25
Hairy Woodpecker	14	26	4	21	16	14	37	12	29	45	5	9	29	32	20	20
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	-	-
Pileated Woodpecker	1	5	4	14	2	2	15	6	16	8	2	2	8	10	1	1
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
American Kestrel	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	1	1	1	1	3	-	1	2	-	3	-	4	3	-	3	-
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	11	-	-	42	-	-	50	-	-
Blue Jay	54	40	12	33	56	91	65	30	130	71	2	43	173	187	17	98
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	76	-	5	-	-	34	6	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
American Crow	248	208	43	137	23	612	260	225	120	612	-	58	316	72	18	89
Common Raven	-	1	48	cw(1)	117	-	1	155	41	-	30	1	5	151	-	42
Horned Lark	28	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Black-capped Chickadee	82	251	40	270	392	102	247	244	403	425	146	119	609	492	21	461
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	1	3	-	54	-	1	12	39	-	37	-	11	48	-	104
White-breasted Nuthatch	33	62	4	82	15	39	105	11	45	95	2	28	104	41	26	40
Brown Creeper	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	10	1	-	12	-	6	3
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	11
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	11	276	16	-	-	5	-	-	2	362	-	7	1	-	6	4
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	276	323	13	152	16	1528	28	23	105	292	-	233	104	91	742	17
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	34	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	15	23	-	-	-
waxwing sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Snow Bunting	45	14	5	-	-	65	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
American Tree Sparrow	45	195	-	-	-	5	27	-	-	31	-	3	8	-	25	13
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Song Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
White-throated Sparrow	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	261	135	-	43	13	134	60	1	33	88	-	30	49	35	21	8
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Northern Cardinal	39	76	-	10	-	30	7	-	-	125	-	-	31	-	2	3
Red-winged Blackbird	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	2	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Common Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	53	-	-	99	1	-	74	-	-
House Finch	19	116	-	3	-	24	-	-	7	92	-	-	15	-	16	-
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	1	9	-	1	7	-	11	-	9	-	-	-	4	36	-	89
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	19	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	3	1	168	-	898	-	173	405	237	-	308	126	52	247	22	299
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	13	14	-	-	61	10	-	20	149	4	-	-	37	738	-	537
American Goldfinch	117	55	-	42	-	36	40	2	8	129	-	2	27	73	15	108
spinus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-
House Sparrow	368	140	18	93	53	518	195	-	91	453	-	141	81	40	722	8
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CBC Species Totals	42	43	25	30	32	32	32	32	36	51	24	35	39	24	35	29

Table 2, concluded.

	CROOK	CROSB	DLAKE	DULUT	ELY	ENLA	EXCEL	FARIB	FERGS	FREDN	FRGMH	FRMNT	GFEGF	GRMAR	GRRAP	HASTE
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ross's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	-
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	340	4500	-	9783	4840	900	-	-	946
Cackling/Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	23	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	4	78
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mallard	-	-	57	1662	cw(1)	-	1067	1648	2000	-	2040	425	121	4	66	85
American Black Duck X Mallard	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pedhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Common Eider	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	-	-	250	20	-	123	-	450	18	13	4	-	17	-	5
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	-	-	8	-	-	16	19	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	1352
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	11	1	-	-	16	-	-	-	1
Ruffed Grouse	-	1	1	21	9	3	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	2	11	-
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	-	74	3	-	-	-	113	37	31	10	35	13	-	-	-	50
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	cw(1)	17	2	16	7	-	32	26	7	8	18	8	1	4	7	42
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	1
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	-	1	-	4	-	-	32	40	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	27
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	cw(1)	1	3
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
eagle sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
California Gull	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	1050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	8
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull X Herring Gull	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	250	69	77	704	8	-	217	351	347	10	199	117	95	69	37	164
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	1	4	-	-	-	15
Mourning Dove	-	3	3	4	1	-	28	44	6	-	-	7	-	-	-	85
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	3	3	-	5	3	-	-	1	-
Snowy Owl	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	1	3	-	1	-	3	6	cw(1)	1	1	-	-	cw(1)	1	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Grand Marais, Grand Rapids, and Hastings-Etter.

	CROOK	CROSB	DLAKE	DULUT	ELY	ENLA	EXCEL	FARIB	FERGS	FREDN	FRGMH	FRMNT	GFEGF	GRMAR	GRRAP	HASTE
Belted Kingfisher	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	22	15	21	1	-	67	44	11	-	7	23	-	1	6	55
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	6	34	23	149	41	59	160	136	35	17	29	47	5	87	14	88
Hairy Woodpecker	7	29	16	59	48	43	56	53	19	12	19	20	5	12	12	27
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	8	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Pileated Woodpecker	4	27	23	33	17	7	14	10	11	2	3	-	3	5	12	7
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	1
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	1	1	1	3	1	2	7	3	3	1	4	1	1	-	2	4
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	43	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Blue Jay	9	207	61	86	89	57	140	183	41	29	38	69	1	90	50	84
Black-billed Magpie	25	1	-	-	cw(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
American Crow	92	147	35	735	18	6	345	898	67	32	203	506	64	25	111	686
Common Raven	2	26	1	215	260	57	-	-	cw(1)	21	-	-	-	140	18	-
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	1	-	7
Black-capped Chickadee	39	609	168	2046	755	418	750	358	263	171	106	75	44	393	252	293
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Red-breasted Nuthatch	-	24	1	279	123	24	1	-	2	44	-	-	2	88	22	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	9	143	88	80	15	4	189	143	89	9	58	49	10	5	49	61
Brown Creeper	-	7	1	4	1	-	6	10	-	1	2	3	-	cw(1)	-	2
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	-	-	2	62	-	-	74	12	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	78	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	287	78	27	1262	81	-	456	1627	176	-	168	291	196	67	17	1217
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cedar Waxwing	-	24	29	6	-	-	16	130	30	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	3
waxwing sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	65
Snow Bunting	1	17	8	80	cw(1)	-	-	-	31	-	1	-	6	cw(1)	-	268
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	99	2	-	-	11	-	-	-	40
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	6	2	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Golden-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	42	15	3	54	3	2	191	409	43	1	52	113	75	57	-	366
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	-	1	9	9	3	-	179	228	11	-	1	30	-	5	1	108
Red-winged Blackbird	6	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	2	151	143	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	65	-	-
House Finch	cw(1)	25	13	21	-	-	58	168	18	-	4	39	8	-	-	156
finch sp.	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	cw(1)	25	1	126	-	-	-	8	1	31	-	5	-	3	4	2
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	178	186	1479	286	220	-	-	163	108	1	-	50	740	270	24
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	97	32	365	27	8	38	119	-	417	8	2	9	106	3	4
American Goldfinch	-	37	34	119	14	-	200	188	43	1	35	72	-	26	5	52
spinus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	35	56	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
House Sparrow	483	124	162	69	2	15	411	363	506	-	175	451	41	15	101	582
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CBC Species Totals	20	32	36	58	34	21	52	45	42	25	40	46	24	34	30	54

Table 3, concluded.

	HENDR	HIBBG	HUTCH	ISBEL	ITSCA	JACK	KENS	LAMBR	LCRLC	LFALL	LNGPR	LQPRL	MARSH	MEEK	MNKTO	MORIS
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ross's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	99	-	687	-	-	2365	-	cw(1)	-	54	50	404	-	-	-	61
Cackling/Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	15	-	987	-	-	23	-	-	-	64	29	26	-	cw(1)	189	15
American Black Duck X Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Common Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	30	-	18	-	-	12	2	37	-	10	3	11	38	12	1	33
Ruffed Grouse	-	2	-	9	19	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	182	1	55	-	-	-	-	-	150	17	68	-	-	22	12	-
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	23	6	14	-	2	7	-	1	17	3	9	-	1	1	29	4
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	1	cw(1)	-	-	-	1	-
Cooper's Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	cw(1)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	19	-	14	-	-	5	1	4	31	2	6	3	1	8	30	-
Rough-legged Hawk	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
eagle sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull X Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	65	104	359	-	1	160	29	136	514	349	226	54	48	160	195	235
Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	-	3	-	-	3	-	9	-	11	2	13	3	-	13	4
Mourning Dove	94	-	8	-	-	34	-	2	63	10	4	-	16	1	17	4
Eastern Screech-Owl	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	4	-	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	cw(1)	2	-
Snowy Owl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. CBC totals for Henderson, Hibbing, Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson), Isabella, Itasca State Park, Jackson County, Kensington, Lambertson, LaCrosse-LaCrescent, Little Falls, Long Prairie, Lac qui Parle, Marshall, Northern Meeker County, Mankato, and Morris.

	HENDR	HIBBG	HUTCH	ISBEL	ITSCA	JACK	KENS	LAMBR	LCRLC	LFALL	LNGPR	LQPRL	MARSH	MEEK	MNKTO	MORIS
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	55	-	27	-	4	12	6	6	28	12	16	3	11	5	17	8
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	146	22	86	63	11	31	26	27	31	17	31	6	27	21	57	12
Hairy Woodpecker	68	23	25	13	15	10	22	14	26	10	19	10	19	9	18	14
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	7	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Pileated Woodpecker	17	1	8	4	4	1	5	2	9	9	14	1	3	4	4	3
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	2	-	10	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	2	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	2	2	1
Gray Jay	-	4	-	63	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	169	89	55	73	92	40	34	29	107	138	90	56	38	67	73	19
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	167	31	208	-	28	58	6	26	176	147	116	15	113	106	268	17
Common Raven	-	86	-	83	62	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	12	36	-	-	10	14	15	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	262	337	259	308	150	64	46	40	160	228	108	9	138	87	161	39
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	10	32	-	165	38	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
White-breasted Nuthatch	117	14	76	5	18	42	22	25	36	102	74	7	35	35	37	17
Brown Creeper	6	-	15	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	-	2	4	2	4	-
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	cw(1)	17	1	-	27	12
Varied Thrush	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	123	77	333	-	5	165	84	207	243	215	165	171	1140	328	702	578
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	20	14	-	-	97	-
waxwing sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	17
Snow Bunting	41	-	39	-	3	62	30	2	-	8	-	14	-	-	-	157
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	34	-	51	-	-	7	-	32	93	4	4	5	56	9	60	5
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	286	-	172	2	-	43	4	102	94	112	44	36	65	-	167	13
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	28	-	-
Northern Cardinal	165	2	47	-	-	9	-	12	60	5	17	4	21	4	68	-
Red-winged Blackbird	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	232	251	6	17	75
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	29	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	22	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Finch	83	13	29	-	-	1	-	3	28	11	-	-	50	cw(1)	38	8
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	20	21	-	1	24	-	9	cw(1)	-	12	12	4	2	-	-	-
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	6	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	577	95	1480	75	-	-	10	-	87	267	-	-	2	-	17
Hoary Redpoll	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	6	5	32	170	-	-	-	2	49	2	-	-	-	-	5
American Goldfinch	94	-	72	50	170	19	49	8	66	560	68	84	11	17	40	-
spinus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Grosbeak	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	395	-	945	-	40	248	262	279	1035	136	130	215	941	174	238	705
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CBC Species Totals	42	25	39	23	27	34	18	35	35	41	35	35	35	25	40	30

Table 4, concluded.

	MPLSN	MTLKW	NEWUL	NWRCO	OWATN	PHILB	PILGR	PINEC	RCHST	RLNWR	ROSEJ	RWING3	SCCLG	SHNWR	SPNES	SPNOR
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-
Ross's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	434	-	-	242	42	-	7	-	5351	-	-	80	1250	-	199	1161
Cackling/Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	18	-	-	312	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	4	43	182	18
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Black Duck	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	3	2
Mallard	2797	-	-	754	474	-	1	-	690	-	-	695	1569	3	174	1995
American Black Duck X Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Common Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	113	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	843	213	-	-	15
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Common Merganser	109	-	-	2	-	-	16	-	9	-	-	3274	213	-	33	45
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	6	22	3	16	25	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	2	1	24	-
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	54	-	65	10	62	29	94	43	118	-	-	179	55	80	163	22
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bald Eagle	19	cw(1)	11	11	3	8	12	4	24	6	1	94	11	34	22	48
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	1	-	1	4
Cooper's Hawk	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	3	-	9
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	cw(1)	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red-tailed Hawk	14	4	5	18	17	5	-	-	39	1	cw(1)	47	4	6	29	55
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	3	7	-	1	1	-	1	3	6
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
hawk sp.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
eagle sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
California Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull X Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	98	117	286	157	140	132	99	36	689	139	23	686	98	93	357	1935
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	5	8	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mourning Dove	23	16	6	17	38	-	1	-	78	-	-	53	15	8	55	41
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	5	8
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5. CBC totals for Minneapolis (N), Mountain Lake-Windom, New Ulm, Northern Wright County, Owatonna, Philbrook, Pillager, Pine County, Rochester, Rice Lake NWR, Roseau, Red Wing, St. Cloud-Collegeville, Sherburne NWR, St. Paul (NE Suburban), and St. Paul (N).

	MPLSN	MTLKW	NEWUL	NWRCO	OWATN	PHILB	PILGR	PINEC	RCHST	RLNWR	ROSEJ	RWING3	SCCLG	SHNWR	SPNES	SPNOR
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	26	3	15	25	34	5	12	5	49	1	-	59	9	39	58	51
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	63	15	46	55	71	28	31	14	135	4	-	102	24	31	174	179
Hairy Woodpecker	33	9	27	22	26	13	16	9	36	11	-	26	6	24	73	77
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	1	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	9	-	-	4	10
Pileated Woodpecker	6	-	3	11	5	5	15	2	13	4	-	9	6	14	36	9
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Northern Shrike	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	4	2	1	1	3	6	4
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	67	16	56	79	100	77	130	143	192	87	5	171	45	265	170	63
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	506	74	77	158	350	181	222	134	1755	51	16	467	240	186	732	934
Common Raven	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	43	-	10	40	-	2	7	-	-
Horned Lark	-	198	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	59	-	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	357	13	130	298	232	158	278	249	374	124	30	272	157	343	947	675
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	9	-	-	cw(1)	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	-	-	-	4	-	9	5	22	-	1	-	-	2	8	19	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	63	13	83	85	53	25	48	20	97	16	1	84	37	80	219	149
Brown Creeper	3	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	3	3
Winter Wren	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	3	-	12	1	-	-	2	-	12	2	cw(1)	162	-	2	26	1228
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	185	197	474	949	414	48	176	133	1159	62	12	620	457	28	283	891
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	18	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	45	-	6	19	97
waxwing sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	16	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Bunting	-	146	21	-	255	38	-	3	-	-	1178	129	-	20	-	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	28	2	2	32	9	-	-	-	76	-	-	249	-	9	49	10
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	cw(1)	1	1	4
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	137	33	39	103	266	33	54	3	319	1	-	668	59	86	214	216
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	71	4	12	41	116	-	-	-	110	-	cw(1)	97	14	26	141	128
Red-winged Blackbird	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	6
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Finch	119	9	38	47	203	2	-	-	204	-	-	125	40	-	70	44
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	-	10	-	-	33	10	21	2	-	-	5	-	3	15	1
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	2	25	-	40	-	359	428	526	-	96	13	6	-	52	87	-
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	1	-	-	-	101	12	5	49	33	20	12	19	2	31	196	2
American Goldfinch	267	-	12	18	96	20	24	-	136	-	-	75	88	60	324	344
spinus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	186	519	290	374	691	113	7	81	658	53	223	906	106	2	169	1111
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CBC Species Totals	41	25	33	37	35	30	33	27	55	23	22	52	38	37	46	56

Table 5, concluded.

	SXZIM	THRBR	TMNWR	UPPG	VIRGN	WABAS	WALKR	WIEL	WILDR	WILMR	WINON	WWATR	TOTAL Individuals
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ross's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
Canada Goose	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	cw(1)	62	1	3	-	39,142
Cackling/Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	cw(1)	23	-	7	-	135	56	-	-	-	2,132
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	46
Mallard	-	-	cw(1)	19	23	37	-	3	6	46	380	132	23,647
American Black Duck X Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
Common Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bufflehead	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Common Goldeneye	-	4	-	-	7	205	-	cw(1)	9	-	-	-	2,519
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	18
Common Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	105	1	-	24	3	5,903
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	26	40	2	1	-	464
Ruffed Grouse	5	17	2	2	14	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	238
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sharp-tailed Grouse	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Wild Turkey	-	-	-	9	-	39	8	-	129	25	20	59	2,572
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Bald Eagle	5	2	6	4	2	60	6	23	35	11	43	44	1,043
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	42
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	34
Northern Goshawk	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
Red-tailed Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	3	14	11	28	14	650
Rough-legged Hawk	5	3	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	16	117
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8
eagle sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	8
gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	25
California Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Herring Gull	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
Thayer's Gull	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Glaucous Gull	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Glaucous Gull X Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rock Pigeon	25	133	-	-	461	739	-	-	219	194	684	277	15,340
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	-	291
Mourning Dove	-	4	-	1	-	107	-	-	50	29	31	13	1,182
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Great Horned Owl	1	cw(1)	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	84
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Barred Owl	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	69
Great Gray Owl	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 6. CBC totals for Sax-Zim Bog, Two Harbors, Tamarac NWR, Uppgaard WMA, Virginia, Wabasha, Walker, Ellsworth (WI), Wild River, Willmar, Winona, and Whitewater River. Total individuals with a zero count are included if the species was observed during count week.

	SXZIM	THRBR	TMNWR	UPPG	VIRGN	WABAS	WALKR	WIEL	WILDR	WILMR	WINON	WWATR	TOTAL Individuals
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	1	29
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	1	12	9	-	19	8	1	29	25	37	21	1,243
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Downy Woodpecker	18	66	36	16	10	63	11	-	86	70	51	53	3,548
Hairy Woodpecker	15	21	26	18	7	29	18	-	39	28	22	12	1,728
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Black-backed Woodpecker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Northern Flicker	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	2	-	106
Pileated Woodpecker	2	3	10	15	1	10	12	-	13	19	7	3	597
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
American Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	6	5	55
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Northern Shrike	5	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	126
Gray Jay	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265
Blue Jay	48	37	100	25	38	75	93	-	153	74	74	90	5,978
Black-billed Magpie	3	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
American Crow	14	48	45	34	34	219	18	10	318	210	372	265	16,163
Common Raven	82	25	10	9	37	-	22	-	12	-	-	-	1,881
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	88	701
Black-capped Chickadee	189	671	226	223	382	239	190	-	415	317	139	107	21,175
Boreal Chickadee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	43
Red-breasted Nuthatch	83	90	5	10	35	-	14	-	7	-	-	3	1,493
White-breasted Nuthatch	18	8	62	28	15	53	51	-	123	84	60	38	4,008
Brown Creeper	1	2	2	-	-	7	2	-	-	2	1	1	158
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	56
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	5	23
Townsend's Solitaire	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
American Robin	-	2	1	-	cw(1)	2	-	-	1	-	37	2	2,423
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
European Starling	3	70	20	-	78	1686	8	-	478	324	991	277	24,452
Bohemian Waxwing	-	36	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	37	-	25	-	769
waxwing sp.	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,509
Snow Bunting	10	1	46	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	39	2,984
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
American Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	63	16	1	136	1,749
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	64
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
White-crowned Sparrow	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Golden-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Dark-eyed Junco	-	20	42	4	1	302	7	45	103	171	211	433	7,047
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Northern Cardinal	1	cw(1)	-	1	-	41	-	-	19	34	77	56	2,311
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	685
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	23
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Common Grackle	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	72
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Pine Grosbeak	3	6	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864
House Finch	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	42	38	151	26	2,229
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Purple Finch	57	8	58	4	9	2	3	-	5	15	21	9	769
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	69
White-winged Crossbill	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
Common Redpoll	494	79	84	315	259	83	102	-	50	-	1	-	12,355
Hoary Redpoll	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Pine Siskin	495	16	185	10	30	32	98	-	11	-	16	1	4,466
American Goldfinch	20	3	12	16	10	42	-	-	90	128	219	21	4,813
spinus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	100
Evening Grosbeak	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
House Sparrow	20	2	2	22	14	534	18	-	82	375	1108	272	20,102
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CBC Species Totals	37	39	27	27	29	49	22	8	36	38	48	43	

Table 6, concluded.

Birds of the Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area

Robert E. Holtz

The Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area, hereafter referred to as Carlos Avery, consists of roughly 25,000 acres with 16,859 of those being located in Anoka County (Figure 1) and the rest in Chisago County. This article deals only with the birds which have been observed in the Anoka County portion of the refuge. This area is considered to be two thirds wetlands and one third uplands. The uplands consist of forests, grasslands, and open fields (MN DNR 2001).

Prior to the state of Minnesota ownership, Carlos Avery was owned by the Crex Carpet Company of St. Paul (Johnson 1966). The company used the wire grass of the area to manufacture carpets. After the carpet company tax-forfeited the area, the Minnesota Conservation Commission purchased the land in 1933. At that point the area was only 8,000 acres, with additional lands being secured in later years. The area was named after Mr. Carlos Avery, the State Game and Fish Commissioner at that time. In the early years of Carlos Avery, Chukar, Northern Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasants, and Canada Geese were raised for introduction purposes (Broden 2009). As we now know, some projects were more successful than others.

Today one can travel through Carlos Avery any time of the year, providing the roads are not closed because of weather related conditions or the occasional fire hazard. There is a nine-mile self-guided driving route. However, there are 57 miles of roads and over 20 miles of trails to hike. Therefore, one can do a quick one or two hour tour or one can spend days checking out the area.

The National Audubon Society lists Carlos Avery as an Important Bird Area, with 67 bird species of Greatest Conservation Need. The area can be accessed from county road 18 by the Old Game Farm Road (one mile east of Lexington) and by Zodiac Street (two miles east of Lexington). If one decides to seriously

bird Anoka County, Carlos Avery should be at the top of the list of places to explore. Because of its size and variety of habitats, it supports a variety of nesting bird species and makes a good stopover location for migrants.

The author of this article has birded Carlos Avery most years since the late 1960s. Many good birders also have visited the area and kept records of their sightings. Additional data on species observed in Carlos Avery were collected in person, by phone and through e-mail from Steve Carlson, Cole Foster, Anthony Hertz, and Bill Litkey. Anthony Hertz also provided data from MOU Seasonal Reports and MOURC records. In addition, I had two in-person interviews with the Carlos Avery Wildlife Area Manager, Jim LaBarre, who also shared information about the area.

The order in which birds are listed follows the the MOU's 2014 *Checklist of the Birds of Minnesota* found on the MOU web site. Only common names are used and only the confirmed sightings of species observed in the Anoka County portion of Carlos Avery have been included. Each account indicates the usual relative abundance of the species and whether or not observations have confirmed nesting. The relative abundance terms used and their meanings are as follows.

Abundant: Found in nearly all suitable habitats in multiple pairs or groups.

Common: Observed during on half of the visits to appropriate sites during the appropriate seasons.

Uncommon: Can be found only during some visits to appropriate habitats.

Rare: Not observed every year.

Accidental: Has been observed only once or a few times.

The phrase "likely nester" means the species probably nests at Carlos Avery, but this



Figure 1. Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area (dark gray regions) and Anoka County.

has yet to be confirmed.

Greater White-fronted Goose: Accidental migrant, (a pair was observed as recently as April 15, 2015).

Snow Goose: A rare migrant.

Cackling Goose: Accidental migrant.

Canada Goose: Common in spring, summer, and uncommon in fall. Nesting has been confirmed by the observation of flightless young with adults, usually in early May.

Trumpeter Swan: Common in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young with adults.

Tundra Swan: Uncommon migrant which usually is observed flying over the area, but sometimes rests on open water.

Wood Duck: Common in spring and summer but uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young with an adult female.

Gadwall: Uncommon migrant.

Eurasian Wigeon: Accidental migrant.

American Wigeon: Uncommon migrant.

American Black Duck: Rare migrant.

Mallard: Common in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young with adults, usually in early May.

Blue-winged Teal: Common in spring and uncommon in summer and fall. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young with adults.

Cinnamon Teal: Accidental migrant observed

- in 1968.
- Northern Shoveler: Uncommon migrant.
- Northern Pintail: Uncommon migrant.
- Green-winged Teal: Uncommon migrant.
- Canvasback: Uncommon migrant, but nested in 2010 when 13 one-day old chicks were observed.
- Redhead: Common migrant.
- Ring-necked Duck: Common in spring and uncommon in summer and fall. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young with adults.
- Lesser Scaup: Common migrant.
- Bufflehead: Common migrant.
- Common Goldeneye: Common migrant.
- Hooded Merganser: Common in spring and uncommon in summer and fall. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young with adult female.
- Common Merganser: Uncommon migrant.
- Red-breasted Merganser: Rare migrant.
- Ruddy Duck: Uncommon migrant.
- Ring-necked Pheasant: Uncommon resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of flightless young with adult female.
- Ruffed Grouse: Rare resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of flightless young with adult.
- Wild Turkey: Uncommon resident. Nesting confirmed by the observation of flightless young with adult female.
- Common Loon: Common in spring and uncommon summer and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of flightless young with adults.
- Pied-billed Grebe: Common in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of flightless young with adult.
- Horned Grebe: Accidental migrant observed in 1996 and 2008.
- Red-necked Grebe: Accidental migrant; pair observed in 1988.
- Double-crested Cormorant: Rare migrant.
- American White Pelican: Rare migrant.
- American Bittern: Rarely observed, but likely common; a likely nester.
- Least Bittern: Rarely observed, but probably common and a likely nester.
- Great Blue Heron: Common in spring, summer, and fall.
- Great Egret: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall.
- Snowy Egret: Rare migrant.
- Green Heron: Uncommon. Observed during breeding season; likely nester.
- Black-crowned Night-Heron: Rare migrant.
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron: Accidental migrant observed in 1981.
- Turkey Vulture: Rare migrant, but has been observed during breeding season.
- Osprey: Rare visitor which has been observed during breeding season.
- Bald Eagle: Common in spring, summer, and fall and rare in winter. Nesting confirmed by the observation of young in a nest.
- Northern Harrier: Common to uncommon resident; likely nester.
- Red-shouldered Hawk: Rare in spring, summer, and fall.
- Broad-winged Hawk: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting has been confirmed by observation of adults carrying food.
- Red-tailed Hawk: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting has been confirmed by observation of young in a nest.
- Rough-legged Hawk: A common fall, winter, and early spring migrant.
- Yellow Rail: Accidental migrant observed in 2008.
- King Rail: Accidental migrant observed in 1960, 1961 and 1963.
- Virginia Rail: Uncommon in spring and summer and rare in fall. It is a shy species which is likely more common than birders notice and likely a nester.
- Sora: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of flightless young.
- Common Moorhen: Rare migrant which nested in 1993 when flightless young were observed.
- American Coot: Common in spring and uncommon in summer and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of flightless young with adult.
- Sandhill Crane: Common in spring, summer, and early fall; numbers increasing in last decade. One hundred forty-five were counted in a one mile stretch on June 1, 2015. Nesting confirmed by observation of flightless young with adults.
- Black-bellied Plover: Rare migrant.
- American Golden-Plover: Rare migrant.
- Semipalmated Plover: Rare migrant.

Killdeer: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of flightless young with adult.

Spotted Sandpiper: Uncommon migrant and rare summer resident.

Solitary Sandpiper: Rare migrant.

Greater Yellowlegs: Rare migrant.

Willet: Rare migrant.

Lesser Yellowlegs: Rare migrant.

Upland Sandpiper: Accidental migrant.

Whimbrel: Accidental migrant.

Hudsonian Godwit: Accidental migrant.

Marbled Godwit: Accidental migrant.

Ruddy Turnstone: Rare migrant.

Red Knot: Accidental migrant.

Ruff: Accidental migrant observed in 1987 and 1991.

Stilt Sandpiper: Accidental migrant.

Sanderling: Rare migrant.

Dunlin: Rare migrant.

Baird's Sandpiper: Accidental migrant.

Least Sandpiper: Uncommon migrant.

White-rumped Sandpiper: Accidental migrant.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper: Accidental migrant.

Pectoral Sandpiper: Uncommon migrant.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: Uncommon migrant.

Short-billed Dowitcher: Rare migrant.

Long-billed Dowitcher: Rare migrant.

Wilson's Snipe: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall; likely nester.

American Woodcock: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester and more common than observations might indicate.

Wilson's Phalarope: Accidental migrant.

Red-necked Phalarope: Accidental migrant.

Bonaparte's Gull: Rare migrant.

Ring-billed Gull: Common in spring and uncommon in summer and fall.

Herring Gull: Uncommon migrant.

Caspian Tern: Rare migrant.

Black Tern: Common in late spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of eggs and young in nest.

Common Tern: Rare migrant.

Forster's Tern: Uncommon migrant.

Rock Pigeon: Uncommon resident, normally only in areas with buildings; likely nester.

Mourning Dove: Common in spring, summer, and fall and rare in winter. Nesting confirmed by observation of young in a nest.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Rare in spring, summer, and fall.

Black-billed Cuckoo: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.

Barn Owl: Accidental migrant. One found dead on the refuge in 2013.

Great Horned Owl: Uncommon year-round resident (though may be more common than observations indicate). Nesting confirmed by observation of young in nest.

Barred Owl: Uncommon year-round resident; likely nester.

Great Gray Owl: Accidental winter visitor.

Long-eared Owl: Accidental migrant.

Short-eared Owl: Rare migrant.

Northern Saw-whet Owl: Accidental migrant.

Common Nighthawk: Uncommon migrant.

Eastern Whip-poor-will: Rare migrant.

Chimney Swift: Uncommon migrant.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Uncommon in spring and summer and rare in fall; likely nester.

Belted Kingfisher: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.

Red-headed Woodpecker: Rare migrant.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: Common permanent resident and likely nester.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Uncommon migrant.

Downy Woodpecker: Common permanent resident; likely nester.

Hairy Woodpecker: Uncommon permanent resident; likely nester.

Black-backed Woodpecker: Accidental migrant.

Northern Flicker: Common in spring, summer, and fall and accidental in winter. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults carrying food to a nest.

Pileated Woodpecker: Uncommon permanent resident; likely nester.

American Kestrel: Uncommon in spring and summer and rare in fall; likely nester.

Merlin: Rare migrant.

Gyrfalcon: Accidental migrants observed in 1961 and 1964.

Peregrine Falcon: Rare migrant.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Uncommon migrant.

Eastern Wood-Pewee: Common in spring, summer and early fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults feeding young in nest.

Acadian Flycatcher: Accidental migrant.

Alder Flycatcher: Rare in spring and summer.

- Willow Flycatcher: Uncommon in spring and summer; likely nester.
- Least Flycatcher: Common in spring and uncommon in summer and fall; likely nester.
- Eastern Phoebe: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.
- Great Crested Flycatcher: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.
- Eastern Kingbird: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults feeding young in nest.
- Loggerhead Shrike: Accidental summer visitor.
- Northern Shrike: Uncommon winter visitor.
- Bell's Vireo: Accidental migrant.
- Yellow-throated Vireo: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.
- Blue-headed Vireo: Rare migrant.
- Warbling Vireo: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.
- Philadelphia Vireo: Rare migrant.
- Red-eyed Vireo: Common in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults feeding young in nest.
- Blue Jay: Common year-round resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults feeding young in nest.
- American Crow: Common year-round resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults carrying building material.
- Common Raven: Rare migrant, usually in winter.
- Horned Lark: Rare in all seasons.
- Purple Martin: Rare in spring, summer, and fall. A martin apartment was installed on the headquarters grounds a few years ago, but it has yet to be used.
- Tree Swallow: Common spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of young in Eastern Bluebird nest boxes.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow: Uncommon in spring and summer and rare in fall.
- Bank Swallow: Uncommon in spring and summer and rare in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of young peering out of dirt bank nest cavities.
- Cliff Swallow: Common summer species. Nesting confirmed by observation of young in nests. One summer the author counted 107 active nests on a maintenance building.
- Barn Swallow: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall; likely nester.
- Black-capped Chickadee: Common year-round resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults carrying food into nest cavity.
- Tufted Titmouse: Accidental migrant.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch: Rare migrant.
- White-breasted Nuthatch: Common permanent resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of adult carrying food to nest cavity.
- Brown Creeper: Rare migrant. May be uncommon, but are rather silent, well-camouflaged birds.
- House Wren: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of young in Eastern Bluebird nest box.
- Winter Wren: Rare migrant.
- Sedge Wren: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.
- Marsh Wren: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of dummy nests in cattails and scolding adults in the area.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Uncommon spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adult building a nest.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet: Uncommon migrant.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Uncommon migrant.
- Eastern Bluebird: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of young in nest boxes.
- Townsend's Solitaire: Accidental migrant observed in 2006.
- Veery: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall; likely nester.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush: Rare migrant.
- Swainson's Thrush: Uncommon migrant.
- Hermit Thrush: Common migrant.
- Wood Thrush: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.
- American Robin: Common in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults feeding young in nest.
- Gray Catbird: Common summer resident, uncommon in spring and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of eggs in nest.
- Brown Thrasher: Rare summer resident; likely nester.
- Sage Thrasher: Accidental migrant observed

in 1986.

European Starling: Uncommon year-round resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults carrying food into nesting cavity.

American Pipit: Accidental migrant.

Cedar Waxwing: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.

Lapland Longspur: Accidental migrant.

Snow Bunting: Rare winter visitor.

Ovenbird: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall; likely nester.

Northern Waterthrush: Uncommon migrant.

Golden-winged Warbler: Rare in spring and summer.

Blue-winged Warbler: Rare in spring and summer.

Black-and-white Warbler: Uncommon in spring and fall and rare in summer.

Tennessee Warbler: Common migrant.

Orange-crowned Warbler: Uncommon migrant.

Nashville Warbler: Common migrant.

Connecticut Warbler: Rare migrant.

Mourning Warbler: Uncommon migrant.

Common Yellowthroat: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults carrying food to nest.

Hooded Warbler: Rare migrant observed in 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2015.

American Redstart: Common in spring and uncommon in summer and fall; likely nester.

Cape May Warbler: Rare migrant.

Cerulean Warbler: Accidental migrant.

Northern Parula: Uncommon migrant.

Magnolia Warbler: Uncommon migrant.

Bay-breasted Warbler: Rare migrant.

Blackburnian Warbler: Uncommon migrant.

Yellow Warbler: Common in spring and summer and uncommon in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adult feeding young in nest.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Uncommon migrant; rarely observed during summer.

Blackpoll Warbler: Uncommon migrant.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: Accidental migrant.

Palm Warbler: Uncommon migrant.

Pine Warbler: Uncommon in spring and rare during summer and fall.

Yellow-rumped Warbler: Common migrant.

Black-throated Green Warbler: Uncommon migrant.

Canada Warbler: Rare migrant.

Wilson's Warbler: Uncommon migrant.

Yellow-breasted Chat: Accidental migrant.

Eastern Towhee: Rare in spring, summer, and fall.

American Tree Sparrow: Common winter visitor.

Chipping Sparrow: Common in spring and summer and rare in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults carrying food to a nest.

Clay-colored Sparrow: Rare in spring, summer, and fall.

Field Sparrow: Rare in spring, summer, and fall.

Vesper Sparrow: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall.

Lark Sparrow: Accidental in spring and summer.

Savannah Sparrow: Uncommon to rare in spring, summer, and fall.

Grasshopper Sparrow: Accidental in spring and summer.

Le Conte's Sparrow: Accidental in spring and summer.

Nelson's Sparrow: Accidental in fall.

Fox Sparrow: Uncommon migrant.

Song Sparrow: Common in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults carrying food to nest.

Lincoln's Sparrow: Rare migrant.

Swamp Sparrow: Common in spring, summer, and fall; likely nester.

White-throated Sparrow: Common migrant.

Harris's Sparrow: Rare migrant.

White-crowned Sparrow: Rare migrant.

Dark-eyed Junco: Common winter visitor.

Summer Tanager: Accidental migrant.

Scarlet Tanager: Common in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adult feeding young in nest.

Northern Cardinal: Common year-round resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of young in nest.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Common some years, uncommon other years; likely nests.

Indigo Bunting: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults feeding young in the nest.

Bobolink: Rare, but have been observed during spring and summer; likely nester.

Red-winged Blackbird: Abundant in spring and summer and common in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adults carrying food to nest site.

Eastern Meadowlark: Rare in spring and summer; likely nester.

Western Meadowlark: Accidental in spring and summer; likely nester.

Yellow-headed Blackbird: Rare in spring and summer; likely nester.

Rusty Blackbird: Rare migrant.

Brewer's Blackbird: Rare in spring, summer, and fall.

Common Grackle: Uncommon in spring, summer, and fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adult carrying food to presumed nest.

Brown-headed Cowbird: Uncommon in spring and summer and rare in fall; likely breeder.

Baltimore Oriole: Uncommon in spring and summer and rare in fall. Nesting confirmed by observation of adult building nest.

Pine Grosbeak: Accidental winter visitor.

House Finch: Uncommon year-round resident. Nesting confirmed by observation of adult feeding young in nest.

Purple Finch: Rare in spring, fall, and winter and accidental in summer.

Red Crossbill: Accidental migrant.

White-winged Crossbill: Accidental migrant.

Common Redpoll: Rare winter visitor.

Pine Siskin: Rare migrant.

American Goldfinch: Common year-round resident; likely nester.

Evening Grosbeak: Accidental winter visitor.

House Sparrow: Common year-round resident. Nesting confirmed by hearing young in nest.

Discussion

The above results were gleaned from the data collected by the birders mentioned in the Methods section of this article. That group and I, with additions from the MOU seasonal reports and MOURC records, have observed 253 species within the Anoka County portion of Carlos Avery. Two of us have personally observed over 200 species on the site. The Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area has a bird checklist which lists

more species than we are reporting, but it also includes species observed in the Chisago County area of Carlos Avery as well as the Boot Lake SNA in Anoka County. Species on their checklist not observed by any of us include Eared Grebe, Surf Scoter, Golden Eagle, and Black-billed Magpie. These would all fall in the accidental category.

We have confirmed nesting for 51 species, and I have referred to 35 others as likely nesters. Of those, species which ought to be fairly easy for visiting birders to confirm as breeders include American Bittern, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Least Flycatcher, Warbling Vireo, Swamp Sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and American Goldfinch.

The number of species listed only as migrants totals 136. That is a substantial number and is an indicator of the size of the area and the variety of habitat. Twenty-eight species of warblers have been observed in Carlos Avery, but only three — Ovenbird, Common Yellowthroat, and Yellow Warbler — are common during the breeding season.

Additional work on species using the area should include watching carefully for nesting confirmation for species now listed as likely nesters. In addition, it would be great if observation could confirm the presence, even if only once, of some of the species on the Carlos Avery Bird Checklist that our small group of birders never has observed there.

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668 Overlook Drive, Roseville, MN 55113.



BOOK REVIEWS

HBW AND BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL ILLUSTRATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE WORLD, Volume 1: Non-passerines.

Josep del Hoyo and Nigel J. Collar. 2014. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. 904 pp. \$210–245.

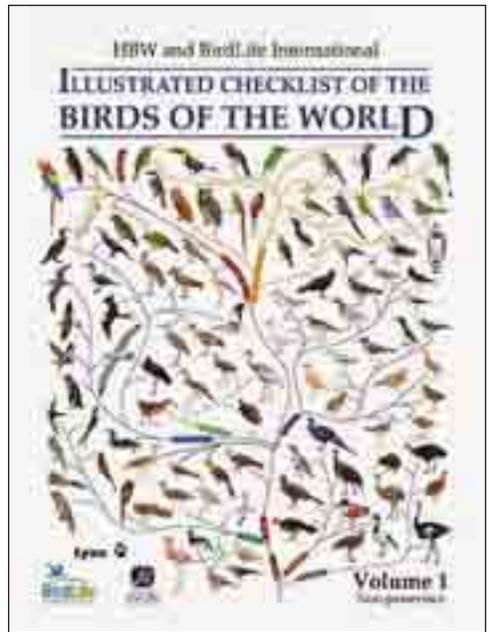
This volume is available from Lynx Edicions (www.lynxeds.com), with free shipping worldwide.

This is an amazing book. It is large and dense, packing about half the world's birds into 357 plates with 8,290 illustrations and 4,428 distribution maps, sandwiched between a lengthy introduction and an excellent index. It distills and updates the taxonomy of the first seven volumes of the phenomenal *Handbook of the Birds of the World* and the *Special Volume* that capped off the series.

It is not just a repackaging of those earlier volumes, though. Style and content have been reworked, as have many of the illustrations. There are four major differences between this volume and other checklists of the birds of the world. The first two are the rich, full-color illustrations and distribution maps. Third is in the introduction, which begins “Checklists of birds of the world are not particularly strong on introductions.” The authors then set out to rectify this with a 36-page treatise mostly on speciation and species limits, an excellent read.

The final major difference between this and other checklists is that the authors took on a species-limits assessment of many of the taxa included and made literally hundreds of species-level taxonomic changes. As a consequence, this checklist has probably generated more controversy than any other in recent decades (e.g., Renssen 2015). The changes made include 30 “lumpings” (changing a former species to a subspecies) and 462 “splits” (changing a subspecies to a full species).

Most ornithologists studying species limits agree that in the process of adopting the



biological species concept in birds through many decades of the 20th century, there was an overlumping, and a lot of perfectly good species became inappropriately ranked as subspecies. One of the hottest areas of ornithological research today is examining species limits, and, as the authors point out, about half of the splits made followed the work of other authors since the original HBW volumes were published. Nevertheless, the authors explain that they have taken the bold step of broadly examining species limits in a checklist because they are concerned that conservation is not well served by waiting for the rather slow and idiosyncratic process of individual biologists solving species limits problems. So they apply the methods of Tobias et al. (2010) in assessing species limits among a subset of non-passerines. These

methods are too complex to go into here, but it is covered well in the Introduction, but the approach assesses multiple categories of a bird's phenotype (e.g., plumage, size, voice) and in a quantitative way scores and adds up the degrees of differences between two lineages to determine whether they are different enough to warrant recognition as separate species. While I support the general framework under which this work was undertaken (Winker 2010), I continue to be skeptical about whether it is possible to have an effective one-size-fits-all species limits criterion. And while the method adopts both consistency and transparency, I would have preferred to see such proposed changes get worked out in the primary literature, with full datasets and reasoning available. To their credit, the authors present a summary of their data and scorings when taxa are split or lumped.

As I have pointed out elsewhere (Winker 2010), even at its best, we can expect about a 5% error rate in the application of the Tobias et al. (2010) criteria. And I would like to have seen much further testing of its utility among non-passerines before such widespread application, given the dominance of Passeriformes in establishment of the method. So we know there will be some errors, and I was a little surprised not to see this addressed. As just one example, they split the Red-shafted and Yellow-shafted flickers (*Colaptes cafer* and *C. auratus*, p. 664), which hybridize extensively (Moore 1995) where they come into contact — meaning that the differences are not sufficient for the birds themselves to consider them to be species limits. This demonstrates how the method can utterly fail in a well-studied system and that it is not ready for such broad-scale application.

In short, we should view the novel species-limits conclusions here with a bit of skepticism until more careful work can be done. My glass-half-full perspective is that by taking this bold approach the authors have probably given a great deal of focus to species limits research among those “individual biologists working on whatever interests them, for whatever reason” (p. 20), whose slow progress seems to have spurred them to take this action. In addition, the authors themselves encourage birdwatchers and ornithologists to participate in ongoing taxo-

nomic assessments, mainly by providing additional data such as observations, images, and recordings. The job is far from finished, as they are careful to point out. Taxonomy is an ongoing endeavor, and I have no doubt that the most problematic of the novel proposals here will be evaluated and decided upon by the scientific community at large.

Back, however, to the strengths of the work, which are considerable. The taxonomy has been updated throughout, from orders to subspecies, with huge rearrangements in the former and fewer in the latter (aside from former subspecies now considered full species). The format provides brief species accounts on the left, with species in a family numbered from 1 to x . Scientific and English names head each account with an indication of conservation status and where in the HBW series the longer account occurred. French, German, and Spanish names are included, as are other common names, taxonomic notes, distribution, and subspecies (when present). On the facing page are color illustrations of males, females, and subspecies (when sexes differ and geographic variation is present) and small distribution maps. I find this to be a wonderful way to absorb avian diversity and its distribution. My few taxonomic quibbles are swept aside in the majesty of the birds themselves, and I applaud the authors for implementing three of their four novel approaches to world checklists.

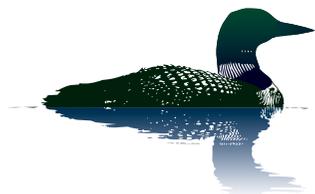
Appendices 1 and 2 deal with extinct species (with and without illustration). Appendix 3 provides fairly detailed maps of the world so that the verbal distribution descriptions and wordless distribution maps can be placed in context. The bibliography contains 1,982 references, although the introduction states that over 9,000 references were consulted. The index has a stylistic twist that I have not seen before. It is in three colors: black, red, and blue. The latter two colors provide “alternative/unaccepted/invalid names for extant taxa” and “extinct taxa (including alternative names),” respectively. It is a nice index, giving English and scientific names and going to the subspecies level in the latter. It is 65 pages long — just the kind of thoroughness the serious reader needs.

In sum, this is a great book. I'd recommend it to every bird enthusiast.

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

Notes of Interest



EURASIAN TREE SPARROW IN DAKOTA COUNTY — On 27 December, I had three



very brief views of a Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) at a feeder in Ravenna Township, Dakota County, but each time was only able to very quickly study the head. From my few notes taken at that

time, I observed the white cheek with prominent black spot; the bright reddish brown crown and nape (I added “chestnut” in my notes); white collar at the neck; and could only describe the upperparts as brown. Although not specified in my notes, the bird’s size was approximately equal to a House Sparrow (*P. domesticus*). My views through binoculars were too brief to see any other details. The bird was associating with a flock of House Sparrows and coming into a well-supplied feeding station which had two roofed platform feeders on either side of a pole with three hanging feeders, and a heated water dish at the north end. There was plenty of cover for the birds nearby, with evergreens, two hedgerows, a crabapple tree and several other trees. The sparrows would fly out from



Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 2 January 2015, Ravenna Township, Dakota County. Photo by Andrew Nyhus.

this cover and mob the feeders, and just as quickly get spooked as Blue Jays flew in to feed. It was a challenge to get any kind of look at the Eurasian Tree Sparrow. I first noticed it on one of the hanging feeders, and saw the brown crown and the black spot on the cheek. As I was looking through my vehicle windows, I jumped out of the car to get an unobstructed view, saw the same details, and then the bird flushed into cover. I immediately knew it was a Eurasian Tree Sparrow, a species I have seen previously. I had another view of the bird near the water dish, and one more at the hanging feeder. Each time the bird quickly flushed. I was participating in the Hastings-Etter CBC, and was birding with my wife. She was unable to get a look at the bird. It was near to the time our group was meeting for lunch, so we left, knowing we would return with other CBC participants afterwards. Several people came back with us, but none of us saw the bird again the rest of the day.

I did not use my scope during this first encounter, as we were in a small residential area, and I didn't want to have any kind of altercation with the homeowner. It can be unsettling to have someone peering towards your house with a scope. I was able to meet the homeowner after returning, and received permission to observe the bird from the street, and he didn't mind the use of other optics. He was also unaware of the bird. While he and his wife enjoy birds and feeding them, he could only name more colorful migrants and common birds. He had no idea what an Eurasian Tree Sparrow was, and thought he just had "sparrows."

I returned the next morning with Bob Dunlap, Chris Hockema, John Hockema, and Tom Tustison. We were all able to observe the bird, but again our views were very brief. This time I set up my scope, and it was much easier to find the bird among the House Sparrows with improved optics. I was able to confirm the additional details as taken from my notes after returning home. The bill was dark (blackish), conical shaped and similar to the House Sparrow. There was a black mask around the eyes and lores. And a neat black rectangular shaped patch on the throat. There were two thin, white wingbars. Dark stripes on the rich brown colored back. The flanks and sides were buffy colored, the chest more grayish, and the belly more white. I did not note any details on the legs or tail.

No vocalizations were heard on either day that could be differentiated from the large flock of other sparrows. **Andrew Smith, 3606 Widgeon Way, Eagan MN 55123.**

ROCK WREN IN KITTSOON COUNTY — On 18 April 2015, I briefly observed an unknown



bird hopping on large rocks surrounding the dam at Lake Bronson State Park in Kittson County. Though I was not able to identify or photograph it that day, I noted its brown color and tendency to bob its head

and upper body. I returned to the dam the following week, on 25 April. I again spotted the bobbing brown bird, which I was able to identify as a wren.

I immediately eliminated its identity as a Sedge, Marsh, House, or Winter wren based on its behavior, size, location, and lack of bold markings. It was significantly larger than the nearby Yellow-rumped Warblers. Using photographs I took, I was later able to identify the bird as a Rock Wren, based on its plumage, dark gray bill, and gray feet.

The Rock Wren stayed around the dam for about ten minutes before it flew off across the



Rock Wren, 25 April 2015, Lake Bronson State Park, Kittson County. Photo by Chantel Schlegel.

lake. It foraged on the large landscaping rocks on the upper and lower sides of the dam. Its most notable behavior was its head bobbing, and it did not bob its tail as other wren species are apt to do. I did not observe the wren make any vocalizations. **Chantel Schlegel, 2635 Edgewood Avenue S, St. Louis Park, MN 55426.**

SUPERNUMERARY PRIMARY IN A RED-TAILED HAWK — On 21 September 2014,



while banding migrating Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) northwest of Crookston in Polk County, we captured a hatch year bird using a bal chatri trap. While processing this hawk, we noticed that this likely female had 11 primary feathers on the right side (Figure 1). All diurnal raptors normally have ten functional primary feathers on each wing (Newton 1990). This extra primary feather is known as a supernumerary primary (Stresemann 1963). An abnormal number of remiges has been described in many avian species (Stresemann 1963, Humple 1999, Ottosson and Waldenstrom 2002, Cimprich 2008), but only a few reports exist for raptors (Mueller and Berger 1966, Melville 1985, Clark et al. 1988), and although not unknown, a supernumerary primary is quite rare in raptors (Bill Clark pers. comm.). From 1984–1986, 10,940 diurnal raptors were netted, banded and inspected in Eilat, Israel, and Cape May, NJ. Of the 32 species involved, only nine instances of a supernumerary primary were documented (Clark et al. 1988) and none of the 328 Red-tailed Hawks from this study had this abnormality. To our knowledge, a supernumerary primary feather in a Red-tailed Hawk has not been documented in the literature.

After counting the primaries on the right side (several times) we counted the primaries on the left side and found the expected ten (Figure 2). The extra feather on the right side had normal shape and color and was likely functional. In the 1988 Clark et al. study, six of nine (67%) extra primaries were on the right side, two of nine (22%) were on both sides, and one of nine (11%) was on the left side. There was a clear bias for the extra primaries to occur on

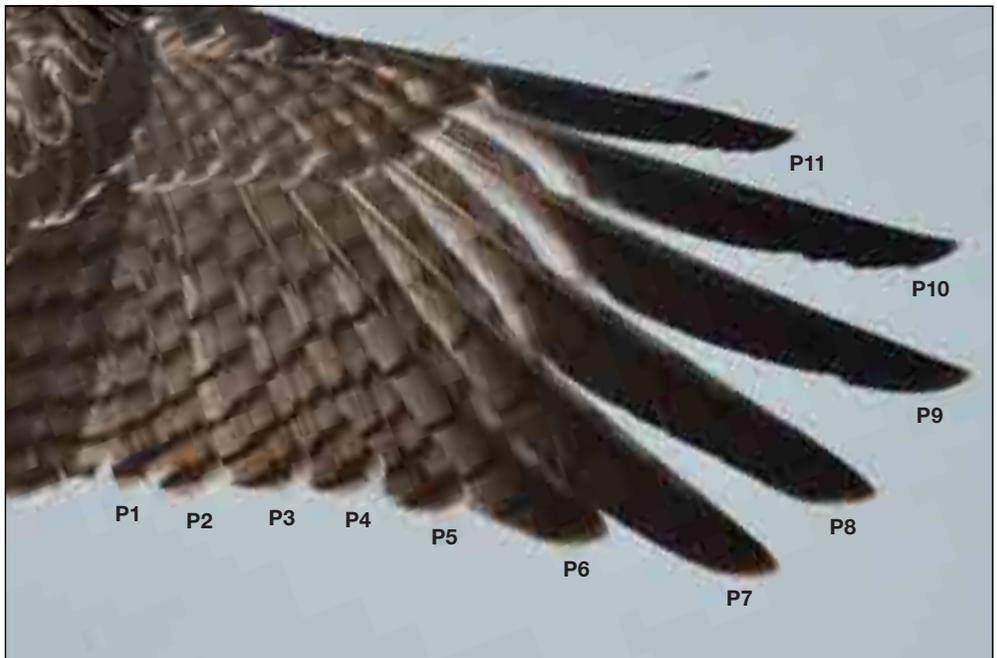


Figure 1. Red-tailed Hawk right wing with 11 primaries. 21 September 2014, Polk County. Photo by Nan (Wright) Thurston.

the right side. Furthermore, they report the extra primary most often occurs between P1 and P4. In our case, it appears the extra primary was located between P1 and P4 (Gene Jacobs pers. comm.). As a hatch year bird, all the wing feathers were of uniform age (Pyle 2008) so this was not an example of an old feather not being shed while a new feather was growing in. This was a developmental anomaly (Pourelis 2011), indicating that this extra feather originated before the hawk hatched. We have been unable to discover why this abnormality is more likely to be observed on the right side.

Clark et al. (1988) found that in eight of nine cases, the wing with an extra primary had an extra associated greater primary covert. One of our photographs shows 11 greater primary coverts, indicating that this Red-tailed Hawk also had a corresponding greater primary covert for each of its 11 primaries.

In the Clark et al. study, they also checked for extra rectrices and found six of eight (75%) of the supernumerary rectrices showed a bias for the right side. Notably, we captured a Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) in Turtle River State Park, ND, in fall 2015 that had 13 rectrices rather than the normal 12, and the supernumerary rectrix was on the right side. Mueller and Berger (1966) examined 201 Northern Saw-whet Owls and found seven with abnormal primaries or rectrices. Two of seven had missing primaries, two of seven had missing rectrices, and three of seven had 13 rectrices. In all three cases, the extra rectrices were on the right side.



Figure 2. Red-tailed Hawk left wing with the typical ten primaries. 21 September 2014, Polk County. Photo by Nan (Wright) Thurston.

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Evening Grosbeak, 27 December 2014, Sax-Zim Bog, St. Louis County. Photo by Matt Stratmoen.

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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.

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Suggestions to Authors

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The Loon

WINTER 2015

VOLUME 87 – 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 quarterly by the MOU, the statewide bird organization. All members receive this publication and also our digital newsletter, *Minnesota Birding*.

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Dynamic Distribution of Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora cyanoptera*), Golden-winged Warbler (*V. chrysoptera*), and Their Hybrids in Minnesota

Peder H. Svingen and Anthony X. Hertzfel

Golden-winged Warbler populations are declining throughout most of their range due to habitat loss associated with human development, hybridization with and/or competition from Blue-winged Warbler, and degradation of stopover and wintering habitat (Confer et al. 2003, Confer et al. 2011). Recent research in Minnesota (Streby et al. 2012, Streby et al. 2015) has shown that Golden-winged use mature forest to a much greater extent than previously thought. Studies in the state (MBBA 2014, MBS 2014) as well as long term surveys in the Western Great Lakes Region (Niemi et al. 2016) document its use of a wide variety of habitat types, including alder swamps, lowland bogs, and upland and lowland brush, all of which are abundant in northern Minnesota. Competition between these two species, sometimes oversimplified as aggressive Blue-winged pushing Golden-winged northward, does not explain Golden-winged Warbler declines in portions of its range where Blue-winged are scarce and prevalence of hybridization is minimal (Buehler et al. 2006). Both competition and hybridization do appear to be ancillary to declines in the Northeast, however, where human development and habitat loss may be the greatest. Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) parasitism is also of concern (Coker and Confer 1990).

Golden-winged Warbler has been labeled a habitat specialist as well as an early successional pioneer generalist (Confer and Knapp 1981). As a habitat generalist, Blue-winged Warblers tend to tolerate a later successional stage of plant growth. In the eastern part

of its range, Golden-winged require brushy early successional habitat such as power line rights-of-way, shrubby fields, abandoned strip mines, alder swamps, wetlands associated with beaver dams, and abandoned orchards. In the north-central breeding range, Golden-winged Warbler nests are typically found adjacent to mature forests in wetland and upland shrub habitats, including old fields and pastures, clearcuts, and regenerating aspen tracts.

Classification of the Golden-winged Warbler as a habitat specialist dependent on early successional fields has been challenged by field research in Minnesota. Kelleher (1967), Pfannmuller (1979), Hanowski and Niemi (1991), and Niemi et al. (2016) clearly show that Golden-winged use divergent habitat types in Minnesota, including young jack pine, young conifer plantations with dense alder, balsam fir with aspen and/or paper birch, aspen stands, sedge-shrub, and wetlands dominated by alders. A portion of the interior of the adjacent forest is also defended by singing, territorial males (Streby et al. 2012).

Over the last 150 years, the geographic breeding range of Golden-winged Warbler has shifted more than that of almost any other avian species (Roth et al. 2012). Range expansion and population increases during the 19th century and well into the 20th century were facilitated by large-scale landscape disturbance from human activities. By the late 1800s and early 1900s, Golden-winged had increased in abundance, if not range, in disturbed habitat, especially clear cuts in forested ecoregions of the northern Midwest.

In dramatic contrast to its earlier

expansion, Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data over the last 45–50 years show that throughout most of its range, Golden-winged Warbler has experienced one of the steepest declines of any North American songbird (Hands et al. 1989, Roth et al. 2012, Sauer et al. 2014). In Minnesota, BBS trend data show stable or slightly increasing populations (Sauer et al. 2014).

Scant data are available to document the historical range of Golden-winged Warbler in Minnesota. The first mention of this species in Thomas S. Roberts' journal was from Lake Calhoun, Hennepin County, 1 July 1875 (MOU files). Early specimens from Minneapolis and now in the Minnesota Museum of Natural History collection include a female 21 August 1875 (MMNH #1340), a male 15 May 1877 (MMNH #102), and a male 5 May 1879 (MMNH #75). Roberts found three singing Golden-wingeds at Minnehaha Falls, Hennepin County, 2 June 1877, and suspected breeding, but it was not until the following year that the first nest was found there on 12 June 1878 (MOU files) (Roberts, 1932, states 12 June 1876, but several other sources — including Roberts' own notes — indicate 1878). Trippe (1871) considered it “rare” west of Mille Lacs. Preston found it nesting in Becker County on 30 May 1887 (Norris 1890) and collected two sets of five eggs each. These are currently housed in the Western Foundation for Vertebrate Zoology in Camarillo, California (WFVZ #137686 and #137687). Benjamin T. Gault referred to it as “a regularly distributed species” and “common” in Otter Tail and Mille Lacs counties in 1893 (Roberts 1932). Peabody (1897) wrote that it was “rather common in all the wooded districts. Breeds about Mille Lacs. Very rare in Kittson County, where it is strictly migrant.” Currier (1904) reported a singing male in a small swamp near Walker, Cass County, on 22 May 1903. Cooke (1904) wrote, “the center of abundance is Michigan, lower Ontario, and northern Wisconsin. A few individuals pass westward to eastern Minnesota, and accidental visitants have been noted at Winnipeg, Manitoba.” Lofstrom (1915) considered Golden-winged Warbler “a fairly common summer resident, May 11 – September 25” in Isanti County. Roberts (1932) summarized these data in *The Birds of Minnesota* by

referring to Golden-winged Warbler as “rare” during the nesting season in the Southeast, with the center of abundance in the Mille Lacs area. Golden-wingeds may have nested as far southeast as Winona and Olmsted counties, based on undocumented reports in 1934 and 1954, respectively, but Green and Janssen (1975) pointed out that Roberts' statement about nesting in the Southeast was apparently based only on the translated notes of Johann C. Hvoslef. Hvoslef refers to a male shot at Lanesboro, Fillmore County, 15 June 1888, as the 4th record there (MOU files). This date could have pertained to a non-breeding northbound straggler, similar to modern mid-June records of Magnolia, Black-throated Blue, and Canada warblers south of their known breeding ranges in Minnesota.

The historical status of Blue-winged Warbler in Minnesota is even more obscure. In his first compilation of the birds of Minnesota, Hatch (1874) says of the *Blue-winged Yellow Warbler* “only one individual obtained” without giving details; we consider this insufficient for a first state record. Roberts himself apparently saw only one in his life, a singing male that he collected at Minnehaha Falls, 17 May 1880 (Roberts 1890). This was the first documented Minnesota record. Cantwell's list (1890) only reiterates Roberts' 1880 record and adds one from Hvoslef dated 28 August 1887. Hvoslef observed what was “undoubtedly a family” of four at Lanesboro, Fillmore County, 7 July 1889, and discovered the first Minnesota nest of this species on 16 May 1891 (MOU files). The Minnesota Museum of Natural History collection also includes a Blue-winged Warbler nest salvaged by Hvoslef from Lanesboro in 1893 (MMNH #573) that contained one egg on 2 June and two eggs on 4 June. Jones (1895) summarizes the species status as “not common” in Minnesota. Cooke's treatise on the warblers of North America (1904) included “southern Minnesota” in his description of the Blue-winged Warbler breeding range. Roberts (1932) considered Blue-winged Warbler common only in the extreme southeastern corner of Minnesota and noted that it had never been reported north of Minneapolis. Outside of Fillmore County, there were only five records by the time that Roberts' *Birds of Minnesota* was published, though the species

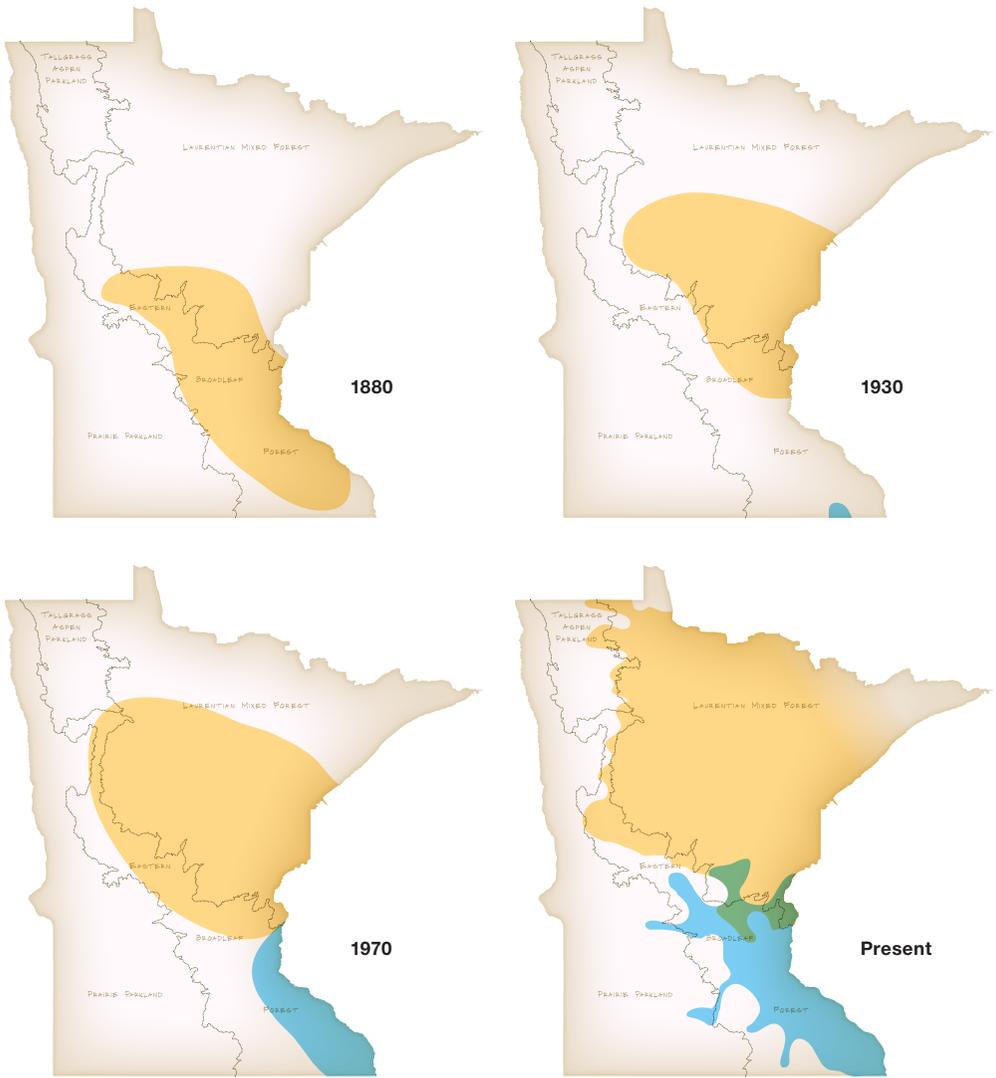


Figure 1. Breeding range of Golden-winged Warbler (yellow) and Blue-winged Warbler (blue) in Minnesota at 40–50 year intervals. Data derived and distilled from Roberts (1932), Green and Janssen (1975), eBird (Sullivan et al. 2009), the Minnesota Biological Survey (2014), the Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas (2014), and the archives of the MOU.

is indefinitely mentioned in several early lists.

Both species expanded their ranges (Figure 1) in the early 20th century into habitat created by early regrowth of harvested forests and the abandonment of farmland (Gill 1980, Gill et al. 2001, Confer et al. 2011). Gill's analysis of data from four states, which

included Michigan, showed a pattern of expansion by Blue-winged into areas where only Golden-winged had been present, followed by hybridization and disappearance of Golden-winged phenotypes within 50 years (Gill 1980).

In the western Great Lakes region,

Golden-winged Warbler became established in Michigan's lower peninsula by about 1950 (Berger 1958), but declined in southern Michigan counties by the early 1980s (Will 1986). A comparison of Michigan's *Breeding Bird Atlas I* (1983–1988) to *Breeding Bird Atlas II* (2002–2008) shows further declines in the southern half of the Lower Peninsula (Payne 2011). The relentless spread of Blue-winged Warblers into Wisconsin was inevitably followed by the first reports of Brewster's Warbler in the late 1930s and the first Lawrence's Warbler in 1947 (Southern 1962, Robbins 1991). By 1950, one or more Brewster's were found every year in Wisconsin with the distribution of this hybrid closely approximating the range of Blue-winged Warbler (Robbins 1991). Golden-winged Warbler formerly nested throughout Wisconsin, but it's now almost disappeared from the southern third of the state (Cutright et al. 2006). There is no reason not to expect similar population dynamics in Minnesota.

Hybrids between these two closely related species are viable and fertile (Confer et al. 2011). Two types of hybrids have been formally described: "Brewster's Warbler" (Brewster 1874) and "Lawrence's Warbler" (Herrick 1874). Each of these taxa was historically considered to be a separate and distinct species (Brewster 1874). The ensuing ornithological debate of how these were ultimately determined to be hybrids is fascinating (Brewster 1881, Faxon 1911, Faxon 1913), but beyond the scope of this article. "Brewster's Warbler" is a first-generation hybrid of Golden-winged and Blue-winged warblers. Brewster's can itself back-cross with either parent species to produce "Lawrence's Warbler" (Parkes 1951, McCarthy 2006). Other combinations including Brewster's X Brewster's can produce hybrids showing subtle degrees of introgression, including variability in body color, wing patch/wing bars, and color of the wing (Short 1963, Confer et al. 2011). Hybrid traits span the complete range between parental phenotypes and may be very difficult to recognize in the field (Shapiro 2003). Vocalizations may or may not match phenotype. Svingen vividly recalls finding a perfectly normal looking male Golden-winged repeatedly singing a perfectly normal Blue-winged song at Agassiz N.W.R., 9 May



Brewster's Warbler backcross, 9 May 2014, Richfield, Hennepin County. Photo by Scott B. Meyer.

2005 (*The Loon* 77:241). Typical examples of the two hybrid types are illustrated in most field guides (e.g., Dunn and Garrett 1997, Sibley 2000).

There is not a single record in Roberts (1932) of a Blue-winged X Golden-winged hybrid. He does include one line under the Golden-winged Warbler species account, stating that it's known to hybridize with Blue-winged Warbler in New England. The first Minnesota hybrid record was of a Lawrence's Warbler seen in Minneapolis on 22 May 1945 (Eastman 1958).

We compiled and vetted all Minnesota records of hybrids from published and unpublished sources, including MOU files and archives, seasonal reports in *The Loon*, the MOU online database, and eBird (Sullivan et al. 2009), and found a total of 125 records between 1945 and Fall 2014 (Figure 2). Of these, 84 were Brewster's, 33 were Lawrence's, and 8, including 3 records of phenotypical Golden-winged delivering Blue-winged songs, could not be satisfactorily assigned to either taxon. The vast majority (108 of 125) of records were from the southern half of the state. Three records from the northern half of the state were of Lawrence's Warbler: 17–19 May 1986 at Itasca State Park (Highsmith 1986), 16 May 1988 in Hubbard County (*The Loon* 60:167), and 25 June 1993 at Tamarac N.W.R. (Beneke 1993). Statewide, a total of 17 hybrid records

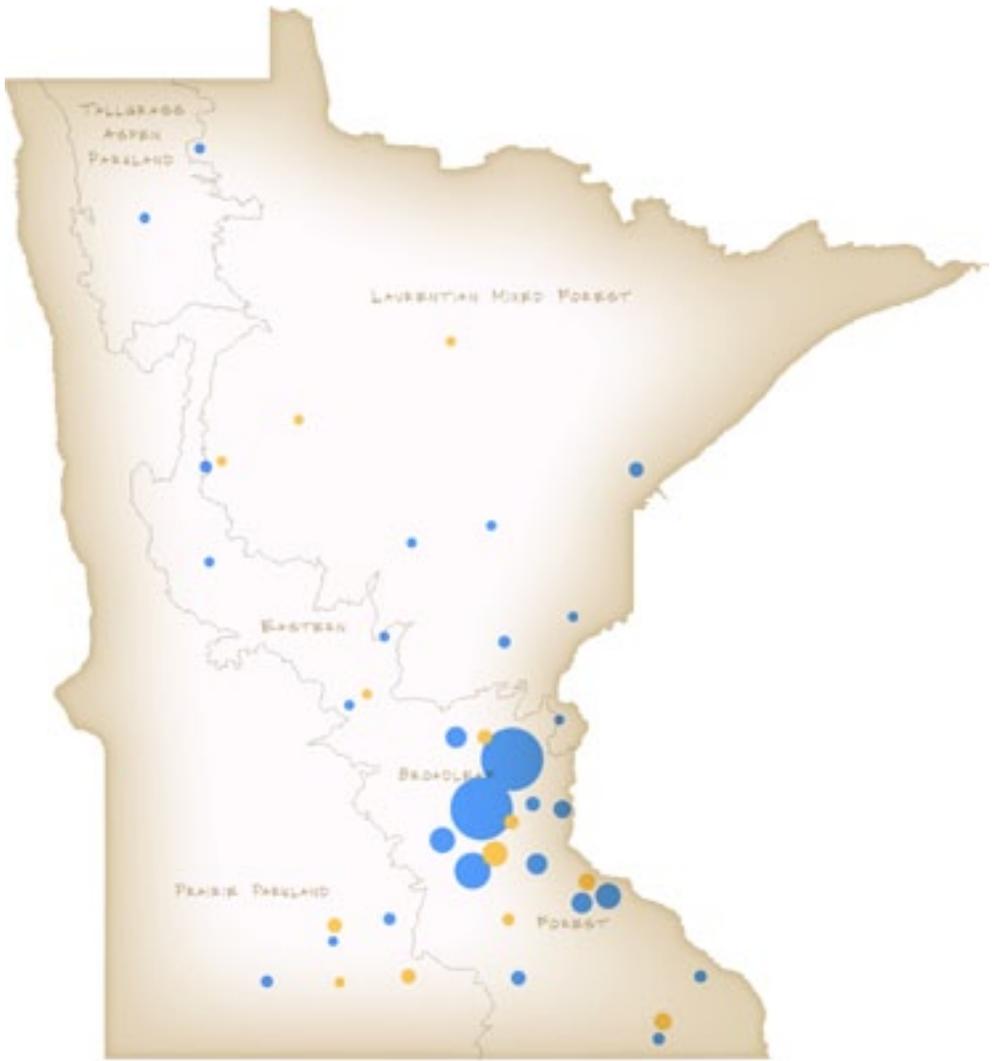


Figure 2. Approximate locations of all Brewster's Warbler (blue) and Lawrence's Warbler (gold) records in Minnesota, 1945–2015 (n=125). Larger dots indicate more records for that location. Concentrations in the Twin Cities area may be partly a result of observer bias.

through the 1960s was followed by 8 in the 1970s, 18 in the 1980s, 22 in the 1990s, 34 in the 2000s, and 26 in the 5-year period of 2010–2014. This accelerating rate of detection suggests increased incidence of hybridization in Minnesota, though it's confounded by other variables including number of observers, the ability of observers to recognize subtle hybrid traits, and the willingness of observers

to report hybrids.

Genetic introgression can be present in the absence of phenotypic recognition of hybridization, even in areas where the two species have been in contact for a relatively short period of time. Shapiro et al. (2004) showed that gene flow goes both ways between these two closely related species. Vallender et al. (2009) investigated mtDNA

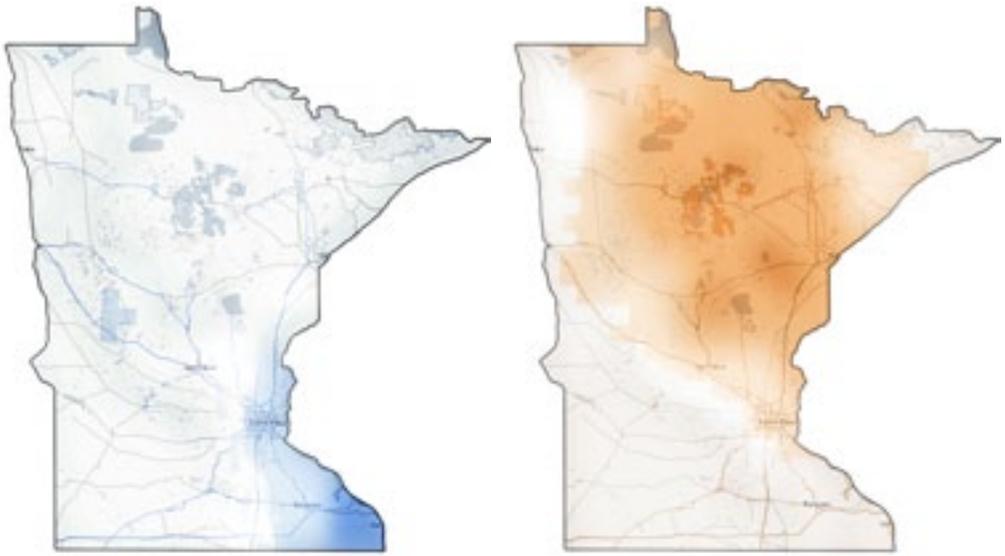


Figure 3. Blue-winged Warbler and Golden-winged Warbler distribution and abundance in Minnesota, 2008–2012. Modeled after U.S. Breeding Bird Surveys.

introgression on a broader scale by testing >750 individuals from nine states and three provinces. The only population of Golden-winged Warblers with Golden-winged mtDNA haplotypes, in which there were no Blue-winged or hybrid individuals, was in Manitoba near the NW limit of the Golden-winged's breeding range. Wisconsin (123), Minnesota (96), Manitoba (95), Tennessee (93), and New York (89) provided most of the Golden-winged Warbler samples, while West Virginia (38), Kentucky (35), New York (23), and Missouri (20) provided most of the Blue-winged Warbler samples. Although only one of the phenotypically "pure" Golden-winged in Minnesota showed introgression with ancestral Blue-winged Warbler, mid-Wisconsin had one of the highest rates (14%) of mismatch between phenotype and mitochondrial haplotype — perhaps a disturbing harbinger of the future for Minnesota.

In the USFWS Midwest Region 3, long-term trends (1966–2013) from the Breeding Bird Survey estimate Golden-winged Warbler populations to be decreasing by 1.14 percent per year (Sauer et al. 2014), but this is not the case in Minnesota (increasing 0.81 percent per year, though not statistically significant). Recent distribution and abundance

in Minnesota based on Breeding Bird Surveys (Figure 3) correlate well with breeding range determined by the Breeding Bird Atlas, Minnesota Biological Survey, and other sources (Figure 1). Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the province of Ontario are home to ~82% of the global population during the breeding season (Buehler et al. 2006, Vallender et al. 2009). Vallender et al. (2009) noted, "It is very disturbing to find mitochondrial introgression in Minnesota because ~40% of the global population of Golden-winged Warblers breeds within that state." They predicted that rates of introgression will increase in Minnesota, which will in turn threaten the last remaining genetically pure population in Manitoba.

Martin et al. (2007) surveyed Golden-winged Warbler abundance in six different habitat types in northern Wisconsin in 2002–2004, and found the greatest abundance in young aspen stands of 1–10 years of age; they suggested that fostering young aspen forests and maintaining shrub-scrub habitat may be effective for managing this species in the north central portion of its range. These habitat types are already abundant in Minnesota and clear-cutting mature forest to create habitat for Golden-winged cannot be justified. Streby et al. (2015) have shown

that use of mature forest results in greater survival of young. It's likely that Golden-winged Warbler needs a mosaic of shrubby wetlands, old field succession and pastureland, recently cut areas, and mature forest (G. Niemi, pers. com.) The habitat preferences of Blue-winged Warblers are similar, though not identical (Hanowski 2002, Patton et al. 2010). Identifying key differences in habitat, such as Blue-winged Warbler's limited use of shrubby wetlands, and preserving habitat that is optimal for Golden-winged Warbler, may be its only path to survival. For more information, links, and resources, we recommend the Golden-winged Warbler Working Group website at <http://www.gwwa.org/>.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Bruce A. Fall, James W. Lind, Gerald J. Niemi, and Steven P. Stucker for reviewing an earlier draft of this paper. Their collective experience and wisdom were invaluable to our efforts.

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The 2015 Spring Season

1 March through 31 May 2015

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Unlike some recent years when migrant geese have pushed into the state in February, this year Greater White-fronted, Snow, Ross's, and Cackling geese didn't arrive until after the first week of March. Three drake Eurasian Wigeon were discovered during the season, all in the western third of the state. Drake Cinnamon Teal were spotted in Carver and Becker counties, and a presumed Blue-winged X Cinnamon Teal was well-documented in Stearns County. An unusually high tally of 1,800 Green-winged Teal was noted at Long Meadow Lake, Hennepin County; such counts are typically only seen at the national wildlife refuges along the western edge of the state. Scoters were scarce this spring, with reports of only two Surf and a lone Black scoter, both coming from Duluth.

Grouse are known for inter-breeding when given the opportunity, so it wasn't too surprising that an apparent Sharp-tailed Grouse X Greater Prairie-Chicken was photographed near Rothsay. Sara Vacek of the Minnesota DNR indicated that such pairings have been noted before in Minnesota in the West-central Region, generally when Sharp-taileds have moved eastward from South Dakota and found their way to prairie-chicken booming grounds.

Clark's Grebes were documented at Lake Osakis, probably the most likely spot to find this species in the state, even though they are not annual there. Another Clark's discovered at the Karlstad W.T.P. was a first record for Kittson County.

White-faced Ibis were found in seven south counties, which is typical of recent migration pattern for this species, but the one found in early May at Park Point, Duluth was quite unexpected as their migration route tends to keep them in the southwestern half of the state. No one saw the Whooping Crane

that passed through Dakota County in mid-May, but it was one of the Wisconsin birds, and its presence was detected through high-resolution satellite tracking.

For the eleventh year out of the past 13, one or more Black-necked Stilts has been found in Minnesota during the spring season; this year's birds were a pair found at Getchell Lake in Stearns County in late April. Individual Piping Plovers were at Park Point in Duluth in both early and mid May. It would be nice to see this species resume breeding at this location, even if that resulted in the closure of some Lake Superior beaches. In addition to various reports of Whimbrels from the North Shore, chiefly Park Point, three were found in an agricultural field in Cass County. Minnesota averages about one Red Knot each spring season, so it was surprising to get reports from three counties this spring — the first time since 2007 that so many have been reported.

Many spring vagrants are one-day wonders — birds that cannot be found the day after they are discovered. Presumably, this is because during spring migration, birds are in a hurry to get to their breeding grounds. In the fall, they tend to linger in locations as they head south, and so are more likely to be viewed over multiple days. A male Ruff found on Long Meadow Lake in Bloomington violated this pattern, however, as it remained there for eight days in May. Only the first state record Ruff, seen in Stevens County in 1964, lingered longer in the state — nine days. And as if to put an exclamation point on this discovery, a female Ruff, or Reeve, was documented at the same location later that month! She, however, could not be refound the next day.

Three wetlands produced very impressive shorebird tallies this season, including the Minnesota Valley N.W.R.'s Bass Ponds (Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpipers), Miller Lake in Yellow Medicine County (Pectoral Sandpip-

ers, Long-billed Dowitchers), and the Heron Lake area of Jackson County (White-rumped Sandpipers, Semipalmated Sandpipers). The last Thayer's, Iceland, and Lesser Black-backed gulls of the season were reported from Duluth in mid-May, while the only Great Black-backed Gull report was also from Duluth, though in late March.

Since 2004 Minnesota has had, on average, one report of White-winged Dove each spring. This season's lone report was a first record for Becker County. Northern Hawk Owls were sighted only in Cook, St. Louis, Koochiching, and Roseau counties; the only report after March was of an individual in Roseau in mid-April. Several Boreal Owls were noted singing in Lake County in mid-March, but no subsequent evidence of breeding was reported.

Say's Phoebes, whose status was recently changed from Casual to Regular, were seen in Yellow Medicine and Lake counties. Scissor-tailed Flycatchers were found in three widely separated counties this season; only once before — in spring 1983 — have so many been sighted in a season. Also notable were the three White-eyed Vireos discovered — more than in any other season except for the five found in spring 2001 and three in spring 1999.

Tufted Titmice are generally confined to areas south and east of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, so a first record photographed in Lake County was a nice surprise. Other noteworthy first county records included a Rock Wren in Kittson County that was also the first spring record in nine years, and the first Mountain Bluebird for Crow Wing County.

A Townsend's Solitaire overwintered in the Twin Cities until mid-March, while migrants were found in Carver County and southern and central St. Louis County between mid-March and mid-April. The lone Varied Thrush of the season lingered at a feeding station until mid-April. Nine Northern Mockingbirds were found in May at locations scattered across the state. Small groups of Smith's Longspurs in Lincoln and Murray were overdue first county records, as both counties are well within the expected migration corridor of this species.

Early south arrival dates for regularly occurring warblers averaged 2.7 days early, whereas early north arrivals were a full 3 days



Brewer's Sparrow, 4 May 2015, Two Harbors, Lake County. Photo by James W. Lind.

early. Unusual warblers reported this season included a Worm-eating Warbler that was a first record for Scott County, and a Yellow-throated Warbler that may well be the same bird returning to Winona for the third consecutive spring. Some other "southern" warblers were reported farther north and west than usual. Blue-winged were found in St. Louis, Becker, and six counties west of its traditional range. Prothonotary Warblers were seen in Sherburne, Wright (a first county record), and Yellow Medicine counties. Hooded Warblers were found well north of their southern Twin Cities Metro breeding range stronghold.

A male Spotted Towhee was found at Buffalo River State Park in Clay County in May; this species has been seen at this park every spring or summer since 2012. A Brewer's Sparrow photographed in Two Harbors provided a fourth record of this species for the state.

Summer and Western tanagers were reported in typical numbers (3 and 5 records, respectively), but a male Black-headed Grosbeak in Brainerd, a male Painted Bunting in Eveleth, and the sixth state record Brambling in that same Brainerd yard were outstanding finds. White-winged Crossbill numbers continued to be low, though the lone individual reported this season bested the zero reports of the prior spring. Both redpolls were present in about average — neither scarce, nor invasive — numbers. And that Eurasian Tree Sparrow that was discovered at a Dakota County feeding station in late December was last seen there in early March.

Weather: Average temperatures were sev-

eral degrees above normal across much of the state in March, near normal in April, and slightly below normal in May. Significant warm fronts produced record daily temperatures around the state in mid-March and again on 1 April, while below-freezing temperatures were reported in many areas as late as 19–20 May.

The dry pattern that began during the summer of 2014 continued through March and April of this season, but in May precipitation levels were one to three inches above historical averages in many parts of the state. The most notable weather event was a late snowstorm on March 22–23 that produced totals in excess of eight inches along an arc from McLeod to Goodhue counties.

Insufficiently documented records of Regular species: Stilt Sandpiper 4/10 Lac qui Parle (very early); Short-billed Dowitcher 5/15 McLeod (100) (high count with details only on a few birds; acceptable as dowitcher species); Prairie Falcon 4/25 Lac qui Parle, 5/30 Polk (Rare Regular species, no details); Eastern Kingbird 4/6 Renville (very early); Winter Wren 5/28 Hennepin (5) (high count on a late a date); Gray-cheeked Thrush 4/11 Steele (very early); Hermit Thrush 5/31 Sherburne (late date); Canada Warbler 4/11 Fillmore (very early); Spotted Towhee 4/23 Hennepin (out of range); Lark Sparrow 3/1 Brown (very

early); Savannah Sparrow 3/14 Morrison (very early).

Acknowledgements: We thank Jeanie Jopru and Jim Lind for compiling and providing transcripts of Minnesota’s two weekly birding reports. Special thanks to Dave Cahlander for building and maintaining the seasonal reports submission and production web pages (<http://moumn.org/moureports/season.php>) through which most of this data is collected and organized. In addition to the data collected through this MOU website, we are grateful for the data provided for the creation of this report by eBird (<http://www.ebird.org>, accessed June 2015). Medians of recent arrivals and departures are based on published and unpublished seasonal report data from 1985 through 2013. 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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KEY TO THE SEASONAL REPORT

1. Upper case (**LEAST TERN**) indicates a Casual or Accidental species in the state.
2. Species listed in brackets [**Smew**] indicate a reasonable doubt as to its origin or wildness.
3. Bracketed text following a species’ name [2 North, 3 South] indicates the total number of north and south counties with reports.
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 listed in bold and with an underline (**Becker**) indicate a first county record.
7. Counties listed in italics (*Crow Wing*) indicate a first county breeding record.
8. Totals 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.
12. “a.t.” denotes a species documented by audio tape.
13. High counts that are multiples of 100 are assumed or known to be estimates unless otherwise noted.

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 seasons@moumn.org.

Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) — [45 South, 15 North] Early south (median 3/7) 3/8 Lyon (130) GWe, 3/9 in 9 counties. Early north (median 3/26) 3/13 Traverse (60) MO, 3/14 Clay BPa, Traverse DLP, 3/15 Clay PBB, Polk (4) SAU. High count 3/14 Jackson (4,265) PEJ, DFN. Late south 5/19 Stearns (2) PCC, 5/22 Jackson (2) KJB, 5/23 Yellow Medicine PCC (median 5/15). Late north 4/29 Aitkin (54) JPR, 5/2 Becker (22) ASM (median 5/16).

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) — [41 South, 14 North] Early south (median 3/2) 3/9 Lyon GWe, 3/10 Big Stone DLP, Brown MiO, Lyon GWe, 3/11 Murray DHR. Early north (median 3/23) 3/13 Traverse MO, 3/14 Traverse DLP, 4/1 Crow Wing ABi, Douglas BEc, Todd ALu. High counts 3/15 Cottonwood (10,000, Talcot Lake W.M.A.) TKa, 3/14 Jackson (6,030) PEJ, DFN. Late south 5/14–23 Yellow Medicine (Spellman Lake) GWe, 5/23 Yellow Medicine (Miller Lake) PCC (median 5/24). Late north 4/23 Marshall CCr, 4/25 Pine SAI, 4/29 Aitkin EGa (median 5/24).

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) — [21 South, 5 North] Early south (median 3/18) 3/10 Lyon GWe, 3/12 Jackson (100) PEJ, Nobles (141) PEJ, 3/13 Lac qui Parle DLP. All north 3/13 Traverse (2) MO, 3/28 Otter Tail DAY, 4/3 Todd RAE, 4/4 Wilkin ODa, BMc, 4/18 Norman ANy, m.ob., 4/20 Norman RAE. High counts 3/12 Nobles (141) PEJ, 4/4 Faribault (135) DFN, PEJ. Late south 4/29 Hennepin CMB, 5/1 Lac qui Parle BAF, SHF (median 5/13).

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [40 South, 14 North] Early south (median 2/26) 3/9 Kandiyohi (2) JWd, Lyon (30) GWe, Sherburne (4) JaM, Wright ToL. Early north (median 3/19) 3/14 Clay BPa, Traverse DLP, 3/15 Becker (2) HeH, ShG, Clay (2) PBB. Descriptions provided in varying detail from 15 counties. High counts 3/12 Jackson (200) †PEJ, 4/1 Douglas (100) BEc, 3/11 Lyon (50) GWe. Late south 5/13 Houston DBz, 5/14 Washington SMo, PTr, 5/28 Rock (Blue Mounds S.P.) TKa (median 5/13). Late north 5/3 Marshall (2, Agassiz N.W.R.) CCr, Roseau BSi, 5/5 Crow Wing (Brainerd) JPR, 5/18 Crow Wing (2, Crosby W.T.P.) JPR (median 5/21).

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [53

South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties.

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) — [3 South] All reports: 3/11 Goodhue (3, Sturgeon Lake) KDS, 3/16–4/7 Wright (1, near Pelican Lake and St. Michael) KRy, m.ob., 3/17 **Kandiyohi** (1, Big Kandiyohi Lake) JrD, ph. †JWd, m.ob.

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [45 South, 32 North] High counts 3/1 Hennepin (100, Lake Rebecca P.R.) BV, 4/5 Grant (80) GHe, 3/6 Dakota (67) ADS.

Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [32 South, 27 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/2 Wright (18) SST, 3/15 Rice (8) DAB, Washington (12) ASi, PNi, 3/16 Olmsted (13) MiD. Early north (median 3/26) 3/14 Traverse (16) DLP, 3/15 Itasca (4) BMi, 3/23 Polk (8) MSp. High counts 4/10 Aitkin (5,000, rice paddies along Little Willow River) JPR, 4/11 Polk (1,400, Brandt-Angus Impoundment) SAU, 3/28 Wabasha (1,350) LHL. Late south 4/28 Lac qui Parle (5) RAE, HHD, 5/4 Lyon (16) RJS, 5/8 Fillmore JTo (median 5/4). Late north 5/23 Beltrami (5) MSp, 5/23–24 Otter Tail (max. 3) DvS, Roseau (20) DaG (median 5/28).

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early north (median 3/18) 3/19–20 Morrison EGa, KEm, 3/20–21 Crow Wing JPR, KEm, 3/21 Clay PBB, Todd BEc. High counts 4/23 Hennepin (100, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, 3/29 Morrison (87, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) — [52 South, 30 North] Early north (median 3/24) 3/28–29 Grant WCM, Wilkin DAY, BJq, 3/29 Becker ShG, HeH, 4/1 Cass JWM. High counts 4/12 Lyon (350, Lone Tree Lake) GWe, 4/3 Washington (300, Battle Creek Lake) MJB.

EURASIAN WIGEON (*Anas penelope*) — [1 South, 2 North] All reports: 3/26–31 Jackson (adult male, Winkler W.M.A.) †CRM, RAE, m.ob.; 4/17–18 Kittson (adult male, Twin Lakes W.M.A.) †RMD, ph. ANY, m.ob.; 4/30–5/1 Marshall (adult male, Agassiz N.W.R.) HHD, RAE, KRi, †SAU.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*) — [52 South, 30 North] Early south (median 3/1) 3/10 Brown (3) BTS, MiO, Kandiyohi (2) JWd, 3/11 Chippewa DLP, 3/12 Hennepin (3) DWK, RCo. Early north (median 3/26) 3/13 Traverse (4) MO, 3/20 Morrison

- (2) KEm, 4/1 Crow Wing JPR, ABi. High counts 4/16 Lake (141, Knife Island) JWL, 4/21 Yellow Medicine (100, Miller-Richter W.M.A.) KDS.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [18 South, 8 North] High count 4/10 St. Louis (10, Park Point) JLK. Late south 5/13–17 Hennepin (2, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) CMB, BAF, RRU, 5/20 Dakota CER (median 5/17).
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties.
- American Black Duck X Mallard** (*Anas rubripes* X *A. platyrhynchos*) — [1 South] Drake found associating with hen American Black Duck 3/23 Scott (Veterans Park, Shakopee) ph. SBn.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*) — [52 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/11 Dakota DDe, 3/12–13 Hennepin (max. 4) ADr, BCh, 3/13 Lyon (3) GWe. Early north (median 3/29) 3/28 Morrison (Mill Park) KEm, 3/29 Morrison (4, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm, 4/1 Todd (6) ALu, 4/2 Grant (6) JFl. High count 4/20 Morrison (538, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm.
- Cinnamon Teal** (*Anas cyanoptera*) — [1 South, 1 North] All reports: **3/21–22 Carver** (male in a wetland near New Germany) WCM, ph. JWd, m.ob., 4/18 Becker (male, Balsam Lake) KLa, ph. †BWF, JWH.
- Blue-winged Teal X Cinnamon Teal** (*Anas discors* X *A. cyanoptera*) — One report: 4/16–26 Stearns (adult male, Albany W.T.P.) †RMD, ph. ANY, †MJB, †PCC, ph. GHO.
- Northern Shoveler** (*Anas clypeata*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported in all 87 counties. See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/27) 3/26 Traverse DLP, 3/29 Becker ShG, HeH, Grant WCM, 3/31 Grant HHD. High count 4/14 Hennepin (850, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) BAF.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [47 South, 25 North] See winter report for overwintering birds and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/20) 3/14 Traverse DLP, 3/14–15 Becker BPa, m.ob. High count 3/15 Yellow Medicine (375, Spellman Lake) GWe.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [53 South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/6) 3/7 Dakota BRL, WPO, 3/10 Carver ANY, DPG, Dakota PEJ, Lyon GWe, 3/11 Chipewewa DLP. Early north (median 3/27) 3/20 Morrison KEm, 3/21 Grant AaH, 3/28 Wilkin DAY, BJq. High count 4/14 Hennepin (1,800, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., counted by 5's) BAF.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [48 South, 29 North] Early south (median 2/29) 3/10 Brown BTS, MiO, 3/12 Dakota CMB, KMS, Jackson PEJ, Nobles PEJ. Early north (median 3/28) 4/2–6 Douglas PJK, m.ob., 4/5 Clay PBB, Crow Wing ABi. High counts 3/29 Wabasha (3,100, est. by 100s, Weaver Bottoms) LHL, 4/11 Lac qui Parle (800, Salt Lake) KeL.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [53 South, 31 North] See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/24) 3/11 Morrison BWF, 3/13 Traverse MO, 3/21 Grant AaH. High count 4/22–23 Crow Wing (1,000, Mille Lacs Lake, Pike Point Wayside) KMa.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties. See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/20) 3/15 Clay (2, Moorhead W.T.P.) BPa, 3/15–20 Morrison (2, Platte River) KEm, MEM, 3/20 Otter Tail Spe. High counts 3/29 Wabasha (1,400, Weaver Bottoms) LHL, 4/11 Mille Lacs (1,000, Lake Onamia) JLB.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [40 South, 26 North] Early south (median 3/8) 3/2–11 Hennepin (female, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) ph. RCO, m.ob., 3/10 Brown (2, Clear Lake) BTS, MiO, 3/11 Dakota PEJ. Early north (median 3/31) 3/15 Clay (Moorhead W.T.P.) BPa, 4/1 Douglas (4) BEc, 4/3 Clay (8) PBB. High counts 4/16 Crow Wing (85, Mille Lacs Lake) ABi, 4/19 St. Louis (76, Park Point) JLK. Late south 5/9 Hennepin LS, (2, Lake Lillian) JWd, Lyon (3, Lone Tree Lake) GWe, 5/11 Anoka (Coon Rapids Dam) RRU (median 5/14). Late north 5/26 St. Louis BMu, 5/29 Lake (Castle Danger W.T.P.) ph. JWL, St. Louis SC, ALo, 5/31 Kittson (2) JPr (median 5/29).
- Ring-necked Duck X scaup species** (*Aythya collaris* X *Aythya* sp.) — [1 South] One report: 4/27 Ramsey (Lake Como) †PNi, ph. MIT.

- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [53 South, 33 North] See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/15) 3/12 Becker (Hamden Slough N.W.R.) ShG, 3/15 Clay (8, Moorhead W.T.P.) BPa, 3/19 Morrison (6) KEm. High count 4/16 Hennepin (total of 1,110 on lakes Harriet, Calhoun and Nokomis) CMB.
- Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) — No reports.
- Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [1 North] All reports: 5/17–19 St. Louis (2, Park Point) KJB, JLK.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) — No reports.
- Black Scoter** (*Melanitta americana*) — [1 North] One report: 4/24 St. Louis (female, Duluth) JLK.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [3 South, 3 North] Two south reports: 3/18–29 Anoka/Hennepin (male, Coon Rapids Dam) KMa, ph.WFe, ph. JuW, m.ob., 4/18, 4/27 **Rock** (juvenile, Schoneman C.P.) ph. LDw, TKa. North reports through 5/20 in Lake, 5/23 in St. Louis, and 5/28 in Cook. High counts 3/1 Cook (122, Tofte Town Park, confirmed count with photographs) JWl, 3/1 Cook (73, Good Harbor Bay) JWl, 3/1 Cook (47, Cascade River Wayside) JWl,
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [52 South, 32 North] February reports from several south counties likely included both overwintering individuals and early migrants. Overwintered north in Otter Tail. Early north migrants (median 3/23) 3/20 Morrison KEm, 3/28 Grant WCM. High counts 4/21 Anoka (350, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes County R.P.; counted by 10's) KvM. Late south 5/21 Meeker (2) JPr, JJS, 5/22 Lac qui Parle DPG (median 5/30).
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [47 South, 32 North] High counts 3/29 Wabasha (500, Weaver Bottoms) LHL, 4/6 Morrison (200, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm. Late south 5/26–28 Hennepin (2) CMB, BAF (median 5/12).
- Bufflehead X Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala albeola* X *B. clangula*) — [1 South] Adult male found 3/25–29 Hennepin (Long Meadow Lake) JEl, †BAF.
- Barrow's Goldeneye** (*Bucephala islandica*) — [1 North] Adult male reported on Brockway Lake (without details) 4/9–10 Cass JWM, DAY.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [53 South, 33 North] See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/17) 3/2–14 Otter Tail JWd, m.ob., 3/14 Wadena PJB, 3/15 Morrison KEm. High count 3/29 Morrison (48, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [50 South, 28 North] High count 3/27 Wabasha (240) LHL. Late south 5/4 Chisago JFR, 5/9 Ramsey WRe, MHa, Stevens JFl, 5/19–20 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) BNW, WFe (median 5/24).
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [44 South, 21 North] Early south (median 3/10) 3/5 Ramsey BKn, 3/10 Dakota PEJ, 3/15 Carver HHD. Early north (median 3/31) 4/1 Douglas (4) BEC, 4/4 Mille Lacs JCC, Polk SAU. High counts 5/18 St. Louis (248, North Shore) KJB, 4/11 Hennepin (246) CMB.
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [50 South, 17 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/8–13 Dakota PEJ, m.ob., 3/11–13 Hennepin MHu, 3/13 Anoka KMa. Early north (median 4/3) 3/31 Todd ALu, 4/5 Clay PBB. High counts 5/15 Jackson (200, Heron Lake area) KJB, 4/3 Faribault (138, Walnut Lake W.M.A.) ClN.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [12 South, 3 North] Most reports south of the Minnesota River or in the western third of the state. High count 5/27 Mower (6) PMA. All other reports were of 1–3 birds.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [53 South, 22 North] One found in St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) likely escaped from a nearby game farm. Otherwise, all reports were south of a line from Polk to Pine, except for 5/9 Itasca (Splithand Lake, another escapee?) JLK.
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [12 South, 29 North] Found throughout normal range, essentially northeast of a line from Norman to Fillmore. Spring drumming counts were statistically unchanged in 2015 from previous year throughout range (MN DNR).
- Spruce Grouse** (*Falci pennis canadensis*) — [3 North] High count 4/28 Lake (3) JMA.

- Also reported from Lake of the Woods and St. Louis.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [2 South, 13 North] Two south reports: 3/22 Yellow Medicine JSc (Mound Spring Prairie S.N.A.), 5/1 Lac qui Parle DLP (1, Plover Prairie). High counts 3/6 Pennington (25) SAS, 4/17 Aitkin (15, County 18) VJo. Additional north reports from Becker, Beltrami, Clearwater, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Polk, Roseau, St. Louis, Wilkin.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [1 South, 5 North] One south report: 3/6 Lac qui Parle DLP (2, Plover Prairie). All other reports from Becker, Norman, Polk, and Wilkin. High count: 4/12 Clay (55, Hotsie Lake) RHO.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse X Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus* X *T. cupido*) — [1 North] At least one was documented 4/25 Wilkin (Rothsay Prairie-Chicken blind) ph. NCr.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [51 South, 28 North] Reported as far north as Kittson, Roseau, Beltrami, Itasca, and St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog). High count 3/16 Carver (88, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapid Lakes Unit) JCy.
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 North] All reports from Lake Superior in St. Louis 5/3–5/29, primarily Park Point, where the peak count was four on 5/21 DFN and 5/26 KJB. Also see summer report.
- Pacific Loon** (*Gavia pacifica*) — No reports.
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [39 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/23–31 Hennepin CMB, RCo, 3/26 Olmsted JmP, 4/1 McLeod PRH. Early north (median 4/2) 3/18–4/5 Crow Wing BGr, m.ob., 4/5 Douglas PJK, Otter Tail *vide* JMJ. High count 4/19 Kanabec (76, Ann Lake) MJB.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [53 South, 28 North] Early south (median 3/9) 3/12 Cottonwood PEJ, 3/21 Dakota SBE, Lyon GWe. Early north (median 3/27) 4/1 Crow Wing ABi, JPR, 4/2 Morrison KEm, Otter Tail KPE, 4/3 Clay PBB. High count 4/25 Hennepin (200: 100 on Lake Harriet, 100 on Lake Calhoun) BCl.
- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [37 South, 28 North] Early south (median 3/26
- 3/20–4/2 Hennepin CMB, m.ob., 4/2 Rice TFB, Winona DWL. Early north (median 4/10) 4/12–16 St. Louis KRE, JLK 4/14 Beltrami DPJ, 4/16 Cass SC, Morrison KEm, St. Louis JLK. High counts 4/24 Hennepin (1,913 on lakes Calhoun, Harriet and Nokomis, counted individually) CMB. Late south 5/22 Lac qui Parle DPG, 5/23 Stearns STW, 5/25 Lyon GWe (median 5/14). Late north 5/21 St. Louis DFN, 5/22 Cook DFN, 5/24 Pennington DWK, PEB, HCT, 5/25 Norman DWK, m.ob., 5/26 St. Louis KJB, 5/30 Pennington ANy (median 6/3).
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps griseigena*) — [26 South, 23 North] Early south (median 4/3) 4/2 Hennepin CMB, 4/4–5 Goodhue SHF, BAF, m.ob., 4/5 Sherburne PLJ. Early north (median 4/7) 4/8 Beltrami DPJ, 4/16 Lake JWL, 4/17 in Marshall, Pennington, Polk, Roseau, St. Louis. High counts 5/1 Lake (593, Knife Island, counted individually) JWL, 4/26 St. Louis (277, Stoney Point) JLK.
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [12 South, 10 North] Early south (median 4/9) 4/10–25 Lac qui Parle PLJ, PMJ, m.ob., 4/15 Nobles DHr, 4/25 Hennepin TPM, Lyon GWe, Olmsted JmP. Early north (median 4/22) 4/16–26 Morrison KEm, m.ob., 4/22 Douglas CSh. High count 5/25 Lac qui Parle (29, Salt Lake) KeL.
- Western Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [14 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/10 Olmsted MiD, 4/12–18 Big Stone PEJ, DFN, m.ob., 4/12–25 Lyon GWe, 4/24 Faribault WAF, Lac qui Parle TiW. Early north (median 4/21) 4/18 Traverse DLP, 4/21 Douglas ALu, 4/26 Marshall KRi. High count 4/21 Douglas (80, Lake Osakis) ALu.
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — [3 North] All reports: 4/30 **Kittson** (Karlstad W.T.P.) †HHD, †RAE, ph. †JMJ, 5/2 Todd (Lake Osakis) †JLK, 5/14 Douglas (Lake Osakis) ph. †MTh.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [48 South, 28 North] Early south (median 3/17) 3/15 Wright JBm, 3/19–23 Rice DAB, 3/23 Mower SWm. Early north (median 3/30) 3/24 Cass DAY, 3/29 Grant WCM, 3/31 Crow Wing JPR, Grant HHD. High counts 5/17 Meeker (350, Pigeon Lake) PLJ, 4/10 Grant (300, Pelican

Lake) SBM.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [50 South, 27 North] Early south (median 3/26) 3/23 Cottonwood DHr, Winona DBz, 3/25 Houston DFN. Early north (median 4/7) 4/4–10 Douglas BEc, JPE, 4/4 Todd JLK, 4/8 Clay PBB, 4/10 Grant DWK, SBM. High count 5/19–27 Jackson (500, Heron Lake area) KJB.

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [15 South, 12 North] Early south (median 4/18) 4/13 Rice TFB, 4/29 Anoka DWK, 5/3 Sherburne ToL. Early north (median 4/18) 4/17–23 St. Louis JMa, JLK, 4/19 Kanabec MJB. High count 4/29 Anoka (8, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) DWK.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [14 South, 2 North] South reports beginning 5/12 Washington RRu, JEc. Also reported in Anoka, Benton, Carver, Chisago, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Nicollet, Pope, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne and Winona. All north reports Marshall 5/3–27 (Agassiz N.W.R.) CCr, KRi, 5/25 Norman (2) PEB, m.ob.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) — [53 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/8) 3/2–11 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) RCo, m.ob., 3/8 Dakota LEC, 3/13 Carver MJa, Scott PEJ. Early north (median 3/20) 3/24–27 Crow Wing JPR, m.ob., 3/28 St. Louis WRe, 3/30 Douglas BEc. High counts 3/31 Wright (155, Camp Courage) DPG, 4/12 Washington (135, Boomsite rookery) BCo.

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) — [41 South, 12 North] Early south (median 3/22) 3/29–4/2 Ramsey TAN, REH, 4/2 Sherburne JRg, 4/3 Washington JLK. Early north (median 4/1) 4/6 Douglas BEc, Otter Tail AaH, 4/10 Grant DWK, SBM. High count 5/25 Otter Tail (120, Adams/Grotto Park, Fergus Falls) CSc,

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) — [2 South] Two south reports: 5/19 Hennepin (1, Long Meadow Lake) PEJ, 5/30 Rice TFB.

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*) — No reports.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [2 South] All south reports 4/25 Lac qui Parle (U.S. 212 and 131st Ave.) MHn, 5/13 Lyon (Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) RJS, 5/19 Lyon (Wayside Park, Marshall) TKA.



American Bittern, 29 May 2015, Red Lake County. Photo by Andrew Nyhus.

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) — [38 South, 18 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/21 Lyon RJS, 4/28 Dakota SLP, 4/29 Chisago JSa. Early north (median 5/3) 5/2 Becker GT, Cass MSc, 5/6–7 Crow Wing JPR, EGa, 5/8 Beltrami DPJ, Mille Lacs KMa. High counts 5/12 Lyon (9, Cottonwood Lake) GWe, 5/23 Washington (5) PNi.

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [11 South, 3 North] Early south (median 3/29) 4/12–17 Hennepin ph. CMB, m.ob., 4/13–14 Rice TFB. All north 5/9–25 Otter Tail (Fergus Falls) HFe, CSc, 5/20 Traverse RAE, 5/23 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) RPa, m.ob. High count 4/14 Hennepin (7, Minneapolis) ToL, CRa, CMB.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — No reports.

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chibi*) — [7 South, 1 North] All south reports: 4/17 McLeod (2, Eagle Lake) †PRH, 4/18–19 Nicollet (1, north of Nicollet) WCM, ph. JRg, ph. JWZ, m.ob., 4/27 Big Stone (6) DLP, 5/3–9 Yellow Medicine (max. 9, Miedd Lake) ph. JWd, ph. GWe, 5/8 Faribault (1) WAF, †CIN, 5/22 Carver (1, Wahibo Marsh) MJa, BaS, Jackson (1, Heron Lake) KJB, 5/26–27 Carver (1, Chevalle Ponds) JCy, m.ob. One north report: 5/3 **St. Louis** (1, Park Point) DiG, BMu, ph. †TRK, ph. †KRE, ph. †PHS, ph. CIN.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) — [53

- South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/7 Fillmore NBO, 3/11 Nicollet KMa, 3/12 Olmsted LAV. Early north (median 3/30) 3/14 Wadena PJB, 3/22 Pine MLo, 3/28 Hubbard DAY. High count 4/1 Blue Earth (123) BHW.
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [33 South, 25 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/21 Ramsey MJM, Washington (Mahtomedi) JHh, EzH, 3/25 Washington (Woodbury) R&EH, 3/30 Winona DBz. Early north (median 4/1) 4/1 Hubbard MAW, 4/2 Morrison KEm, 4/3 Crow Wing PSP. High counts 4/24 Beltrami (9, Lake Bemidji S.P.) JOJ, 4/13 Carver (7, Carver P.R.) MJa.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. High count 3/29 Morrison (235, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm, MEm, 3/15 Carver (139, Rapids Lake) JCy.
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [52 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/4) 3/9 Freeborn TAT, Rice TFB, 3/10 Brown MiO, Mower TAT, Nicollet DPG, Wright ToL. Early north (median 3/10) 3/10 Carlton AVa, 3/11 Crow Wing JPR, 3/12 Clay PBB, Otter Tail AaH, Polk KuE. High count 5/17 Polk (8, Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) GHl.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [36 South, 21 North] Earliest south and north migrants difficult to distinguish from overwintering individuals. High counts 4/13 St. Louis (48, Park Point) JLK, 5/3 St. Louis (46, Park Point) TRK. Late south 5/26 Dakota GUn, Lyon TKa, 5/28 Hennepin ABL, 5/30 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) ABm, JJB, but also see summer report.
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [47 South, 27 North] Early north (median 3/18) 3/21 Douglas RnB, 3/27 Pine DFN, 4/1 Crow Wing JPR. High counts 4/2 Blue Earth (5) BHW, 4/19 Hennepin (4) TAT, 5/9 Goodhue (4, Hok-Si-La Park) SWE.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [5 South, 10 North] All south reports 3/14 Watonwan (juvenile) †DwK, SBM, 3/15, 3/19 Blue Earth BHW, 3/31 Carver (adult, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake Unit) JCy, 4/19 McLeod BHa, 5/2–21 Hennepin (Nine Mile Creek) ph. JuW, ph. ROx, m.ob. North reports from Aitkin, Carlton, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Itasca, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Pine, St. Louis, Todd.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [25 South, 10 North] Early north (median 3/14) 3/4–8 Morrison KEm, m.ob., 3/15 Clay PBB.
- Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus*) — [40 South, 25 North] Early south (median 4/7) 3/21 Hennepin TLo, 4/3 Murray TKa, 4/9 Sherburne PLJ. Early north (median 4/10) 4/4 Todd JLK, 4/12 Itasca SC, 4/18 Crow Wing JPR. High counts 4/27 Blue Earth (166) BHW, 5/3 St. Louis (72, Park Point) TRK.
- Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [26 South, 3 North] Early south (median 4/3) 4/1 McLeod PRH, 4/2 Cottonwood DHR, Goodhue ph. GHo, 4/4 Lincoln RSA, Murray GWe. All north 4/11 Traverse DWK, SBM, 5/16 St. Louis JH, 5/21 Grant EPT.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [53 South, 32 North] Reported from 85 counties statewide. High count 4/1 Blue Earth (43) BHW.
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [31 South, 24 North] High count 4/4 Polk (8, Helgeland) SAu. Late south 5/5 Anoka NnS, 5/9 Martin CLN, 5/12 Mower SWm (median 5/10). Late north 4/25 Aitkin ABI, 4/26 Polk SAU, 5/1 St. Louis JMa (median 5/24).
- Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [10 South, 4 North] Late south 4/5 Lac qui Parle BAB, 4/11 Dakota (Miesville Ravine) †DVe, 4/15 Dakota (Rosemount) †RTe, 5/15 Chippewa †CLN. All north 3/12 Pennington KuE, 3/15 Polk (Angus) SAU, (near Mentor) DaG, 4/5 Clay PBB, 4/26 St. Louis †JWL.
- Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [1 South, 2 North] All south 5/4 **Stearns** (St. Wendel Twp.) MJB, m.ob. Early north 5/9 Hubbard (Akeley Twp.) MAW, 5/22 Aitkin (McGregor Marsh) JCr. High count 5/23 Aitkin (8, McGregor Marsh) DWK, PEB, HCT.
- Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) — [30 South, 14 North] Early south (median 4/15) 4/17 Nicollet RBW, 4/18 Rice TFB, 4/19 Hennepin TAT, (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, SHF, SBM. Early north (median 5/5) 4/16 Pennington SC, 5/1 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) SAU, 5/2 Cass SC. High counts 5/20 Pope (6) CRM, 5/9 Anoka (5, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) RMD.
- Sora** (*Porzana carolina*) — [44 South, 18

- North] Early south (median 4/14) 4/16 Dakota DTr, 4/17 Rice TFB, 4/18 Hennepin CMB. Early north (median 4/23) 4/18 Crow Wing JPR, ABi, 4/24 Crow Wing (Kiwanis Park) EGa, Pine ToL. High count 5/15 Marshall (10, Agassiz N.W.R.) KRi.
- Common Gallinule** (*Gallinula galeata*) — [3 South] All south 5/8–13 Olmsted (Kalmars Reservoir) ph. JPr, m.ob., 5/20 Dakota (180th St. Marsh) DVe, ALV, 5/23 Sherburne (Orrock) THl, VDo.
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [53 South, 31 North] Overwintered in Scott and probably in Otter Tail. Away from these locations, early south 3/10 Rice TFB, 3/11 Anoka DFe, and early north (median 3/28) 3/29 Becker (3, Hamden Slough N.W.R.) ShG, HeH, 4/3 Clay (2, Skree Twp.) PBB, (2, Parke Twp.) PBB, Crow Wing (2) JPR.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [40 South, 30 North] Early south (median 3/14) 3/13 Washington PSm, 3/14 Carver (2) MJa, Hennepin CRM, Winona DBz. Early north (median 3/21) 3/20 Crow Wing JPR, Douglas (2) BEc, Morrison (6, 140th Ave.) KEm, (2, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm, Otter Tail (2) SPe, Todd ALu. New county record 3/20 **Rock** (Edgerton) AMi. High count 4/11 Polk (2,000, Brandt-Angus Impoundment; rough estimate) SAu.
- WHOOPIING CRANE** (*Grus americana*) — [1 South] A potential first county record 5/13 **Dakota** (Mississippi wetlands south of Hastings) based on high resolution satellite tracking data (*vide* RPR) is pending a decision for review by MOURC.
- BLACK-NECKED STILT** (*Himantopus mexicanus*) — [1 South] New county record 4/25–26 **Stearns** (2, Getchell Lake) †PCC, ph. SBM, ph. BWF, ph. CRM, m.ob.
- American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [14 South, 6 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/11 Lac qui Parle KeL, 4/13–18 Hennepin (Bass Ponds, Bloomington) NSa, m.ob. Early north 4/20 Crow Wing (Crosby W.T.P.) JPR, 5/1 Pennington (Thief River Falls W.T.P.) SAu, 5/2 Douglas (2, Clifford Lake Rd.) JLK. High counts 5/1 Lac qui Parle (32 in the same pool, Big Stone N.W.R.) BAF, SHF, DLP, 5/3 Carver (20, Wahibo Marsh) JWZ, MJa.
- Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [12 South, 7 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/3 Ramsey MRe, 5/4 Hennepin DVe, DTr, 5/7 Blue Earth ChH. Early north 5/17 St. Louis TRK, KJB, 5/23 Beltrami and Clearwater DWK, PEB, HCT. High count 5/21 Meeker (9) JPr. Late south 5/26–27 Jackson (6, Heron Lake area) KJB, but also see summer report (median 6/6).
- American Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [20 South, 3 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/1 Big Stone (3) DLP, 4/7 Pipestone HHD, RAE, 4/10 Mower (4) TAT. Early north 5/6, 5/7 Crow Wing JPR, 5/11 Cass JWM. High count 5/7 Freeborn (90, found in three flocks heading northwest) TAT. Late south 5/25 McLeod MJB, 5/27 Chisago JEB (median 6/4). Late north 5/11 Cass JWM, 5/23 Cook JaJ.
- Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [26 South, 11 North] Early south (median 4/22) 4/17 Stearns (Getchell Lake) MJB, 4/19 Big Stone DLP, 4/23 Stearns (Getchell Lake.) PCC, 4/24 Hennepin MDO, Yellow Medicine KMS. Early north (median 5/8) 4/18 Becker BWF, JWH, 4/25, 5/1 Becker (Bisson Lake) ShG, HeH, 5/7 Crow Wing (3) JPR. High counts 5/19 Hennepin (50, rough est., Bass Ponds, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) BAF, 5/27 Jackson (43, Heron Lake area) KJB. See summer report for late migrants south (median 6/4) and north (median 6/10).
- Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodius*) — [1 North] Single individuals reported at Park Point in St. Louis 5/5–7 ph. JPR, ph. TRK, ph. RZi, m.ob., and 5/15–17 KJB, BMu, m.ob.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/2) 3/3 Anoka REH, 3/12 in six additional counties. Early north (median 3/18) 3/13 Otter Tail AaH, 3/16 Wadena PJB, 3/20 Morrison (3) KEm. High counts 5/15 Yellow Medicine (45, Miller-Richter W.M.A.) CIN, 3/16 Faribault (40, north end of Prescott W.P.A.) CIN.
- Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*) — [49 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/18 Carver JCy, Hennepin (5) MCa, 4/20 Cottonwood DHR. Early north (median 4/29) 4/30 Clearwater DFN, Kittson CSc, 5/1 Douglas BDo. High counts 5/18 St. Louis (24, North Shore) KJB, 5/23 Yellow Medicine (16: 8 at Miedd Lake in Normania

Twp., 8 at Miller Lake in Omro Twp.) PCC.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) — [37 South, 19 North] Early south (median 4/19) 4/18 Nicollet JRg, 4/19 Washington JSf, Yellow Medicine (2) GWe. Early north (median 4/30) 4/28 Beltrami DPJ, 5/2 Crow Wing EGa, 5/3 in Becker (3), Marshall, Mille Lacs, and Todd. High counts 5/9 Hennepin (13, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, SHF, 5/3 Washington (12, Lake Elmo R.P.) BDo, 5/9 Clay (12) BSh. Late south 5/26 Brown PRH, DWK, 5/27 Jackson KJB (median 5/27). Late north 5/22 St. Louis WPe (median 5/25). Also see summer report for late migrants north and south.

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [46 South, 28 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/16 Faribault WAF, 3/29 Dodge SC, DBz, JWH, Swift DLP, 4/1 Big Stone DLP. Early north (median 4/8) 4/2 Morrison (2) KEm, 4/3 Todd RAE. High counts 4/20 McLeod (284, Eagle Lake shorebird survey, accurately counted) KJB. Late south 5/28 Hennepin (2) BAF, 5/29 Dodge RAE, 5/29–30 Brown BTS (median 5/25). Late north 5/24 Pennington (4) DWK, PEB, HCT, 5/25 Aitkin (4) EGa, 5/29 Itasca SC (median 5/28), but also see summer report.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [19 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/24) 4/26 Big Stone DLP, 4/27 Yellow Medicine (3) GBa, 4/28 Nicollet and Sibley MiO. Early north (median 5/1) 4/26 Polk SAu, 5/3 Marshall CCr, 5/5 St. Louis (4) JPR, RZi, ClN, TRK, High counts 5/6 St. Louis (41, Hibbing) ph. JMa, 5/5 Lyon (22, Brauner Lake) TKa. Late south 5/28 Freeborn (2) TAT, Renville KJB (median 5/26). Late north 5/27 Polk (Agassiz Valley) SAu, 5/29 Polk JMJ (median 6/1). Also see summer report for late migrants north and south.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) — [45 South, 26 North] Early south (median 3/29) 4/2 Dakota (2) BDo, Hennepin (2) NSa, Jackson HHD, Kandiyohi DPG. Early north (median 4/9) 4/3 Todd RAE, 4/11 Polk (2) SAu, 4/12 Clay RHO, Crow Wing JPR, Itasca SC, Otter Tail (4) AaH. The largest concentration of this species was at the Bass Ponds, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., where BAF tallied **1,500** on 5/3 (total shorebirds counted by fives and rounded to 2,500, this was species approx. 60% of the total).

Late south 5/29 Stearns MJB, 5/30 Brown BTS, Lac qui Parle DLP (median 6/6). Late north 5/29 Itasca SC, Norman (2) ANy, 5/31 Kittson JPr (median 6/1).

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [11 South, 11 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/26 Yellow Medicine (Miller-Richter W.M.A.) GWe, 4/27 Yellow Medicine (Clarkfield W.T.P.) GBa, 5/2 Big Stone (2) BAF, SHF, Lyon (2) GWe. Early north (median 5/3) 5/3 Polk (Kertsonville) SAu, 5/5 Clay (2) JSf, Kittson (2) CSc, Polk (Ers-kine) DeT.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) — [4 North] All north: 5/17–19 St. Louis (Park Point) KJB, TRK, HHD, JLK, 5/22 St. Louis (2, Park Point, Pine Forest S.N.A.) ph. DTr, 5/23 Cook DFN, Lake (6, season's high count, Knife Island) JCr, 5/25 Cass (3) BAW, m.ob., 5/31 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) ph. LMS.

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) — [14 South, 6 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/16–17 Stearns ANy, DAB, DBz, RMD, m.ob., 4/20–21 Lac qui Parle GHo, (max. 5) DLP, 4/23 Dakota (2) BRL. Early north 4/17 Polk SC, ANy, DBz, DAB, RMD, SAu, 4/19 Grant GHo. High count 5/23 Jackson (72, Heron Lake area) KJB. Late south 5/25 Brown WCM, JWd, 5/26 Jackson (7) KJB (median 5/31). Late north 5/22 Itasca (2) EEO, SC, 5/24 St. Louis (2) KJB, 5/30 Aitkin (2) ELC, RAE, DWK, KMS, Bab, ToL.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) — [15 South, 15 North] Early south (median 4/13) 4/19–21 Lac qui Parle DLP, 4/23 Dakota BRL, 4/24 Yellow Medicine KMS, DLP. Early north (median 4/13) 4/12 Clay RHO, 4/15 Becker ShG, HeH, 4/17 Kittson, Marshall, Polk SC, ANy, DAB, Roseau SC, DAB. High counts 5/21 Rice (31) TFB, 4/26 Polk (28, Agassiz Valley) SAu.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) — [16 South, 7 North] Early south (median 5/14) 5/11 Yellow Medicine RJS, 5/15 Big Stone DLP, Dakota TAT, Hennepin (2) TAT, KMS, SBE. Early north 5/18 Crow Wing (several locations along Mille Lacs Lake) HHD, RAE, JPR, KCR, EGa, St. Louis (North Shore) KJB. High counts 5/22 Jackson (24, Heron Lake area) KJB, 5/20 Big Stone (22) DLP. Late south 5/27 Jackson (7) KJB,

- 5/27–28 Brown (max. 7) RBW KMS, BTS (median 6/1). Late north 5/31 Aitkin LMS, Cook (3) WCM, Crow Wing LMS, but also see summer report.
- Red Knot** (*Calidris canutus*) — [1 South, 2 North] One south report 5/19 **Hennepin** (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) †CMB. North reports 5/28–29 St. Louis (2, Park Point) ph. JLK, m.ob., 5/30 Aitkin RBW, ph. ELC, m.ob.
- RUFF** (*Calidris pugnax*) — [1 South] An adult male was present in **Hennepin** at the Bass Ponds (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) 5/3–10 SLC, †BAF, ph. ANy, †CMB, ph. JuW, m.ob. Remarkably, a female was discovered at this same location 5/18 †BAF.
- Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*) — [15 South, 4 North] Early south (median 5/3) 4/29 Yellow Medicine PLJ, 5/3 Lac qui Parle (10, Big Stone N.W.R.) BMc, ODa. All north 5/15 St. Louis (3) JLK, ALo, 5/18 Kanabec DPG, 5/21 Norman RAE, 5/27 Polk SAu, 5/29 Norman (3) ANy. High counts 5/15 McLeod (**100**, Eagle Lake) PRH, 5/15 Jackson (72, Heron Lake area) KJB, 5/18 Lincoln (57) WCM. Late south 5/30 Yellow Medicine DLP, 5/30–31 Brown BTS, MiO (median 5/28), but also see summer report.
- Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*) — [14 South, 4 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/11 Yellow Medicine RJS, 5/12 Renville (2) DWK, and 5/15 in Hennepin, Jackson, Stearns. Early north (median 5/11) 5/6–7 Crow Wing (max. 5, several locations along Mille Lacs Lake) KMa, JPR, EGa. First report away from Mille Lacs Lake 5/14 St. Louis (4, Park Point) CLN. High counts 5/26 St. Louis (104, Duluth) KJB, 5/22 Jackson (88, Heron Lake area) KJB. Late south 5/30 Stearns HHD, 5/31 Big Stone DLP, Brown BTS, MiO (median 6/1). Late north 5/31 St. Louis (8) ToL, LMS (median 6/7). See summer report for more late migrants, north and south.
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*) — [31 South, 12 North] Early south (median 4/19) 4/17 Dakota GHo, DVe, 4/18 Nicollet WCM, 4/19 Big Stone DLP, Hennepin PEJ, Stearns ToL. Early north (median 5/10) **4/18** Marshall BSi, 5/7 St. Louis (4) JLK, 5/9 Becker (2) HeH, ShG. High counts 5/22 Jackson (638, Heron Lake area) KJB, 5/25 Hennepin (400, Bass Ponds, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.;
- conservative estimate, counted by fives) BAF. Late south 5/31 Big Stone DLP, Brown BTS, MiO (median 6/6). Late north 5/31 Itasca SC, St. Louis LMS, ToL (median 6/4). See summer report for latest migrants, north and south.
- Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*) — [22 South, 7 North] Early south (median 4/6) **3/17** Dakota (Randolph) BRL, 4/2 Pipestone TKa, Redwood KRE. Early north 5/1 Becker (4) HeH, ShG, 5/7 Crow Wing (2) ABi, 5/9 Clay (8) RHO. High count 4/28 Yellow Medicine (157, Miller Lake) KJB. Late south 5/28 Hennepin (4) BeH, 5/30 Lac qui Parle DLP (median 6/1). Late north 5/30 Aitkin (12) ToL, 5/31 Itasca SC, St. Louis ToL. See summer report for more late migrants, north and south.
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [41 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/15) 4/11 Dakota DPa, 4/12 Lyon (2) GWe, 4/17 Stearns MJB. Early north (median 5/6) 4/20 Polk (9) RAE, 5/2 Becker (7) ASM, 5/7 Crow Wing (6) JPR, Morrison MJB. High counts 5/7 Yellow Medicine (400, Miller-Richter W.M.A.) Jsf, 5/15 Yellow Medicine (300, Miller-Richter W.M.A.) CLN, 5/14 Hennepin (134, conservative count) TAT, 5/22 Stearns (120, Albany W.T.P.) PCC. See summer report for late migrants, north and south.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [26 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/29) 4/29 Lac qui Parle KJB, 5/1 Yellow Medicine BAF, SHF, 5/2 Lyon GWe, Yellow Medicine (three locations) m.ob. All north 5/16 Marshall KRi, 5/23 Clearwater DWK, PEB, HCT, 5/24 St. Louis (2) KJB. High counts 5/23 Jackson (**802**, Heron Lake area) KJB. See summer report for late migrants, north and south.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [39 South, 15 North] Early south (median 4/1) 3/20 Yellow Medicine (2) DLP, 3/30 Watonwan (2) BTS, 4/2 Dakota (two locations), Faribault, Jackson, and Redwood. Early north (median 4/19) 4/2 Morrison KEm, Todd BWF, 4/3 Todd RAE, 4/12 Clay (2) RHO. High counts 5/7 Yellow Medicine (**1,300**, Miller Lake) KJB, 5/3 Hennepin (**1,000**, Bass Ponds, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.; total shorebirds = 2,500 counted by fives, approx. 40% were this species)

- BAF; this latter flock count was also estimated as 1,000 (without methodology notes) by NSa, SBM, JuW, though another observer put it at as high as 1,500. Late south 5/26 Brown BTS, Lyon RJS, 5/27 Hennepin CMB, BAF (median 6/8). Late north 5/17 Morrison JJS, JPr, 5/24 St. Louis (3) KJB (median 6/5). See summer report for more late migrants, north and south.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Calidris pusilla*) — [33 South, 14 North] Early south (median 4/17) **4/2** Rock (2, Blue Mounds S.P.) BRL, 4/11 Dakota (180th St. Marsh) NSa, 4/12 Dakota (2, Lake Byllesby R.P.) LEC. Early north (median 5/4) 5/14–16 Becker DFe, DMu, m.ob., 5/17 St. Louis (2) KJB, 5/18 Crow Wing (two locations) KCR, EGa, JPr. High count 5/26 Jackson (**3,000**, more than double the prior record count, Heron Lake area) KJB. See summer report for late migrants, north and south.
- Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [27 South, 9 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/24 Yellow Medicine DLP, 5/1 Big Stone DLP, 5/2 Dakota (3) NMu, Lyon (12) GWe. Early north (median 5/8) 5/12 Aitkin (4) JPr, 5/15 Lake (21) JWl, St. Louis (42, Park Point R.A.) JLK, ALo. High counts 5/16 Hennepin (60) CMB, 5/22 Jackson (59, Heron Lake area) KJB. Late south 5/27 Anoka JEB, Jackson (2) KJB, Ramsey RMD, 5/28–31 Brown BTS, MiO (median 5/24), but also see summer report. Late north 5/26 Aitkin HHD, JPr, St. Louis KJB (median 5/25).
- Long-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) — [13 South, 4 North] Early south (median 4/24) 4/17 Dakota (2) DVe, Stearns HHD. Early north 4/18 Marshall BSi, 5/1 Becker HHD, RAE. High count 5/2 Yellow Medicine (max. **81**, Miller Lake) SBM, PCC. Late south 5/22 Jackson (2) KJB, Stearns (2) PCC, 5/26 Brown (Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) †KJB (median 5/19). Late north 5/10 Cass (2) ABi, 5/24 Crow Wing ph. EGa.
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [42 South, 30 North] One detected 3/10 in Hennepin (Pond Dakota Mission Park) by CMB was possibly overwintering. Early south migrants (median 3/22) 3/22 Sherburne JIB, 3/29 Dakota SKg, Rock RSA. Early north (median 3/31) 3/30 St. Lou-
- is JMa, 4/1 Crow Wing JPr, 4/2 Morrison (3) KEM, 4/3 Todd RAE. High count 4/19 Yellow Medicine (**87**, Spellman Lake; partial count over a portion of the shoreline, probably many more) GWe.
- American Woodcock** (*Scolopax minor*) — [33 South, 24 North] Early south (median 3/13) 3/16 Rice TFB, Scott BrT, 3/18 Carver (2) JCy. Early north (median 3/26) 3/29 Carlton TPW, 3/30 Hubbard MAW, 4/1 Mille Lacs KMa, 4/2 Todd ALu, High count 4/18 Houston (15, one mile north of Hokah) JSv, plus multiple reports of 10 from Cliff Fen in Dakota 3/30–4/17.
- Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [34 South, 15 North] Early south (median 4/23) 4/24 Big Stone DLP, Lac qui Parle KeL, Stearns SMC, Yellow Medicine KMS, DLP. Early north (median 5/1) 4/25 Becker (Hamden Slough N.W.R.) ShG, HeH, 5/1 Becker HHD, (8, Bisson Lake) HeH, ShG, Pennington (2) SAU. High counts 5/15 Brown (150, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS, 5/21 Lac qui Parle (125, Salt Lake) ODa, BMC, 5/15 Jackson (108, Heron Lake area) KJB, 5/2 Yellow Medicine (101, Miller Lake, Omro Twp.) PCC.
- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [13 South, 4 North] Approximately 170 individuals reported. Early south (median 5/12) 5/15 Brown BTS, 5/18 Lac qui Parle DLP, Lincoln (17, Chen Bay W.M.A.) WCM, Stearns CRM. Late south 5/30 Brown (5, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS, Rice TFB, Stearns (Albany W.T.P.) HHD, 5/31 Brown (3, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS, MiO (median 5/29). All north 5/21 Norman RAE, 5/24 Pennington DWK, PEB, HCT, 5/25 **St. Louis** (2) KJB, 5/29 Mahnomen (13, Mahnomen W.T.P.) ANy, Norman ANy, 5/30 Pennington ANy, but also see summer report. High counts 5/22 Jackson (53, Heron Lake area) KJB, 5/27 Jackson (49, Heron Lake area) KJB.
- Parasitic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) — No reports.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [35 South, 17 North] Early south (median 4/3) 3/31 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek wetland) ToL, 4/1 Hennepin DWK, 4/2 Jackson HHD, 4/3 Faribault WAF, ClN. Early north (median 4/13) 4/15 Todd (8) ALu, CSh, 4/16 Cass SC, Crow Wing CRM,

- JPR, m.ob., St. Louis (42, Morgan Park) JLK. High count 5/14 St. Louis (2,230, Park Point R.A.) JLK. Late south 5/27 Carver (2) JTg, Meeker ANy (median 6/6). See summer report for late north migrants.
- Little Gull** (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) — No reports.
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [28 South, 13 North] Most reports west of a line from Roseau to Goodhue. Early south (median 3/25) 3/14, 3/21 Lyon (max. 4) GWe, 3/16 Faribault WAF, 3/23 Rice DAB. Early north (median 4/6) 4/10 Douglas JPE, 4/13 Marshall GT, Polk Jlg. High count 4/21 Lyon (124, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) RJS.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [52 South, 33 North] After no February reports statewide, early south (median 2/26) 3/7 Hennepin (3) CRM, 3/10 Ramsey JEL, 3/11 Dakota (4) ADS, CMB, Lac qui Parle DLP, Scott BAB, Swift DLP. Early north (median 3/12) 3/14 St. Louis (2) NAn, 3/17 Crow Wing JPR, St. Louis AM, 3/19 Traverse DLP. High count 3/22 St. Louis (2,000, Interstate Island W.M.A.) TPM.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [36 South, 24 North] Early south (median 2/23) 3/10 Dakota PEJ, 3/12 Ramsey DVi, Rice DAB. Overwintered north. High count 4/20 Lake (610, Knife Island, counted by fives) JWJ. After 5/21 Dakota SPy, only reported south from Wahibo Marsh in Carver where found into the summer season.
- Thayer's Gull** (*Larus thayeri*) — [3 South, 2 North] All south 3/14 Dakota (2, Black Dog Lake, West Outflow) BDo, 3/18 Carver (2 adults) JCy, 3/24 Dakota (first-cycle, Black Dog Lake, West Outflow) BAF, 4/11 Isanti (Isanti W.T.P.) ELC. All north 3/10 Lake (first-cycle, Knife Island) JWJ, 4/21 St. Louis (Virginia) JMa, 4/30 St. Louis (2, one first-cycle and one second-cycle, Superior Entry) TRK, 5/1 St. Louis (first-cycle, Superior Entry) RJ, 5/9 Lake (2, Two Harbors) JPR, 5/10 St. Louis (2, Superior Entry) TRK.
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucooides*) — [2 North] A total of four north individuals: 3/10 Lake (first-cycle, Knife Island) JWJ, 4/30 St. Louis (3, two first-cycle and one second-cycle at Superior Entry) TRK, 5/10 St. Louis (one of the 4/30 birds continuing at Superior Entry) TRK, 5/16 St. Louis (continuing first-cycle) PHS.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*) — [3 South, 1 North] All south (possibly the same individual?): 3/22–23 **Rice** (adult, Cannon Lake) †TFB, †DAB, JWH, 3/30–31 **McLeod** (adult, Hutchinson) ph. †PRH, BHa, 4/17 Stearns (adult, Getchell Lake) MJB, HHD. All north reports were of apparently the same second-cycle individual in Duluth, St. Louis County: 4/30 Superior Entry TRK, 5/1 Superior Entry RJ, 5/15 Park Point R.A. JLK.
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [2 North] All reports: 3/28 St. Louis (Silver Lake, Virginia) SLF, 4/30 St. Louis (Superior Entry) TRK, 5/1 St. Louis (4, Superior Entry) RJ, 5/2 Lake (flyover along Hwy. 61) JWJ.
- Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) — [1 North] Only record was 3/28 St. Louis (Interstate Island W.M.A.) CLN, though there were reports of numerous individuals at the Superior, WI landfill throughout March.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [29 South, 19 North] Early south (median 4/23) 4/19 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) SOa, 4/29 Goodhue BDo, 5/1 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek wetland) DWK. Early north (median 5/3) 5/3 St. Louis (2) CLN, 5/5 Crow Wing KMa, 5/6 Pennington (4) CCr. High count 5/22 Carver (164, Wahibo Marsh) WCM. See spring report for late south migrants.
- Black Tern** (*Cblidonias niger*) — [44 South, 21 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/21 Chisago (7) AlH, 4/24–25 Yellow Medicine KMS, DWK, SBM. Early north (median 5/8) 4/23 Marshall (4) CCr, 5/7 Crow Wing JPR, 5/10 Otter Tail (2) SWy. High count 5/15 Jackson (640, Heron Lake area) KJB.
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [17 South, 9 North] Early south (median 4/26) 5/2 Goodhue ASa, 5/4 Jackson JPr, 5/11 Lyon (3) GWe, Nobles ANy. Early north (median 5/1) 5/5 Crow Wing KMa, St. Louis (8) DCZ, 5/6 Crow Wing HHD, RAE, JPR, ABi. High counts 5/17 St. Louis (300, Park Point) KJB, 5/10 St. Louis (200, Superior Entry) TRK. Late south 5/27 Meeker ANy, 5/28 Freeborn TAT (median 6/1), but also see summer report.
- Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*) — [34 South,

- 18 North] Early south (median 4/10) 4/14 Dakota/Goodhue (2) ToL, CRA, 4/15 Hennepin LFr, 4/16 Carver JCy. Early north (median 4/19) 4/21 Douglas (2) ALu, 4/25 Clay ShG, HeH, 4/26 St. Louis JWl, 4/30 Marshall HHD, RAE. High counts 5/20 Aitkin (**200**, Rice Lake N.W.R., counted by tens) DPG, 5/22 Jackson (50, Heron Lake area) KJB.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High count 3/28 Dakota (155, Pine Bend Trail, feeding on spilled grain) BAF.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [44 South, 14 North] Found in most counties southwest of a line from Marshall to Wabasha and in few counties northeast of this line. New county record 5/3 **Crow Wing** ph. JPR. High count 3/8 Lyon (16, Cottonwood) GWe.
- WHITE-WINGED DOVE** (*Zenaida asiatica*) — [1 North] One report 4/25-5/1 **Becker** (Detroit Lakes) ph. NaH, †BAB, m.ob.
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported from every county except Cook. High counts 5/22 Lyon (23, Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe, 3/2 Dakota (20, Bloomfield Park) RaM.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [18 South, 3 North] Early south (median 5/15) 5/7-8 Carver JCy, Bab, 5/8 Mower BPl, 5/15 Rice TFB, 5/16 Benton JPr, Nicollet ChH, AnK. Early north 5/16 Becker ShG, HeH, 5/29 Aitkin KMa, 5/31 Otter Tail ShG, HeH.
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [27 South, 11 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/9 Carver MCo, Wabasha LHL, 5/11 Hennepin BAF, 5/12 Washington DFN. Early north 5/16 Crow Wing JPR, EGa, ABi, 5/18 St. Louis (Stoney Point) JMa, 5/19 St. Louis (Canosia W.M.A.) TRK, 5/20 Otter Tail *vide* JMJ.
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [14 South, 3 North] Found south in Dakota, Faribault, Hennepin, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, McLeod, Murray, Nicollet, Olmsted, Pipestone, Ramsey, Rock, Wabasha, Watonwan. North reports 4/5 Cass ABi, 5/1 Todd, JEC, 5/21 Norman RAE. No reports included color morph details.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) — [41 South, 18 North] Reported throughout the season and state. Adults on nests or with newly fledged young in 8 counties.
- Snowy Owl** (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [6 South, 6 North] High counts of three in Polk and Hennepin in March. Late south 4/9 Hennepin CMB, 4/10 Anoka AMa (median 4/2). Late north 4/6 Roseau BSi, 4/7 Polk SAu, 4/9 Beltrami *vide* JMJ, 4/11 Lake of the Woods GMM (median 4/19).
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*) — [4 North] Reported from Roseau (mostly north of the city of Roseau), Koochiching (Big Falls), St. Louis (at least five individuals at scattered locations), and Cook (west of Grand Portage along Hwy. 61) in March, then only 4/18 Roseau BSi. High count 3/7 Roseau (**12**, S.R. 310 and Sprague Creek Rd.) TDr.
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [28 South, 21 North] Most reports from the western two-thirds of the state. No notable high counts.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [7 North] Restricted to the northern third of the state where found in Roseau, Marshall, Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Lake. Highest count only two.
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [11 South, 2 North] Widespread south reports through early April, then only 5/16 Nicollet ChH, AnK. All north 3/16 Polk JLG, 3/18, 3/31 Lake (same location each date) SGW.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [10 South, 4 North] Found south in Anoka, Brown, Fillmore, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Mower, Hennepin, Ramsey, Rice, and last report 5/25 Rock (Blue Mounds S.P.) GrS. All north 3/30 Clay PBB, 4/18 Becker BWF, JWH, 4/25 Polk KeT, 5/15, 5/19 Kittson LW.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*) — [1 North] All north 3/18 Lake (singing at three locations) SGW, 3/23 Lake (one of the 3/18 birds) SGW.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [4 South, 7 North] Observed south in Dakota, Ramsey, Rice, Washington, as late as 3/30 Washington (one calling at Brown's Creek Trails) JEC. All north reports from St. Louis, Lake and Cook until mid-April when reports began from Aitkin, Crow Wing and Roseau. Also found in Itasca in mid-May.
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [43 South, 21 North] Early south (median

- 5/1) 4/27 Anoka DPG, 5/6 Anoka DPG, Carver MJa, Hennepin MHu. Early north (median 5/10) 5/14 Todd (2) ALu, 5/15 St. Louis AWL, LAd, 5/16 Crow Wing ABi, (2) JPR, Morrison KEm. High count 5/21 Carver (66, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake Unit) Ept.
- Eastern Whip-poor-will** (*Antrostomus vociferus*) — [18 South, 12 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/18 Houston ICF, 4/29 Mower PMM, 5/1 Washington LMS, 5/3 Sherburne (5) ToL. Early north (median 5/8) 5/2 Cass (4) DAY, Marshall CCr, St. Louis SLF, 5/3 Wadena PJB.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [46 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/17 Washington PAL, 4/19 Rice TFB, 4/23 Hennepin CMB, (3) ChE. Early north (median 5/1) 4/29 Crow Wing (2) JPR, 5/1 Becker HHD, 5/3 Becker (Lake Ida) GMe, (Tamarac N.W.R.) SAu. High counts 5/12 Hennepin (100, estimate, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) ALD, 5/20 Hennepin (80, Lake of the Isles) BMi.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) — [48 South, 29 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/1 Hennepin ChC, 5/2 Carver MJa, Dakota NMu, Rice DAB. Early north (median 5/7) 5/3 Becker GMe, 5/5 Crow Wing EGa, 5/6 Mille Lacs KNo.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [47 South, 31 North] Observed south throughout the season. Early north (median 3/26) 3/18 Crow Wing BGr, 4/1 Crow Wing JPR, 4/2 Todd ALu.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [35 South, 21 North] Earliest south reports (median 4/12) may all have been overwintering: 3/12 Ramsey DVi, 3/16 Watonwan HHD, RAE, 3/20 Fillmore NBO. Overwintering birds reported in Morrison (Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm. Also likely overwintering was 3/7 Mille Lacs PSP. Probable early north migrants (median 4/25) began 4/14 Pine JEB. High count 5/9 Lyon (6) GWe.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [52 South, 28 North] Found statewide, though fewest reports from the Northwest. High counts 5/15 Todd (11, Camphill Village) ALu, 3/13 Ramsey (10, St. Paul) JEL, 4/12 Hennepin (10, Lake Rebecca P.R.) BV.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [47 South, 34 North] Earliest report 3/7 Rice TFB may have been an undetected overwintering individual. Likely migrants south began (median 3/28) 3/29 Carver JCy, Dakota ADS, 3/30 Olmsted SHk. Early north (median 4/5) 4/1 Douglas BEc, 4/6 Morrison KEm, JEm, 4/8 Becker ShG, HeH, Cass DMu. High count 4/17 St. Louis (15, estimated) BHo.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [53 South, 31 North] Reported throughout the state. High count 4/13 Ramsey (14, Crosby Farm R.P.) MBa.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [53 South, 33 North] Found statewide. High count 4/11 Hennepin (10, Coon Rapids Dam R.P.) KOK.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [2 North] Two reports: 4/5 Lake (Lake County Demonstration Forest) ph. JWL, 4/7 St. Louis (Big Lake) WPe.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [6 North] Reported from Aitkin, Cook, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Pine, and St. Louis. High count 4/9 St. Louis (3, off the Echo Trail) BHo.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early north migrants 3/17 St. Louis JDx, 3/31 Aitkin VJo, 4/1 Itasca SC, Polk SAu (median 3/24). High counts 4/12 St. Louis (57, Knowlton Creek) JLK, 4/13 St. Louis (52, Park Point R.A.) JLK.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [49 South, 32 North] Reported statewide, including several unusual reports from the far southwest: 4/4 Lincoln BTS, 5/25 Rock GrS, 5/31 Nobles BTS.
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [53 South, 32 North] Early north (median 3/7) 3/6 Morrison KEm, 3/13 Marshall HHD, RAE, JMJ, Traverse MO. High counts 4/2 Todd (9) MJB, 4/4 Goodhue (9) RMa.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [25 South, 22 North] Present south and in Polk as the season commenced. Probable early north migrants (median 3/14) 3/13 Marshall HHD, RAE, JMJ, 3/14 Crow Wing JPR. High count 3/17 Ramsey (4, two pairs) JEL. See summer report for breeding birds south.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [30 South, 13 North] Early south migrants (median 3/20) 3/4 Winona CBe, 3/7 Winona

- JEd, DTr. Early north (median 4/8) 3/23 St. Louis (2) LME, 3/28 St. Louis CLN, AM, 4/8 Lake JWl, 4/10 Itasca SC, EEO.
- Prairie Falcon** (*Falco mexicanus*) — Two reports, but neither with any identification details.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [36 South, 20 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/6 Hennepin CMB, 5/7 Anoka ToL. Early north (median 5/15) **5/4** Polk ph. SAU, 5/9 Clay (Lake Maria) RHO. High counts 5/18 Crow Wing (**11**, Mille Lacs Lake, Pike Point Wayside) KCR, 5/16 Stearns (6, St John's Abbey Arboretum) DOR, 5/18 Crow Wing (6, Mille Lacs Lake, Pike Point Wayside) JPR, 5/19 Chisago (6, Wild River S.P.) RLR, 5/29 Itasca (6) AXH. See summer report for late south migrants (median 6/11).
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [44 South, 23 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/4 Fillmore RTP, 5/6 Hennepin CMB, Sherburne PLJ, PMJ, Sibley ANy. Early north (median 5/12) 5/17 Morrison JPr, St. Louis JSE. High count 5/28 Scott (**25**, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [23 South, 14 North] Reported with details from 16 south and 5 north counties. Early south (median 5/11) Early south (median 5/11) 5/8 Hennepin WPe, 5/9 Hennepin CMB, 5/13 Hennepin TAT. Early north (median 5/20) 5/17 Lake JWl, 5/20 Kanabec DPG, 5/21 St. Louis BHO. Late south 5/31 Hennepin BAF, Steele PSu, but see summer report (median 6/6). **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*) — [9 South] Reported with ID notes from 7 south counties. Early south (median 5/17) 5/13 Houston DBz, 5/16 Dakota BRL, Fillmore MHe, Washington JoF. High count 5/13 Houston (3) DBz.
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [28 South, 19 North] Identification details included from 18 south and 6 north counties. Early south (median 5/16) 5/10 Olmsted JWl, 5/16 Hennepin CMB, Washington GJa, 5/17 Jackson WPe. Early north 5/23
- Cook DFN, 5/24 Carlton DTr, JEd. High count 5/24 Carlton (7) DTr, JEd.
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [31 South, 5 North] Reports with details from 18 south counties but only one north. Early south (median 5/9) 5/9 Goodhue SWe, Wabasha LHI, 5/12 Lyon GWe. Only north report with details (median 5/17) 5/30 Aitkin ToL. High counts 5/22 Dakota (**12**, Cliff Fen, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) BAF, 5/31 Hennepin (8, Hyland Lake P.R.) MHu.
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [47 South, 31 North] Reported with details from 25 south and 13 north counties. Early south (median 5/1) 5/2 Nicollet WCM, 5/3 Anoka DWK, Rice DAB, TFB, 5/6 Hennepin CMB, Ramsey ASi, Steele PSu. Early north (median 5/5) 5/9 Cass BJq, 5/11 Kanabec DPG, 5/16 Koochiching AMe. High count 5/17 St. Louis (**47**) KJB.
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [48 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/21) 3/18 Dakota DEv, 3/26 Hennepin CMB, 3/28 Anoka LBi. Early north (median 3/29) **3/18** Crow Wing BGr, 3/31 Crow Wing (Gilbert Lake) KeM, 4/1 Crow Wing JPR, 4/2 Crow Wing PSP, Morrison KEM. High count 4/3 Winona (13) JJS.
- Say's Phoebe** (*Sayornis saya*) — [1 South, 1 North] One south report 4/25 Yellow Medicine (Miller-Richter W.M.A.) JFR, SWe, ph. NFr. One north report, new county record: 5/8 Lake (Two Harbors Lake Walk) †PHS.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [49 South, 30 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/2 Fillmore MHm, Hennepin CMB, MRe, WRe, CRM, with additional reports 5/3 from Carver, Dakota, Rice, Washington, Wright. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Crow Wing JPR, EGa, Pine BDo, 5/8 Itasca SC, Morrison IHe. High counts 5/23 Hennepin (13, Hyland Lake P.R.) MHu, 5/28 Scott (12, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [15 South, 9 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/9 Redwood BTS, Yellow Medicine GWe, 5/12 Dakota DVe, Goodhue ODA, BMc, Lac qui Parle FAE. All north 5/11 Morrison ANe, IHe, 5/17 Norman HCT, 5/20 Traverse RAE. High counts 5/30 Grant (6, North Ottawa Impoundment) CNn, 5/22

Douglas (5, southwest Douglas County) ToR.

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [50 South, 30 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/16 JIB, 4/26 Wright KeM, 4/28 Dakota DEv. Early north (median 5/6) 5/6 Crow Wing ABi, 5/7 St. Louis TmL, JLK, 5/8 Crow Wing JPR, Douglas ToR, Itasca SC. High counts 5/18 St. Louis (**54**, North Shore) KJB, 5/17 Redwood (**33**) ARW.

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER (*Tyrannus forficatus*) — [1 South, 2 North] One south report, new county record 4/12–13 **Rice** †TFB. Two north reports, 5/6 Clay (Moorhead) ph. †KaS, 5/13 St. Louis (Stoney Point) ph. †KJB.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [11 South, 5 North] Early south (median 3/20) 4/4 Dakota BRL, 4/5 Dakota SWe, 4/7 Dakota KvM, 4/8 Anoka DWK, ELC, Dakota KMS, BKa, SBE, Sherburne PLJ. Early north (median 4/12) 3/27 Morrison †FGo, 4/9 Becker HeH, ShG, 4/25 Clay HeH, ShG. Unusual north report 5/10 **St. Louis** (Ely) SES.

Northern Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) — [28 South, 18 North] High count 3/14 Sherburne (5, Sherburne N.W.R.) JIB. Late south 4/3 Washington SBM, 4/4 Hennepin OOv, Redwood TKa, 4/10 Carver ANy, HHD, RAE, JWZ (median 4/5). Late north 4/11 Aitkin VJo, Crow Wing BWF, JWH, St. Louis CLN, 4/18 Roseau BSi (median 4/19).

WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Vireo griseus*) — [3 South] Three reports: 5/9 Goodhue (Hok-Si-La Park) ph. †MwS, SBM, 5/20 Mower (Adams) †TAT, 5/22–30 Brown (Flandrau S.P.) RBW, †DWK.

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) — [5 South] Early south (median 5/15) 5/15 Dakota TAT, ADS, 5/16 Hennepin NTG, 5/18 Goodhue JHn. Also reported from Rice and Wabasha. High count 5/25 Dakota (5, Cliff Fen, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) CMB.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [49 South, 28 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/3 Fillmore DCZ, 5/4 Olmsted LAV, 5/5 Hennepin JWL. Early north (median 5/9) 5/7 Crow Wing ABi, Pine BDo, 5/8 Beltrami DPJ, Crow Wing JPR. High counts 5/23 Anoka (**11**, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) SBM, 5/16 Sherburne (7, Woodland Trails Park) JIB.



Yellow-throated Vireo, 30 May 2015, Northfield, Rice County. Photo by Gerald Hoekstra.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) — [40 South, 25 North] Early south (median 4/28) 5/1 Hennepin DAB, Rice TFB, 5/2 Anoka REH, Dakota DFN, JEd, DTr, Hennepin BCL, Nicollet WCM, Ramsey BCh, Steele PSu. Early north (median 5/5) 5/3 Crow Wing EGa, Itasca SC, 5/4 Clay CMN, Crow Wing ABi, JPR. High counts all from Tamarac N.W.R. in Becker: 5/16 (**8**) HeH, ShG, 5/30 Becker (**8**) JKy. Late south 5/24 Hennepin JQn, 5/25 Ramsey KCr, 5/30 Ramsey ASi (median 5/31).

Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) — [51 South, 28 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/2 Rice DAB, followed by 5/3 reports from Fillmore, Hennepin, McLeod, Olmsted, Ramsey, Washington. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Morrison MJB, 5/8 Itasca SC, 5/9 Clay RHO, Douglas JPE, Mille Lacs KMa. High counts 5/17 Hennepin (**15**, Wood Lake N.C.) AGr, 5/21 Lyon (**12**, Marshall Wayside Rest Park) RJS.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [35 South, 14 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/3 McLeod BHa, 5/4 Washington RMD, PNi, DAd, 5/8 Ramsey CRo, Scott BAF. Early north (median 5/14) 5/14 Becker DFe, Clay RHO, 5/15 Becker HeH, ShG, 5/16 Cass BJq, St. Louis BMu. New spring record high count of **17** carefully counted 5/21 Lyon (Marshall Wayside Rest Park) RJS. Late south 5/30 Stearns TSh, 5/31 Big Stone ODa, Washington JRg (median 5/30).

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [52 South, 31 North] Early south (median

- 5/6) 5/5 Hennepin CRo, JWl, JmM, 5/6 Hennepin CMB, Rice DAB, 5/7 Hennepin DCZ, Houston RZi, Olmsted JWH, Ramsey SHu, Winona JMs, KMS, DFe, ALo, CRM. Early north (median 5/10) 5/9 Itasca SC, 5/11 Crow Wing EGa, 5/12 Cass JKe. High counts 5/27 Steele (24) PSu, 5/16 Stearns (20) WWH.
- Gray Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [11 North] Reported throughout normal range. High count 4/5 Itasca (11) PLe.
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported statewide. Many high counts from Park Point in St. Louis: 5/21 (1,280) JLK, 5/3 (951) CIN.
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [20 North] All reports north of a line from Clay to Aitkin. High count 4/11 St. Louis (10, Sax-Zim Bog) CLN, ENe.
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/2 Olmsted (250, Zumbro River below Silver Lake dam.) LAV, 3/23 Red Lake (200) SAS.
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [7 South, 31 North] Reported in all counties north of a line from Clay to Washington. High counts 5/18 St. Louis (40, International Wolf Center) WVE, JVE, 3/1 St. Louis (23, Sax-Zim Bog) DDe.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [53 South, 26 North] Only Northeast report 3/14 Lake ph. JWl. High counts 3/1 Wabasha (123) LHL, 3/15 Becker (91) ShG, HeH.
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [42 South, 23 North] Early south (median 4/5) 4/4 Lyon GWe, 4/10 Winona DBz, 4/11 Freeborn AEB, Wright ToL. Early north (median 4/11) 4/14 Polk ALH, 4/17 Crow Wing PSP, 4/18 Becker JWH. High counts 5/6–22 Wright (100, colony in Otsego) ToL.
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/20) 3/13 Hennepin RPR, 3/19 Washington KCr, 3/27 Mower SWm, Washington SBo, PA. Early north (median 4/3) **3/14** Pine SBE, 4/2 Morrison KEm, 4/9 Todd ALu. High counts 4/24 Todd (400, Cedar Lake) ALu, 4/19 Carver (200, Wahibo Marsh) CVa, 4/25 Lac qui Parle (200, Marietta area) SWe.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [44 South, 21 North] Early south (median 4/12) 4/12 Lyon GWe, 4/15 Nobles DHR, 4/16 Carver DAB, ANy, DBz. Early north (median 4/21) 4/21 Douglas JMs, 5/1 Crow Wing EGa, 5/6 Cass DeT, Crow Wing JPR. High counts 5/19 Hennepin (50, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) PNi, 5/7 Dakota (40, 180th St. Marsh) DVe.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [45 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/17 Rice TFB, 4/19 Ramsey RaF. Early north (median 4/30) 4/28 Aitkin DMu, 5/8 Itasca SC, Polk SAu. High count 5/15 Jackson (**300**, Heron Lake area) KJB.
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [51 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/18) 4/19 Sherburne ToL, Winona DWl, 4/20 Washington PNi. Early north (median 4/25) 4/26 Otter Tail (Prairie Wetlands Learning Center) ESi, 4/30 Morrison DFN, 5/1 Kanabec DPG. High counts 5/26 Watonwan (800) KJB, 5/27 Polk (800, Agassiz Valley) SAu.
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [52 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/10 Ramsey SFr, Winona DBz, 4/12 Carver DTr, Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/19) 4/13 St. Louis JLK, 4/19 Polk DaG, 4/23 Pine HHD. High counts 5/8 Goodhue (100, Hok-Si-La Park) SBM, 5/5, 5/8 Dakota (60, 180th St. marsh) RPR, CTS.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/1 St. Louis (47, Sax-Zim Bog) DDe, 4/26 Hennepin (41, Hyland Lake P.R.) MHU.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [4 North] Reported from Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, and St. Louis. High count 5/31 St. Louis (7, all one-day-old chicks in a nest cavity) AXH.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [11 South, 1 North] The only north report was a new county record: 5/25 **Lake** ph. JWl. Reported from 11 south counties with reports from Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington north of the core range.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [18 South, 22 North] High counts 4/9, 4/14 St. Louis (15) BHo. Many individuals present south into the summer season.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported

statewide. High counts 3/21 Hennepin (21, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) KOk, 3/14 Sherburne (15, Clear Lake S.N.A.) JLB, 4/11 Hennepin (15, Coon Rapids Dam R.P.) KOk.

Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*) — [44 South, 23 North] Present north and south as the season began. High counts 4/10 Washington (18, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) GJa, 4/10 Hennepin (12, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) PNi. Late south 5/23 Carver JCy, Dakota AAz, SAz, ShH, 5/28–29 Ramsey JEd, ACo, DTr, also see summer report (median 5/21).

ROCK WREN (*Salpinctes obsoletus*) — [1 North] First spring report since 2006 and a new county record: 4/18–25 **Kittson** (dam at Lake Bronson S.P.) ph. †CSc (*The Loon* 87:140–141).

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [52 South, 29 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/17 Dakota STo, SWI, Fillmore NBO, Rice TFB, 4/18 Houston KKB, ICF. Early north (median 4/29) 5/1 Douglas ToR, BEc, 5/2 Hubbard JEB, 5/3 Crow Wing EGa, Mille Lacs KMa, Todd JLK. High counts 5/15–22 Steele (18) PSu.

Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [28 South, 10 North] Possible overwintering bird reported 3/7 Hennepin CRM. Early south (median 3/27) 3/13 Hennepin GrS, 3/22 Hennepin AGu, 4/1 Freeborn PEJ, Olmsted MHm, Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/6) 4/13 St. Louis (near Echo Trail; reported from additional nearby locations almost daily afterwards) BHo, 4/16 Cass SC, 4/17 Lake SES. High counts 4/17, 5/1 St. Louis (6) BHo. Late south 5/15 Hennepin CMB (median 5/13).

Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*) — [42 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/27) 5/2 Ramsey BCh, 5/4 Faribault WAF, Rice TFB, Sherburne DFe, Stearns HHD, PCC, MJB, RAE. Early north (median 5/3) 5/2, 5/4, 5/6 Crow Wing (different locations near Brainerd) JPR, 5/6 St. Louis JMa. High counts 5/15 Aitkin (**25**, Rice Lake N.W.R.) KCR.

Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [44 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/25) 4/13 Hennepin DWK, GrS, 4/17 McLeod PRH, 4/18 Hennepin SKS. Early north (median 5/4) 5/1 Otter Tail AMn, Todd JLK, 5/2



Marsh Wren, 30 May 2015, Dakota County.
Photo by Gerald Hoekstra.

Todd JLK, 5/4 Clay KMn. High counts 5/26 Lyon (**50**, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) TKa.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [1 South] One report without details, 4/18 Rice TFB.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [46 South, 12 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/16 Meeker PKF, 4/18 Scott DEv, 4/23 Ramsey JEL, BCh, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/6) 5/1 Crow Wing JPR, 5/7 Crow Wing JPR, Pine BDo, 5/8 **Itasca** (2, Bass Brook W.M.A.) VJo. High count 5/8 Scott (14, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Louisville Swamp) BAF.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) — [33 South, 17 North] Early south (median 3/25) 3/22 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) AGu, 3/26 Hennepin AHr, Nobles DFe, KMS, ALo, CRM, 3/27 Cottonwood DFe, KMS, ALo, CRM. Early north (median 3/25) 3/6 St. Louis (overwintered?) HHD, 4/1 Crow Wing JPR, ABi, EGa, Pine SC, 4/5 Morrison DLP, Todd ALu. High counts 4/11 Fillmore (**25**) NBO, 4/10 Benton (24 Bend in the River R.P.) MEM, KEM, 4/8 Carver (21) JCy. Late south 5/1 Washington PNi, 5/2 Hennepin ZGe, 5/7 Scott JEB (median 5/7).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) — [50 South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/13 Steele NFT, 3/30 Hennepin BAF, 3/31 Carver JCy, McLeod BHa. Early north (median 4/6) 4/3 Pennington MJJ, 4/4 Crow Wing EGa, JPR, 4/5 Todd ALu. High counts 4/25 Hennepin (45, Lake No-

- komis) KOk, 4/25 Hennepin (40, Veterans Memorial Park, Richfield) JBu. Late south 5/21 Benton JWm, 5/22 Rock LFr, Steele PSu (median 5/24).
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [50 South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/1) 3/6 Ramsey AGu, 3/8 Wabasha JWH, 3/10 Carver ANy, Dakota CAS. Early north (median 3/16) 3/13 Clay KaS, Todd JeM, 3/14 Becker HHD, RAE, BPa, Clay ShG, HeH, Morrison JeM, SwM, MJB, KEm. High counts 3/16 Wright (20) KRy, 5/23 Washington (20) GJa.
- Mountain Bluebird** (*Sialia currucoides*) — [1 North] Only report was a new county record: 4/11 **Crow Wing** (adult female) JWH, BWF, ph. †JPR, 4/12 FGo.
- Townsend's Solitaire** (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [2 South, 1 North] All south: overwintering individual at Resurrection Cemetery continued through 3/13 Dakota TAT, GrS, 4/18 Carver (Rapids Lake Visitor Center) ph. JmE. All north 3/12 St. Louis (West Knife River Road) ph. JWl, 4/4–6 St. Louis (Ely) SES, WPe.
- Veery** (*Catbarus fuscescens*) — [30 South, 27 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/5 Hennepin TAT, DWK, CMB, Rice DAB, TFB, 5/6 Hennepin CMB, 5/7 also in Carver, Houston, Ramsey, and Sherburne. Early north (median 5/8) 5/6 Crow Wing JPR, 5/7 Crow Wing EGa, ABi, 5/9 Clay HeH, ShG, Hubbard MAW, Itasca JLK, St. Louis KeM, Todd ALu. High counts 5/31 St. Louis (13, Hartley Park) JLK, 5/20 Lake (8) JWl, 5/27 St. Louis (8) JLK.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush** (*Catbarus minimus*) — [30 South, 17 North] Early south (median 5/3) 4/26 Faribault WAF, 5/6 Carver JCy, Hennepin DAd, PNi, GrS, JEl, Mower SWm, Olmsted JWH, Sibley ANy, Steele PSu, Washington PSm. Early north (median 5/8) 5/6 Crow Wing HHD, RAE, 5/9 Clay RHO, HeH, ShG, Douglas JPE, 5/12 Polk SAU. High count 5/9 Clay (7, M.B. Johnson Park, Moorhead) HeH, ShG. Late south 5/23 Dakota JuW, Rice DAT, 5/25 Pipestone TKa, MSo (median 5/27). Late north 5/26 St. Louis KJB, 5/27 Polk (Agassiz Valley) SAU, 5/30 Polk (C.R. 45) SAU (median 5/28).
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catbarus ustulatus*) — [48 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/26 Hennepin TLo, Meeker PKF, Washington JHh, 4/27 Dakota JDv, 4/30 Anoka REH. Early north (median 5/2) 5/3 Becker SAU, Morrison RPR, 5/4 Clay CMN, RHO, Polk SAU, 5/6 Crow Wing JPR, Lake JWl. High count 5/9 Clay (36, M.B. Johnson Park, Moorhead) HeH, ShG. Late south 5/30 Ramsey MJM, also see summer report (median 6/1).
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catbarus guttatus*) — [44 South, 30 North] Probable overwintering bird reported 3/1 Hennepin RCo. Early south (median 3/28) 3/29 Carver JCy, 4/1 Hennepin TAT, CMB, 4/2 Hennepin CSC. Early north (median 4/10) 4/3 Becker DFN, Beltrami DPJ, 4/5 Crow Wing PSP, 4/6 Morrison KEm, JEm. High counts 4/28 Fillmore (26, Forestville S.P.) NBO, 4/22, 4/23 Hennepin (22) CMB. Late south 5/17 Dakota DEv, 5/18 Olmsted KDy, 5/19 Washington KvM (median 5/16).
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [36 South, 15 North] Early south (median 5/1) 4/27 Lac qui Parle KeL, 5/3 Fillmore DCZ, 5/4 Hennepin TAT, Isanti MHe. Early north (median 5/8) 5/11 Kanabec DPG, 5/13 Grant CNn, 5/15 Aitkin KCR, Clearwater DFN. High counts 5/16 Renville (6, Beaver Falls C.P.) JCC, 5/28 Scott (6, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.–North) BAF.
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts 4/12 St. Louis (1,000, West Duluth) KRE, 4/12 St. Louis (549, Knowlton Creek) JLK.
- Varied Thrush** (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [1 South] Only report was of an overwintering bird that continued through 4/11 **Blue Earth** JnB.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [51 South, 29 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/17 Hennepin ABL, 4/25 Lac qui Parle JCr, 4/26 Rock CLd. Early north (median 5/6) 4/21 Douglas JMs, 4/28 Morrison JEm, KEm. High counts 5/16 Washington (25, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) GJa, 5/22 Hennepin (21, Hyland Lake P.R.) CMB.
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [49 South, 28 North] Arrived well ahead of median dates both north and south. Early south (median 4/13) 4/4 Chisago JSa, 4/11 Freeborn DFN, 4/12 Anoka RiS, Dakota DVe. Early north (median 4/23) 4/12 Hubbard MAW, 4/13 Crow Wing EGa,

- Morrison KEm, 4/16 Cass SC, Otter Tail *vide* JMj. High counts 5/1 Washington (10, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) PNi, 5/8 Scott (10, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Louisville Swamp) BAF, 5/8 Sherburne (10, Sherburne N.W.R., Wildlife Drive) JJB.
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [5 South, 3 North] All south reports: 5/2 Hennepin (Coon Rapids Dam R.P.) ph. KOok, Watonwan (Eagles Nest C.P.) BRB, ph. MiO, 5/13 Faribault WaF, Watonwan ph. ChH, †AnK, 5/15 Wabasha DBz, 5/17 Faribault (2) WAF, 5/17–19 McLeod (Piepenburg C.P.) ph. PRH, HHD, RAE. All north 5/3 Crow Wing ph. EGa, JPR, 5/16 Becker (Tamarac N.W.R.) ph. ShG, HeH, 5/24 St. Louis (Duluth Port Terminal) ph. JJK.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High count 4/8 St. Louis (500, mouth of Miller Creek) AM.
- American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*) — [20 South, 10 North] Early south (median 4/10) 4/1 Hennepin BAF, 4/3 Dakota DAB, MJB, Lac qui Parle DLP, Redwood KRE, m.ob., Swift DLP. Early north (median 4/27) 4/17 Morrison KMS, CRM, 4/18 Pine CIN, 4/29 Red Lake HHD. High count 5/2 Dakota (16) CRa, ToL. Late south 5/17 Hennepin ANy, Redwood BTS, MiO, ARW, 5/18 Ramsey HHD, RAE (median 5/16). Late north 5/21 Aitkin JPR, St. Louis JJK, 5/23 Itasca EEO, 5/29 Lake JWJ (median 5/23).
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [7 North] High counts 3/21 Clearwater (150) MKj, 3/7 Roseau (75) BSi. Late north 4/10 Roseau BSi, 4/29–30 Lake JWJ (median 4/17).
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [47 South, 22 North] Early north 3/3 Cass DoH, 3/6 Morrison KEm, 3/7 EGa, Morrison KEm, MEm. High counts 3/20 Crow Wing (100) JPR, 5/1 Washington (100) JEc.
- Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [38 South, 17 North] High counts 3/11 Lyon (1,000) GWe, 4/11 Dakota (500) NS. All late south reports from 180th St. marsh, Dakota; 5/3 RPR, JsF, JJB, 5/8 VDo, THL (median 5/4). Late north 5/19 Lake JWJ, St. Louis JMr, 5/23 Aitkin JPR (median 5/19).
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — [1 North] All reports from Felton Prairie, Clay, with a high count of only 6 individuals: 5/13 Clay DFe, 5/24 Clay (6) HCT, PEB.
- Smith's Longspur** (*Calcarius pictus*) — [2 South] All reports from the Southwest and included two new county records: 4/4 **Lincoln** (2, possibly at least 4, Chen Bay W.M.A) BTS, KRE, m.ob., 4/11 **Murray** (9) GWe. Median early south 4/17, late 5/2.
- Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [17 South, 18 North] High counts 3/5 Morrison (100.) KEm, 4/24 Lake (60) TJo. Late south 3/30 Mower TAT, 4/4 Murray GWe, 4/26 Stearns PCC (median 3/28). Late north 4/28 Cook JfR, Lake JMa, Polk KRi (median 5/8).
- Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [48 South, 31 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/23 Goodhue (Cannon Valley Trail) ToL, 4/28 Dakota (3, Alimagnet Lake Park) DEv, 5/2 Dakota (Ritter Farm Park) DEv. Early north (median 5/4) 5/3 Morrison RPR, 5/5 Cass BJq, Morrison DFN, 5/6 Hubbard MAW. High counts 5/9 Itasca (33, Splithand Lake) JJK, 5/23 Lake (30, Tettegouche S.P.) DTr, JEd.
- WORM-EATING WARBLER** (*Helmintheros vermivorum*) — [1 South] First county record 5/30 **Scott** (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) ph. †BAb, †CRM, ph. †RMD, m.ob.. Only the second spring report since 2009.
- Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Parkesia motacilla*) — [10 South] Early south (median 4/23) 4/21 Winona DBz, 4/29 Rice TFB, 4/30 Rice RBW. High counts 5/3 Houston (5, Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) SHk, 5/2 Winona (4, Trout Run Trail, Whitewater S.P.) JWH. Reports outside usual range: 5/2–5/20 Anoka (Rice Creek) CF, m.ob., 5/7 Carver (Rapids Lake, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy.
- Northern Waterthrush** (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) — [45 South, 24 North] Early south (median 4/25) 4/27 Hennepin DWK, 4/28 Dakota DEv, Olmsted MiD, 4/29 Lac qui Parle KJB, McLeod BHa. Early north (median 5/4) 5/1 Crow Wing EGa, JPR, 5/2 Itasca SC. High counts 5/11 Lyon (19) RJS, 5/8 Hennepin (9) CMB. Late south 5/27 Brown RBW, 5/28 Hennepin JEL, SKe (median 5/29).
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — [41 South, 19 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/3 Hennepin JBs, Scott BAb, Washington PNi, 5/4 Olmsted LAV,

- Scott MSw. Early north (median 5/8) 5/6 Crow Wing JPR, Mille Lacs KMa, 5/7 Carlton WBo, Crow Wing ABi, JPR, Pine BDo. High counts 5/15 Aitkin (**15**, Rice Lake N.W.R.) KCR, 5/16 Isanti (**15**, Anderson C.P.) NSa, WRA, JS. Late south away from breeding areas 5/25 McLeod PRH, Washington BCo, 5/26 Lyon RJS (median 5/28).
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora cyanoptera*) — [33 South, 3 North] Widespread reports with two first county records and several additional reports outside normal range. Early south (median 5/2) 5/3 Anoka DWK, HHD, ELC, CRM, Carver JCC, Fillmore DCZ, Scott Bab, Washington (6) BDo. Unusual south reports: 5/6 **Pipestone** (Pipestone N.M.) TKa, 5/12 **Lac qui Parle** DLP, 5/14 **Murray** (Lake Shetek S.P.) HHD, 5/15 **Benton** ANy, 5/15 **Martin** GLa, 5/17 **Redwood** BTS, 5/21 **Cottonwood** TKa. All north reports (median early 5/20) 5/16 **Becker** (Hamden Slough N.W.R.) RBJ, 5/18 **St. Louis** (Duluth) LME, 5/23 Pine SBE. High counts 5/16 Isanti (**15**, Anderson C.P.) NSa, JSa, 5/8 Washington (12, William O'Brien S.P.) SOa, 5/16 Hennepin (12, Crow-Hassan P.R.) JCr.
- Golden-winged Warbler X Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera* X *V. cyanoptera*) — [1 South] Apparent hybrids, both of the "Brewster's" form, were found 5/11 Steele (2) ph. †PSu.
- Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*) — [47 South, 32 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/15 Ramsey ELC, 4/18 Lyon GWe, 4/29 Hennepin PRi. Early north (median 5/3) 5/1 Pine MDu, 5/2 Crow Wing DMu. High counts 5/18 St. Louis (26) KJB, 5/11 Lyon (23), 5/17 St. Louis (21) KJB.
- Prothonotary Warbler** (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [17 South] New county record 5/8 **Wright** (male, Anna and Oscar Johnson C.P.) ANy. Other out-of-range records 5/31 Sherburne DPG, 5/14 Yellow Medicine HHD. Early south (median 5/4) 5/4 Winona DBz, 5/5 Anoka REH, 5/6 Carver JCy. High count 5/13 Carver (**6**, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake Unit) JCy.
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Oreothlypis peregrina*) — [50 South, 25 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/28 Dakota DEv, 4/30 Ramsey JOL. Early north (median 5/7) 5/7 Crow Wing ABi, Pine BDo, 5/8 Clay RHO, Itasca SC, Lake JWL. High counts 5/21 Lyon (53, Marshall Wayside Rest Park) RJS, 5/15 Jackson (51, Heron Lake area) KJB. Late south 5/29–31 Hennepin CMB; see summer report for additional late south migrants.
- Orange-crowned Warbler** (*Oreothlypis celata*) — [46 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/14 McLeod BHA, 4/18 Hennepin TPM, 4/19 Carver CRM, Hennepin TAT. Early north (median 4/25) 4/24 Polk SAu, 4/25 Beltrami DPJ, Polk SAu, 5/1 Crow Wing ABi. High counts 5/13 Pipestone (8) TKa, 5/17 St. Louis (8) KJB, 5/19 Polk (8) SAu. Late south 5/24 Yellow Medicine (Spellman Lake) GWe, 5/26 Lac qui Parle DLP (median 5/22). Late north 5/23 Lake JWL, JCr, St. Louis JCr, 5/26 St. Louis KJB (median 5/27).
- Nashville Warbler** (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*) — [47 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/25 Olmsted MHm, 4/28 Dakota DEv, 5/1 in Hennepin, Rice and Washington. Early north (median 5/3) 5/3 Mille Lacs, Morrison RPR, 5/4 Crow Wing ABi, JPR, Itasca PLe. High counts 5/15 St. Louis (**65**, Sax-Zim Bog area) AWL, LAd, 5/20 Lake (21, Whyte Rd./Stony River F.R.) TRK, 5/14 St. Louis (20) BHo, 5/16 St. Louis (20, Park Point R.A.) JEL. Late south 5/27 Lyon GWe, Washington PNi, 5/29 Sherburne JIB (median 5/29). Also see summer report for late migrants, potential south breeders.
- Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) — [13 South, 6 North] Early south (median 5/11) 5/7 Hennepin JHh, 5/13 Anoka JAN, Carver JCy. Early north (median 5/17) 5/9 Hubbard MAW, 5/17 St. Louis KJB, 5/20 Crow Wing JPR. High counts 5/27 St. Louis (4, Sax-Zim Bog) CRm, 5/30 St. Louis (4, Sax-Zim Bog) JMa. Late south 5/28 Ramsey JEd, 5/29 Hennepin JmM, 5/30 Hennepin CMB (median 5/30)
- Mourning Warbler** (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) — [24 South, 19 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/6 Carver JBr, 5/9 Carver MCo, 5/10 Hennepin CMB, 5/11 Dakota ALw, Ramsey KCr. Early north (median 5/14) 5/12 Otter Tail WPI, 5/15 Aitkin KCR, Morrison MEM, Otter Tail RBJ, St. Louis BHo. High counts 5/24 Carlton (8, Jay Cooke S.P.) DTr, 5/27 St. Louis (7) JLK. Late south 5/30 Hennepin CMB, JWf, 5/31 Scott BAF (median 6/5), but also see summer report

- for late migrants and possibly summering individuals.
- Kentucky Warbler** (*Geothlypis formosa*) — [1 South] Two sightings both nicely described 5/16 (Crow-Hassan P.R.) Hennepin JCr, 5/24–25 Hennepin (Veterans Memorial Park, Richfield) †CMB, RBW, TAT, SBE (audiotaped).
- Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [52 South, 32 North] Early south (median 5/2) 4/25 Hennepin CMB, 5/2 Lyon GWe, 5/3 Dakota DEv plus from four more counties on 5/4. Early north (median 5/7) 5/4 Douglas BEc, 5/7 Crow Wing JPR, EGa, Lake JWl, 5/8 Hubbard MAW, Polk SAu. High counts 5/16 Stearns (50) WWH, 5/23 Hennepin (31) MHu, 5/17 St. Louis (28) KJB.
- Hooded Warbler** (*Setophaga citrina*) — [8 South] All south 5/9–30+ Dakota (Lebanon Hills R.P.) TSI, m.ob., 5/10–31+ Washington (6 individuals at four locations, including 3 at Afton S.P.) PNi, m.ob., 5/11–24 Anoka (Rice Creek Trail) RMD, m.ob, 5/11 Ramsey (Crosby Farm R.P.) KCr, 5/15 **Jackson** (Heron Lake) KJB, 5/16–31 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.), 5/16+ Sherburne (Woodland Trails Park, Elk River) ph. ABm, ph. JBi, 5/23 Chisago (Carlos Avery W.M.A.) ELC, JWH, MLB. BAF noted 11 territorial males at Murphy-Hanrehan P.R. See summer report for breeding records.
- American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [51 South, 33 North] Early south (median 5/3) 5/2 Dakota DEv, Scott RHe, 5/3 Carver MJa, Hennepin CMB. Early north (median 5/8) 5/4 Lake JWl, 5/5 Crow Wing KMa, 5/6 Crow Wing EGa, and in Morrison, Otter Tail, Pine, St. Louis on 5/7. High counts 5/17 St. Louis (**218**, Park Point) KJB, 5/18 St. Louis (161) KJB.
- Cape May Warbler** (*Setophaga tigrina*) — [23 South, 23 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/5 Benton HHD, 5/6 Hennepin JEl, 5/7 Carver JCy, Hennepin WFe, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/9) 5/7 Crow Wing JPR, Lake DeT, 5/8 St. Louis BHo. High counts 5/18 Lake (14) JWl, 5/18 St. Louis (14) KJB.
- Cerulean Warbler** (*Setophaga cerulea*) — [15 South] All reports south and east of Stearns, beginning (median 5/7) 5/3 Houston Tfo, Winona DBz, 5/5 Rice TFB, 5/8 Carver BAB, Washington PNi.
- Northern Parula** (*Setophaga americana*) — [35 South, 14 North] Early south (median 5/1) 4/28 Dakota DEv, 5/2 Dakota JEd, DTr, Hennepin JCr, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/6) 5/3 Becker SAu, Lake JWl, 5/4 Hubbard MAW, St. Louis BHo. High counts 5/17 St. Louis (16) KJB, 5/14 St. Louis (10) BHo, 5/11 Lyon (8) RJS. Late south 5/23 Lyon GWe, 5/24 Rice TFB, 5/25 Steele PSu (median 5/26).
- Magnolia Warbler** (*Setophaga magnolia*) — [48 South, 28 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/2 Le Sueur BTS, 5/3 Olmsted JWH, 5/5 Hennepin JWl. Early north (median 5/9) 5/3 Morrison RPR, 5/7 St. Louis SC, TmL, JLK, 5/8 Itasca SC, Lake JWl. High count 5/17 St. Louis (**74**, Park Point R.A.) KJB. Late south 5/27 Hennepin CMB, HHD, GrS, Lac qui Parle DLP, Scott PEB, Steele PSu, 5/31 Nobles BTS (median 5/31).
- Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Setophaga castanea*) — [33 South, 21 North] Early south (median 5/8) 5/6 Mower SWm, 5/7 Anoka ToL, Washington GJa, PNi. Early north (median 5/13) 5/6 Crow Wing JPR, 5/7 Pine BDO, 5/12 Crow Wing EGa. Late south 5/23 Dakota HSt, Murray GWe, 5/24 Rice MBH (median 5/25).
- Blackburnian Warbler** (*Setophaga fusca*) — [37 South, 23 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/2 Hennepin CMB, WBe, CRM, Rice TFB, 5/4 Ramsey CRo. Early north (median 5/7) 5/7 St. Louis SC, 5/8 Itasca SC, Lake JWl. High count 5/18 St. Louis (22) KJB. Late south 5/28 Scott BAF, 5/30 Sherburne JLK (median 5/31).
- Yellow Warbler** (*Setophaga petechia*) — [52 South, 34 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/25 Hennepin TAT, 4/26 Ramsey SKo, 4/29 Stevens JfI, 4/30 Lac qui Parle DLP. Early north (median 5/4) 5/3 Becker SAu, GMe, Mille Lacs KMa, 5/4 Crow Wing JPR, Douglas BEc. High counts 5/15 Lac qui Parle (50, Big Stone N.W.R.) BMc, ODa, 5/18 Crow Wing (45) KCR, 5/9 Lac qui Parle (44, Lac qui Parle S.P.) CLd.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Setophaga pensylvanica*) — [48 South, 29 North] Early south (median 5/6) 5/4 Hennepin DEv, then from nine additional counties on 5/6. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Cass BJq,

- Crow Wing ABi, JPR, Pine BDo, 5/8 Hubbard MAW. High count 5/18 St. Louis (**187**, more than double the prior northbound high count) KJB. Late south 5/30 Carver WRe, MRe, Hennepin CMB, Sherburne JLB, ABm, JLK (median 6/3), but see summer report for potential breeding activity.
- Blackpoll Warbler** (*Setophaga striata*) — [42 South, 24 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/2 Carver MJa, Faribault WAF, Hennepin JnS, Renville DWK, SBM. Early north (median 5/9) 5/8 Douglas ToR, 5/9 Itasca JLK, 5/10 Traverse RAE. High counts 5/17 St. Louis (19) KJB, 5/15 Jackson (14) KJB. Late south 5/29 Hennepin TAT, Washington GJa (median 5/30). Late north 5/29 Lake JWl, 5/30 Hubbard DPJ, MAW (median 5/30), but also see summer report.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Setophaga caerulescens*) — [6 South, 5 North] All south reports (median 5/11) 5/11 Carver CRM, Hennepin KAR, 5/12 **Lincoln** (Hole-in-the-Mountain C.P.) ANy, 5/16 Hennepin KAR, 5/19 Anoka RLR, 5/20 Chisago MHe, 5/27 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) PEB. North reports began (median 5/17) 5/16 St. Louis (2, male and female, Park Point R.A.) PHS, ph. JWl, m.ob. First reports from Lake on 5/19, and from Cook on 5/22. Only north reports away from North Shore 5/21 Itasca (Secret Lake) PLe, 5/27 Morrison (Camp Ripley) JsH.
- Palm Warbler** (*Setophaga palmarum*) — [47 South, 30 North] Early south (median 4/22) 4/18 Dakota GUn, Ramsey ELC, 4/19 Mower BLs. Early north (median 4/25) **4/16** St. Louis (*S. p. hypochrysea*, the “eastern” subspecies) ph. JRK, 4/25 Crow Wing EGa, 4/30 Kittson CSc, Mille Lacs KMa. High count 5/16 St. Louis (134, Park Point R.A.) KJB. Late south 5/23 Sherburne THl, VDo, and from three different locations in Lyon 5/25 GWe, 5/26 TKa, 5/27 GWe (median 5/23).
- Pine Warbler** (*Setophaga pinus*) — [19 South, 16 North] Early south (median 4/23) 4/14 Chisago JSa, 4/16 Olmsted KDy, MiD, 4/18 Olmsted MHm, Washington JEl, PNi. Early north (median 4/25) 4/16 Crow Wing DFe, m.ob., 4/17 Morrison DFe, m.ob., 4/18 Hubbard MAW, 4/19 Aitkin SGl. High counts 4/28 Morrison (5, Charles A. Lindbergh S.P.) JEm, KEm, 5/3 Becker (4, Tam-
 arac N.W.R.) SAU, 5/9 Cass (4, Deep Portage Learning Center) BJq.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata*) — [51 South, 34 North] Early south (median 4/2) 3/29 Hennepin BCh, 4/4 Dakota LEC, Lyon GWe, 4/5 Olmsted LHl, Wabasha MHm. Early north (median 4/7) 4/6 Wadena RAE, HHD, 4/8 Cass DMu, 4/11 Crow Wing BWF, JWH, JPR, Todd ALu, CSh. High counts 5/3 Dakota (150) KvM, 5/9 Morrison (120) MEm, JEm. Late south 5/27 Hennepin GUn, 5/29 Sherburne JKy (median 5/28).
- YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER** (*Setophaga dominica*) — [1 South] Reported for the third year in a row at the same location 5/2–5/31+ **Winona** (Whitewater S.P.) JWH, ph. BU, †CRM, m.ob.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Setophaga virens*) — [32 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/30) 5/1 Hennepin PJM, Rice TFB, Washington PNi, then 11 reports on the 5/2 and 10 reports on 5/3. Early north (median 5/4) 5/3 Mille Lacs KMa, 5/4 Hubbard MAW, Itasca VJo. High count 5/23 Lake (**36**, Tettegouche S.P.) DTr, JEd. Late south 5/23 Stearns CRM, m.ob., 5/25 Stearns HHD (median 5/30).
- Canada Warbler** (*Cardellina canadensis*) — [35 South, 17 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/6 Hennepin JEl, Olmsted SHk, 5/8 Houston JMs, KMS, CRM, Winona DWL., Early north (median 5/14) 5/9 St. Louis ENe, 5/14 Lake JWl, 5/16 also in Crow Wing, Pine, Polk. High counts 5/18 St. Louis (**16**) KJB, 5/23 Lake (14, Tettegouche S.P.) DTr, JEd. Late south 5/26 Lyon TKa, 5/27 Chisago JEB, 5/28 Lincoln RMD (median 5/31).
- Wilson’s Warbler** (*Cardellina pusilla*) — [43 South, 27 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/2 Rice TFB, 5/3 Anoka HHD, Rice DAB, 5/4 Dakota DVe then 11 reports on 5/6. Early north (median 5/10) 5/6 Crow Wing JPR, 5/8 Crow Wing EGa, Douglas ToR, BEc, Marshall KRi. High count 5/18 St. Louis (38) KJB. Late south 5/26 Lac qui Parle DLP, 5/28 Hennepin CMB (median 5/29). Late north 5/30 Douglas JPE, Lake WCM, St. Louis PAs (median 6/13) but also see summer report for more late south migrants and potential breeders north.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** (*Icteria virens*) — No

- reports.
- Spotted Towhee** (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [1 North] Only report 5/22 Clay (Buffalo River S.P.) MO.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [34 South, 14 North] Early south (median 4/16) 4/11 Goodhue DTr, 4/12 Rice TFB, 4/14 Dakota DEv, Hennepin CMB. Early north (median 5/4) 5/4 Crow Wing ABi, 5/7 Crow Wing JPR, St. Louis TmL, JLK. High counts 5/9 Washington (14, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) GJa, 5/24 Sherburne (14, Sherburne N.W.R.) ToL, 5/8 Sherburne (13, Sherburne N.W.R.) JIB, 5/31 Washington (12, Afton S.P.) PNi.
- American Tree Sparrow** (*Spizella arborea*) — [51 South, 31 North] High counts 3/23 Dakota (145, Black Dog Lake) KvM, 3/23 Dakota (65, Fort Snelling S.P.) KvM. Late south 5/6 Washington CRo, 5/9 Chisago WRA, Rice DAT (median 5/2). Late north 5/7 St. Louis TmL, 5/9 Marshall, Otter Tail Anh (median 5/7).
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [53 South, 32 North] Presumed early south migrants 3/22 Washington JoA, 3/23 McLeod DDe but see winter report for overwintering records. Early north (median 4/11) 4/11 Grant DWK, 4/14 Clay RHO, Douglas BEc, 4/16 Cass SC, Crow Wing CRM, m.ob. High counts 5/16 St. Louis (75) LME, 5/7 Lyon (57) GWe, 5/3 Lake (55) JWl, 5/14 St. Louis (50) AWl, LAd.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [47 South, 28 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/24 Sibley TPM, 4/25 Lac qui Parle SMC, SWe, 4/26 Faribault WAF, Olmsted MHm. Early north (median 4/27) 4/29 Morrison MEm, KEm, JEm, Todd ALu, 4/30 Crow Wing JPR, EGa. High counts 5/10 Carver (28, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/24 Yellow Medicine (23, Spellman Lake) GWe.
- BREWER'S SPARROW** (*Spizella breweri*) — [1 North] Fourth state record 5/4 **Lake** (Two Harbors) ph. †JWl (see photo in the Introduction, *The Loon* 87:157).
- Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*) — [49 South, 9 North] Early south (median 4/1) 4/6 Goodhue DFe, 4/8 Hennepin BAF, Olmsted MiD. Early north (median 4/21) 4/12 Todd ALu, 4/14 Morrison KEm, 4/17 Otter Tail AaH. Unusual north 5/2 **Beltrami** ph. DPJ. High counts 4/29 Blue Earth (28, Minneopa S.P.) BCl, 4/18 Goodhue (25, Frontenac S.P.) SPE, 4/18 Lyon (21, Camden S.P.) GWe.
- Vesper Sparrow** (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [48 South, 27 North] Early south (median 3/29) 4/1 Rice TFB, 4/3 Olmsted JJS, Rice SBM, 4/4 in Dakota, Lyon, Murray, and Olmsted. Early north (median 4/12) 4/11 Grant DWK, 4/12 Crow Wing PSP, Wadena PJB. High counts 5/11 Lyon (28, Sham Lake) RJS, 5/12 Lyon (24, Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe.
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [32 South, 13 North] All reports southwest of a line from Kittson to Chisago, except 5/16 **St. Louis** (Lafayette Square) PHS, RJ. Early south (median 4/22) 4/21 Anoka RLR, 4/25 Wabasha DBz, 4/26 Faribault WAF. Early north (median 5/4) 5/3 Kittson CSc, 5/5 Clay JSf, Wilkin JSf. High counts 5/4 Washington (6, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) BCl, 5/5 Wilkin (6) JSf, 5/16 Anoka (6) MRE, WRe.
- Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [45 South, 31 North] Early south (median 4/1) 3/27 Mower HHD, RAE, 4/1 Sherburne JIB, 4/4 Dakota ANy, JWZ, ToL, Lyon GWe, Murray GWe. Early north (median 4/17) 4/11 Crow Wing JPR, 4/12 Clay RHO, Polk ALH. High counts 5/11 Lyon (41, Sham Lake) RJS, 5/12 Lyon (38, Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe.
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus saviannarum*) — [25 South, 9 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/28 Hennepin JAN, 5/2 Stevens JVa, Wabasha DBz, JWH. Early north (median 5/8) 5/2 Todd CaR, 5/4 **Lake** JWl, 5/5 Morrison ANe. High counts 5/29 Morrison (26) ANe, 5/27 Morrison (19, Camp Ripley) JsH, 5/9 Washington (15, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) GJa.
- Henslow's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus henslowii*) — [12 South] All reports were from the Twin Cities Metro region and southeast of there, except 5/16 **Pope** BWF, 5/17 **Yellow Medicine** (Upper Sioux Agency S.P.) ClN. Early south (median 5/11) 5/2 Wabasha DBz, JWH, 5/3 Washington GJa, PNi, ASi, 5/4 Scott MSw. High counts 5/16 Washington (9, Afton S.P.) PNi, 5/20 Scott (8, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, 5/7 Washington (6, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) SBE.
- Le Conte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus lecontei*)

- ii*) — [11 South, 10 North] Scattered reports south beginning with a record early date **3/14** Dakota (Resurrection Cemetery) TAT, and then 4/18 Lyon GWe, 5/4 Rice TFB, 5/7 Faribault CLN, Scott JEB. Early north (median 5/2) 5/1 St. Louis JMa, 5/2 St. Louis ALo, 5/4 Crow Wing JPR. Late south 5/25 Anoka PJM, 5/28 Pope RMD, ANy.
- Nelson's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) — [1 South, 1 North] Only reports for this reclusive species 5/23 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) CMB, Roseau DWK, PEB, HCT.
- Fox Sparrow** (*Passerella iliaca*) — [43 South, 29 North] Presumed first migrants south (median 3/13) 3/13 Carver JCy, Dakota DVe, Rice TFB. Early north (median 3/29) 3/13 Becker HeH, 3/31 Mille Lacs DFN, 4/1 Crow Wing PSP, JPR, ABi, Polk SAU. High counts 4/6 Hennepin (50, Hyland Lake P.R.) WBe, 4/6 Hennepin (28, Coon Rapids Dam R.P.) TLo, 4/8 Hennepin (24) CMB. Late south 4/30 Hennepin TSt, 5/6 Washington CRo (median 4/29). Late north 5/6 St. Louis RZi, 5/9–19 Marshall CCr (median 5/9).
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported throughout the state. Presumed migrants south, but see winter report for overwintering records (median 3/21), 3/7 Olmsted JWH, 3/8 Lyon GWe, 3/10 Dakota DEv. Early north (median 3/26) 3/12 Becker HeH, ShG, 3/18 Wadena PJB, and in Crow Wing, Grant, Mille Lacs, Todd on 3/31. High counts 4/13 Polk (53) SAU, 4/11 Hennepin (50) KOK.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [37 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/12) 4/2 Meeker PKF, 4/8 Hennepin KeL, 4/10 Pipestone TKa. Early north (median 4/24) 4/12 Polk SAU, 4/18 St. Louis KRu, 4/25 Traverse DLP. High counts 5/11 Lyon (9) RJS, 5/6 Pipestone (8) TKa. Late south 5/22 Dakota BAF, 5/23 Carver JCy, 5/25 Rock GrS (median 5/25).
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [48 South, 30 North] Early south (median 3/24) 3/13 Lyon GWe, 3/29 Isanti NSa, 3/30 Dakota ABi, Hennepin CRM. Early north (median 4/15) 4/12 St. Louis JLK, 4/13 Polk SAU, and Cass, Crow Wing, Lake, Pennington on 4/16. High counts 5/7 Hennepin (19) SKS, 5/1 Todd (16) JLK.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [47 South, 32 North] Overwintering reports south were widespread and numerous. Overwintering reports north were mostly limited to Morrison, Polk and St. Louis, with presumed first migrants (median 4/11) 4/13 Carlton TiH, 4/14 Crow Wing EGa, Wadena PJB, 4/15 Hubbard MAW. High counts 5/4 Washington (100, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) DAd, PNi, 5/5 Hennepin (100, T. S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) NTG, 5/6 Hennepin (80, Wood Lake N.C.) DAd, PNi, JEL. Late south 5/26 Rice TFB, Washington R&EH, 5/30 Hennepin DCZ (median 5/27).
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [44 South, 24 North] Early south (median 4/3) 4/4 Murray GWe, 4/7 Pipestone RAE, Rock HHD. Early north (median 4/28) 5/2 Marshall CCr, 5/3 Becker SAU, Mahnomen SAU, Mille Lacs KMa, Todd JLK, then eight reports on 5/4. High counts 5/2 Pipestone (40, Pipestone N.M.) TKa, 5/4 Clay (25) KaS. Late south 5/16 Carver JCy, Stearns TSh, DOr, 5/22 Faribault CLN (median 5/22). Late north 5/24 Cass m.ob., 5/25 Otter Tail CSc, 5/31 Kittson JPr, GHo, KDS (median 5/21).
- White-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [40 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/23 Rice DaG, 4/24 Le Sueur ACh, 4/25 Hennepin ChE, Stevens JFl. Early north (median 4/23) 4/26 Pine RTe, 4/30 Cass JWM, and in Becker, Douglas, Itasca on 5/1. High counts 5/3 Todd (**60**, Spier Lake) ALu, 5/15 St. Louis (14) JLK. Late south 5/20 Hennepin ABL, 5/21 Fillmore NBO, Steele (median 5/21). Late north 5/23 St. Louis BHo, 5/31 Becker JKy, Cook WCM (median 5/25).
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [52 South, 33 North] High counts 4/4 Winona (300, Whitewater S.P.) SPe, 4/11 St. Louis (200, Sax-Zim Bog) CLN, 4/8 Hennepin (161) ChC. Late south 5/12 Hennepin EGi, Ramsey CHi, 5/21 Sherburne PlJ (median 5/19).
- Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*) — [3 South] All reports 5/7 Faribault WAF, 5/9 Washington (Afton S.P.) BDo, 5/26 Lyon (Camden S.P.) RJS.
- Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga olivacea*) — [45 South, 24 North] Early south (median 5/5)

- 5/4 Fillmore RTP, 5/5 Rice TFB, 5/6 Dakota DVe, Hennepin WPe, WBe. Early north (median 5/12) 5/7 Crow Wing ABi, Morrison MJB, Pine SBE. High counts 5/18 St. Louis (27) KJB, 5/28 Scott (8, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.
- Western Tanager** (*Piranga ludoviciana*) — [2 South, 3 North] All south 5/1–4 Anoka (East Bethel) KmC, ph. CRM, ELC, m.ob., 5/3 Hennepin ph. ABL. All north 4/14–28 Pine MMK, ph. TJo, ph. †DWK, ph. CRM, ph. CIN, ph. JRG, ph. RTe, ph. JWd, m.ob., 5/10 Otter Tail ph. MLI, 5/9–21 **Lake** (Thomas Lake) ph. MTo, JWl, ph. PHS.
- Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [52 South, 24 North] Reported statewide including all Northeast counties, Beltrami, and 5/4 **Kittson** (Karlstad) CSc. Notable high count 4/25 Hennepin (27, Hyland Lake P.R.) MHu.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/27 Fillmore NBO, 5/1 Dakota JMs, 5/2 Houston, Ramsey, Rice. Early north (median 5/3) 4/26 Itasca JMs, 5/5 Polk *fide* MJJ, Todd CSh, 5/6 four additional counties. High counts 5/15 Jackson (20, Heron Lake area) KJB, 5/23 Scott (20, Louisville Swamp, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) BAF, 5/17 Lake (19) JWl, 5/9 Carver (18, Rapids Lake, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy.
- BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK** (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) — [1 North] Only report 5/18–20 **Crow Wing** (Brainerd) ph. †JPR, ph. †SBM, ph. EGa, HHD, PSP.
- Blue Grosbeak** (*Passerina caerulea*) — [4 South] All reports from typical southwestern range: 5/22–23 Lyon (Cottonwood W.T.P.) ph. GWe, HHD, 5/25 Rock (Touch the Sky Prairie) JmP, 5/26 Watonwan KJB, 5/31 Nobles BTS.
- Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*) — [45 South, 20 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/3 Hennepin MHu, Olmsted MHm, 5/5 Hennepin CRo, JmM then numerous reports beginning 5/6. Early north (median 5/9) 5/10 Todd CSh, 5/14 Crow Wing PSP, Pine SBE. High counts 5/24 Carver (11, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapid Lakes) JCy, 5/24 Rice (10, Carleton College, Cowling Arboretum) MBH, 5/31 Washington (10, Afton S.P.) JEd, DTr.
- PAINTED BUNTING** (*Passerina ciris*) — [1 North] A male visiting a feeder in Eveleth 5/18–19 ph. CSb was the third record for **St. Louis** (pending review by MOURC).
- Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*) — [12 South, 1 North] Early south (median 5/10) 4/25 Freeborn RTP, 5/9 Lac qui Parle CLd, 5/15 Goodhue CBu, 5/16 Dakota CTa, 5/17 Redwood ARW then, as typical for this species, reports began in earnest the last week of May. Only north report 5/18 **Lake** ph. PGr.
- Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [49 South, 28 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/4 Steele (Straight Creek W.P.A.) PSu, 5/6 Goodhue GJM, Hennepin RMD, Rice TFB, Steele (3, Rice Lake S.P.) PSu. Early north (median 5/5) 5/7 Marshall (near Strandquist) CCR, 5/8 Marshall (3, Agassiz N.W.R.) KRi, 5/9 Douglas JPE, 5/12 Crow Wing (3) JPR. High counts 5/28 Rock (40, Touch the Sky Prairie) TKa, 5/18 Rice (65, Prairie Creek W.M.A., Koester Prairie Unit) GHo.,
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in all counties. Overwintered both north and south. Presumed first north migrants 3/10 Otter Tail AaH, Polk *fide* MJJ, 3/13 Douglas BEc. High counts 3/21 Faribault (8,000, Charlotte Hynes W.M.A.) CIN, 3/18 Faribault (6,000, Prescott W.P.A.) CIN, 3/27 Wabasha (4,000) LHL.
- Eastern Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna*) — [35 South, 15 North] Early south (median 3/17) 3/14 Dakota BDo, RaM, 3/21 Wabasha LHL, 3/22 Rice TFB. Early north (median 3/25) 3/29 Morrison KEm, MEm, 4/1 Otter Tail KPc, 4/8 Crow Wing KEm. High counts 4/19 Sherburne (12, Sherburne N.W.R.) ToL, 4/30 Washington (12, Afton S.P.) CBu.
- Western Meadowlark** (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [37 South, 21 North] Early south (median 3/15) 3/10 Lyon GWe, 3/12 Jackson PEJ, 3/14 Brown BTS, MiO, Nobles DWK, SBM, Rock JWH, CMK, Sherburne JIB. Early north (median 3/16) 3/12–13 Clay PBB, 3/15 Becker ShG, HeH.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [47 South, 26 North] Early south (median 3/29) 3/13 Lyon GWe, 3/14 Nobles DWK, SBM, 4/4 Lyon GWe.

- Early north (median 4/10) 4/4 Polk SAu, 4/11 Traverse DWK, SBM, 4/16 Crow Wing CRM, m.ob. High counts 4/21 Yellow Medicine (95, Spellman Lake) GHo, KDS, 5/23 Pope (85) DvK, 4/29 Lincoln (75) TKA.
- Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [44 South, 27 North] Overwintered south. Presumed early migrants south (median 3/5) 3/1 Big Stone DLP, 3/9 Cottonwood DHR, 3/11 Lyon GWe. Early north (median 3/20) 3/17 Polk *vide* MJM, 3/21 Clay PBB, 3/28 Grant WCM, Otter Tail ALD. High counts 4/22 Lake (360) JWJ, 4/4 Houston (200) SHo, ALJ, 4/6 Becker (189) ShG, HeH. Late south 5/2 Dakota DAd, Stevens JVa, 5/3 Wright JcN, 5/23 Scott (Louisville Swamp) ph. BAB (median 5/1). Late north 4/28 Crow Wing JPR, Wadena PJB, 5/1 Marshall SAu (median 5/3).
- Brewer's Blackbird** (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [36 South, 21 North] Early south (median 3/15) 3/24 Wabasha MAN, 3/28 Meeker BNn, 3/30 Rice TFB, Scott MSw. Early north (median 4/2) 4/4 Polk SAu, 4/5 Morrison JEm, KEm, MEm, 4/6 Douglas RAE, HHD. High count 4/18 Polk (80) SAu.
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. See winter report for overwintering birds and early south migrants. Presumed early north (median 3/9) 3/10 Todd ALu, 3/17 Polk ALH, 3/18 Crow Wing JPR. High counts 3/18, 3/21 Faribault (1,000, Charlotte Hynes W.M.A.) CLN, 3/28 Nicollet (1,000, Linnaeus Arboretum) SHG.
- Great-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [1 South] Only report 4/25 Lyon (Sham Lake) GWe.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [53 South, 31 North] See winter report for overwintering birds. Presumed first migrants south (median 3/13) 3/12 Lyon GWe, Nobles PEJ, 3/13 Rice DAB. Early north (median 4/6) 4/2 Clay PBB, 4/4 Douglas JPE, 4/9 Clay CLN.
- Orchard Oriole** (*Icterus spurius*) — [42 South, 11 North] All reports south and west of a line from Kittson to Chisago counties. Early south (median 5/7) 5/4 Chisago MTe, 5/5 Houston KRz, 5/6 Washington CRo, JEc. Early north (median 5/15) 5/6 Mille Lacs KNo, 5/14 Polk SAu, 5/16 Pennington JMJ. High counts 5/13 Ramsey (6, Rice Creek) MJM, 5/17 Yellow Medicine (6, Upper Sioux Agency S.P.) CLN.
- Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south 4/30 Lyon GWe, then from six additional counties on 5/2. Early north (median 5/4) 5/2 Mille Lacs KMa, 5/3 Crow Wing JPR, Morrison RPR, Otter Tail DST. High counts 5/18 St. Louis (47, along North Shore) KJB, 5/9–10 Goodhue (25, Frontenac S.P.) JWJ, JEc, 5/17 Hennepin (25, Wood Lake N.C.) ACR.
- BRAMBLING** (*Fringilla montifringilla*) — [1 North] The sixth state record and first since 2001 was discovered 3/20 in **Crow Wing** (Brainerd) ph. †JPR.
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [7 North] Reported from Northeast and North-central regions plus Roseau and 3/12 **Clay** ph. KaS. Late north 3/21 Cook JWJ. High counts 3/8 Lake (22) MOt, 3/7 Cook (15) NSe (median 4/7).
- House Finch** (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [53 South, 28 North] Reported statewide. Notable high counts 3/10 Ramsey (50) JEL, 4/10 Pipestone (40) TKA.
- Purple Finch** (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [31 South, 28 North] Found in every region. Fewest reports southwest of a line from Wilkin to Waseca. Late south 5/8 Hennepin RBU, Isanti, 5/9 Goodhue RKe, Rice CWI, 5/11 Washington ASp (median 5/17).
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [2 South, 6 North] All south 4/20 Olmsted (Rochester) MiD, 5/3 Washington ECL. Reported from North-central and Northeast regions throughout the season. See summer report for continuing individuals.
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [1 North] Only report 3/22 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) ODa, BMC.
- Common Redpoll** (*Acanthis flammea*) — [14 South, 26 North] High counts 3/20 Hubbard (600) MAW, 3/5 St. Louis (300) CRa, ToL, 3/7 St. Louis (300) TBw. Late south 3/20 Carver JcY, 3/21 Ramsey MTR, 3/23 Sherburne PLJ, PMJ (median 4/6). Late north 4/25 Itasca VJo, 4/30 St. Louis TRK, 5/2 Carlton TiH (median 5/4).
- Hoary Redpoll** (*Acanthis hornemanni*) — [11 North] Late north 3/29 Beltrami DPJ, Lake JWJ, 4/4–9 St. Louis JLK (median 4/7).

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) — [32 South, 32 North] Found statewide with most reports northeast of a line from Traverse to Waseca counties. High counts 5/7 Hubbard (250) MAW, 3/6 St. Louis (210) LME. Late south 5/27 Lyon GWe, Sherburne ABm, 5/28 Chisago RAE, Sherburne JJB, 5/31 Ramsey JEL. See summer report for records into June and July.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) — [52 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High count 5/11 Hennepin (100, Westwood Hills N.C.) ALD.

Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes ves-*

pertinus) — [6 North] Scattered reports throughout the season from northern tier of counties. High counts 3/1 Koochiching (30) STi, 4/11 St. Louis (25, Sax-Zim Bog) CLN, 3/15 St. Louis (18, Sax-Zim Bog) DVi, KBi.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) — [53 South, 31 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/11 Olmsted (200) KDy, 3/8 Lyon (100) GWe.

EURASIAN TREE SPARROW (*Passer montanus*) — [1 South] Final report of a bird that was first reported in December 2014 and seen through 3/10 Dakota *vide* ADS

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ESi	Emilie Sinkler	JMJ	Jeanie M. Joppru	KOK	Keiichiro Okamoto
EzH	Ezra Hosch	JmM	Jamie McBride	KPe	Kassie Pesch
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FGo	Frank Gosiak	JMr	Jon Marifke	KRi	Keith Raitz
FKB	Frank Berdan	JMs	Janet Majerus	KRo	Karl Roe
GBa	Gene Bauer	JnB	Jilane Binstock	KRu	Keith Rutter
GHe	Garret Hecker	JnS	Jon Schubbe	KRy	Kelly Raymond
GHi	Geoff Hill	JoA	Josh Albers	KRz	Kathryn Rozovics
GHo	Gerald Hoekstra	JoF	John Fitzpatrick	KuE	Kurt Ellwanger
GJa	Gregory Jahner III	JOJ	Joanne Johnson	KvB	Kevan Bohan
GJM	Gabe Miller	JOI	Jake Olbrich	KvM	Kevin Manley
GLa	George Lahr	JoS	Joel Schmidt	LAd	Lee Adams
GMe	Grant Mehring	JPE	John P. Ellis	LAV	Lance A. Vrieze
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GrS	Gregg Severson	JPr	Jerry Pruett	LDw	Laurie Dewispelaere
GT	Gary Tischer	JQn	John Quinn	LEC	Laura E. Coble
GUn	G. Unruh	JrD	Jerry Dirks	LFr	Linda Fritschel
GWe	Garrett Wee	JRg	Jordan Rogers	LGI	Lynn Glesne
HCT	Howard Towle	JRK	John R. Kelsey	LHI	Luke Hollander
HeH	Heather Hundt	JSa	Joe Sausen	LME	Laura Erickson
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JaM	Jason Multerer	JTo	John Toren	MBH	Mark B. Hirsch
Jan	Josh Anderson	JuW	Justin Watts	MCa	M. Caban
JBi	Jeff Birchem	JvA	Jesse Vavra	MCo	Mary Cormier
JBm	Janice Bergstrom	JVE	Josiah Van Egmond	MDo	Molly Doyle
JBr	Julie Brophy	JVI	Jenni and Sam Ives	MDu	Matt Dufort
JBs	Jean Brisance	JWd	Josh Wallestad	MEm	Marilyn Emerson
JBu	James Buckingham	JWf	Joanna Wolfe	MHA	Mary Haltvick
JCC	Joel C. Claus	JWh	John Whigham	MHe	Michael Henry
JCn	Jan Chapman	JWH	John W. Hockema	MHK	Martin H. Kehoe
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MTe	Michelle Terrell	ROx	Robin Oxley	TIW	Tim Walker
MTh	Molly Thompson	RPa	Robert Payton	TJo	Tim Johnson
MTo	Mike Tonder	RPR	Rob Russell	TKa	Tyson Kahler
MTr	Mark Trana	RRu	Ryne Rutherford	TLo	Tom Lochner
MwS	Matthew Stratmoen	RSA	Renner S. Anderson	TmL	Tim Lee
NaH	Nancy Henke	RTe	Raymond Tervo	ToL	Tony Lau
NAn	Natalie Anderson	RTP	Ray Potthoff	ToR	Tom Ries
NBO	Nancy B. Overcott	RZi	Roy Zimmerman	TPM	Thomas Malone
NCr	Nathan Cross	SAS	Shelley A. Steva	TPW	Terry Wiens
NFr	Nathan Freshour	SAu	Sandy Aubol	TRK	Ted Keyel
NFT	Nels F. Thompson	SAZ	Sarah Azar	TSh	Tabassam Shah
NMu	Nathan Mueller	SBE	Susan Barnes Elliott	TSI	T. S. Imfeld
NnS	Nanette Sarenpa	SBM	Scott B. Meyer	TSt	Tobie Stiles
NSa	Nick Sausen	SBn	Steven Brown	VDo	Vicky Douglas
NSe	Nick Seeger	SBo	Shelley Bowman	VJo	Vinnie Johnson
NTG	Nate & Tricia Gruber	SC	Shawn Conrad	WAF	Wayne Feder
ODa	Olaf Danielson	SES	Steven E. Schon	WBe	William Beste
OOv	Oded Ovadia	SFr	Steve Frye	WBo	Will Bomier
PAI	Pam Albin	SGa	Stephen Gardner	WCM	William Marengo
PAs	Paula Aschim	SGL	Scott Gale	WFe	Wilmer Fernandez
PBB	Patrick Beauzay	SGW	Steve G. Wilson	WPe	Wendy Pepin
PCC	Philip C. Chu	SHF	Susan H. Fall	WPI	Wayne Perala
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PgR	Peg Robertsen	SHH	Sheldon Hoch	WRe	Warren Regelmann
PHS	Peder H. Svingen	SHK	Sandy Hokanson	WWE	William Van Egmond
PJB	Paul J. Binek	SHo	Steven C. Houdek	WWH	Walt Wagner-Hecht
PJK	Pat Korkowski	SHu	Stan Hunter	ZGe	Zoja Germuskova
PJM	Pete Makousky	SKe	Sue Keator		
PKa	Paul Kammen	SKg	Scott King		
PKF	Paul & Koni Fank	SKo	Shan Kothari		
PLe	Peter Leschak	SKS	Sharon Koval Stiteler	C.P.	County Park
PLJ	Paul L. Johnson	SLC	Steve L. Carlson	C.R.	County Road
PMJ	Paul M. Johnson	SLF	Steve L. Falkowski	F.R.	Forest Road
PMM	Peter Mattson	SLP	Susan Plankis	N.C.	Nature Center
PNi	Peter Nichols	SMC	Scott M. Clark	N.M.	National Monument
PRH	Pete Hoeger	SMO	Sandra Morey	N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
PRI	P. Richardson	SOa	Steve Oakley	P.R.	Park Reserve
PSm	Paul Smithson	SPe	Samuel Petrie	R.A.	Recreation Area
PSP	Pamela S. Perry	SPy	S. Pytilik	R.P.	Regional Park
PSu	Paul Suchanek	SSt	Sara Strugar	S.F.	State Forest
PTr	Patti Truhn	STi	Sherry Tilander	S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
RAE	Ronald A. Erpelding	STo	Stephanie Town	S.P.	State Park
RaF	Ray Fini	STW	Sylvia T. Winkelman	S.R.	State Road
RaM	Randall Mateo	SuE	Suzanne Egan	Twp.	Township
RBJ	Robert B. Janssen	SvO	Skyler Vold	W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
RBu	Robert Burmaster	SWe	Steve Weston	W.P.	Wilderness Park
RBW	Bob Williams	SWI	Stephen Wolf	W.P.A.	Waterfowl Protection Area
RCO	Ronald Cordes	SwM	Shawne Mc Kenna	W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds
REH	Robert E. Holtz	SWm	Steve Williams		

Abbreviations

C.P.	County Park
C.R.	County Road
F.R.	Forest Road
N.C.	Nature Center
N.M.	National Monument
N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
P.R.	Park Reserve
R.A.	Recreation Area
R.P.	Regional Park
S.F.	State Forest
S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
S.P.	State Park
S.R.	State Road
Twp.	Township
W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
W.P.	Wilderness Park
W.P.A.	Waterfowl Protection Area
W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds

American White Pelicans At the Head of Lake Pepin and in the Minnesota Valley NWR, 2014

Arnie Fredrickson

In previous papers, I have reported my observations and given counts of the large flocks of non-nesting American White Pelicans that came to the head of Lake Pepin in the summers and autumns of 2009–2013. The current paper reports my 2014 observations, and included also are those from the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge (hereafter “MVNWR”). Both locations are staging areas for pelicans in autumn migration, but the head of Lake Pepin is also a summer residence for non-nesting birds. Neither location is suitable for pelican breeding because of the fluctuation in water levels that occurs during the spring and summer nesting periods.

The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge

The MVNWR is in the lower part of the 80-mile reach of the Minnesota River Valley as the river flows northeast from its big bend at Mankato to its confluence with the Upper Mississippi at Fort Snelling. Many shallow lakes now occupy the floodplain of the river. The presence of large flocks of pelicans for extended periods of time in the autumn shows there are abundant resources of fish in these lakes, but not many locations where pelicans can roost. The largest roosting place may be at the Louisville Swamp, a wetland formed by a dam on Sand Creek just before it flows into the river. In late summer and autumn, much of its bottom is exposed where pelicans, gulls, Canada Geese, and other waterbirds can loaf on the mudflats.

Air traffic from the Minneapolis–St. Paul International Airport often flies over the lower part of the refuge; pelicans riding thermals are sometimes present in the same airspace and the birds and the airplanes are hazards to each other (Lambertucci et al., 2015; Dol-

beer et al., 2012). Pilots seeing the birds report them to the air traffic controllers, who broadcast it to all aircraft in the area.

Pelicans At and Near the Head of Lake Pepin, 2014

Figure 1 shows how the water level in Lake Pepin at Lake City changed during 2014. The dark line at 6½ feet marks the stage at which the sandbars at the mouths of the Wisconsin and Main Channels on which the pelicans roost begin to emerge from under water. On 4 August, I began making flights over the region; the counts of pelicans seen are given in Table 1. If I had no photograph of a site on a certain flight, I made no entry in the table. Sites with no pelicans have a dash as an entry.

The water level in Lake Pepin began a rapid rise in late August and Table 1 shows that the pelicans responded to this by moving up to the sandbars in North Lake. Water levels peaked on 10 September and on the 13th even the sandbars in North Lake were mostly flooded.

The three flights in September were made between 10:00 and 11:00 A.M. when the birds were actively fishing; other flights were made either earlier or later in the day when the birds were at roosts. The counts of pelicans seen on these flights are given in Table 2.

Pelicans in the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, 2014

The peak number of pelicans in the MVNWR was seen on the 22 September flight. The birds were roosting on a sand bar in Black Dog Lake, on a small alluvial fan on the west shore of Chaska Lake that had been built during the rainy period in June, and on the mud flats of the Louisville Swamp. I had made ground trips to Black Dog Lake on

Site	8/4	8/12	8/18	8/26	9/2	9/13	9/29	10/15
In flight	—	24	—	—	864 ^a	18	26 ^b	—
Mouth of Rush River	8	—	98	—	98	—	—	171
Sand Point	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary mouth of Main Channel	—	16	30	—	27	—	—	—
Mouth of Isabel Creek	—	—	—	—	—	—	579	—
Mouth of Wisconsin Channel	93	587	871	432	208	—	25	296
Wacouta Bay	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay City Bay	—	—	—	24	32	—	—	—
Dead Slough Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
Sturgeon Lake	9	12	—	117	54	—	88	42
Pickereel and Vermillion Sloughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	—
North Lake	137	35	354	1,009	503	142	113	—
Totals	247	688	1,356	1,582	1,786	160	987	675

^a Mean and sample standard deviation of the 15 flights observed were 57.6 and 33.3, respectively.

^b Two flights of 14 and 12 birds.

Table 1. American White Pelicans counted during flights over the head of Lake Pepin and up-stream in 2014.

Site	9/7	9/15	9/21	9/22	9/29	10/17
Long Meadow Lake	—	13	—	—	—	—
Black Dog Lake	—	556	273	457	17	—
Marsh south of Minnesota Valley Country Club	—	—	—	—	470	—
Fisher Lake	15	—	75	—	142	—
Blue Lake	—	—	—	—	—	47
Nyssen's Lake and adjacent unnamed lake	—	66	—	—	—	—
Chaska Lake	—	—	—	784	280	—
Louisville Swamp	778	—	140	671	108	88
Marsh northeast of Jordan	—	—	215	—	—	—
Totals	793	635	703	1,912	1,009	135

Table 2. American White Pelicans counted during flights over the MVNWR in 2014.

17, 18, and 19 September and had seen the pelicans on the sand bar when it was slightly above water. The sand bar was submerged during the 22 September flight. From observations made in previous years, I knew that the Louisville Swamp was a preferred roosting place and that the birds often flew across the Minnesota River to fish in adjacent Rapids Lake during the late morning. The numbers in Table 2 indicate that the Louisville Swamp and the sandbar in Black Dog Lake were the favorite pelican loafing and roosting places. The new alluvial fan on Chaska Lake was used by the birds when their numbers were the greatest.

Other Avian Species Present

Double-crested Cormorants were present

in large numbers in the MVNWR during the first three flights of the season but were rare thereafter. They were seen at the head of Lake Pepin only on 13 September and then only nine were noted. The cormorants were all juveniles. I have noticed in previous years that cormorants are absent or scarce at the head of Lake Pepin and that the birds that I do see there and in the refuge seem to be all juveniles. Herring Gulls were present in large numbers both at the head of Lake Pepin and in the refuge. There were rafts of American Coots on Fisher Lake in the refuge on the last two flights of the season and also on Grass Lake on the final flight. The number of coots on Fisher Lake on the last flight was estimated to be in the thousands. Waterbirds seen in small numbers were Canada Geese, Trum-

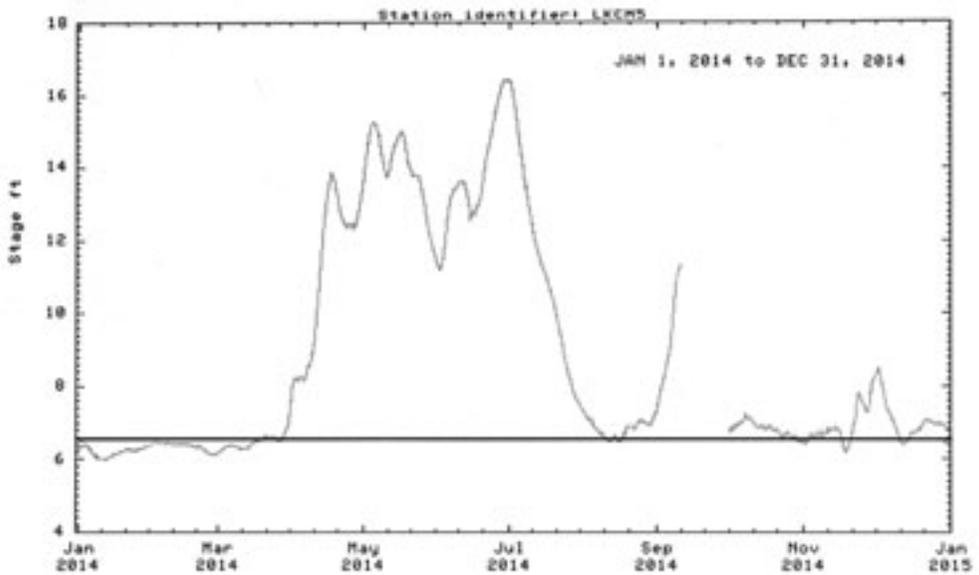


Figure 1. Stages of Lake Pepin at Lake City during 2014. Source: Real time data link, www.mvp-wc.usace.army.mil. Used with the permission of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

peter Swans, and Mallards. Also noted were Bald Eagles, Great Blue Herons, Great Egrets, Sandhill Cranes, Bonaparte’s Gulls, and two Caspian Terns. These last two species, as well as Ring-billed Gulls and the pelicans, were seen from the ground at an observation point by Black Dog Lake in the MVNWR just east of the I-35W bridge.

Remarks on the Observations

Peak numbers of American White Pelicans at and near the head of Lake Pepin for the years 2009–2014 in round numbers were 4,000, 5,000, 1,200, 3,400, 2,700, and 1,800, respectively. The number for 2014 might have been higher had it not been for the September flooding. The decline in early September of 2014 was greater than that of 2013 and was almost certainly due to the flooding that occurred in 2014.

The tables show that the number of pelicans at the head of Lake Pepin increased by 827 in the last half of September, while at the same time, the number in the MVNWR decreased by nearly the same amount, suggesting that these birds moved from the refuge to Lake Pepin.

Acknowledgments

I thank Carol Urness for her help in the preparation of Figure 1.

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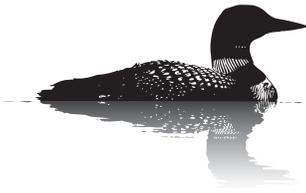
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3214 Fillmore Street Northeast, Minneapolis, MN 5418.

Notes of Interest



A BUFFLEHEAD X COMMON GOLDENEYE HYBRID — On 27 and 29 March 2015, from the Old Cedar Avenue Bridge observation deck on Long Meadow Lake (LML; Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Hennepin County), I observed a presumed Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*) X Common Goldeneye (*B. clangula*) hybrid male. I could not relocate it on 30 March. This is undoubtedly the same bird reported to eBird by Jesse Ellis on 26 March (Ellis 2015). Due to distance, lighting, and wind, I was unable to get photos but I feel the attached field sketch presents reasonably accurately the unique black and white pattern. I watched it for over two hours but the actual observation time was less since it was diving frequently. The sketch was made on 27 March with the bird in view and confirmed on 29 March. Descriptive details were made from notes taken in the field and entered into eBird within a few hours of each observation period. Observations were from 11:00 A.M. to noon on 27 March, and 8:30 to 9:30 A.M. on 29 March; distances were approximately 200 to 400 m, and I was using a 20–60x spotting scope. Numerous Bufflehead and Common Goldeneye, as well as various other duck species, were nearby for comparison.



The duck was intermediate in size between Bufflehead and Common Goldeneye, and somewhat smaller than a Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*). Its head was not as puffy as a Bufflehead's and its bill was shaped like a goldeneye bill but intermediate in size between the two species. The head was mostly white with some faint gray smudges on the face, with dark or blackish as shown in the sketch (from bill through eye to crown, nape, broadening on the lower nape). I could not detect any trace of the black and white scapular striping of Common Goldeneye. I was unable to see eye or leg color. When it flapped or flew, the wing pattern showed big white covert and secondary patches similar to both goldeneye and Bufflehead. The bird's features are not a perfect composite of plumage characters of these two species though — the lower face was white, continuous with the white neck and underparts while both male goldeneye and Bufflehead have black on the lower head contrasting with the white neck and breast. Nevertheless, I can think of no other parent combination that matches its appearance more closely.

On 29 March, I had closer and longer views, since the duck was diving less frequently and was actively courting. This bird spent most of its time in a group of Bufflehead, both males and females. It gave displays that seemed identical to those of the Bufflehead males, including head bobbing, head-low chases on the water surface, short low flights over females (summarized by Gauthier 2014); I did not see the distinctive goldeneye head-throw (Eadie et al. 1995). The hybrid joined in aerial pursuit flights involving up to eight Buffleheads (up to three females, the rest males). These flights lasted as long as several minutes each, and circled over the entire length of the west arm of the lake, over 1.5 km. There were at least a dozen of these flights in the hour I watched. The hybrid had the same black and white wing pattern as the Bufflehead males, with broad white coverts patch and white secondaries forming a continuous large white inner wing patch. Common Goldeneye males have essentially the same pattern. Although there were about 30 Common Goldeneyes on the lake, this hybrid never associated with any of them. It was always with Buffleheads, and courted females like a Bufflehead.

This appears to be the first report in Minnesota of a hybrid between these two putative parent species. However, less than a year later (January and February 2016), another hybrid was found in Wright County (swan viewing area, Monticello) by Kathleen MacAulay, who made a sketch and took several photos (MacAulay 2016a, 2016b). These photos appear quite similar to the LML hybrid, including the white lower face, continuous with the neck and breast. Based on some plumage differences, I believe these were different individuals. This hybrid was associat-

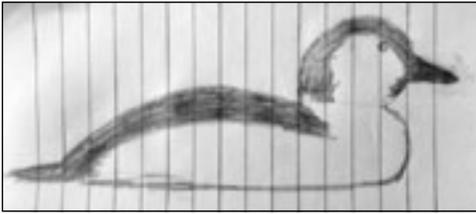


Figure 1. Sketch of presumed Bufflehead X Common Goldeneye hybrid.

quite similar to the LML hybrid. These authors also found a dozen records (a few were duplicates) from 1999 to 2010 of Bufflehead X Common Goldeneye hybrids (all males) posted on various internet sites including eBird; most included photos. In all cases where it was apparent, the hybrid associated with Common Goldeneyes.

On eBird, I found 20 additional records of this hybrid reported after 2010, including 11 with photos. These eBird records were from 11 states and provinces, and most localities were west of Minnesota. Almost all the eBird photos I saw were very similar in appearance to the LML bird. For one typical example see Brady (2014). Finley and Huot also found on the internet six cases of Bufflehead X Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) hybrids. All three are tree cavity-nesting species.

The BC hybrid (Finley and Huot 2010) associated with Common Goldeneyes and exhibited the distinctive goldeneye head-throw courtship behavior in contrast to the LML hybrid, which behaved like a Bufflehead. Finley and Huot offered a possible scenario that could have resulted in the mixed pair, with a hybrid offspring that behaved like a goldeneye. They suggested a cross-fostered Bufflehead male raised by a goldeneye female, in which the male imprinted on the female goldeneye and this influenced its future mate choice (female mate preference is innate). The LML hybrid differs from other reports in that it behaved like a Bufflehead, not a goldeneye. If the male imprinting hypothesis is valid, the LML male may have resulted from a mixed pair where the male was a cross-fostered goldeneye and the female a Bufflehead.

The number of records documented on the internet (eBird and elsewhere) suggests that Bufflehead X Common Goldeneye hybrids are rare but regular, especially in the western part of North America, and should be looked for in Minnesota in the future. **Bruce A. Fall, 4300 – 29th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55406.**

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Corrections to *The Loon*

Compiled by Paul E. Budde

Volume 86

- Page 134. Add **Red-Shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [1 North, 13 South] One north report: 12/4 Morrison †KEm. Post-December reports included Anoka, Dakota, Goodhue, Hennepin, Houston, Isanti, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Sherburne, Wabasha, Washington, Winona. CBC high counts 12/15 Cedar Creek Bog (2), 12/21 Sherburne N.W.R. (2).
- Page 194. **Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*). Date of early north report from Crow Wing is 4/11.
- Page 201. Add **GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW** (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*) — [1 North] One north 5/5 Lake (Silver Bay) ph. †Bob Myers.

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- Page 60. **Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*). Add late south 11/20 Hennepin (Lake Calhoun) TAT.
- Page 62. **Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*). Add early south 10/5 McLeod JCC.
- Page 102. **Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus histrionicus*). Change date for Lake to 2/1–10 (adult male, Two Harbors, Agate Bay) and the observer ID to ALo, m.ob.
- Page 106. **Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*). Change observer ID for February peak count to TRK. **California Gull** (*Larus californicus*). Change the date for Canal Park to **12/21–22**.

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