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EDITOR OF *THE LOON*

Anthony X. Hertzell, 8461 Pleasant View Drive,
Mounds View, MN 55112; editor@moumn.org

ASSOCIATE EDITORS OF *THE LOON*

Karl Bardon, Paul Budde, Kim Eckert, Bruce Fall,
Teresa Hertzell, Robert Janssen, Ann Kessen,
and Peder Svingen

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EDITORS OF *MINNESOTA BIRDING*

Alyssa DeRubeis and Diana Rankin
newsletter@moumn.org

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FIELD TRIPS: Jim Ryan, 86 Isabel Street E, St. Paul, MN 55107

FINANCE: Jim Fitzpatrick, Carpenter Nature Center, Hastings, MN 55033

MOU RECORDS AND RESEARCH: Tom Tustison, 4214 Wentworth Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55409

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS: Robert Janssen, 162 Lakeview Road, Chanhassen MN 55317

SAVALOJA MEMORIAL FUND: Steve Wilson, P.O. Box 607, Tower, MN 55790

SEASONAL REPORTS: Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax Avenue S, Minneapolis, MN 55419

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Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

Tom Tustison, Chairman

The most recent meeting of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (MOURC) was conducted at the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center in Bloomington on 8 December 2013. In attendance and voting at this meeting were MOURC members Terry P. Brashear (alternate), Robert M. Dunlap, Kim R. Eckert, Bruce A. Fall, Andrew Forbes (alternate), Anthony X. Hertzler, Robert P. Russell (alternate), Andrew D. Smith and Tom A. Tustison (chair). Absent: James W. Lind.

Subsequent to the meeting, the following records were voted on electronically and were Accepted:

- King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*), 12–14 December 2013, Lake Superior near 23rd Avenue East, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2013-066, vote 7–0). Female, photographed. Observed by several experienced observers and supported by one high-quality photograph.

- King Eider, 26 December 2013, Lake Superior near the junction of Greenwood Road and Scenic U.S. Highway 61, St. Louis County (record #2013-067, vote 7–0). First-fall male, photographed.

- Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*), 23 November 2013, Lake Pepin, Goodhue County (record #2013-063, vote 7–0). Adult male. Lake Pepin near U.S. Highway 61 rest stop, located between Frontenac and Lake City. First fall record for Goodhue County.

- Barrow's Goldeneye, 12–13 December 2013, Lake Superior at 23rd Avenue East, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2013-064, vote 7–0). Adult female, photographed. Observed by several experienced observers.

- Barrow's Goldeneye, 1 December 2013, Pool #5, Wabasha County (record #2013-065, vote 7–0). Adult male.

- Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*), 27 August 2013, Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve, St. Louis County (record #2013-051, vote 7–0).

Age uncertain. Observed by two expert raptor counters.

- Mississippi Kite, 4 September 2013, Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve, St. Louis County (record #2013-052, vote 7–0). Age uncertain. Observed by two expert raptor counters.

- Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*), 26 June 2013, county road 102 southeast of the junction with county road 9 approximately two miles southeast of Crookston, Polk County (record #2013-070, vote 5–2). Age undetermined. Considerable weight was given to the experience of the observers.

- Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*), 19–22 September 2013, Minnesota side of Superior Entry, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2013-053, vote 7–0). Third-cycle Long-tailed Jaeger, photographed. Twelfth state record. Observed by at least two experienced observers and documented by many high-quality photographs including one with a direct comparison to a Parasitic Jaeger.

- Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*), 3 February 2013, Lakeview Park, Two Harbors, Lake County (record #2013-068, vote 7–0). Only the second state-record adult. Observed by at least one experienced observer.

- Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*), 20–23 September 2013, Purgatory Creek Wetlands, Eden Prairie, Hennepin County (record #2013-054, vote 7–0). Juvenile, photographed. Witnessed by many observers.

- Sabine's Gull, 20 September 2013, Lake Bemidji just north of Diamond Point, Bemidji, Beltrami County (record #2013-055, vote 7–0 for the photographed bird, and 0-7 for the non-photographed bird). Juvenile, photographed.

- Sabine's Gull, 14 October 2013, Artist's Point, Grand Marais, Cook County (record #2013-058, vote 7–0). Juvenile, partially-scavenged carcass identified by an experienced observer.

- Sabine's Gull, 20 October 2013, Canal



Long-tailed Jaeger, 19 September 2013, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Karl J. Bardon.



Rufous Hummingbird, 26 July 2013, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Joyce Johnson.

Park, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2013-060, vote 7-0). Juvenile, superbly photographed. Witnessed by several experienced observers.

- Laughing Gull (*Leucophaeus atricilla*), 10 November 2013, Minnesota side of Superior Entry, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2013-062, vote 7-0). First-cycle, photographed.

- California Gull (*Larus californicus*), 1 August 2013, Red Lake Falls sewage ponds, Red Lake County (record #2013-048, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record (**The Loon** 86:54).

- Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), 28 September 2013, Minnesota side of Superior Entry, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2013-057, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

- Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), 24–26 July 2013, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2013-047, vote 7-0). Adult, documented by an excellent series of photographs. Thirteenth state record.

- Lewis's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*), 2 November 2013 – 10 May 2014, at a feeder in the town of Roosevelt, along Roseau County Road 17 just north of state highway 11 on the Roseau / Lake of the Woods county line, Roseau County (record #2013-061, vote 7-0). Overwintering adult, photographed. Fourth state record and first county record for both Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties. Documented by many observers in both counties.

- Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*), 18–19 October 2013, Rock Ridge Prairie Scientific

and Natural Area, Cottonwood County (record #2013-059, vote 7-0).

- Yellow-throated Warbler (*Setophaga dominica*), 22 August 2013, Carver County Park Reserve, Carver County (record #2013-050, vote 7-0). New fall record for Carver County.

- Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*), 14 May 2013, Osborne Township, Section 1, northeast of Edgerton, Pipestone County (record #2013-069, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed. This is one of three Accepted Lazuli Bunting records for the spring of 2013 for Pipestone County.

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.)

- Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*), 6 May 2013, Cannon Lake, Rice County (record #2013-071, vote 1-6). This observation is

based entirely on a single photograph. Almost all MOURC members thought that the photograph represented a Great Blue Heron with its head in an obscured position.

- Sabine's Gull, 26 September 2013, Bear Lake, three miles north of Emmons, Freeborn County (record #2013-056, vote 3–4 for the dark-headed bird, and 0-7 for the winter-plumaged bird). Photographed. There was a purported pair of Sabine's Gulls seen together. Both a dark-headed bird and a second winter-plumaged bird were photographed. The winter-plumaged bird was too far distant in the photograph to determine details. The photograph of the dark-headed bird was thought to lack enough detail to rule out other gull species. The written description was thought to be too vague for acceptance of either bird.

- California Gull (*Larus californicus*), 9 August 2013, Cottonwood Wastewater Treatment Plant, Cottonwood, Lyon County (record #2013-049, vote 2–5 for each of the two birds). Photographed. Several members felt the description alone was insufficient for positive identification. The photographs were lacking in clarity and generally regarded as not very helpful in the identification.

- White-winged Tern (*Chlidonias leucopterus*), 22 May 2013, Lone Tree Lake, Lyon County (record #2013-022, vote 1–9). Apparent adult, photographed. The observer didn't notice this bird in the field but reported it only after looking at the photo subsequent to the actual observation. Therefore, a single photograph is all MOURC had to consider for this potential first state record. Generally, any observation of a potential first state record consisting of a single photograph of marginal quality has a very high bar to overcome, requiring at least nine out of ten votes for acceptance. Several members thought it impossible to rule out the much more likely Black Tern given that the photo was distant and the apparent white wing could simply have been an anomaly or even represent partial albinism. Others thought the white area in the photograph might even suggest something other than the dorsal side of the wing such as undertail coverts while preening or possibly even the underside of the wing.

- Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmintheros vermivorum*), 16 May 2013, River Bend Nature

Center, Faribault, Rice County (record #2013-017, original vote 4–3; recirculated vote 3–4). The observer reported the undeparts as “gray” rather than having buff or caramel-colored tones which one would normally expect a Worm-eating Warbler to exhibit. In addition, the submission was generally too succinct for several of the members to Accept.

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: Karl J. Bardon, Tom F. Boevers, Conny M. Brunell, Paul E. Budde, David A. Cahlander, Philip C. Chu, Shawn Conrad, Ron Dorsett, Lois Van Dyke, Kim R. Eckert, Mackenzie Goldthwait, Bruce A. Fall, Andy Forbes, Mike L. Hendrickson, Paul E. Jantscher, Jerry Lundgren, Joyce Johnson, Terry Lee Johnson, Jeanie M. Joppru, Douglas W. Kieser, Jan & Larry Kraemer, Robin LaFortune, James W. Lind, Michael J. Majeski, David F. Neitzel, Andrew Nyhus, Karl Roe, Linda Sparling, Mark Sparky Stensaas, Pedler H. Svingen, Raymond Tervo, Skyler Vold, Jeanine Vorland, Garrett Wee, Christopher L. Wood, 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: 27 records voted on — 22 Accepted, 5 Not Accepted.

Corrigendum: In the previous “Proceedings” article, the last date seen for Yellow-throated Warbler (record #2013-012) should be 30 July 2013, not 27 July 2013 (**The Loon** 85:101).

4214 Wentworth Avenue South, Minneapolis MN 55409.

Birds of the Beltrami Island State Forest and Red Lake Wildlife Management Area Region

Part 3 of 3

Michael R. North¹, Gretchen Mehmel²,
Beth Walters³, and Beth Siverhus⁴

This section of our paper follows up on Parts 1 and 2 in which we described the study area and methods, provided the primary results of the study, and provided individual species accounts for non-passerine birds. The reader will have to refer back to Part 1 when directed to see tables or figures. The following species accounts begin by providing an overview of the species status from the Red Lake WMA (RLWMA) and Hayes Lake State Park (HLSP) bird checklists, and then provide quantifiable data on abundance and frequency of occurrence from Breeding Bird Atlas (BBA) data, the Red Lake Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) route (unless specified otherwise), and Christmas Bird Counts (CBC). Pertinent comments are made noting areas of data concurrence and data discrepancies, and trends within the primary databases. Comparisons are made where pertinent with data from ancillary BBS routes. Lastly, data on habitat affinity from early studies is mentioned.

Species Accounts: Passerines

Olive-sided Flycatcher, *Contopus cooperi*. Once considered an uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in five townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 5/141. Recorded on 12 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 2.12/census, maximum ten in 1998. Decreased in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS route after 1989; virtually absent after 1992. Should now be considered an uncommon to rare breeder. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.007 singing males/ha in swamp conifer-spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They list it as casual to uncommon in lowland conifers (except tamar-

ack), clear-cuts, and mixed upland habitats. Powell recorded one in mixed forest at HLSP in 1992.

Eastern Wood-Pewee, *Contopus virens*. A common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 34 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 48/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 BBS censuses; average 4.81/census.

Western Wood-Pewee, *Contopus sordidulus*. A single vagrant present summer 1992 at entrance to HLSP (Bardon 1992).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris*. Considered a common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA but uncommon at HLSP. Recorded in seven townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 8/141. Recorded on 2 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.12/census. Recorded on only 2 of 31 Waskish BBS censuses through the Red Lake Peatland area. Although its lowland conifer breeding habitat has not been sampled adequately by the BBA, it probably should be considered an uncommon breeder. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.30–0.38 birds/ha in closed spruce and 0.04 in open spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.11 singing males/ha in swamp conifer-spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area, and it occurred in white cedar swamp habitat 24 May – 22 August. Avoided alder and willow brushlands (Warner and Wells 1984).

Alder Flycatcher, *Empidonax alnorum*. Considered an abundant breeder spring through fall at RLWMA but uncommon at HLSP. Recorded in 39 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in four; importance val-

ue 63.5/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 11.56/census; showing a general increase in abundance since 1998. Recorded on only 7 of 31 Waskish BBS censuses, and none since 1988. Conversely, increased in frequency on Lude BBS route after 1986 and increased in abundance after 1994 (perhaps released from competition with Eastern Kingbirds, see below). Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.52–0.60 birds/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as abundant in clear-cuts. Niemi and Hanowski (1992) consider both the Alder and Yellow-bellied flycatchers as common breeders in peatlands, with the former using high shrub and riparian zone habitats, and the latter using closed conifer and muskeg habitats.

Willow Flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii*. Recorded on 2 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.125/census. Two recorded one year on Lude BBS route.

Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus*. Considered an abundant breeder spring through fall at RLWMA but common at HLSP. Recorded in 44 of 47 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 71/141 (ranks ninth highest). Had consistent abundance on BBS routes in eastern part of Beltrami Island area: recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses and averaged 17.81/census (ranks eighth highest on Red Lake route); marked increase in abundance on Lude BBS after 1996 and averaged 17.35/census; on Waskish route averaged 17.84/census. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as abundant in riparian hardwood and mixed upland habitats. Powell recorded 0.28 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992, where it was the most abundant in aspen forest.

Eastern Phoebe, *Sayornis phoebe*. Considered an uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA but common at HLSP. Recorded in 20 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in three (including at Norris Camp); importance value 30/141. Recorded on 6 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.44/census.

Great Crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus crinitus*. Considered a common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 33 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 51.5/141. Recorded



Black Tern, 29 June 2012, Brown's Lake, Lake of the Woods County. Photo by Beth Siverhus.

on 15 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 4.19/census.

Eastern Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Considered a common breeder from spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 16 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 21.5/141. Recorded on 3 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.25/census. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.26 birds/ha in open spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. May compete with Alder Flycatchers in peatlands, as they occupy the same peatland habitats (Niemi and Hanowski 1992). Decreased in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS after 1992 (compare with Alder Flycatcher).

Loggerhead Shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus*. Listed as occasional spring through fall at HLSP; basis for listing unknown. Recorded once on Lude BBS route, in 1993.

Northern Shrike, *Lanius excubitor*. An uncommon migrant and winter visitor at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded on 25% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 0.3/CBC) but on 81% of Baudette CBCs (average 2.3/CBC; differences

likely due to both habitat and road coverage.

Yellow-throated Vireo, *Vireo flavifrons*. Considered an uncommon breeder spring through fall at HLSP; not on the RLWMA bird list. Recorded in five townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 6/141. Recorded on 3 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.25/census. Powell recorded 0.013 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992. Rare on Waskish and Warroad BBS routes, uncommon on Lude BBS route.

Blue-headed Vireo, *Vireo solitarius*. Considered an uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 18 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 23/141. Recorded on 9 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.69/census. Began using spruce island habitats in Red Lake Peatland in early August and tamarack habitats in late August (Warner and Doehlert 1978).

Warbling Vireo, *Vireo gilvus*. Considered common spring through fall at HLSP. Considered a rare spring and fall migrant or visitor at RLWMA. Recorded in eight townships in BBA, primarily in the northern two tiers of townships, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 12/141. Recorded on 3 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.69/census. Recorded on first four Waskish BBS censuses, but none on last 27 censuses. Marked decrease in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS after 1996; absent ten consecutive years thereafter, whereas present 17 of 19 years prior. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as casual in swamp thickets and riparian hardwood habitats.

Philadelphia Vireo, *Vireo philadelphicus*. Considered an uncommon spring and fall migrant at RLWMA and HLSP. Identification of silent migrants difficult unless in hand. No other data available.

Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*. An abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 46 of 47 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in five; importance value 79/141 (ranks fourth highest). Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 66.31/census (ranks first highest). Marked increase in abundance on Lude BBS since 1995. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as abundant in riparian hardwood and mixed upland habitat, and as an

uncommon breeder in lowland cedar-spruce habitats. Powell recorded 0.484 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992, with highest abundance in aspen and mixed forests.

Gray Jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*. Common to uncommon permanent resident at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 13 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in 6; importance value 25/141. Recorded on 10 of 16 BBS censuses; average 2.00/census. Generally absent on Waskish BBS 1982-1992, present 11 of 19 censuses thereafter. Recorded on 89% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 13.1/CBC); showed significant preference for mature upland conifers and significant underutilization of mature lowland conifer habitats in winter 2011/2012 (North 2013). Recorded on 81% of Baudette CBCs (average 4.1/CBC); differences in abundance between CBCs likely due to habitat. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.08 singing males/ha in swamp conifer-spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area, and Warner and Wells (1984) found 0.275 singing males/ha in tamarack habitat in 1979.

Blue Jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*. Common permanent resident at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 43 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in five; importance value 62.5/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 9.44/census, but showing a decline in abundance since 2003. Marked increase in abundance on Waskish BBS beginning in 1991 and on Lude BBS since 1999. Recorded on 75% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 3.3/CBC) and on 100% of Baudette CBCs (average 23.0/CBC); differences in frequency of occurrence likely due to road coverage, but differences in abundance likely due to habitat. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.005 singing males/ha in swamp conifer-spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. Powell recorded 0.178 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992; highest abundance in jack pine.

Black-billed Magpie, *Pica hudsonia*. Considered uncommon spring and summer but common fall and winter at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 16 townships in BBA, primarily in agricultural areas around the periphery of the study area, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 22/141. Not recorded on Red Lake BBS censuses. Marked increase in abundance on Waskish BBS beginning in 1991 and on Lude BBS since 1997. Recorded

on 43% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 0.7/CBC) and on 97% of Baudette CBCs (average 15.3/CBC); differences in frequency of occurrence likely due to road coverage and habitat, but differences in abundance likely due to habitat alone (i.e., more common in adjoining agricultural areas in winter).

American Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. Considered common breeder spring through summer but uncommon in winter at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 33 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 44/141. Recorded on 10 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.19/census. Marked increase in abundance on Waskish BBS beginning in 1991. Recorded on 7% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 0.3/CBC) and on 81% of Baudette CBCs (average 28.7/CBC); differences likely due to habitat.

Common Raven, *Corvus corax*. Considered uncommon breeder spring and summer but common fall and winter at RLWMA, and uncommon year-round at HLSP. Recorded in 30 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in seven; importance value 49/141. Recorded on 9 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.75/census, showing slight increase in abundance since 2003. Decreased in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS after about 1994. One of three species recorded on 100% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 36.6/CBC). Also recorded on 100% of Baudette CBCs (average 85.4/CBC). Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.02 singing males/ha in swamp conifer-spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area.

Horned Lark, *Eremophila alpestris*. Considered uncommon spring through fall and occasional in winter at HLSP. Not on RLWMA bird list. One fall migrant observed on Faunce-Butterfield Forest Road 2 November 2011 by M. North. Recorded in three townships in BBA in agricultural areas around the periphery of the study area, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 3/141. Decreased in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS after 1993.

Purple Martin, *Progne subis*. Not recorded on RLWMA. Recorded (confirmed breeding) in one township in BBA; importance value 3/141. Absent on Red Lake, Waskish, and Warroad BBS; rare on Lude BBS (recorded 7 of 34 censuses, none after 2001).

Tree Swallow, *Tachycineta bicolor*. Abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 28 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 43/141. Recorded on 8 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.12/census. Decreased in abundance on Lude BBS after 1988. Peaked on Waskish BBS route 1991-1999, then decreased in abundance due to decreasing cavity-bearing trees (Bruce Lanning, personal communication). Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.06 birds/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.02 singing males/ha in muskeg habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They list it as a regular breeder in open fen habitats. Powell recorded a density of 0.23 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992, where most abundant in old-field habitat.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. Considered common spring through fall at HLSP, but basis for this is unknown; not on RLWMA bird list. In the BBA, recorded in one township at the periphery of the project area, but breeding was not confirmed; importance value 1/141. Recorded once on Waskish BBS. Should be considered rare or occasional in project area.

Bank Swallow, *Riparia riparia*. Uncommon spring through fall at HLSP; not on RLWMA bird list. Recorded in three townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 5/141. Recorded twice on Waskish BBS. Marked increase in abundance on Lude BBS 2002-2009.

Cliff Swallow, *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*. Common to uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 18 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in 13; importance value 25/141. Nests under bridges and occasionally on buildings even in remote parts of the project area. Substantial decrease in abundance on Lude BBS after 2000, possibly exacerbated by heavy June floods in 2002 that wiped out some colonies (B. Siverhus, personal observation).

Barn Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP, and especially at Norris Camp. Recorded in 25 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in 12; importance value 50/141. Nests under bridges, in culverts, and on buildings

even in remote parts of the project area (M. North, personal observation). Recorded on 1 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.12/census. Decreased in abundance on Lude BBS after about 1984.

Black-capped Chickadee, *Poecile atricapillus*. Abundant to common permanent resident at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 33 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in 12; importance value 59/141. Recorded on 15 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 4.62/census. Marked increase in abundance on Waskish BBS beginning in 1998, and in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS since 1995. One of three species recorded on 100% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 54.75/CBC); showed significant preference for mature deciduous forest, mature mixed forest, and mature upland conifers in winter of 2011/2012, while under-utilizing or avoiding mature lowland conifer, young upland conifer, and young lowland conifer (North 2013). Also recorded on 100% of Baudette CBCs (average 123.0/CBC); differences in abundance likely due to road coverage and bird feeding. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.06 birds/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Began using spruce island habitats in Red Lake Peatland in late August; used tamarack lowlands throughout breeding season; began using white cedar swamps in mid-July (Warner and Doehlert 1978).

Boreal Chickadee, *Poecile hudsonicus*. Considered common permanent resident at RLWMA, but not on HLSP bird list. Recorded in nine townships in BBA, confirmed breeding twice in one township; importance value 12/141. Recorded on 1 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.06/census. We note that this species' lowland conifer breeding habitat is not adequately sampled by the BBA or BBS. Recorded on 68% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 4.7/CBC) but only 13% of Baudette CBCs (average 0.7/CBC); differences likely due to habitat. Warner and Doehlert (1978; see also Warner and Wells 1984) listed it as uncommon in black spruce bog/swamp habitats (with feathermoss) and as casual in lowland cedar-spruce habitats. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.05–0.10 birds/ha in closed spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area

several km east of highway 72.

Red-breasted Nuthatch, *Sitta canadensis*. Considered common permanent resident at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 27 townships in BBA, including as probable breeder in seven, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 34/141. Recorded on 13 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 2.38/census, and showing an increase in abundance since 1999. In contrast, recorded on only 1 of 31 Waskish BBS censuses (average 0.03/survey) and on 7 of 34 Lude BBS censuses (average 0.32/survey; but virtually absent 1978–1996). Recorded on 86% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 19.6/CBC) and 81% of Baudette CBCs (but average only 6.9/CBC); differences in abundance likely due to habitat. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as uncommon to casual in 6 of 13 habitat types, as opposed to White-breasted Nuthatches which occurred in 3 of 13 habitat types. Began using spruce island habitats in Red Lake Peatland in late August (Warner and Doehlert 1978).

White-breasted Nuthatch, *Sitta carolinensis*. Considered common permanent resident at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 12 townships in BBA in the western and northern tiers of townships and along Rapid River (where bur oaks occur), but breeding not confirmed; importance value 13/141. Recorded on 6 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.38/census. Recorded on 50% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 0.9/CBC) but 100% of Baudette CBCs (average 8.4/CBC); differences likely due to habitat and bird feeding. Clearly not as common as Red-breasted Nuthatches in the heart of the forested Beltrami Island area. However, recorded on 18 of 31 Waskish BBS censuses (average 1.84/survey), but on only 10 of 34 Lude BBS censuses (average 0.47/survey).

Brown Creeper, *Certhia americana*. Uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Listed as occasional in winter at HLSP and absent at RLWMA; however, recorded on 36% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 0.6/CBC). Recorded on 19% of Baudette CBCs (average 0.2/CBC). Recorded in seven townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 7/141. Recorded on 5 of 16 BBS censuses; average 0.69/census.

House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*. Uncommon to common breeder spring through fall

at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 26 townships in BBA, including as probable breeder in 11, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 37/141. Recorded on 7 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.62/census. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an uncommon breeder in swamp thickets.

Winter Wren, *Troglodytes troglodytes*. Uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 16 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 18/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 8.31/census. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an uncommon breeder in lowland cedar–spruce habitats.

Sedge Wren, *Cistothorus platensis*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 36 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in five; importance value 61/141. Recorded on 11 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 2.94/census, but showing a decrease in frequency and abundance since 2000. Marked decrease in abundance on Waskish BBS beginning in 1991, but marked increase in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS beginning in 1994 or 1995. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 3.42–4.48 birds/ha in high shrub, 3.92 birds/ha in low shrub, and 0.80–1.82 birds/ha in sedge fen habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as a regular breeder in shrub fen habitats.

Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus palustris*. Common to uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in seven townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 9/141. Recorded on 3 of 16 BBS censuses; average 0.25/census.

Golden-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 14 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 15/141. Recorded on 11 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 2.69/census. Recorded on 4% of Beltrami Island CBCs, average 0.1/CBC. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.08 birds/ha in closed spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor east of the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978; see also Warner and Wells 1984) listed it as a regular breeder in black spruce bog/swamp habitats with feathermoss.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus calendula*. Uncommon to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 11 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 12/141. Recorded on 13 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.19/census. Regular on Lude BBS 1981–1993, virtually absent afterwards. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an uncommon breeder in spruce–feathermoss habitats. Warner and Wells (1984) found it most abundant in spruce islands and swamp thickets during spring migration in 1979. Niemi and Hanowski (1992) list both kinglet species as common breeders in closed conifer forests.

Eastern Bluebird, *Sialia sialis*. Uncommon to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 13 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in three; importance value 23/141. Recorded on 1 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.06/census. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an uncommon breeder in swamp thickets.

Veery, *Catharus fuscescens*. Abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 45 of 47 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 68/141 (ranks twelfth highest). Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 22.62/census (ranks sixth highest). Averaged 30.03 birds/census on Waskish BBS route, where it was the third most abundant species. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.32 birds/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as abundant in swamp thickets and as regular in riparian hardwood habitats. Warner and Wells (1984) found it common in swamp thickets during spring migration in 1979.

Gray-cheeked Thrush, *Catharus minimus*. Uncommon spring and fall migrant at RLWMA and HLSP. No data on timing or abundance.

Swainson's Thrush, *Catharus ustulatus*. Once considered uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA; not on HLSP bird list. Recorded in six townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 7/141. Recorded on 3 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.38/census. Recorded on Waskish BBS four years (1985–1989); regular on Lude BBS 1983–1989, virtually absent otherwise.

Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an uncommon breeder in lowland cedar-spruce habitats and as casual in mixed uplands; also used tamarack late May to mid-June, with 0.06 singing males/ha in 1979 (Warner and Wells 1984). Should now be considered a rare breeder.

Hermit Thrush, *Catharus guttatus*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 33 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in four; importance value 53/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 17.06/census (ranks ninth highest). Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.26–0.32 birds/ha in closed spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor east of the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.05 singing males/ha in lowland spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area; also occurred regularly in tamarack.

Wood Thrush, *Hylocichla mustelina*. Rare breeder spring through fall at RLWMA; not on HLSP bird list. Recorded in six townships in BBA, including as probable breeder in two, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 75/141. Recorded on 9 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.38/census. Recorded on 14 of 31 Waskish BBS censuses; average 1.45/census, peak 1983–1999. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as uncommon in riparian hardwood habitats.

American Robin, *Turdus migratorius*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 45 of 47 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in 15; importance value 92/141 (ranks first highest). Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 12.56/census (ranks twelfth highest). Averaged 22–32 birds/census on other three regional BBS routes. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.005 singing males/ha in swamp conifer-spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area; began using spruce island habitats in early July. At HLSP, highest abundance occurred in jack pine (Powell undated). Rare in winter on Baudette CBC (Table 10).

Gray Catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 35 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 47/141. Recorded on 9 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.94/census, but

showing a slight increase in abundance since 2007. Common only on Lude BBS route (4.09/census). Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an uncommon breeder in swamp thickets, and Niemi and Hanowski (1992) list it as an uncommon breeder in high shrub habitat.

Brown Thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum*. Common to uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in nine townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 10/141. Niemi and Hanowski (1992) listed it as an uncommon breeder in high shrub habitat. Rare in winter on Baudette CBC (Table 10). Not recorded on Red Lake BBS route; declined in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS after 1992.

European Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. Considered an uncommon permanent resident at RLWMA and HLSP, however, appears to vacate forested and other natural areas during winter. None reported from Beltrami Island CBC in 28 years since 1985, however, recorded on 97% of Baudette CBCs (average 21.8/CBC). Recorded in six townships in BBA in agricultural areas around the periphery of the study area, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 6/141. Varied radically in presence/absence and abundance on Lude BBS.

Bohemian Waxwing, *Bombycilla garrulus*. Considered occasional in winter at HLSP; not on RLWMA bird list. None reported from Beltrami Island CBC in 28 years since 1985; recorded on 52% of Baudette CBCs (average 33.3/CBC).

Cedar Waxwing, *Bombycilla cedrorum*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP, considered occasional in winter at HLSP. Recorded in 33 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in three; importance value 54/141. Never encountered on Beltrami Island CBC (28 years) or Baudette CBC (31 years). Recorded on 15 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 6.00/census. Marked increase in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS since 1995. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.015 singing males/ha in swamp conifer-spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. Most abundant species recorded by Powell at HLSP in 1992; used mostly jack pine and old-field habitats.

Lapland Longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus*. Uncommon spring and fall migrant at RLWMA and HLSP. No data on timing or abun-

dance. Recorded on 10% of Baudette CBCs (average 0.5/CBC).

Snow Bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*. Common to uncommon spring and fall migrant and winter visitor at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded on only 11% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 0.2/CBC) but recorded on 94% of Baudette CBCs (average 834.9/CBC, including 11,161 in 1985–86); differences due to habitat.

Ovenbird, *Seiurus aurocapilla*. Abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 44 of 47 townships in BBA, including as probable breeder in 32, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 76/141 (ranks fifth highest). Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 35.62/census (ranks fifth highest), with slight increase in abundance since 1997. Substantial increase in abundance on Lude BBS since 1995. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an abundant breeder in mixed upland habitats. Powell recorded 0.331 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992; highest abundance in jack pine.

Northern Waterthrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis*. Considered a rare breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and uncommon spring and fall only at HLSP. Recorded in five townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 5/141. Recorded on 9 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.00/census, but with increased frequency and abundance since 2005. On Lude BBS, regular 1979–1992, absent 1993–2003, occasional since 2004. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as casual in riparian hardwood habitats; began using tamarack and white cedar during migration in late August. Warner and Wells (1984) found it common in swamp thickets during spring migration in 1979.

Golden-winged Warbler, *Vermivora chrysoptera*. Uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA. Considered an uncommon spring migrant and only occasional summer and fall at HLSP. Recorded in 18 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 28/141. Recorded on 13 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.69/census. Recorded on only 3 of 31 Waskish BBS censuses. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as uncommon in swamp thickets and clear-cuts. Powell reported it nesting

at HLSP in 1992.

Black-and-white Warbler, *Mniotilta varia*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 38 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 64/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 15.06/census (ranks tenth highest). Substantial increase in abundance on Lude BBS since 1996 (average 10.00/survey 1996–2011 vs 0.22/survey 1978–1995). Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.16 birds/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found it in tamarack during fall migration beginning in mid- to late August. Warner and Wells (1984) found it common in swamp thickets during spring migration in 1979. Powell reported it nesting at HLSP in 1992.

Tennessee Warbler, *Oreothlypis peregrina*. Considered a rare breeder spring through fall at RLWMA but only a common spring and fall migrant at HLSP. Recorded in five townships in BBA, including as probable breeder in one, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 6/141. Recorded on 8 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.94/census. Recorded on only 1 of 34 Lude BBS censuses. Migrants made extensive use of lowland conifers during fall migration, which peaked in late August (Warner and Doehlert 1978); began using spruce island and tamarack habitats beginning mid-August.

Orange-crowned Warbler, *Oreothlypis celata*. A rare to uncommon spring and fall migrant at RLWMA and HLSP. Little data on timing or abundance; Warner and Doehlert (1978) noted it in spring migration 11–19 May, and in fall migration beginning on 6 September. Warner and Wells (1984) found it common in spruce islands and swamp thickets during spring migration in 1979.

Nashville Warbler, *Oreothlypis ruficapilla*. Considered an abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 40 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in seven; importance value 73.5/141 (ranks sixth highest). Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 45.00/census (ranks third highest). Substantial increase in abundance on Lude BBS since 1994 (average 18.72/survey 1994–2011 vs 0.31/survey 1978–1993). Conversely, recorded on first seven

Waskish BBS censuses (n=108, average 15.43/survey), and none of next 24 censuses. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.88-0.96 birds/ha in closed spruce, 0.30/ha in open spruce, and 0.10/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.124 singing males/ha in swamp conifer-spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area, and Warner and Wells (1984) reported 0.5-0.525 singing males/ha in lowland tamarack. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as abundant in lowland coniferous forests and swamp thickets, and also regular to abundant in poor swamp forest and mixed upland habitats. Nashville Warblers made extensive use of tamaracks and lesser use of spruce island habitats during fall migration, which peaked in late August (Warner and Doehlert 1978). Warner and Wells (1984) stated this species has the widest breadth of habitat use among species that use the Red Lake Peatlands. Powell recorded 0.369 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992, with highest abundance occurring in mixed forests and jack pine.

Connecticut Warbler, *Geothlypis agilis*. Once considered an abundant breeder spring through fall at RLWMA but uncommon spring through fall at HLSP. Recorded in nine townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 11/141. Recorded on last 14 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 6.12/census (n=16, or 7.00 on the last 14 censuses) with increased abundance since 1998. Recorded on 4 of 31 Waskish BBS censuses (none after 1989) that traverse the Red Lake Peatlands. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.42-0.84 birds/ha in closed spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor east of the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.036 singing males/ha in swamp conifer-spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They listed it as an abundant breeder in lowland tamarack habitats (from 27 May-24 August, where Warner and Wells [1984] found 0.35-0.425 singing males/ha), and as a regular breeder in poor swamp forests. Although its lowland conifer breeding habitat has not been sampled adequately by the BBA, it should probably not be considered an abundant breeder.

Mourning Warbler, *Geothlypis philadelphia*. Uncommon breeder spring through fall

at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 26 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in three; importance value 41/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 9.38/census. Recorded on six of first seven Waskish BBS censuses (average 4.71/survey), but none of the next 24 censuses; conversely, marked increase in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS since 2000.

Common Yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas*. Abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in all 47 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in five; importance value 89/141 (ranks second highest). Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 36.88/census (ranks fourth highest). Averaged 22-39 birds/census on other three regional BBS routes. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 2.30-2.94 birds/ha in high shrub, 1.54-1.86/ha in low shrub, and 0.08/ha in open spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an abundant breeder in shrub fens, swamp thickets, and clear-cuts, and as an uncommon breeder in lowland cedar-spruce habitats. Warner and Wells (1984) found it common in swamp thickets during spring migration in 1979. Powell recorded 0.14 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992.

American Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 39 townships in BBA, including as probable breeder in 25, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 64/141. Recorded on 15 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 6.12/census, with increased abundance since 2006. Recorded on eight of first nine (average 2.78/survey) Waskish BBS censuses, and 1 of next 22 censuses. Conversely, regular on Lude BBS route, with marked increase in abundance since 1994. Warner and Wells (1984) found it common in swamp thickets and spruce islands during spring migration in 1979. Powell recorded 0.229 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992; highest abundance in aspen forest.

Cape May Warbler, *Setophaga tigrina*. Rare breeder spring through fall at RLWMA; absent at HLSP. Recorded in two townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 2/141. Recorded on 4 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses, but with increased frequency

since 2003; average 0.44/census. Recorded on only 2 of 34 Lude BBS censuses. Began using spruce island, white cedar and tamarack habitats in Red Lake Peatland in late August (Warner and Doehlert 1978).

Northern Parula, *Setophaga americana*. Uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in six townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 6/141. Recorded on 4 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.38/census. Regular on Lude BBS route 1983–1993; recorded only once since then. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as casual to uncommon in lowland conifer habitats.

Magnolia Warbler, *Setophaga magnolia*. Uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in ten townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 10/141. Recorded on 7 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.81/census. Warner and Doehlert (1978) and Warner and Wells (1984) listed it as a breeder in lowland cedar–spruce habitats; began using tamarack during migration in late August.

Bay-breasted Warbler, *Setophaga castanea*. Rare to occasional breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP, where Powell observed it in 1992. Not recorded during BBA surveys. Recorded on 2 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.12/census. Warner and Doehlert (1978) recorded it in tamarack habitat during fall migration 21–27 August.

Blackburnian Warbler, *Setophaga fusca*. Common to uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 15 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 17/141. Recorded on 11 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.12/census. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.01 singing males/ha in swamp conifer–spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area; began using tamarack during migration in late August. Powell reported it nesting at HLSP in 1992.

Yellow Warbler, *Setophaga petechia*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 42 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in four; importance value 66/141. Recorded on 12 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 3.19/census. Marked decrease in abundance on Waskish BBS beginning in 1991. Regular on Lude BBS route with

marked increase in abundance since 1996; average 25.06/census. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.46–1.26 birds/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Powell recorded 0.178 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992; highest abundance in aspen forest.

Chestnut-sided Warbler, *Setophaga pensylvanica*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 38 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in five; importance value 66/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 22.44/census (ranks seventh highest). Marked decrease in abundance and frequency of occurrence on Waskish BBS beginning in 1985. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as a regular breeder in swamp thickets. Powell recorded 0.076 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992.

Blackpoll Warbler, *Setophaga striata*. Rare spring and fall migrant at RLWMA, not on HLSP checklist. Began using tamarack during migration in late (e.g., 27) August in Red Lake Peatlands (Warner and Doehlert 1978).

Black-throated Blue Warbler, *Setophaga caerulescens*. Rare visitor spring through fall at RLWMA. Recorded once on Waskish BBS. Recorded on four of seven Lude BBS censuses from 1981–1987.

Palm Warbler, *Setophaga palmarum*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA but only a common spring and fall migrant at HLSP. Recorded in eight townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 8/141. Recorded on 6 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.50/census. We note that the BBA and BBS did not adequately sample this species' lowland conifer breeding habitat. Recorded only once on Waskish BBS route that traverses Red Lake Peatland, and three times on Lude BBS. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 1.0–1.16 birds/ha in closed spruce and 0.28/ha in open spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.0975 singing males/ha in muskeg and 0.08/ha in swamp conifer–spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They listed it as a regular breeder in muskeg, lowland spruce, and poor swamp forest habitats. Palm Warblers used spruce island habitats in the Red Lake Peatlands throughout the breeding season, but Warner and Doehlert (1978)

noted a significant increase in occurrence in late July, which they associated with molting. Prime habitat was densely stocked with black spruce <6 m tall (Warner and Wells 1984). Palm Warblers began using tamarack and white cedar habitats in Red Lake Peatland in late August (Warner and Doehlert 1978).

Pine Warbler, *Setophaga pinus*. Considered a rare breeder spring through fall at RLWMA. Uncommon spring through fall at HLSP. Recorded in 18 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 22/141. Recorded on only 1 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.12/census. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as casual in mixed upland habitats. Perhaps becoming more abundant locally as regenerating pine forests mature, however, decreased in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS after 1991.

Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Setophaga coronata*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 27 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in three; importance value 45/141. Recorded on 15 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 5.38/census, with increased abundance since 1998. Marked decrease in frequency of occurrence on Waskish BBS beginning in 1989; conversely, marked increase in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS since circa 1992 or 1996. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.52–0.64 birds/ha in closed spruce and 0.10–0.14/ha in open spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.045 singing males/ha in swamp conifer–spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They listed it as a regular to uncommon breeder in lowland conifer habitats. Migrants made extensive use of lowland conifers during fall migration, which peaked in late August (Warner and Doehlert 1978).

Black-throated Green Warbler, *Setophaga virens*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA, but only an uncommon migrant spring and fall at HLSP. Recorded in 14 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 19/141. Recorded on 15 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 3.50/census; peaked in 2000–2001. Regular on Waskish BBS through 1985, absent thereafter; recorded only once on Lude BBS. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as regular in riparian

hardwood and mixed upland habitats and as casual in lowland conifer habitats.

Canada Warbler, *Cardellina canadensis*. Considered a common to uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in three townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 3/141. Recorded on 2 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.12/census. Regular on Lude BBS 1984–1993, absent afterwards. Recorded twice on Waskish BBS. Should now be considered a rare breeding species.

Wilson's Warbler, *Cardellina pusilla*. Considered an abundant spring and fall migrant at RLWMA but uncommon at HLSP. Recorded in 11 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 16/141. Recorded on six of seven Red Lake BBS censuses since 2003 and zero of nine prior to that; average 0.56/census. Recorded once on Waskish BBS. Absent on Lude BBS 1978–2000, present 5 of 11 surveys since. Warner and Doehlert (1978) and Warner and Wells (1984) listed it as casual in swamp thickets. Warner and Wells (1984) found it common in swamp thickets and spruce islands during spring migration in 1979.

Eastern Towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Considered an uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP, but no data to support this. Not recorded during BBA or Red Lake BBS surveys. Regular on Lude BBS 1984–1993, virtually absent since.

American Tree Sparrow, *Spizella arborea*. Common spring and fall migrant at RLWMA and HLSP; occasional in winter at HLSP. Recorded on 1 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.06/census. Not recorded on any Beltrami Island CBC; rare in winter on Baudette CBC (Table 10).

Chipping Sparrow, *Spizella passerina*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 28 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 43/141. Recorded on 15 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 6.56/census. Marked increase in abundance on Waskish BBS beginning in 1991 and on Lude BBS since 1996. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.12 singing males/ha in swamp conifer–spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They list it as a regular breeder in lowland spruce and poor swamp forest habitats. Powell found

a strong preference for jack pine habitat at HLSP in 1992.

Clay-colored Sparrow, *Spizella pallida*. Abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 22 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 30/141. Recorded on 2 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.12/census. Averaged 15–26 birds/survey on other three regional BBS routes, with increased abundance on Lude BBS since 1996. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.94–1.44 birds/ha in low shrub, 0.26–0.32/ha in open spruce, and 0.04–0.34/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an abundant breeder in shrub fen habitats, and noted through banding a shift to use of spruce island habitats beginning early July.

Field Sparrow, *Spizella pusilla*. Occasional. Recorded on 6 of 15 Lude BBS censuses 1978–1992 and once on Warroad BBS (in 1996). Recorded once on Baudette CBC, 2008.

Vesper Sparrow, *Pooecetes gramineus*. Common spring through fall at HLSP; uncommon spring and fall migrant at RLWMA. Recorded in three townships in BBA in agricultural areas at the periphery of the project area, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 3/141. Recorded four times on Waskish BBS prior to 1989. Regular on Lude BBS 1978–1995 (average 5.78/census), rare thereafter (average 0.38/census).

Lark Sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*. Hypothetical/occasional. Recorded three times on Lude BBS prior to 1989.

Savannah Sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis*. Abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 21 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 36/141. Not recorded on Red Lake BBS censuses. Regular but declining in abundance on Waskish BBS 1978–1989, absent thereafter. Continued regular and abundant on Warroad BBS (average 117.00/census) and Lude BBS (average 34.24/census). Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 2.12–2.20 birds/ha in open spruce, 0.18/ha in closed spruce, 0.10–0.88/ha in sedge fen, and 0.06/ha in low shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and

Doehlert (1978) found 0.28 singing males/ha in muskeg habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They listed it as an abundant breeder in open fen, open bog and muskeg habitats; as a regular breeder in poor swamp forest; and as casual in shrub fens.

Grasshopper Sparrow, *Ammodramus saviannarum*. Uncommon spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP; breeding not known. Recorded in three townships in BBA in agricultural areas at the periphery of the project area, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 3/141. Recorded on 1 of 16 BBS censuses; average 0.06/census. Usually present on Waskish BBS 1980–1989, absent thereafter. Regular on Lude BBS 1978–1993, virtually absent afterwards.

Baird's Sparrow, *Ammodramus bairdii*. Hypothetical/accidental. Recorded once on Lude BBS, 1983.

Henslow's Sparrow, *Ammodramus henslowii*. Hypothetical/Occasional. One or two males heard calling in the Red Lake Peatlands 22 May – 19 June 1982 (Hanowski and Niemi 1983).

Le Conte's Sparrow, *Ammodramus leconteii*. Common to uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 15 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 17/141. Recorded on 1 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.06/census. Usually present on Waskish BBS 1978–1985, absent thereafter; conversely, increased in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS after 1996. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 2.68–4.04 birds/ha in sedge fens, 0.92–2.34/ha in low shrub, 1.50–1.80/ha in high shrub, and 0.14–0.26/ha in open spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) and Warner and Wells (1984) listed it as an abundant breeder in shrub fens and as a regular breeder in open fens.

Nelson's Sparrow, *Ammodramus nelsoni*. Rare breeder spring through fall at RLWMA. Recorded in one township in BBA, but inadequately surveyed for nocturnally; breeding not confirmed; importance value 1/141. Warner and Doehlert (1978) and Warner and Wells (1984) listed it as casual in open fens.

Fox Sparrow, *Passerella iliaca*. Common to uncommon spring and fall migrant at RLWMA

and HLSP. No data on timing or abundance.

Song Sparrow, *Melospiza melodia*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 41 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in nine; importance value 70/141 (ranks tenth highest). Recorded on 15 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 9.88/census, but decreased in abundance after 1997. Averaged 20–35 birds/census on other three regional BBS routes, with substantial increase in abundance on Lude BBS since 1994. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.16 birds/ha in low shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as a regular breeder in clear-cuts.

Lincoln's Sparrow, *Melospiza lincolnii*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA; absent at HLSP. Recorded in six townships in BBA, but breeding habitat inadequately sampled; breeding not confirmed; importance value 6/141. Recorded on 5 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.81/census. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.44–1.00 birds/ha in open spruce, 0.26/ha in low shrub, and 0.1/ha in closed spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.10 singing males/ha in muskeg habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area, where they listed it as a regular breeder; also occurred casually in clear-cuts. Warner and Wells (1984) stated it reached its highest peatland density in muskeg and spruce islands, but that it also occurred in habitats with sedge or grass cover such as stunted tamarack and lowland spruce clear-cuts.

Swamp Sparrow, *Melospiza georgiana*. Common to uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 40 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in six; importance value 65/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 14.19/census (ranks eleventh highest). Recorded on five of first six ($n=103$, average 17.17/survey) Waskish BBS censuses, but only 3 of next 25 censuses ($n=6$, average 0.24/survey). Conversely, substantial increase in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS since 1994. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 2.96–3.00 birds/ha in high shrub, 1.10–1.20/ha in low shrub, and 0.08/ha in sedge fen habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake

Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an abundant breeder in swamp thickets, as a regular breeder in open fens and shrub fens, and as an uncommon breeder in clear-cuts.

White-throated Sparrow, *Zonotricha albicollis*. Abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 42 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in seven; importance value 82/141 (ranks third highest). Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 48.25/census (ranks second highest). Increased in abundance on Lude BBS since 1996. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as a regular breeder in lowland conifer habitats. Rare in winter on Baudette CBC (Table 10).

Harris's Sparrow, *Zonotricha querula*. Common to uncommon spring and fall migrant at RLWMA and HLSP. No data on timing or abundance.

White-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotricha leucophrys*. Common to uncommon spring and fall migrant at RLWMA and HLSP. No data on timing or abundance.

Dark-eyed Junco, *Junco hyemalis*. Abundant to common spring and fall migrant at RLWMA and HLSP, considered common in summer at RLWMA, and uncommon to occasional in winter at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 11 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in one; importance value 14/141. Recorded on 6 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.06/census. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.26–0.28 birds/ha in closed spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor east of the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.16 singing males/ha in swamp conifer–spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They listed it as a regular breeder in lowland spruce and as an uncommon breeder in lowland spruce–feathermoss habitats, and they found it throughout the breeding season in white cedar swamps. Absent from Beltrami Island CBC; recorded on 16% of Baudette CBCs (average 0.2/CBC).

Scarlet Tanager, *Piranga olivacea*. Uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 20 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 20/141. Recorded on 14 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 2.25/census. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as uncommon in ri-

parian hardwood and mixed upland habitats.

Northern Cardinal, *Cardinalis cardinalis*. Recorded once in winter on Baudette CBC, 2005.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak, *Pheucticus ludovicianus*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 41 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 55.5/141. Recorded on 16 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 10.12/census; increased in abundance after 2001. Also increased in abundance on Lude BBS since 1998 (excluding 1978 when an extraordinary 72 were counted). Conversely, marked decrease in frequency and abundance on Waskish BBS after 1983. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.04 birds/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as a regular breeder in swamp thickets, and Warner and Wells (1984) found it common there during spring migration in 1979. Powell recorded 0.14 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992; highest abundance in aspen forest.

Indigo Bunting, *Passerina cyanea*. Uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in eight townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 8/141. Recorded on 10 of 16 BBS censuses; average 1.12/census.

Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*. Occasional. Recorded three times on Lude BBS.

Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 16 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 20/141. Found in lowland grasslands on public lands, and in agricultural areas at periphery of project area. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 1.06–1.32 birds/ha in sedge fen, 0.26–0.86/ha in low shrub, 0.74/ha in high shrub, and 0.10–0.34/ha in open spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as an abundant breeder in open fen and shrub fen habitats, and as a regular breeder in open bog. Not found on Red Lake BBS route, but marked increase in abundance on Waskish BBS after 1996 (average 10.26/census) and general increase throughout period on Lude BBS (average 11.79/census). Abundant on Warroad BBS

(average 54.94/census).

Red-winged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Abundant to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 36 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in ten; importance value 69/141 (ranks eleventh highest). Recorded on 9 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.19/census. Regular on Lude BBS but decreased in abundance after 1988; average 52.32/census. Abundant on Warroad BBS (average 95.41/census) and common on Waskish BBS (average 27.65/census). Rare in winter on Baudette CBC (Table 10).

Eastern Meadowlark, *Sturnella magna*. One reported southwest of Baudette 6 June 2010 as part of BBA surveys by NRRI staff; importance value 0.5/141. Reported regularly on Waskish BBS 1991–2008. Regular on Lude BBS until 1993, virtually absent thereafter.

Western Meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in four townships in BBA in agricultural areas at the periphery of the project area, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 7/141. Regular on Waskish BBS 1978–1985, absent thereafter. Regular on Lude BBS but declined in abundance since circa 1994.

Yellow-headed Blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. Considered an uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA; absent at HLSP. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as casual in open fen habitats in the Red Lake Peatlands. Not found in project area during BBA, but one found in an adjacent township. Recorded only once on Lude BBS (1978), but recorded on 5 of 17 Warroad BBS censuses; absent from Waskish BBS. Open fen habitats on Red Lake WMA not adequately sampled by BBA or BBS, but probably not as abundant as previously.

Rusty Blackbird, *Euphagus carolinus*. Considered common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA but only uncommon spring and fall migrant at HLSP. Not recorded during BBA surveys or any of the regional BBS censuses except for 36 on Lude BBS in 1978. Our data did not support considering this a breeding species in the project area.

Brewer's Blackbird, *Euphagus cyanocephalus*. Once considered abundant breeder spring through fall at RLWMA but uncom-

mon at HLSP. Recorded in seven townships in BBA primarily in agricultural areas at the periphery of the project area; breeding not confirmed through 2012, however Anthony and Thomas Hertzell (personal communication) found a small breeding colony of five pairs feeding young on 12 June 2013 in eastern Roseau County on the Roosevelt–Norris FR. Importance value 10/141. Recorded on 1 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.06/census. Recorded on 9 of first 13 Waskish BBS censuses (through 1993), and only one of last 18 censuses. Regular on Lude BBS (average 11.00/census) and Warroad BBS (average 19.82/census). Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.28 birds/ha in open spruce habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.005 singing males/ha in swamp conifer–spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They listed it as an abundant breeder in open bog and as casual in open fen and muskeg habitats, habitats not adequately sampled in BBA and BBS censuses. Overall, data does not support considering this species an abundant breeder at RLWMA. Rare in winter on Baudette CBC (Table 10).

Common Grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula*. Considered uncommon to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 19 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 24/141. Recorded on 3 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.31/census. Marked decrease in abundance on Waskish BBS after 1991 and in frequency and abundance on Lude BBS after 1988. Absent from Beltrami Island CBC, but recorded on 29% of Baudette CBCs (average 0.4/CBC).

Brown-headed Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*. Common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 31 townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 41/141. Recorded on 10 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.38/census. Regular on Lude BBS (average 10.35/census) but decreased in abundance after 1982; averaged 12.35/census on Waskish BBS and 4.88/census on Warroad BBS. Niemi and Hanowski (1984) found 0.16–0.42 birds/ha in high shrub habitat along a transmission line corridor in the Red Lake Peatland area. Warner and Doehlert (1978) found 0.005 singing males/ha in mus-

keg and swamp conifer–spruce habitat in the Red Lake Peatland area. They listed it as a casual breeder in lowland spruce habitats and as a regular breeder in swamp thickets. Powell recorded 0.306 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992.

Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus galbula*. Uncommon to common breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in seven townships in BBA in the northern two tiers of townships containing agricultural areas, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 9/141. BBA data indicates this species is virtually absent from the forested areas at the core of the Beltrami Island area, however, recorded on 6 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.38/census. Powell recorded 0.115 pairs/ha at HLSP in 1992.

Pine Grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*. RLWMA checklist indicates species is common year-around, but no data to support this. However, five individuals (late migrants?) recorded on Red Lake BBS census in 1994. Listed as an uncommon winter visitor to HLSP. Recorded on 93% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 28.0/CBC); showed significant preference for mature deciduous forest, mature mixed forests and mature upland conifer in winter 2011/2012, while significantly avoiding or underutilizing mature lowland conifers (North 2013). Also recorded on 94% of Baudette CBCs (average 41.7/CBC); differences in abundance likely due to road coverage.

House Finch, *Carpodacus mexicanus*. Observed in one township during BBA; importance value 0.5/141. Rare in winter on Baudette CBC (Table 10).

Purple Finch, *Carpodacus purpureus*. Common spring and fall migrant and uncommon breeder at RLWMA and HLSP. Recorded in 15 townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in two; importance value 20/141. Recorded on 3 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.38/census. Listed as a common winter visitor at RLWMA and as occasional at HLSP. CBC data do not support winter status from RLWMA; recorded on only 4% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 0.3/CBC). Similarly recorded on only 5% of Baudette CBCs (average 0.2/CBC).

Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. Listed as uncommon to occasional year-around resident, although each individual may not itself be a permanent resident. Recorded in four townships in BBA, confirmed breeding in

one; importance value 6/141. Not recorded during any regional BBS censuses except two on Lude BBS route in 2011. Recorded on 75% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 16.6/CBC) but only 3% of Baudette CBCs (average 0.1/CBC); differences likely due to habitat. Warner and Doehlert (1978) listed it as casual in mixed upland habitats.

White-winged Crossbill, *Loxia leucop-tera*. Listed as uncommon to occasional year-around resident, although each individual may not itself be a permanent resident. Recorded in two townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 2/141. Recorded on 2 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 1.31/census (13 in 1996, eight in 2000) and once on Lude BBS (20 in 2006). Recorded on 54% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 19.3/CBC) and 35% of Baudette CBCs (average 6.1/CBC); differences in abundance likely due to habitat.

Common Redpoll, *Acanthis flammea*. Common winter visitor and migrant. Recorded on 86% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 102.6/CBC) and 90% of Baudette CBCs (average 366.8/CBC, including 7500 in 1991–1992); differences in abundance likely due to road coverage. Showed significant preference for mature lowland conifers and young mixed forest in winter 2011–2012, and also extensively used mature mixed forests and brushlands while significantly avoiding or underutilizing mature upland conifer, young upland conifer and young lowland conifer (North 2013).

Hoary Redpoll, *Acanthis hornemanni*. Listed as uncommon winter visitor at RLWMA. Recorded on 11% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 0.2/CBC) and 26% of Baudette CBCs (average 0.3/CBC); differences in frequency of occurrence likely due to road coverage.

Pine Siskin, *Spinus pinus*. Common to uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and HLSP; abundant to common winter visitor. Recorded in three townships in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 5/141. Recorded on 2 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses (average 0.44/census). Recorded on 4 of 34 Lude BBS censuses (average 0.38/census). Data suggest it should not be considered a common breeder. Recorded on 36% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 13.8/CBC) and on 35% of Baudette CBCs (average 17.0/CBC).

American Goldfinch, *Spinus tristis*. Listed as a common, year-around resident at RLWMA and HLSP, although less common in winter at HLSP, but each individual may not itself be a permanent resident. Recorded in 41 townships in BBA, including as probable breeder in 16, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 56/141. Recorded on 14 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 3.44/census. Marked increase in abundance on Lude BBS since 1998 (average 15.94/census) and on Waskish BBS (average 7.29/census) since 2004; apparent increase in abundance on Warroad BBS (average 23.35/census) since 1997. Recorded on 14% of Beltrami Island CBCs (average 1.0/CBC) and on 29% of Baudette CBCs (average 5.2/CBC).

Evening Grosbeak, *Coccothraustes ves-pertinus*. Once considered a common to uncommon year-around resident at RLWMA and HLSP. Now has to be considered rare. Recorded in one township in BBA, but breeding not confirmed; importance value 1/141. Recorded on 3 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses in consecutive years (1996–1998); average 0.62/census. Absent from Beltrami Island CBCs but present on a remarkable 97% of Baudette CBCs (average 89.5/CBC; however, data shows a decrease in abundance beginning in 1996–97).

House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Considered an uncommon breeder spring through fall at RLWMA and an uncommon permanent resident at HLSP. However, has to be considered rare away from human habitation. Recorded in only two townships in BBA even in agricultural areas, breeding not confirmed; importance value 1.5/141. Recorded on 1 of 16 Red Lake BBS censuses; average 0.06/census. Uncommon on other three regional BBS routes (<0.3/census). Absent from Beltrami Island CBCs, but present on 100% of Baudette CBCs (average 105.5/CBC; decreased from peak abundances recorded in 1983–1985).

Discussion

This compilation of data from multiple survey methods and locations allowed us to identify the most widespread and abundant species in the Beltrami Island area, to identify species that are reliant on the natural habitats at the core of the project area (i.e., species that are absent from heavily human-

influenced areas), to identify past population trends, and to identify priority species to manage for.

The most abundant and widespread breeding species include American Robin, Common Yellowthroat, Ovenbird, Red-eyed Vireo, White-throated Sparrow, Nashville Warbler, Savannah Sparrow, Veery, Least Flycatcher, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Red-winged Blackbird, Barn Swallow, and Cliff Swallow. Slightly less abundant but widespread and ecologically important species include Ruffed Grouse, Northern Flicker, and Wilson's Snipe. The two most widespread and abundant primary cavity nesters — Northern Flicker and Hairy Woodpecker — prefer nesting in large aspen trees with diameters of 47 cm and 25 cm at breast height, respectively (MNDNR and USFWS 2013). Aspen typically attain these smaller diameters at 60–65 years of age, and the larger diameters at >70 years of age, which exceeds the age at which aspen are typically harvested (i.e., 50 years) under normal forest rotation practices (MNDNR and USFWS 2013). Failure to appropriately manage for Northern Flickers and Hairy Woodpeckers could result in cascading impacts to secondary cavity nesters, and the forest ecosystem as a whole.

Species for which the core undeveloped natural areas appear to be critical (i.e., species which are absent or in greatly reduced numbers in the peripheral agriculturally-developed areas) include Spruce Grouse, Great Gray Owl, Northern Saw-whet Owl, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Black-backed Woodpecker, American Three-toed Woodpecker, Alder Flycatcher, Boreal Chickadee, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Winter Wren, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Swainson's Thrush, Hermit Thrush, Mourning Warbler, Connecticut Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, American Redstart, Black-throated Green Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Pine Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Lincoln's Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, Red Crossbill, and White-winged Crossbill. Many of these species rely on the continued existence of mature upland and lowland coniferous and mixed forests.

Species common to abundant in peatland habitats that also do well in agricultural areas where grasslands and wetlands are retained include Sharp-tailed Grouse, Short-eared

Owl, Sandhill Crane, Sedge Wren, Savannah Sparrow, Le Conte's Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Bobolink, Brewer's Blackbird, and perhaps Yellow Rail. A few species of management concern that are more abundant in agricultural areas than undeveloped areas include Marbled Godwit, Mourning Dove, and Western Meadowlark.

Trend data is important for several reasons. First, it informs us about a population's range of natural variation provided the data set extends far enough back in time. Second, it can inform us when population trends fall below or exceed the range of natural variation, provided we can identify where the bounds of the variation exist. Third, it allows us to examine responses to changes in forest age and composition that can be documented through the DNR's Forestry Inventory Modules database. Trend data could be important for predicting avian responses to alternative forest management scenarios at the landscape level as well as recognizing and predicting changes due to ongoing and pending climate change.

Species that are decreasing, based on multiple BBS routes, include Olive-sided Flycatcher, Warbling Vireo, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Swainson's Thrush, Black-throated Green Warbler, Canada Warbler, Vesper Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, Common Grackle, and probably Eastern Towhee. Species that are increasing, based on multiple BBS routes, include Sandhill Crane, Marbled Godwit, Black-billed Cuckoo, Black-billed Magpie, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Ovenbird, Black-and-white Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, Chipping Sparrow, Bobolink, American Goldfinch, and probably Alder Flycatcher. These increases and declines probably reflect profound changes in habitat (either on the breeding or wintering grounds), climate change, or changes in predation and competition. Species for which the results are mixed (i.e., declines on the Waskish BBS route but increases on the Lude and/or Red Lake BBS) include Mourning Warbler, Connecticut Warbler, Nashville Warbler, American Redstart, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Le Conte's Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. These changes probably reflect changes in the dis-

persion of habitat on the landscape, but the role of different observers on the Waskish route cannot be dismissed as the source of some of the variation. Species that appear to be disappearing from the area as breeding species include Olive-sided Flycatcher, Rusty Blackbird, and Evening Grosbeak.

One bias to our hierarchical step-down approach to identifying keystone species based on Breeding Bird Survey data is that large keystone species (such as top predators) which require larger home ranges are unlikely to be detected at the set frequency or abundance thresholds. However, some of these species (e.g., Sandhill Crane, Ruffed Grouse) have been determined to be significant species for management for other reasons. Likely keystone species that we have not identified through this process include Northern Harrier, Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Gray Jay, and Common Raven. One advantage to this approach is that the importance of small, obscure species is not overlooked. The species falling out below an average abundance of 3.50 birds/survey, which might reasonably be considered keystone species are: American Goldfinch (3.44/survey, 14/16 surveys), Yellow Warbler (3.19/survey, 12/16 surveys), Sedge Wren (2.94/survey, 11/16 surveys), Golden-crowned Kinglet (2.69/survey, 11/16 surveys), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (2.56/survey, 13/16 surveys), Red-breasted Nuthatch (2.38/survey, 13/16 surveys), Scarlet Tanager (2.25/survey, 14/16 surveys), Northern Flicker (2.06/survey, 13/16 surveys), and Gray Jay (2.00/survey, 10/16 surveys). The identification of these species as keystone species only applies to the core forested area of the Beltrami Island area. Different suites of ecological keystone species would be expected for the open peatlands, closed lowland conifer peatlands, and agriculturally-developed areas. Fortunately, the keystone species for the two peatlands can be deduced historically from data in Hanowski and Niemi (1984), and for the latter region from the Lude and Warroad BBS routes.

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¹Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 1601 Minnesota Drive, Brainerd, MN 56401;

²Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Red Lake WMA, P.O. Box 100, Roosevelt, MN 56673;

³Minnesota Audubon. Current address: Department of Biology, University of North Dakota;

⁴121 State Avenue SW, Warroad, MN, 56763.

The Summer Season

1 June through 31 July 2013

Ann E. Kessen¹ and Peder H. Svingen²

At least one Cackling Goose was reported from northwestern Minnesota, probably representing late migration. A Mute Swan spent a couple of days at Sherburne N.W.R. in late June, and late Tundra Swans were seen in Pine and Itasca counties early in the month. Also in June, Greater Scaup were found in a few scattered locations away from Lake Superior. The month saw Long-tailed Ducks at various Lake Superior locations in Cook County, but the lone female at the Thief River Falls W.T.P. in Pennington County was a real surprise.

Wild Turkeys continue to expand their range northward, with a new county record for Koochiching. Park Point and Grand Marais Harbor were visited by northbound Red-throated Loons through mid-June. The only Clark's Grebe sighting was from Lake Osakis in Douglas County. A Brown Pelican found with a flock of American White Pelicans in Freeborn County on May 31 and June 1 provided the fourth state record.

A Least Bittern in Lake County in July provided a first record for the county. Big Stone County hosted five Snowy Egrets in early June, and five White-faced Ibises provided a first county record for Roseau in early July. A Ferruginous Hawk was observed southeast of Crookston on a single day in late June.

Park Point in Duluth was visited by a single banded Piping Plover, which had hatched on North Manitou Island in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan in 2012. A Long-tailed Jaeger in the Roseau Lake W.M.A. in mid-June provided a first county record. An Iceland Gull was an unexpected find on the Minnesota side of the Superior Entry in St. Louis County in June.

Evidence of Northern Hawk Owl breeding is always exciting, and that was true of the pair found feeding a nestling in the area of

the Pagami Burn in Lake County. A Rufous Hummingbird spent a couple of days in Duluth in late July. Acadian Flycatchers north of their usual range provided first county records for Stearns and Isanti. Surprising was a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher near the mouth of the Brule River in Cook County in early June.

Bell's Vireo was unexpected in Kandiyohi County in mid-June, where it provided a first county record. The only Carolina Wren record was from Steele County on July 1. A Kentucky Warbler was a surprise in Battle Creek Regional Park – West in Ramsey County. Yellow-throated Warblers spent the season in Whitewater S.P. in Winona County, where they provided the first county breeding record. Another individual was found in Carley S.P. in Wabasha County in late June, where it provided a first county record. There was one Yellow-breasted Chat report, from NW of Rushford in Fillmore County in June.

Lark Sparrows provided first county records in Stevens and Freeborn counties, and Henslow's Sparrow was recorded for the first time in Benton County. Another county first was the Nelson's Sparrow in Koochiching County. Harris's Sparrow was late in Pennington County on June 7. Also in early June, a Summer Tanager was a treat in Aitkin County. Blue Grosbeaks were seen for the first time in McLeod and Watonwan counties, and a Lazuli Bunting was a welcome visitor at feeders in Duluth in early June. East Rush Lake, in Chisago County, was visited by two Orchard Orioles in mid-June, providing a first county record.

Weather Summary: Following a four-month period of below-average temperatures, averages in June and July were near normal. Cool temperatures returned during the final week of July as a number of record cold high and low temperatures were record-

ed on 27 July.

Precipitation in June was well above-average, especially in the Southeast and South-central regions. Solar radiation measured at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, documented that this was the cloudiest June of the last 50 years. In July, rain totals were generally below historical averages — especially in the Southwest. Only in the far northern portion of the state and in parts of the East-central region were totals above-average.

Undocumented Reports: **Mute Swan** 6/19, 7/22 Goodhue, 6/20 Pine (unknown provenance); **Red-throated Loon** 7/24 St. Louis (exceptionally late); **Horned Grebe** 6/27 Stevens (2; out of range); **Sharp-shinned Hawk** 6/2 Brown, Carver, Dakota, 6/4 Hennepin, Ramsey, 6/8 Chisago, 6/18 Sherburne, 7/1 Stearns, 7/8 Houston, 7/31 Lyon (all out of range); **White-rumped Sandpiper** 7/27 Steele (all July reports need to be fully documented); **Hermit Thrush** 7/27 Wabasha (out of range); **Cape May Warbler** 6/7 Ramsey (late migrant).

Maps: A map is included for each species having at least one confirmed breeding record during 2013 (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. Those species with no breeding data have no map. The final map shows counties with their composite breeding totals. Darker counties had more species with nesting records, lighter counties had fewer.

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 Minnesota Biological Survey data. We are also grateful for the data provided by eBird. Thanks also to Anthony Hertzell, Jim Lind, and Jeanie Joppru for providing transcripts of weekly hot line 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 Hertzell and Dave Cahlander produced the maps used in this report.

¹31145 Genesis Avenue, Stacy, MN 55079;

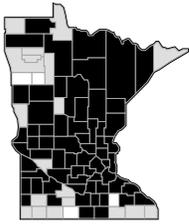
²2602 East 4th Street, Duluth, MN 55812.

KEY TO THE SEASONAL REPORT

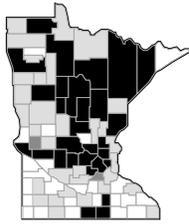
1. Upper case (**LEAST TERN**) indicates a Casual or Accidental species in the state.
2. Species listed in brackets [**Smew**] indicate a reasonable doubt as to its origin or wildness.
3. Bracketed text following a species' name [2 North, 3 South] indicates the total number of north and south counties 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.

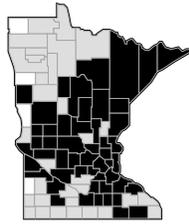
- Greater White-fronted Goose** (*Anser albifrons*) — [1 North, 3 South] All reports: 6/4 Nobles (1 mi. N of Reading) †DBi, 6/12 Red Lake (Red Lake Falls W.T.P.) ANy, 6/29 Kandiyohi (7 mi. S of county road 7) RAE, 7/20 Scott BAb, GLa, (state highway 19, about 2 mi. W of New Prague) HHD.
- Snow Goose** (*Chen caerulescens*) — [1 North, 2 South] Found 6/4 Nobles (1 mi. N of Reading) †DBi, 6/5, 6/6 Washington (county road 7 & presumably same individual at county road 10/120th St.) KMo, 6/7 Wilkin (Breckenridge W.T.P.) ANy, JWH.
- Cackling Goose** (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [2 North] Single individuals found with flocks of Canada Geese **6/4** Pennington (Thief River Falls W.T.P.), Polk (Lake Sarah) †RMD were possibly the same bird. Second summer record.
- Canada Goose** (*Branta canadensis*) — [31 North, 51 South] Reported throughout state.
- Mute Swan** (*Cygnus olor*) — [1 South] Observed 6/28–30 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) HHD, DBM, MJB, WPe, RAE.
- Trumpeter Swan** (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [30 North, 32 South] Seen in all regions of state. First county breeding records from *Big Stone* AXH, *Faribault* JSc, *Freeborn* EHL, *Roseau* BJS, *Steele* PSu.
- Tundra Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [2 North] Late migrants reported 6/3 Pine (Clover Twp.) RPR, 6/5, 6/8 Itasca SC.
- Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) — [31 North, 51 South] Found statewide.
- Gadwall** (*Anas strepera*) — [16 North, 23 South] Observed in all regions except Southeast. First county breeding records from *Ramsey* CTr, *Stevens* NCu.
- American Wigeon** (*Anas americana*) — [10 North, 7 South] Reported from scattered regions except East-central, Southeast, Southwest.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [7 North, 1 South] Seen north in Clearwater, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Roseau, St. Louis. Reported south in Lac qui Parle without comments. Please provide details on summer records of this species in the southern half of the state.
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [34 North, 53 South] Observed in every county in state. High count 6/20 Clearwater (est. 350, Clearwater Rice Paddies) SBM.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*) — [30 North, 46 South] Found throughout state.
- Northern Shoveler** (*Anas clypeata*) — [22 North, 27 South] Reported in all regions of state. First county breeding record for *Clearwater* MBS.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [8 North, 4 South] Seen in Northwest and North-central, plus Sherburne, St. Louis. First county breeding record for *Traverse* ANy.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [20 North, 10 South] Found in all regions except Southeast.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [16 North, 8 South] Observed in all western regions plus Brown, Todd, Winona.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [19 North, 23 South] Reported from all regions except East-central, Southeast. High count 6/16 Freeborn (84) PEJ. First county breeding record for *Crow Wing* MJB.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [28 North, 18 South] Seen in all regions except Southeast. First county breeding record for *Swift* DPG.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [3 North] Late migrants 6/1 Grant DPG, 6/7 Wilkin (Breckenridge W.T.P.) ANy, JWH, **6/16** Carlton (pair, Sand Lake, Blackhook Twp.) JFR. None had details.
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [17 North, 16 South] Found in all regions of state.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [2 North] All reports: 6/1 Cook (2, Cutface Creek Wayside) SRU, RBJ, WCM, 6/2 Cook (**19**, Cutface Creek Wayside) DAB, 6/12 Cook (3, Paradise Beach) ELC, **Pennington** (female at Thief River Falls W.T.P.) ANy.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [9 North, 3 South] South reports 6/1 Jackson KDS, 6/11 Washington MJM. Seen north in Clearwater, Douglas, Kittson, Marshall, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, St. Louis, Washington, Wilkin.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [13 North, 2 South] Reported north and east of a line from Roseau to Ramsey, plus Stearns.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [32 North, 40 South] Observed in all re-



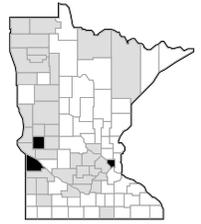
Canada Goose



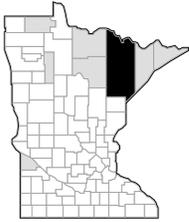
Trumpeter Swan



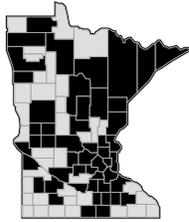
Wood Duck



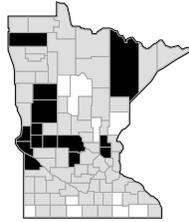
Gadwall



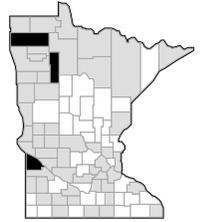
American Black Duck



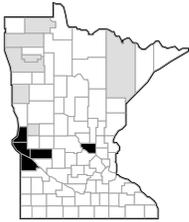
Mallard



Blue-winged Teal



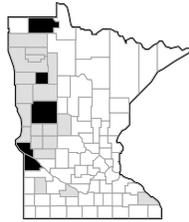
Northern Shoveler



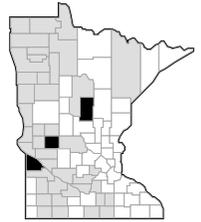
Northern Pintail



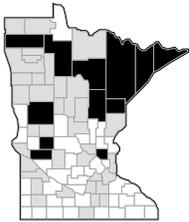
Green-winged Teal



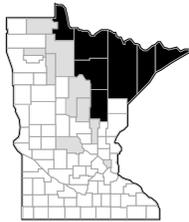
Canvasback



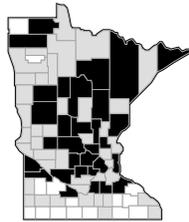
Redhead



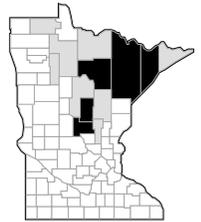
Ring-necked Duck



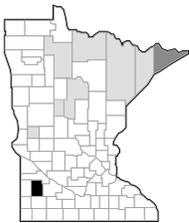
Common Goldeneye



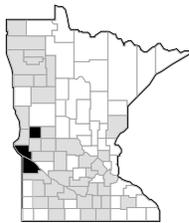
Hooded Merganser



Common Merganser



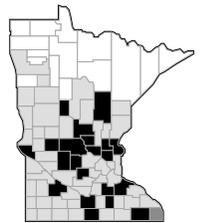
Red-breasted Merganser



Ruddy Duck

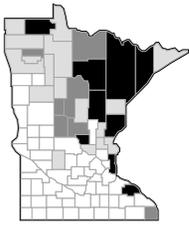


Gray Partridge

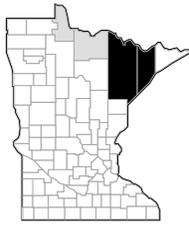


Ring-necked Pheasant

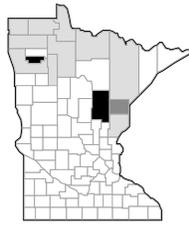
- gions of state. First county breeding record for *Renville* JSc.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [12 North] Found in the northeastern third of the state. First county breeding record for *Morrison* RPR.
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [8 North, 1 South] Seen in Beltrami, Cass, Cook, Grant, Koochiching, Lake, Lyon, St. Louis, Wadena. First county breeding record from *Lyon* SWe.
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [13 North, 27 South] Reported from all regions except North-central and Northeast.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [5 North, 9 South] Observed in scattered western and southern locations.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [19 North, 53 South] Found along and south of a line from Polk to Carlton. First county breeding record for *Aitkin* WEN.
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [25 North, 8 South] Reported from all regions except West-central, Southwest, and South-central.
- Spruce Grouse** (*Falci pennis canadensis*) — [4 North] Seen in Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [12 North] Observed in Aitkin, Beltrami, Carlton, Clearwater, Kittson, Koochiching, Marshall, Pine, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, St. Louis. First county breeding record for *Red Lake* DKb.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [5 North] Found in Becker, Clay, Norman, Polk, Red Lake.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [26 North, 47 South] Reported statewide. New county record 6/4 **Koochiching** LPf. First county breeding records from *Cottonwood* TrF, *Faribault* JSc, *Jackson* DVr, *Lake* MSS, *Meeker* fide BBA, *Pennington* RBJ, *Polk* DAC, *Redwood* ANY, *Wadena* ANY.
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [2 North] Seen 6/2 St. Louis (groups of 3 and 2, Park Point) JLK, PHS, 6/3 St. Louis (Park Point) CLW, 6/5 Cook (Grand Marais Harbor) CLW, St. Louis (Park Point) KRE, 6/12 St. Louis GLa.
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [29 North, 20 South] Found in all regions except Southwest, Southeast. First county breeding record for *Wadena* PJB.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [27 North, 38 South] Reported from all regions of state. First county breeding record for *Carlton* fide BBA.
- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [7 North] Seen in Beltrami, Cook, Kittson, Marshall, Polk, Roseau, St. Louis. Two pair established territories at Agassiz N.W.R. in Marshall during June AXH, where 6 young were found 7/11 SLn.
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [13 North, 16 South] Found in all regions except East-central, Southeast. First county breeding record for *Sherburne* PLJ.
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [5 North, 4 South] Observed in Grant, Isanti, Lac qui Parle, Norman, Polk, Renville, Roseau, Sibley, Wilkin, including 7/27 Lac qui Parle (colony of 17 nests) AXH.
- Western Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [9 North, 15 South] Reported from locations in all regions except Southeast. Unusual location 6/1–2 St. Louis (continuing from late May at Park Point, Duluth) JLK, PHS. High count 7/29 Douglas (130, Lake Osakis) RHi.
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — [1 North] Observed 7/29 Douglas (Lake Osakis) RHi.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [25 North, 42 South] Found in all regions of the state. High counts 6/16 Meeker (590, Pigeon Lake, Dassel) PLJ, 6/18 Wright (350, Pelican Lake) DWK, 7/7 Wright (350, Howard Lake) AHo.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [26 North, 47 South] Seen throughout state. High count 6/24 Pope (300, Lake Johanna S.N.A. rookery) KRE.
- BROWN PELICAN** (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) — [1 South] Fourth state record 6/1 **Freeborn** (Myre-Big Island S.P., associating with American White Pelicans) JPr, ph.† GLa, HHD, JWH. Originally found 5/31 BAB.
- American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [25 North, 13 South] Reported from all regions except South-central, Southeast. First county breeding record for *Kittson* AXH.
- Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [6 North,



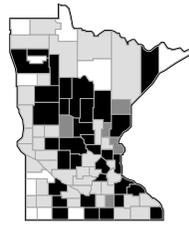
Ruffed Grouse



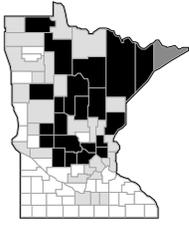
Spruce Grouse



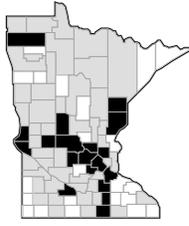
Sharp-tailed Grouse



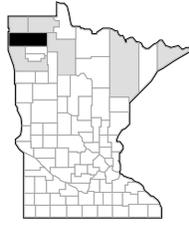
Wild Turkey



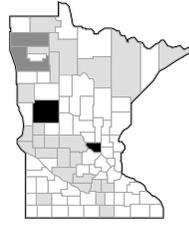
Common Loon



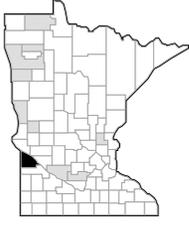
Pied-billed Grebe



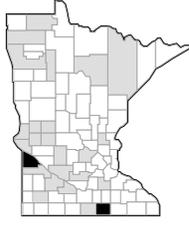
Horned Grebe



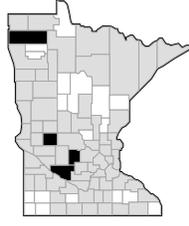
Red-necked Grebe



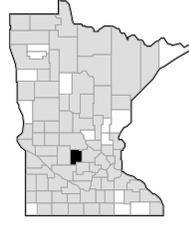
Eared Grebe



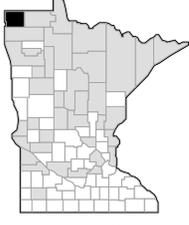
Western Grebe



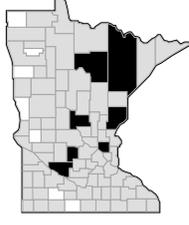
Double-crested Cormorant



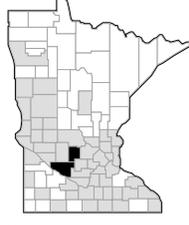
American White Pelican



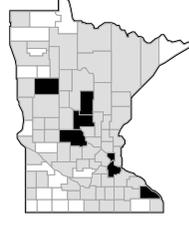
American Bittern



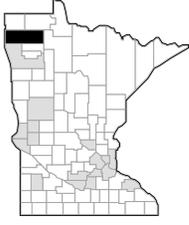
Great Blue Heron



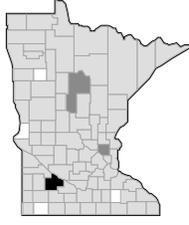
Great Egret



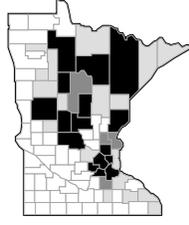
Green Heron



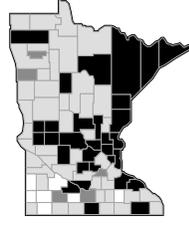
Black-crowned Night-Heron



Turkey Vulture

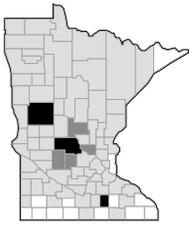


Osprey

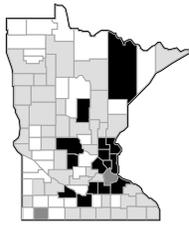


Bald Eagle

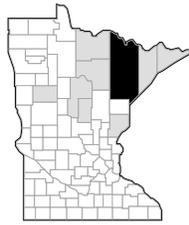
- 13 South] Found in widely scattered locations in all regions except Southwest. First county record 7/10 **Lake** (county road 15, east of Beaver River Road) DBM.
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [30 North, 50 South] Seen throughout state.
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [9 North, 40 South] Reported south of a line from Polk to Crow Wing to Chisago.
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — [1 South] Seen 6/4 Big Stone (5) DLP.
- Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*) — No reports.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [2 North, 6 South] Found in Big Stone, Carver, Lyon, Marshall, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Rice, Winona.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [26 North, 42 South] Observed statewide. High count 7/7 Chisago (**15**, Rush Lake) KSk. First county breeding records from *Morrison* MJB, *Winona* MGo.
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [5 North, 12 South] Reported from scattered locations in all regions except North-central, Northeast.
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — No reports.
- White-faced Ibis** (*Plegadis chibi*) — [2 North, 2 South] Seen 6/1 Blue Earth †DWK, 6/6, 6/7 Clay (8) †RMD, 6/8 Big Stone DLP, 7/4 **Roseau** (5, Roseau River W.M.A.) †MaG. Also see **The Loon** 85:199–212.
- Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) — [32 North, 51 South] Found in every county except Dodge, Mahnomen, Nobles, Traverse. High count 7/13 Rock (**40**, Blue Mounds S.P.) TNo. First county breeding record for *Redwood* fide BBA.
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [21 North, 16 South] Observed in every region except Southwest.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [33 North, 44 South] Reported statewide. First county breeding records from *Faribault* BTS, *Wabasha* BAS.
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [33 North, 39 South] Seen in all regions of state. First county breeding record for *Steele* PSu.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [16 North] Documented reports from all regions in northern half of state.
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [22 North, 34 South] Found throughout state. First county breeding records from *Blue Earth* ChH, *Brown* fide BBA, *Chisago* JFR.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [9 North] Observed in Becker, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Pine, St. Louis.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [10 North, 16 South] Found in all regions except Northwest and Southwest, but primarily in the central portion of the state.
- Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus*) — [25 North, 20 South] Seen in all regions except Southwest.
- Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [2 North, 14 South] Reported from all western and southern regions, plus Dakota, Ren-ville.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [34 North, 52 South] Observed in every county except Rock. First county breeding records from *Crow Wing* MRN, *Faribault* JSc.
- FERRUGINOUS HAWK** (*Buteo regalis*) — [1 North] One documented 6/26 Polk (about 2 mi. SE of Crookston) †MaG, DKi.
- Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [2 North] Reported from Aitkin (McGregor Marsh) and Clearwater.
- Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) — [29 North, 31 South] Found throughout state.
- Sora** (*Porzana carolina*) — [33 North, 35 South] Reported from all regions of state.
- Common Gallinule** (*Gallinula galeata*) — [5 South] Nested again in Sherburne. First county breeding record for *Freeborn* RPR. Also seen in Blue Earth, Nicollet, Winona.
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [18 North, 35 South] Observed in every region of state.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [31 North, 28 South] Found in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding records from *Carver* WCM, *Cook* ARu.
- American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [1 North, 3 South] Observed in Big Stone, Brown, Lac qui Parle, Traverse. High count 6/7 Big Stone (8, Thielke Lake) DLP.
- Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [2 North] Northbound migrants 6/5 Itasca SC, 6/11 St. Louis (3, Minnesota side of Superior Entry) PHS.



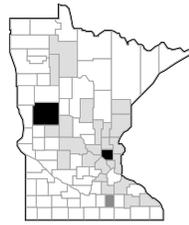
Northern Harrier



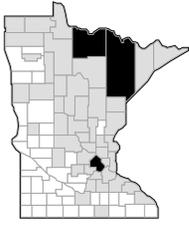
Cooper's Hawk



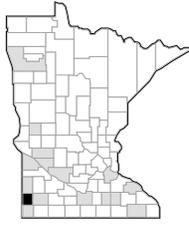
Northern Goshawk



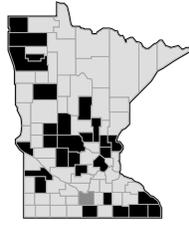
Red-shouldered Hawk



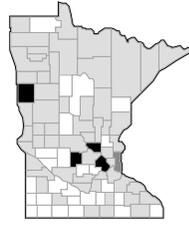
Broad-winged Hawk



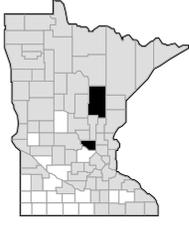
Swainson's Hawk



Red-tailed Hawk



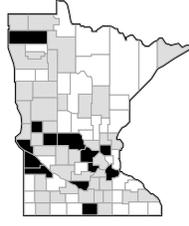
Virginia Rail



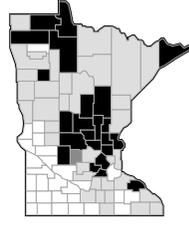
Sora



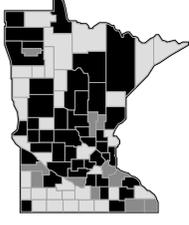
Common Gallinule



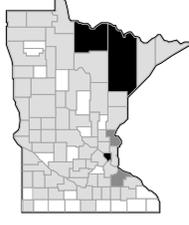
American Coot



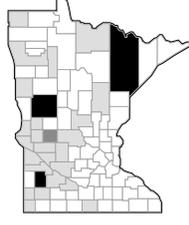
Sandhill Crane



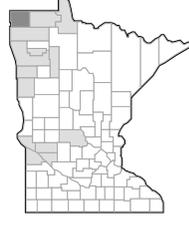
Killdeer



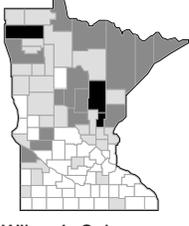
Spotted Sandpiper



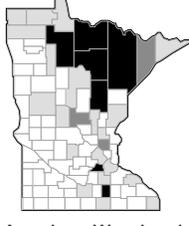
Upland Sandpiper



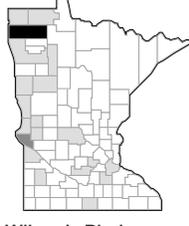
Marbled Godwit



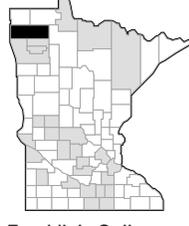
Wilson's Snipe



American Woodcock



Wilson's Phalarope



Franklin's Gull

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [1 North] Northbound migrant 6/5 Itasca SC.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [4 North, 6 South] Reported from Becker, Brown, Cook, Faribault, Morrison, Rice, St. Louis, Sherburne, Sibley, Wright. Late spring migrants 6/7 Cook ALO, 6/19 Pennington JMs. Southbound migrants (no representative north dates): 7/5 Brown (4) BTS, 7/19 Brown (1) MiO, 7/20 Sibley HHD.

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) — [1 North] Reported 6/1 St. Louis (Park Point) ph. MTA, ph. ALO, MLH, JMJ, PHS. This individual hatched from an egg laid on North Manitowish Island in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan in 2012.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in every county in state. First county breeding record for Redwood JSc.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) — [28 North, 39 South] Seen in all regions of state.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) — [13 North, 26 South] Found in all regions except Southeast. Tantalizing midsummer reports in suitable breeding habitat 6/17, 6/22 Koochiching †TRK. Presumed fall migrants 6/30 St. Louis BHo, 7/1 Chisago ELC, RMD, Dakota ADS. High count 7/7 Carver (12) JCy.

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [6 North, 15 South] Observed in scattered locations except in North-central, Southwest, Southeast. Northbound migrants: late south 6/12 Dakota (2, Jirik Sod Farm) ADS; late north 6/1 St. Louis KRE. Southbound migrants: early north 6/25 Marshall KHO; early south 7/5 Meeker AHo, Brown BTS.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [7 South] Reported from Big Stone, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lyon, Nicollet, Renville, Sibley. Late spring migrant 6/8–9 Renville JWH, DWK, ANy, HHD. Southbound migrants 7/6 Lac qui Parle DLP, 7/7 Sibley JCy. High count 7/13 Sibley (12) DWK.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) — [9 North, 26 South] Seen in the central and southern portions of state, but also Beck-

er, Lake, Polk. Late spring migrants 6/1 Dakota DVe, Traverse DPG. Southbound migrants: early north 6/27 Beltrami MBS, 6/29 Douglas JPE; early south 6/25, 6/27 Jackson GHo, KDS.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [11 North, 17 South] Found in all regions except East-central, Southeast. Record high southbound count 7/6 Stevens (45 in one mowed hay field) DBM.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) — [1 North] Only report: 6/3 St. Louis (ball field on Park Point) CLW.

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) — No reports.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) — [9 North, 5 South] Observed in Big Stone, Chipewa, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Lac qui Parle, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Norman, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, Stearns, Swift.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) — [1 North, 2 South] Early June northbound migrants in Big Stone, Brown, St. Louis. High count 6/5 St. Louis (18, beach near Sky Harbor Airport, Park Point) PHS.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*) — [1 North, 11 South] Observed in Anoka, Becker, Big Stone, Brown, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Nicollet, Rice, Sherburne, Sibley, Stevens, Wright. Northbound migrant: late south 6/8 Wright PCC; no late north dates. Southbound migrants: early north 7/19 Becker (5) MO; early south 7/5 Brown (4) BTS, 7/6 Stevens (9) DBM, Big Stone and Lac qui Parle DLP.

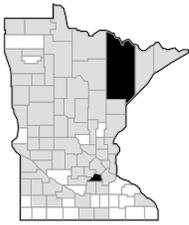
Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) — [1 North, 2 South] Reported from Big Stone, Brown, St. Louis. Northbound migrants: late south 6/7 Brown (1) BTS, MiO; late north 6/15 St. Louis (7) CMn. Southbound migrants: early north 7/22 St. Louis (20, Duluth) KRE, EBR; early south 7/24 Brown (3) BTS. Third highest northbound count 6/1 St. Louis (360) PHS, including 76 at 12th Street, 70 at Beach House, and 214 SE of Sky Harbor Airport, all at Park Point.

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) — [3 North, 4 South] Seen in Becker, Big Stone, Lake, Rice, St. Louis, Stearns, Wright. Late spring migrants 6/8 Wright (3) PCC, 6/15 St. Louis (Park Point, Duluth) ph. CMn.

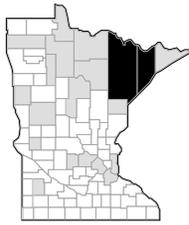
Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*) — [1 North, 11 South] Found in Becker, Big

- Stone, Brown, Carver, Dakota, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Nicollet, Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, Wright. Northbound migrants: late south 6/8 Big Stone DLP; no late north dates. Southbound migrants (no north reports): early south 7/2, 7/7 Carver JCy, 7/9 Sibley PRH.
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [11 North, 30 South] Seen in all regions except North-central. Northbound migrants: late south 6/4 Stearns MJB; late north 6/2 Lake JWL. Southbound migrants: early north 6/28 Beltrami MBS, 6/29 Douglas JPE; early south 6/30 Carver JCy, 7/1 Dakota ADS. High count 7/22 Wright (176) CRM. First juveniles 7/21 Stearns (2) PCC.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [3 North, 6 South] Reported from Becker, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Dakota, Freeborn, Itasca, St. Louis, Sherburne. Northbound migrants: late south 6/7 Brown (9) BTS, MiO, 6/17 Dakota (1) ADS; late north 6/4 St. Louis (2) MTA, 6/5 Itasca SC. 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*) — [2 South] Seen 7/21 Stearns (Paynesville W.T.P.) PCC, 7/31 Dakota (max. 4, Jirik Sod Farms) TAT, DWK.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [3 North, 24 South] Reported from all central and southern regions plus Becker. Southbound migrants: early north 7/19 Becker MO; early south 7/6 Big Stone DLP, Brown BTS, Sibley JCy, Stevens DBM.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Calidris pusilla*) — [7 North, 18 South] Observed in all regions except Southeast. Northbound migrants: late south 6/8 Benton BWF, 6/17 Dakota (2) ADS; late north 6/15 St. Louis (2) CMn. Southbound migrants: no representative north dates; early south 7/7 Sibley Bab, RAE, HHD.
- Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [1 North, 15 South] Reports primarily clustered around southern central portion of state. Southbound migrants: early north 7/19 Becker ASM; early south 7/5 Brown (2) BTS, Sibley (1) DWK, 7/6 Big Stone DLP, Meeker (1) AHo. High count 7/13 Sibley (32) DWK.
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [30 North, 15 South] Found in all regions of state.
- American Woodcock** (*Scolopax minor*) — [18 North, 10 South] Seen in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding records from *Scott* BAF, *Steele* PSu.
- Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [10 North, 10 South] Reported from scattered locations south of a line from Roseau to Hennepin. High count 7/22 Lac qui Parle (210) DFN.
- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [1 North, 2 South] All northbound reports: 6/6 Grant ANy, JWH, 6/7 Big Stone DLP. Only southbound report: 7/28 Redwood (2) BTS.
- LONG-TAILED JAEGER** (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) — [1 North] Tenth state record 6/14 **Roseau** (Roseau Lake W.M.A.) ph. †ANy (*The Loon* 86:53–54).
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [4 North, 1 South] Found in Beltrami, Clearwater, Grant, Houston, St. Louis. Most of these were late spring migrants or non-breeding birds; most unusual was the adult with 3 first-cycle birds 6/6 Houston SHo. Probable fall migrants 7/26, 7/28 Beltrami ThH, DPJ.
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [9 North, 18 South] Seen in all regions except Southeast.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [30 North, 35 South] Reported throughout state. First county breeding record for *Scott* PEJ. Estimated **10,000** breeding pairs at Interstate Island W.M.A. 6/11 St. Louis PHS.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [13 North, 6 South] Observed in all regions except South-central, Southeast. Rooftop nesting documented in downtown Duluth for third consecutive year JCG, PHS.
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucooides*) — [1 North] First summer record **6/10** St. Louis (first-cycle, Minnesota side of Superior Entry) ph. †PHS.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [7 North, 7 South] Found in all regions except Southwest, Southeast.
- Black Tern** (*Chlidonias niger*) — [26 North, 40 South] Seen in all regions of state. High count 6/16 Lac qui Parle (127, Big Stone N.W.R.) WCM.

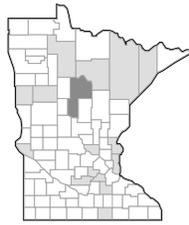
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [6 North, 2 South] Reported from Becker, Cass, Chisago, Freeborn, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mille Lacs, St. Louis.
- Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*) — [14 North, 27 South] Observed in all regions except Southeast. First county breeding record for *Faribault* JSc.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in all counties. First county breeding records from *Benton* CCa, *Fillmore* ShK, *Kittson* AXH, *Meeker* *vide* BBA, *Pope* *vide* BBA, *Sibley* CCa, *Wabasha* GJM.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [9 North, 35 South] Continues its spread through the state though still rare in most of the North-central and North-east. Second county record 6/3 **Lake** (Two Harbors) JWL.
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county in state. First county breeding records from *Red Lake* DKb, *Traverse* SWe.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [7 North, 26 South] Observed in all regions of state. Early north (none reported in spring) 6/6 Cass JyB and Kanabec DPG, 6/7 Becker MO.
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [25 North, 28 South] Found in appropriate habitat throughout state.
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [8 South] Gray morph individuals reported from Dakota and Rock. Additional reports from Benton, Blue Earth, Hennepin, Lac qui Parle, McLeod, and a first county breeding record for *Wabasha* ScM.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) — [17 North, 21 South] Found statewide. First county breeding records from *Chisago* JFR, *Faribault* JSc.
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*) — [1 North] Pair observed feeding nestling in cavity 6/25 **Lake** (Pagami Burn) SGW. Map includes March evidence of probable breeding (courtship) in St. Louis AXH.
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [16 North, 23 South] Reported from all regions except Northwest, West-central. First county breeding record for *Lyon* SWe.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [6 North] Seen in Aitkin, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis.
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [1 North] Seen 7/2 Marshall *vide* JMJ.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [2 North, 1 South] Observed 7/17 Polk PCh, 7/19 Marshall SAS, 7/28 Murray GWe.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [2 North] Reported 6/2–7, 7/8 St. Louis EHL, *vide* BBA, SSw, 6/6 Lake NLM.
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [20 North, 42 South] Found in all regions of state. High counts 7/3 Isanti (75) WAn, 6/3 Pine (40) BWi.
- Eastern Whip-poor-will** (*Antrastomus vociferus*) — [13 North, 4 South] Reported north of a line from Marshall to Houston. First county breeding record for *Renville* JoS.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [32 North, 53 South] Observed in every county but Marshall, Wilkin. First county breeding record for *Crow Wing* MRN. High count 7/30 Hennepin (50, Loring Park) KOK.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) — [29 North, 43 South] Seen in every region of state.
- RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD** (*Selasphorus rufus*) — [1 North] Observed 7/24–26 St. Louis (Duluth) *vide* PHS. Found by Jerry Lundgren Sr., and photographed by Joyce Johnson.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [29 North, 45 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding records from *Grant* NCu, *Roseau* BJS.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [20 North, 45 South] Observed in every region except North-east. First county breeding records from *Marshall* DKb, *Renville* JSc.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [25 North, 48 South] Reported from every region of state. First county breeding records from *Chisago* JFR, *Mower* CCa, *Pope* *vide* BBA, *Rice* SWe.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [32 North, 41 South] Seen statewide.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [32 North, 48 South] Found throughout state. First county breeding records from *Mower* CHA, *Sibley* CCa, *Todd* MRN.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [30 North, 48 South] Observed in all regions



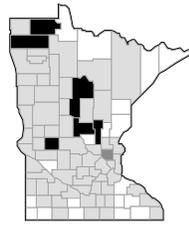
Ring-billed Gull



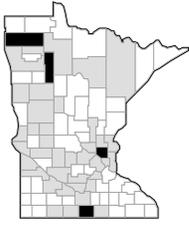
Herring Gull



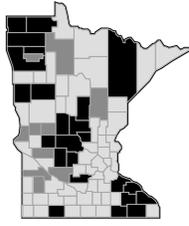
Caspian Tern



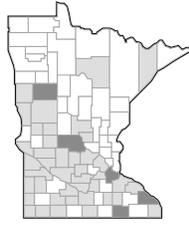
Black Tern



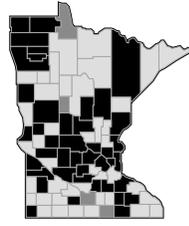
Forster's Tern



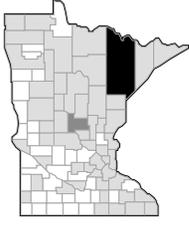
Rock Pigeon



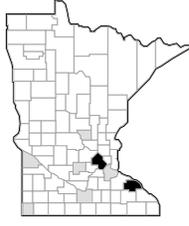
Eurasian Collared-Dove



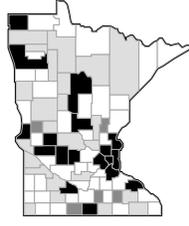
Mourning Dove



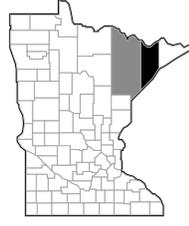
Black-billed Cuckoo



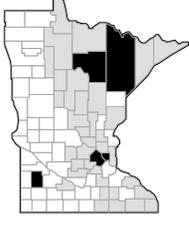
Eastern Screech-Owl



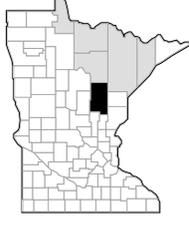
Great Horned Owl



Northern Hawk Owl



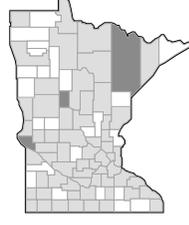
Barred Owl



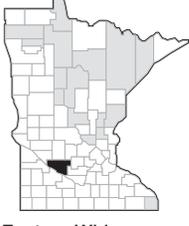
Great Gray Owl



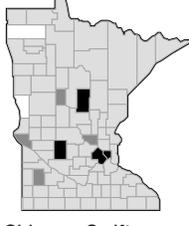
Northern Saw-whet Owl



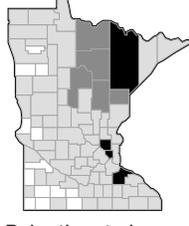
Common Nighthawk



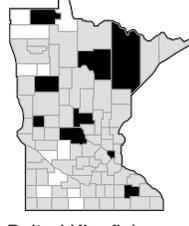
Eastern Whip-poor-will



Chimney Swift

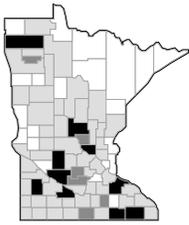


Ruby-throated Hummingbird

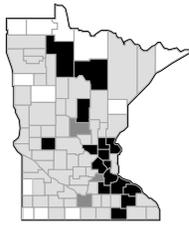


Belted Kingfisher

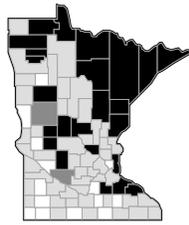
- of state. First county breeding records from *Benton* MJB, *Mower* CHa, *Sibley* RBW, *Traverse* SWe.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [2 North] Seen 6/28 Cook (Kek Trailhead) LGr, 7/29 Lake (Whyte Road, adult female feeding male fledgling) MSS.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [8 North] Reported from Aitkin, Beltrami, Clearwater, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [34 North, 52 South] Observed in every county except Jackson. First county breeding records from *Pope fide* BBA, *Red Lake* DKb, *Roseau* DKb.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [30 North, 33 South] Found in all regions except Southwest.
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [33 North, 51 South] Seen in all counties except Big Stone, Nobles, Traverse. First county breeding records from *Freeborn* EHL, *Redwood* JSc, *Wabasha* CCa.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [17 North, 5 South] Reported north and east of a line from Clay to Le Sueur. First county breeding record for *Hubbard* MaH.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [4 North, 11 South] Observed in all eastern and central regions.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [24 North, 22 South] Observed in all regions except Southwest. Late south migrant (away from potential breeding locations) 6/13 Steele ph. PSu.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [34 North, 51 South] Found in every county except Cottonwood and Murray. High count 6/15 Scott (19, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [18 North, 9 South] Seen primarily in the Northeast, but also at scattered locations in all regions except Southwest. Late migrants south (vocalizing) 6/2 Scott (6, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, SHF, 6/5 Rice TFB, 6/2–7 Steele (max. 5, Saco Farm) PSu. First county breeding records from *Beltrami* AEK, *Lake* NLM.
- Acadian Flycatcher** (*Empidonax virescens*) — [1 North, 10 South] Reported from Brown, Dakota, Goodhue, Houston, Isanti, Olmsted, **Otter Tail** (2nd consecutive summer at Maplewood S.P., beginning 6/10+ BGi), Rice, Stearns, Washington, Winona. First county records 6/2 **Isanti** (Cedar Creek Natural History Area) LGR, KMc, 6/11+ **Stearns** (Kraemer Lake Wildwood C.P.) MJB, †PCC, HHD.
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [30 North, 30 South] Observed in all regions of state. Late south migrants (away from known breeding locations, identified by voice) 6/22 Hennepin TLo, **6/26** Olmsted (2, Suess W.M.A.) ANy.
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [12 North, 47 South] Found in most regions. No reports from Northeast and all of North-central except Hubbard. First county breeding record for *Rice* SWe. High counts 6/1 Carver (10, Carver P. R.) JCy, 6/3 Dakota (10, Cliff Fen, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) CMB.
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [34 North, 46 South] Reported throughout the state. First county breeding record for *Pennington* DKb.
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [33 North, 43 South] Found statewide. First county breeding records from *Grant* NCu, *Lincoln* SWe. High count 7/3 St. Louis (7) JLK.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [34 North, 50 South] Observed in all counties except Cottonwood, Jackson, Murray. High count 6/30 Scott (13, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R. – North) BAF. First county breeding record for *Freeborn* EHL.
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [14 North, 10 South] Seen in Central region and all western regions plus Anoka, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods.
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [33 North, 53 South] Seen in all counties except Norman. First county breeding records from *Freeborn* EHL, *Nicollet* WCM, *Red Lake* DKb.
- SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER** (*Tyrannus forficatus*) — [1 North] Observed 6/2–5 Cook (mouth of Brule River near Nani-boujou Lodge) *fide* JWL, ph. BPL, CLW.
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [2 North, 10 South] Reported from Clay, Dakota, Goodhue, Lac qui Parle, Lyon,



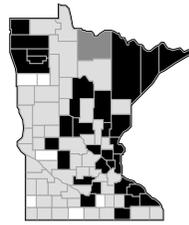
Red-headed Woodpecker



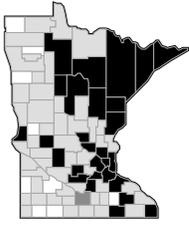
Red-bellied Woodpecker



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker



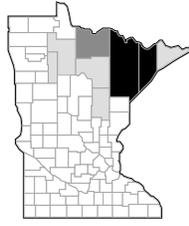
Downy Woodpecker



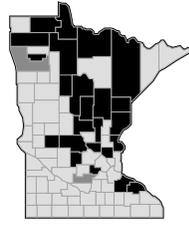
Hairy Woodpecker



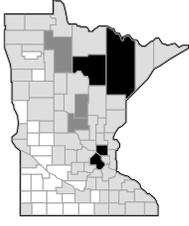
American Three-toed Woodpecker



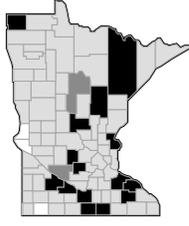
Black-backed Woodpecker



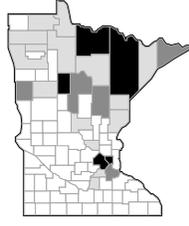
Northern Flicker



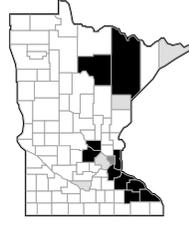
Pileated Woodpecker



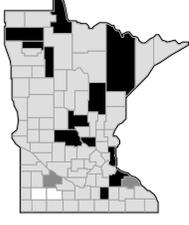
American Kestrel



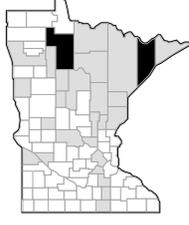
Merlin



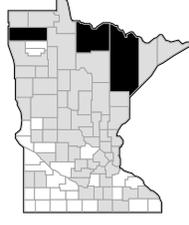
Peregrine Falcon



Eastern Wood-Pewee



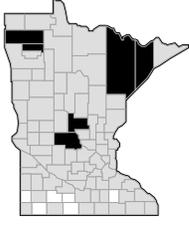
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker



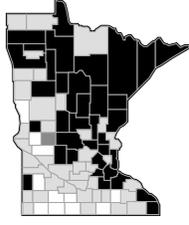
Alder Flycatcher



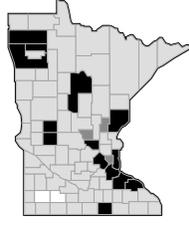
Willow Flycatcher



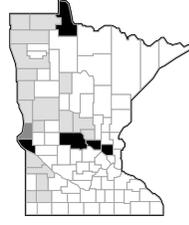
Least Flycatcher



Eastern Phoebe

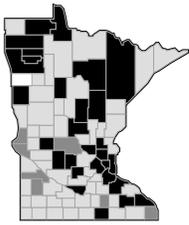


Great Crested Flycatcher

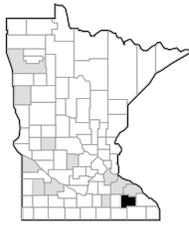


Western Kingbird

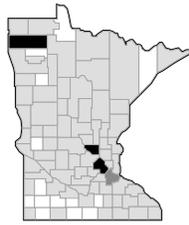
- Meeker, Olmsted, Polk, Pope, Redwood, Steele, Wabasha.
- White-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo griseus*) — [1 South] Found 6/19, 6/20 Rice TFB, DBM.
- Bell's Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*) — [9 South] Reported from Anoka, Chisago, Dakota, Goodhue, Kandiyohi, Olmsted, Ramsey, Rice, Wabasha. New county record 6/15 **Kandiyohi** (north edge of Whitefield W.M.A., about 6 mi. SW of Willmar) RAE, JoS. Originally found by Randy Frederickson.
- Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [30 North, 43 South] Observed in all regions of state. High count 8 on 6/1 Carver (Lowry N.C.) JMG.
- Blue-headed Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius*) — [18 North, 3 South] Seen in all northern regions plus 6/1 Hennepin, Pine, Steele; late south migrant 6/2 Carver JCy.
- Warbling Vireo** (*Vireo gilvus*) — [32 North, 53 South] Found in every county except Carlton, Koochiching, Murray. First county breeding records from *Sibley* BAS, *Wabasha* ScM. High count 6/8 Hennepin (9, Crow-Hassan P.R.) TLo.
- Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [7 North, 3 South] Observed in Carver, Cass, Chisago, Clay, Cook, Douglas, Lake, Pine, St. Louis, Steele. Late south migrant 6/5 Chisago (Wild River S.P.) JSa. High count 6/5 Cook (4, Oberg Mountain) CLW.
- Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [34 North, 50 South] Reported from every county except Nobles, Pipestone, Watonwan. First county breeding records from *Freeborn* EHL, *Red Lake* DKb. High count 6/2 Scott (31, including a few migrants, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, SHF.
- Gray Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [7 North] Seen in Northeast, North-central.
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [33 North, 51 South] Found in every county except Cottonwood, Nobles, Norman. High count 6/15 Lake (40, Gooseberry Falls S.P.) JJo. First county breeding records from *Kittson* DKb, *Meeker* fide BBA, *Sibley* RBW.
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [17 North] Observed in all northern regions.
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties except Norman. First county breeding records from *Carver* SWe, *Meeker* MJB, *Redwood* JSc, *Renville* JSc, *Roseau* DKb.
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [27 North, 5 South] Seen north and east of a line from Clay and Otter Tail to Anoka. First county breeding record for *Polk* DKb.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [25 North, 49 South] Found south and west of a line from Lake of the Woods to Chisago, plus St. Louis. First county breeding records from *Kittson* DKb, *Ramsey* JFR, *Red Lake* DKb, *Renville* fide BBA, *Wabasha* GJM.
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [27 North, 40 South] Observed in all regions of state.
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties except Pennington. First county breeding records from *Redwood* BAS, *Roseau* AXH, *Traverse* SWe.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [23 North, 45 South] Seen in every region. First county breeding records from *Fillmore* fide BBA, *Mower* CCa, *Red Lake* DKb, *Sibley* CCa. High count 6/24 Goodhue (50, Lake Byllesby) KDS.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [30 North, 48 South] Found throughout the state. First county breeding records from *Mower* CCa, *Redwood* JSc, *Sibley* CCa, *Traverse* SWe. High count 7/4 Clay (273, Felton Prairie) CRM.
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [34 North, 53 South] Observed in every county. First county breeding records from *Scott* CCa, *Stevens* AXH.
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [34 North, 53 South] Seen in all counties. High count 7/31 Dakota (120, Jirik Sod Farms) DWK. First county breeding records from *Faribault* JSc, *Sibley* CCa, *Wabasha* ScM.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [31 North, 49 South] Reported statewide. High count 6/30 Scott (26, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R. – North) BAF. First county breeding record for *Waseca* PSu.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [6 North] Observed in Aitkin, Beltrami, Cook, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [5 South] Found in Fillmore, Houston, Olmsted, Washington, Winona.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*)



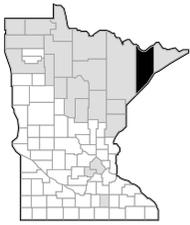
Eastern Kingbird



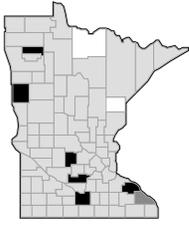
Loggerhead Shrike



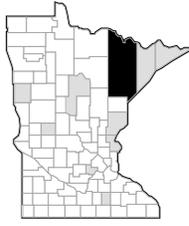
Yellow-throated Vireo



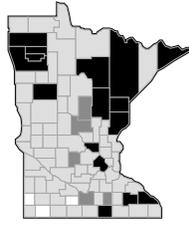
Blue-headed Vireo



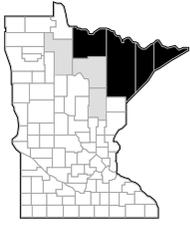
Warbling Vireo



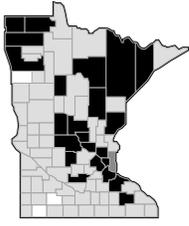
Philadelphia Vireo



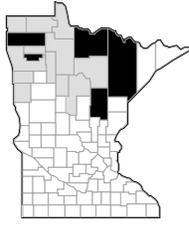
Red-eyed Vireo



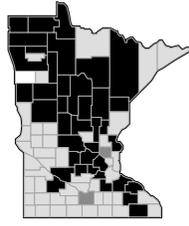
Gray Jay



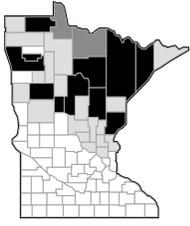
Blue Jay



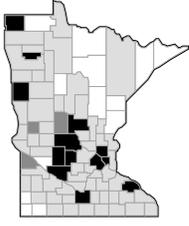
Black-billed Magpie



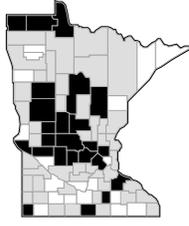
American Crow



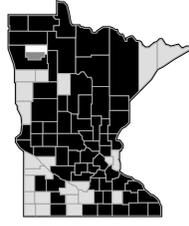
Common Raven



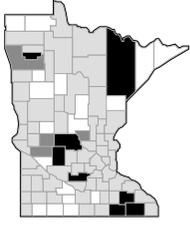
Horned Lark



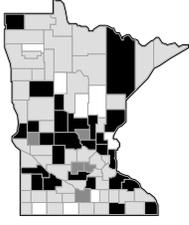
Purple Martin



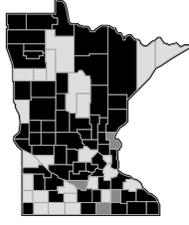
Tree Swallow



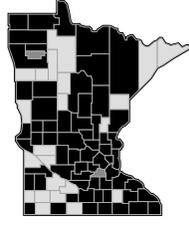
Northern Rough-winged Swallow



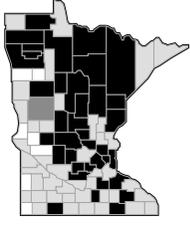
Bank Swallow



Cliff Swallow

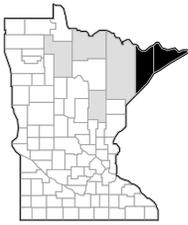


Barn Swallow

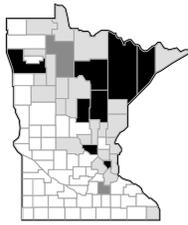


Black-capped Chickadee

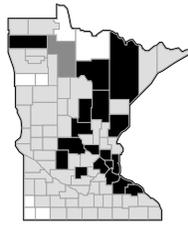
- [21 North, 11 South] Seen in all regions except West-central, Southwest. First county breeding records from *Polk* SAU, *Sherburne* RLL.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [30 North, 50 South] Reported throughout state.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [13 North, 5 South] Observed east of a line from Clearwater to Fillmore. First county breeding record for *Carlton* EHL.
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. First county breeding records from *Lake of the Woods* AXH, *Mower* CCA, *Roseau* DKb, *Sibley* CCA.
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [13 North, 1 South] Found in North-central and Northeast, plus Pine and Steele (6/12, Saco Farm Woods, v.t. PSu).
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*) — [31 North, 49 South] Observed statewide. High count 6/6 Mahnomen (18, Waubun W.M.A.) CSI. First county breeding record for *St. Louis* SWe.
- Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [29 North, 49 South] Reported from all regions of state. High count 6/25 Marshall (24, Agassiz N.W.R.) KHO. First county breeding record for *Freeborn* EHL.
- Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [1 South] Heard 7/1 Steele NFT.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [10 North, 36 South] Found in southern two-thirds of state. High count 6/1 Scott (20, Louisville Swamp, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) AHy.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [12 North] Observed in North-central, Northeast, plus Becker and Pine. High count 6/5 St. Louis (7, Sax-Zim Bog) EBr. First county breeding record for *Itasca* fide BBA.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus calendula*) — [10 North, 1 South] North reports from North-central, Northeast, plus Pine, Roseau. Late spring migrant 6/1 Hennepin KAR. High count 6/5 St. Louis (4, Sax-Zim Bog) EBr. First county breeding records from *Koochiching* fide BBA, *Roseau* BJS.
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [34 North, 43 South] Seen throughout state. First county breeding record for *Freeborn* EHL.
- Veery** (*Catbarus fuscescens*) — [31 North, 24 South] Found in all regions, but less frequently in southwest quarter of state. First county breeding record for *Carlton* EHL.
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catbarus ustulatus*) — [11 North, 2 South] Observed in all northern regions plus Pine, Late spring migrants 6/2 Steele PSu, 6/5 Lac qui Parle DLP.
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catbarus guttatus*) — [20 North] Reported from all northern regions and Central, plus Pine.
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [23 North, 32 South] Found in all regions of state. Eleven territories found through 6/30 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [33 North, 53 South] Seen in every county except Norman. High count 7/29 St. Louis (149, Kingsbury Creek Trail) JLK. First county breeding record for *Traverse* SWe.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties except Norman. High count 6/1 Scott (15, Louisville Swamp, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) AHy, SoS. First county breeding records from *Mower* CCA, *Nicollet* RPR, *Redwood* JSc, *Renville* fide BBA.
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [28 North, 49 South] Observed in all regions of state. First county breeding records from *Faribault* JSc, *Goodhue* CCA, *Norman* AXH, *Renville* JSc, *Steele* PSu, *Yellow Medicine* SWe.
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [3 North] Reported 6/1–11 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) ph. AM, (2) †MTA, (2) PHS, JLK, CLW, 6/5 Cook (mouth of the Brule River, Naniboujou Lodge) CLW, 6/6 Polk (NE of Winger) †RPR, 6/29 Cook (Gunflint Trail, South Brule River) ph. KOv, 7/13 Cook LGr.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [33 North, 53 South] Seen statewide. First county breeding records from *Chippewa* RPR, *Redwood* JSc, *Sibley* DWK, *Swift* RPR, *Traverse* SWe.
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [33 North, 51 South] Found in all counties except Jackson, Martin, Traverse.
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — [1 North] All reports from Clay



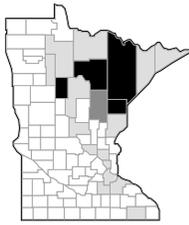
Boreal Chickadee



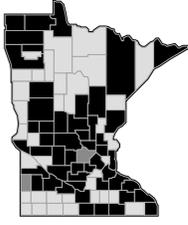
Red-breasted Nuthatch



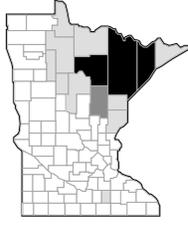
White-breasted Nuthatch



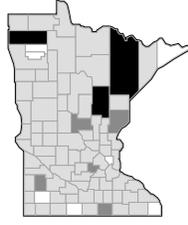
Brown Creeper



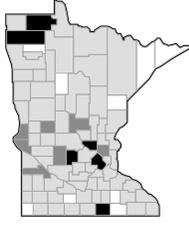
House Wren



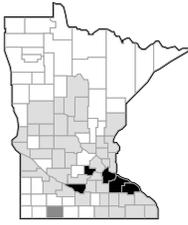
Winter Wren



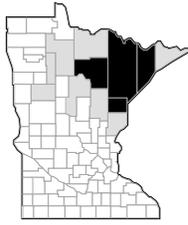
Sedge Wren



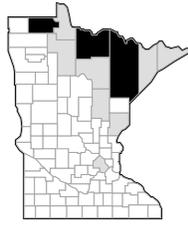
Marsh Wren



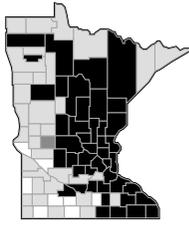
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher



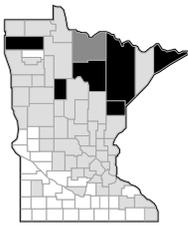
Golden-crowned Kinglet



Ruby-crowned Kinglet



Eastern Bluebird



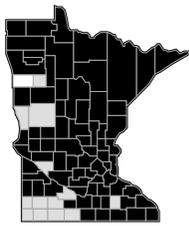
Veery



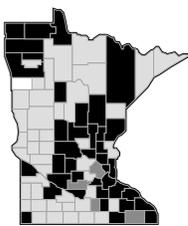
Hermit Thrush



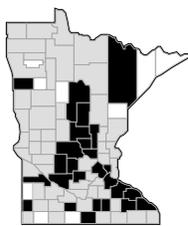
Wood Thrush



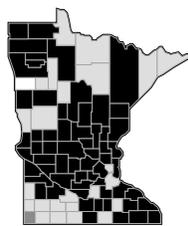
American Robin



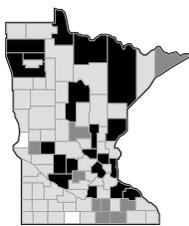
Gray Catbird



Brown Thrasher

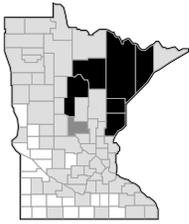


European Starling

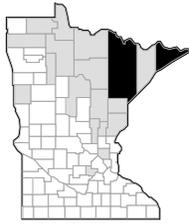


Cedar Waxwing

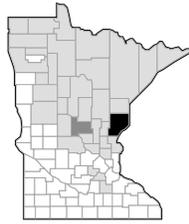
- (max. 3, Felton Prairie).
- Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [32 North, 32 South] Reported from all regions of state. First county breeding records for Carlton EHL, Pine EHL.
- Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Parkesia motacilla*) — [2 South] Found in Washington, and Winona.
- Northern Waterthrush** (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) — [17 North, 2 South] Reported from all northern regions, Central, East-central. High count 6/2 Cook (10, Lima Mountain Road) WCM.
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — [27 North, 9 South] Observed in all northern and central regions plus Rice. High count 6/1 Pine (8, St. Croix S.P.) BWI.
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora cyanoptera*) — [4 North, 20 South] Found in Central, East-central, South-central, Southeast, plus Cass. High count 6/8 Scott (12, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) JJo. First county breeding record for Pine EHL.
- Golden-winged Warbler X Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera* X *V. cyanoptera*) — [1 South] One "Brewster's" found 6/1 Carver (Carver P.R.) JCy.
- Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*) — [29 North, 9 South] Seen in all northern and central regions plus late spring migrant 6/1 Freeborn GLa. First county breeding record for Marshall DKb.
- Prothonotary Warbler** (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [1 North, 13 South] Reported from Central, East-central, South-central, Southeast.
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Oreothlypis peregrina*) — [18 North, 18 South] Found in all regions except Southwest. Late spring migrants 6/11 Hennepin BAF, 6/12 Rice JMs. Early south 7/27 Carver (2) JCy. Unusual concentration of fall migrants 7/31 St. Louis (26, H.R.N.R.) JLK.
- Orange-crowned Warbler** (*Oreothlypis celata*) — [1 North] Observed 6/1 Cook (Judge C.R. Magney S.P.) DAB.
- Nashville Warbler** (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*) — [26 North, 7 South] Observed in every region except Southwest. High count 6/5 St. Louis (22, Sax-Zim Bog) EBr. First county breeding records from Carlton fide BBA, Pennington DKb.
- Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) — [10 North] Reported in Aitkin, Beltrami, Clearwater, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Marshall, Pine, St. Louis.
- Mourning Warbler** (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) — [23 North, 12 South] Found in all regions except West-central, Southwest.
- Kentucky Warbler** (*Geothlypis formosa*) — [1 South] Seen and heard 6/15–18 Ramsey (Battle Creek R.P. – West) †PNI, †ASI, ph. †MJM, ph. PKa, ph. JZj, m.ob. First found by Julian Sellers.
- Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High counts 6/4 Hennepin (32, Elm Creek P.R.) TLo, 6/5 Marshall (32, Agassiz N.W.R.) KHO. First county breeding records from Big Stone SWe, Cottonwood TrF.
- Hooded Warbler** (*Setophaga citrina*) — [5 South] Found in **Chisago** (6/10–7/1, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) ELC, RMD, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott (17 total territories found in Murphy-Hanrehan P.R. – North) BAF, Washington (Afton S.P.).
- American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [32 North, 44 South] Seen statewide. High counts 6/1 Carver (32, Carver P.R., Lowry N.C.) JMg, 6/28 Goodhue (30, Miesville Ravine P.R., Picnic Area) KPo.
- Cape May Warbler** (*Setophaga tigrina*) — [10 North] Reported from Aitkin, Becker, Clearwater, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Marshall, Pine, St. Louis.
- Cerulean Warbler** (*Setophaga cerulea*) — [1 North, 16 South] Observed in Central, East-central (including **Pine**), and all southern regions. Unusual location 7/4–12 **Lyon** (Garvin C.P.) RJS, HHD, CRM.
- Northern Parula** (*Setophaga americana*) — [14 North, 1 South] Found in all northern regions plus Pine, Stearns (late south migrant 6/6 DaK). High count 6/8 Koochiching (13, Big Fork River) SLP.
- Magnolia Warbler** (*Setophaga magnolia*) — [16 North, 2 South] Reported from all northern regions, East-central, plus late south migrant 6/7 Le Sueur RBW.
- Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Setophaga castanea*) — [8 North, 2 South] Seen in Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Dakota, Freeborn, Kittson, Lake, Pine, St. Louis, Wadena. Late south migrants 6/1 Dakota CBU, Freeborn CLW.
- Blackburnian Warbler** (*Setophaga fusca*) — [22 North, 3 South] Found in all northern



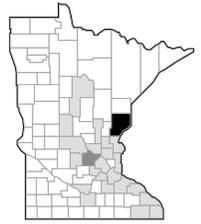
Ovenbird



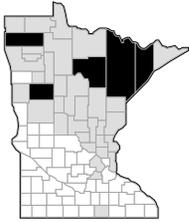
Northern Waterthrush



Golden-winged Warbler



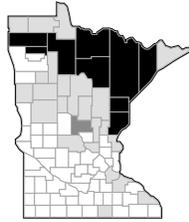
Blue-winged Warbler



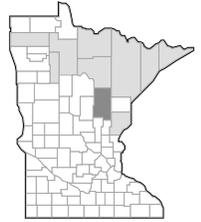
Black-and-white Warbler



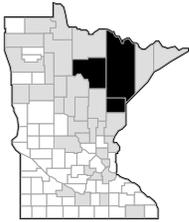
Prothonotary Warbler



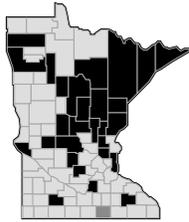
Nashville Warbler



Connecticut Warbler



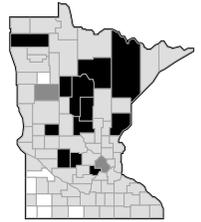
Mourning Warbler



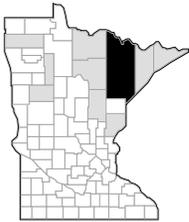
Common Yellowthroat



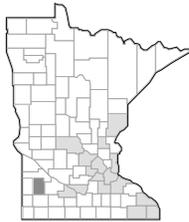
Hooded Warbler



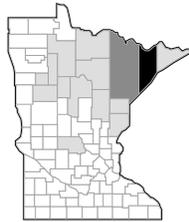
American Redstart



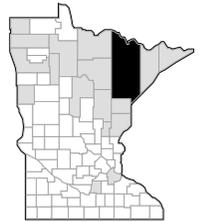
Cape May Warbler



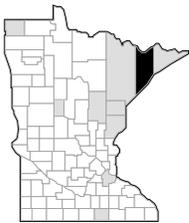
Cerulean Warbler



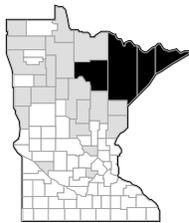
Northern Parula



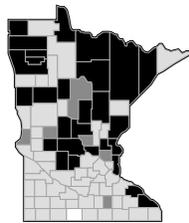
Magnolia Warbler



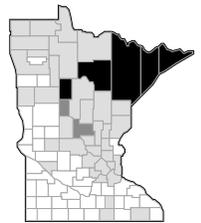
Bay-breasted Warbler



Blackburnian Warbler



Yellow Warbler

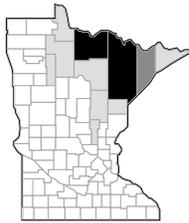


Chestnut-sided Warbler

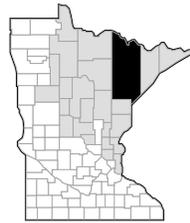
- and central regions. First county breeding record for *Itasca fide* BBA. Late south migrant 6/6 Carver JCy.
- Yellow Warbler** (*Setophaga petechia*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported from every county except Martin. High count 6/3 Washington (27, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) PNi. First county breeding records from *Chisago* JFR, *Isanti* DPG, *Red Lake* DKb.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Setophaga pensylvanica*) — [26 North, 17 South] Found in every region except Southwest.
- Blackpoll Warbler** (*Setophaga striata*) — [7 North, 8 South] Reported from scattered locations in all regions except Southwest, Southeast. Late south 6/1 in 8 counties. Late north 6/8 Pine CBU.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Setophaga caerulescens*) — [3 North] Observed in Cook, Lake, St. Louis.
- Palm Warbler** (*Setophaga palmarum*) — [11 North] Found in North-central, Northeast, plus Mille Lacs. High count 6/6 Beltrami (6, Big Bog State Recreation Area) PBD.
- Pine Warbler** (*Setophaga pinus*) — [19 North, 5 South] Seen in all northern regions plus Central, East-central.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata*) — [20 North, 3 South] Reported in all northern and central regions plus Lyon.
- YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER** (*Setophaga dominica*) — [2 South] Reported 6/1–7/30 Winona (Whitewater S.P., first reported in May) BTS, †KRE, m. ob. Second confirmed state breeding record (feeding juveniles, 7/21) JSf. First county record 6/26 **Wabasha** (Carley S.P.) †RBj.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Setophaga virens*) — [17 North, 2 South] Found in all northern regions plus McLeod, Pine, Washington. Late south 6/5 McLeod PRH, Washington KMo, PSm. High count 6/5 Cook (12, Oberg Mountain) CLW.
- Canada Warbler** (*Cardellina canadensis*) — [13 North, 1 South] Observed in all northern regions plus late migrant south 6/1 Carver JCy. Unusual concentration of spring migrants 6/3 Clay (7, Gooseberry Park, Moorhead) RHO.
- Wilson's Warbler** (*Cardellina pusilla*) — [10 North, 2 South] Late south migrants 6/2 Carver JCy, Scott CLW. Late north (away from potential breeding locations) 6/4 St. Louis (5, Indian Point, Duluth) JLK, 6/5 Cook (Oberg Mountain) CLW, 6/5 Pine RPR.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** (*Icteria virens*) — [1 South] Reported 6/8 Fillmore (NW of Rushford) and 7/14 Fillmore (Perkins Valley Road) ShK.
- Spotted Towhee** (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [1 North] Observed 7/7 Clay (Buffalo River S.P.) MO.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [14 North, 28 South] Found in all regions of state. High count 6/16 Houston (10, Reno) MPn.
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties. First county breeding record for *Grant* NCu. High count 7/27 Winona (25, Whitewater S.P.) MGo.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [34 North, 49 South] Found in every county except Faribault, Houston, Martin, Watonwan. High count 7/16 Lincoln (39, Northern Tallgrass Prairie N.W.R., Gislason Lake) CoN. First county breeding records from *Jackson* AXH, *Red Lake* DKb.
- Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*) — [11 North, 47 South] Reported from all regions except Northwest. First county breeding record for *Crow Wing* MJB.
- Vesper Sparrow** (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [31 North, 50 South] Observed throughout the state. First county breeding records from *Isanti* DPG, *Meeker fide* BBA, *Pennington* DKb.
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [11 North, 36 South] Seen south of a line from Roseau to Crow Wing to Chisago. New county records 6/27 **Stevens** NCu, 7/30 **Freeborn** RPR. First county breeding record for *Redwood* DBM.
- Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [34 North, 50 South] Reported from all counties except Martin, Nobles, Rock. First county breeding records from *Freeborn* EHL, *Kanabec* DPG, *Pennington* DKb.
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus sавannarum*) — [18 North, 41 South] Found in all regions of state. High counts 6/30 Sherburne (20, Sherburne N.W.R.) JSf, 6/7 Clay (19, Felton Prairie) CSL. First county breeding record for *Benton* MJB.



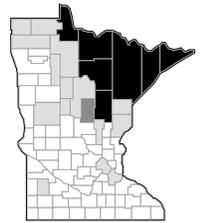
Black-throated Blue Warbler



Palm Warbler



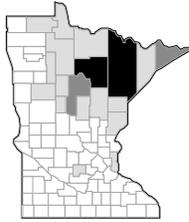
Pine Warbler



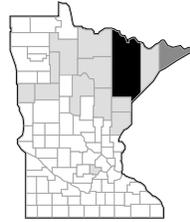
Yellow-rumped Warbler



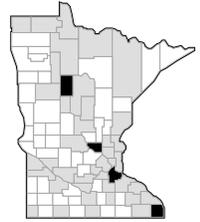
Yellow-throated Warbler



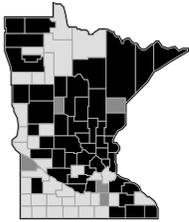
Black-throated Green Warbler



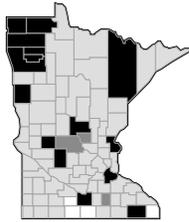
Canada Warbler



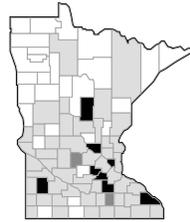
Eastern Towhee



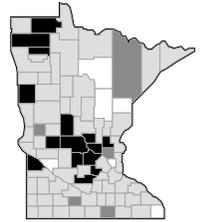
Chipping Sparrow



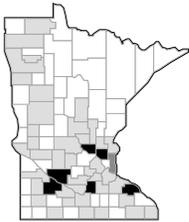
Clay-colored Sparrow



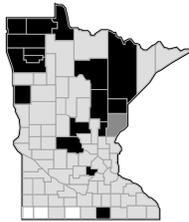
Field Sparrow



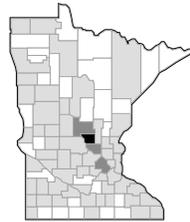
Vesper Sparrow



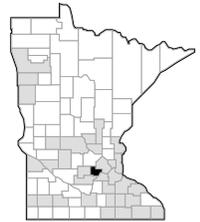
Lark Sparrow



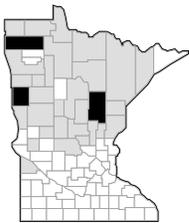
Savannah Sparrow



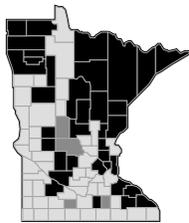
Grasshopper Sparrow



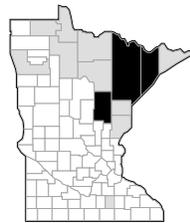
Henslow's Sparrow



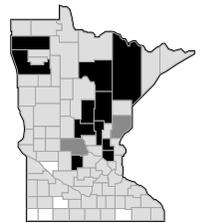
Le Conte's Sparrow



Song Sparrow

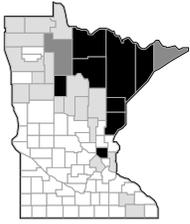


Lincoln's Sparrow

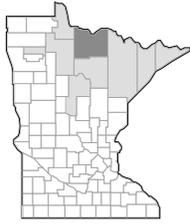


Swamp Sparrow

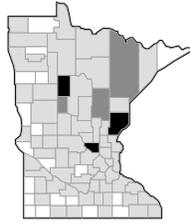
- Henslow's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus henslowii*) — [4 North, 30 South] Reported from all regions except North-central, Northeast. High count 6/8 Scott (12, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., pet trails) BAF. New county record 7/1 **Benton** (near 195th Ave. and 155th St. NE) HHD. First county breeding record for *Carver* SWe.
- Le Conte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus leconteii*) — [28 North, 4 South] Found in all northern and central regions. High count 6/17 Kittson (17, Wallace C. Dayton Conservation and Wildlife Area) CSL. Second documented nest with eggs in last 85 years in Marshall †AXH.
- Nelson's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) — [8 North] Reported from Aitkin, Beltrami, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Polk, Wilkin and first county record 6/17 **Koochiching** DBM.
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in every county. High count 7/16 Lac qui Parle (26, Big Stone N.W.R.) NBo. First county breeding records from *Red Lake* DKb, *Redwood* JSc.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [12 North, 1 South] Seen in all northern regions plus Pine, Steele (late south migrant 6/3, 6/8 PSu).
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [33 North, 48 South] Reported statewide. High count 6/25 Marshall (28, Agassiz N.W.R.) KHO.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [23 North, 5 South] Found north of a line from Clay to Hennepin to Fillmore. First county breeding records from *Anoka* fide BBA, *Pine* EHL.
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [1 North] Late north migrant 6/7 Pennington JMJ.
- White-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [2 North] Reported 6/2 Itasca PLe, Marshall CCr.
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [8 North] Found in Beltrami, Cass, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis. High count 7/17 St. Louis (11, including 7 singing males and one family group along Admiral Road, Sax-Zim Bog) PCh.
- Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*) — [1 North] Adult male 6/6 Aitkin ph. JdB.
- Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga olivacea*) — [27 North, 40 South] Found in all regions of state. First county breeding records from *Hubbard* MaH, *Pine* CCA.
- Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [19 North, 47 South] Reported from all regions, but not in northwest corner of state. First county breeding record for *Itasca* GCr.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [34 North, 49 South] Found in every county except Cottonwood, Martin, Nobles, Pipestone.
- Blue Grosbeak** (*Passerina caerulea*) — [9 South] Seen in Blue Earth, Lyon, Murray, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock, and first county records 7/20 **McLeod** (Biscay sand pits along 150th St) DBM, 7/27 **Watowan** (female near St. James) EHL.
- LAZULI BUNTING** (*Passerina amoena*) — [1 North] Reported 6/6–7 St. Louis (2nd-year male, Allendale Ave., Duluth) PKD; ph. †KRE, †DOK, ph. †PHS, ph. JLK, m.ob.
- Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*) — [31 North, 51 South] Found in every county except Chippewa, Kittson, Nobles, Pennington, Roseau. First county breeding records from *Blue Earth* AXH, *Kanabec* PRH.
- Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*) — [11 North, 49 South] Not as widespread as the previous year. Reported south of a line from Polk to Kanabec and Chisago. High counts 6/26 Rock (36, Blue Mounds S.P.) GHO, KDS, 7/16 Lincoln (32, Northern Tallgrass Prairie N.W.R., Gislason Lake) CoN. First county breeding records from *Freeborn* EHL, *Houston* ShK, *Le Sueur* AXH, *Meeker* MJB.
- Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [32 North, 50 South] Seen in all counties except Cook, Lake, Martin, Ramsey, Sherburne. First county breeding records from *Goodhue* LEC, *Kanabec* DPG, *Le Sueur* PRH, *Pennington*, *Red Lake* DKb, *Renville* JSc.
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in all counties. First county breeding records from *Faribault* JSc, *Renville* fide BBA.
- Eastern Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna*) —



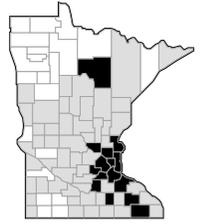
White-throated Sparrow



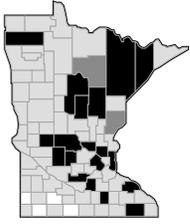
Dark-eyed Junco



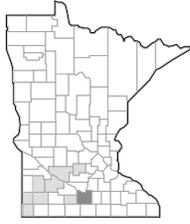
Scarlet Tanager



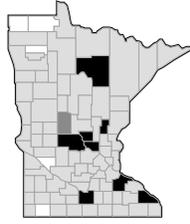
Northern Cardinal



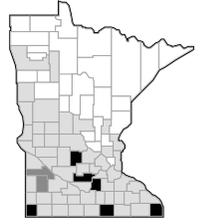
Rose-breasted Grosbeak



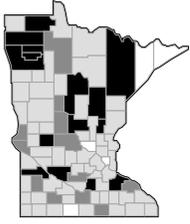
Blue Grosbeak



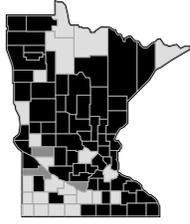
Indigo Bunting



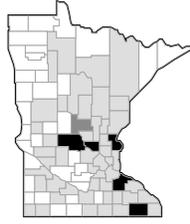
Dickcissel



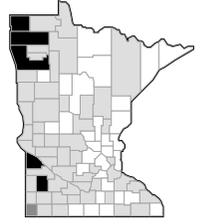
Bobolink



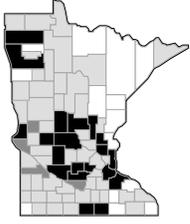
Red-winged Blackbird



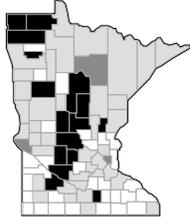
Eastern Meadowlark



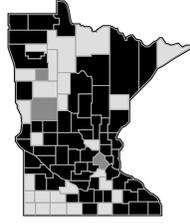
Western Meadowlark



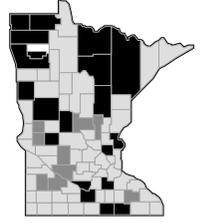
Yellow-headed Blackbird



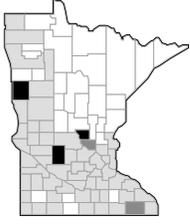
Brewer's Blackbird



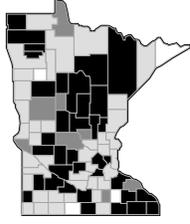
Common Grackle



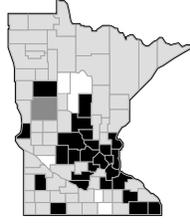
Brown-headed Cowbird



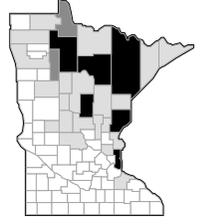
Orchard Oriole



Baltimore Oriole



House Finch



Purple Finch

[15 North, 38 South] Reported from all regions except Northwest. High count 6/5 Washington (17, Afton S.P.) Pal. First county breeding records from *Chisago* JFR, *Goodhue* GJM, *Stearns* MJB.

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [22 North, 34 South] Found in all regions of state.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [26 North, 47 South] Observed in every region. First county breeding records from *Freeborn* EHL, *Traverse* SWe.

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [30 North, 27 South] Seen in all regions of state. First county breeding records from *Kanabec* CCa, *Kandiyohi* RAE, *Red Lake* DKb, *Redwood* JSc.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [34 North, 53 South] Observed in every county. First county breeding records from *Kittson* DKb, *Renville* JSc.

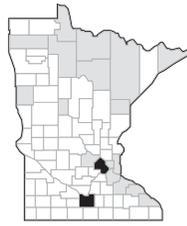
Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [2 South] Found 6/6, 6/13 **McLeod** ph. PRH, 6/14, 6/25, 7/27 Jackson (max. 3) RMD, GHo, KDS, †SBM.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from every county except Pennington. First county breeding records from *Freeborn* EHL, *Mower* CHa. Parasitized species included Red-eyed Vireo, American Robin, Gray Catbird, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Common Grackle, and Red-winged Blackbird.

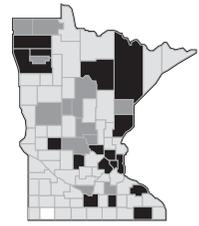
Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) — [11 North, 48 South] Seen south of a line from Kittson to Chisago. First county record 6/13 **Chisago** (2, Rush Lake) JSa. High count 7/16 Lac qui Parle (10, Big Stone N.W.R.) NBo. First county breeding record for *Benton* DAC.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) — [32 North, 51 South] Found in every county except Cook, Dodge, Mahnomen, Martin. First county breeding records from *Red Lake* DKb, *Redwood* JSc.

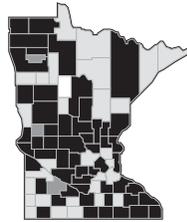
House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [31 North, 50 South] Reported statewide. First county breeding records from *Jackson* DVr, *Sibley* CCa.



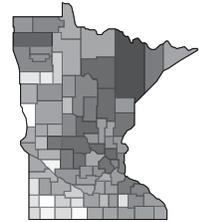
Pine Siskin



American Goldfinch



House Sparrow



Composite Nesting

Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [24 North, 5 South] Found in all northern and central regions plus Goodhue. First county breeding records from *Beltrami* PBD, *Pine* EHL, *Washington* SLi.

Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [2 North] Observed 6/20 Beltrami and Clearwater MBS.

White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [1 North] Reported 6/18 Koochiching SC.

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) — [10 North, 9 South] Observed in scattered locations in all regions except West-central, Southwest.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) — [34 North, 52 South] Found in all counties except Nobles. First county breeding records from *Meeker* MJB, *Pine* EHL.

Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [7 North] Seen in Aitkin, Clearwater, Cook, Itasca, Lake, Marshall, and St. Louis.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties except Hubbard. High count 7/23 Ramsey (70, University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus) JWu. First county breeding records from *Beltrami* fide BBA, *Big Stone* SWe, *Chisago* JFR, *Kanabec* CCa, *Mille Lacs* CCa.

Contributors

ABL	Andrew B. Longtin	DKb	Doug Kibbe	JyB	Jay Bolden
AdJ	Adam Johnson	DKI	Doug Kiekow	JZj	John Zakelj
ADS	Drew Smith	DLP	Douglas L. Pierzina	KAR	Kathryn A. Rivers
AEB	Al E. Batt	DMB	David M. Brislance	KdB	Karen de Boer
AEK	Ann E. Kessen	DMK	Dee Kuder	KDS	Kevin D. Smith
AHo	Aaron Holschbach	DML	Dodie M. Logue	KFi	Kathy Fielden
AHy	Anne Hanley	DOK	Don O. Kienholz	KHO	Ken & Helen Ostermiller
ALo	Allen Loken	DPG	Dan & Pam Guynn	KJB	Karl J. Bardon
AMe	Allan Meadows	DPJ	Douglas P. Johnson	KMc	Kristina McCullough
ANy	Andrew Nyhus	DSm	Daniel Smith	KMo	Kirk Mona
APa	Andy Paulios	DST	Dan & Sandy Thimgan	KOk	Keiichiro Okamoto
API	Aaron Pietsch	DTM	Shawne Mc Kenna	KOV	Karl Overman
ARh	Adam Roesch	DVe	Dan Versaw	KPo	Karl Poetzl
ARu	Ann Russ	DvR	Donald Vrchota	KRE	Kim R. Eckert
ASi	Abraham Simons	DWK	Douglas W. Kieser	KRo	Karl Roe
ASM	A. Steven Midthune	EBr	Erik Bruhnke	KRW	Kevin Woizeschke
AXH	Anthony X. Hertzelt	EEO	Earl E. Orf	KSk	Kari Skordahl
BAB	Betsy Beneke	EFP	Ethan F. Perry	KvB	Kevan Bohan
BAb	Brad Abendroth	EHI	Eric M. Hall	LEC	Laura E. Coble
BAF	Bruce A. Fall	ELC	Erik Collins	LGR	Lainet Garcia-Rivera
BAn	Bart Anderson	EMH	Beth Hamel	LGr	Lissa Grover
BAS	Bonnie A. Sample	FAE	Fred A. Eckhardt	LMS	Larry Sirvio
BAW	Ben A. Wieland	FKB	Frank Berdan	LPf	Lee Pfannmuller
BCM	Chris Mansfield	GCr	Gaea Crozier	LS	Linda Sparling
BcS	Ben Stubbs	GHo	Gerald Hoekstra	LWa	Linda Wadsworth
BEH	Ben Harste	GJM	Gabriel Miller	MaG	Mackenzie Goldthwait
BGi	Brian Gibbons	GJN	Gerald J. Niemi	MaH	Marshall Howe
BHo	Bill Hohengarten	GLa	George Lahr	MWV	Marlene A. Weber
BJL	Bruce Lees	GMM	Gretchen M. Mehmel	MBS	MN Biological Survey
BJS	Beth & Jeff Siverhus	GWe	Garrett Wee	MErn	Marilyn Emerson
BPI	Brian Plath	HCT	Howard Towle	MGO	Malcolm Gold
BTS	Brian T. Smith	HHd	Herb H. Dingmann	MHe	Melissa Hein
BWa	Beth Walters	JAn	Josh Anderson	MIO	Michael Oetken
BWF	Ben W. Fritchman	JCC	Joel C. Claus	MJB	Milton J. Blomberg
BWi	Ben Winesett	JCG	Janet C. Green	MJM	Michael J. Majeski
CAM	Craig A. Menze	JCy	John Cyrus	MKu	Margaret Kuchenreuther
CBu	Cheryl Burgmeier	JDB	Judd Brink	MLH	Michael Hendrickson
CCa	Carol Carter	JdB	Jerold Bahls	MO	Mark Otnes
CCr	Christian Carrico	JEB	Jerry E. Bonkoski	MOm	Molly Jo Miller
CHa	Clifford Hansen	JeM	Jerome McKenna	MPi	Matt Pierce
CHH	Chad Heins	JFi	Jim Fitzpatrick	MPn	Matthew Paulson
Cie	Cindy Edwardson	JFR	James F. Ryan	MNR	Michael R. North
CLa	Carly Lapin	JHa	Joel Halbritter	MSc	Mike Schrage
CLR	Cindy Risen	JiG	Jim Gay	MSM	Mark S. Martell
CLW	Chris Wood	JJo	Jonathon Jongsma	MSS	Mark Sparky Stensaas
CMB	Conny M. Brunell	JLk	Larry & Jan Kraemer	MSw	Mike Sweet
CMn	Chris Mansfield	JLM	Jenna Meier	MTA	Tom Auer
CNo	Cale Nordmeyer	JLO	James L. Otto	MTB	Matt Baer
CoN	Collin Nienhaus	JMc	Joan McKearnan	MTh	Molly Thompson
CRM	Craig R. Mandel	JMg	John Meredig	NBO	Nancy B. Overcott
CSi	C. Sledgehammer	JMJ	Jeanie M. Joppur	NBo	Nick Bolgiano
CTr	Cathy Troendle	JMs	Janet Majerus	NCu	Noel Cutright
DAB	David A. Bartkey	JoS	Joel Schmidt	NFT	Nels F. Thompson
DaB	Daniel Baker	JPE	John P. Ellis	NLM	Norma L. Malinowski
DAC	David A. Cahlander	JPr	Jerry Pruet	NMi	Nathan Mielke
DAd	David Adair	JSA	Joe Sausen	NSg	Neil Skoog
DAT	Dan A. Tallman	JSc	John Schladweiler	PAI	Pam Albin
DAY	Dale A. Yerger	JSf	Jeffrey Saffle	PBB	Patrick B. Beauzay
DBF	Deborah Buria-Falkowski	JSI	Jenni Vainik Ives	PBD	Pat & Bob Dewenter
DBi	Dick Bierman	JSP	Jen Sobiech-Pariseau	PCC	Philip C. Chu
DBM	Dennis and Barbara Martin	JSS	Jack Sprenger	PCh	Philip Chaon
DBz	Dedrick Benz	JV	Jennifer Vieth	PCo	Pam Coy
DCK	David C. Keyes	JWH	John W. Hockema	PEB	Paul E. Budde
DEn	Deanne Endrizzi	JWL	James W. Lind	PEJ	Paul E. Jantscher
DFN	David F. Neitzel	JWu	Jian-Long Wu	PHS	Peder H. Svingen

PJB	Paul J. Binek	RTP	Ray Potthoff	ThH	Thomas Haase
PJK	Pat Korkowski	RZI	Roy Zimmerman	ThM	Thomas Malone
PKa	Paul Kammen	SAS	Shelley A. Steva	TLo	Tom Lochner
PKD	Peggy & Kevin Donahue	SAU	Sandy Aubol	TNo	Tony Nowak
PLe	Peter Leschak	SBM	Scott B. Meyer	ToL	Tony Lau
PLJ	Paul L. Johnson	SBn	Steven Brown	TrF	Travis Freiwald
PMJ	Paul M. Johnson	SC	Shawn Conrad	TRK	Ted Keyel
PNi	Peter Nichols	ScM	Scott Mehus	WAn	Wyatt Anderson
PRH	Pete Hoeger	SCZ	Shawn Zierman	WCM	William Marengo
PSm	Paul Smithson	SES	Steven E. Schon	WEN	Warren E. Nelson
PSP	Pamela S. Perry	SGW	Steve G. Wilson	WPe	Wendy Pepin
PSu	Paul Suchanek	SHF	Susan H. Fall		
RAE	Ronald A. Erpelding	ShK	Sharon Kaufman		
RBJ	Robert B. Janssen	SHo	Steven C. Houdek		
RBo	Richard Bohannon	SLF	Steve L. Falkowski		
RBW	Bob Williams	SLi	Susan Lippolt		
REH	Robert E. Holtz	SLn	Sean Lofgren		
REJ	Ruth E. Johnson	SLP	Susan Plankis		
RHe	Bob Heise	SMA	Suzanne Maki		
RHi	Robert Hinz	SoS	Sonia Stephens		
RHO	Robert H. O'Connor	SRu	Shelley Rutkin		
RJS	Roger J. Schroeder	SSw	Scott Swanson		
RLL	Robin LaFortune	STW	Sylvia T. Winkelman		
RLR	Ronald L. Refsnider	SuL	Susan Leaf		
RMD	Robert M. Dunlap	SWE	Steve Weston		
RNe	Randal Newton	TAT	Tom A. Tustison		
RPR	Robert Russell	TCL	Tim Lamey		
RSA	Renner S. Anderson	TFB	Tom F. Boevers		

Abbreviations

C.P.	County Park
H.R.N.R.	Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve
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
Twp.	Township
W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds



BOOK REVIEWS

HANDBOOK OF THE BIRDS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL VOLUME: **New Species and Global Index.** J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, and D. Christie, editors. 2013. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. 812 pp. ~\$197. This and previous volumes are available from Lynx Edicions, c/o Postal Express & Fulfillment Center, Inc., 265 Sunrise Highway suite 1 #252, Rockville Centre, New York 11570, or through the internet (www.lynxeds.com). The full set is available through an installment plan; inquiries can be sent by email (lynx@hbw.com).

This is the 17th and final volume in this set, and it is completely different from the previous 16 volumes, which required 20 years to

complete. The need for this final volume was profound. It packs together a diverse series of components, more than just the three core areas on which it was based: 1) an overview of how avian systematics has changed our views during the two decades over which this series was published, 2) accounts for species described after those sections of the series had already been published, and 3) an index of the whole series. The fuller complement of its components are: a history of BirdLife International (61 pp.), two sections on avian systematics and the discovery of new species (109 pp.), new bird species described after their family treatments in these volumes had already been published (128 of them, not in-

cluding subspecies subsequently raised to full species; 36 pp.), formal descriptions of 15 new species of Amazonian birds (89 pp.), a photo gallery (175 pp.), references for this volume (10 pp.), and the “global index” (309 pp.). As with prior volumes, this is a large, heavy folio, well printed, well illustrated, and well constructed.

The Foreword on BirdLife International (BI) is present due to the close working relationship between the Handbook of the Birds of the World (HBW) publishing effort and BI (which was the International Council for Bird Preservation, ICBP, at the beginning of HBW). The Foreword commemorates the 20th anniversary of the BirdLife Partnership and the 90th anniversary of the establishment of ICBP. It surveys ninety years of the history of bird conservation from this group’s perspective. Given the widely respected expertise and activities of ICBP, this section is rich in history and in ongoing efforts for bird conservation around the world.

Perhaps the most interesting part of this volume is the 70-page treatise by Jon Fjeldså on the changes in avian classification (higher taxonomy) that have occurred over the past 20–30 years. The magnitude of these changes has been staggering to those of us who grew up with the old classifications of avian orders and families by researchers such as Gadow, Fürbringer, and Wetmore, or the multiauthored work by Morony, Bock, and Farrand. The stability of those historic, morphologically-based classifications really began to be shaken with the presentation of Sibley and Ahlquist’s “tapestry,” a phylogenetic tree based on DNA-DNA hybridization that was spread over a huge wall space when I first saw it at the International Ornithological Congress in Ottawa in 1986. Since then, molecular studies have blown many parts of the old classifications to smithereens, and many of the pieces have yet to be completely fit into the ongoing revisions of the phylogeny of birds.

I found Fjeldså’s treatment of this complex subject to be a tour de force, in large part because he takes what otherwise might be a somewhat dry subject and makes it really interesting. In fact, he begins with a section entitled “Why should this be interesting?” He also includes a series of boxed-off sections

covering topics such as phylogenies, molecular systematics, Earth history, and species concepts to help readers who wish to understand these specialized areas in more depth. What are some of the high points among the many changes we’ve seen? First, the extent to which morphology confused our understanding of avian relationships is remarkable, and molecular systematics has turned many old notions on their heads. For example, the now well-supported sister relationship between grebes and flamingos flummoxed the experts and shows the extreme effects that selection can have on lineages. And, after ratites (e.g., ostriches, tinamous, kiwis), our taxonomic sequences will have the Galloanseres (the waterfowl and gamebirds — Anseriformes and Galliformes), instead of penguins and loons. The Pelecaniformes, once the domain of the totipalmate waterbirds, has had herons (Ardeidae) added to it, of all things (and the American Ornithologists’ Union has split off the Suliformes from it, too (frigatebirds, boobies and gannets, cormorants, and anhingas). Falcons (Falconiformes) and hawks and eagles (Accipitriformes) are not as closely related to each other as previously thought. Another surprise is the close relationship between parrots (Psittaciformes) and perching birds (Passeriformes); and Falconiformes are sister to this pair.

Fjeldså provides a summary phylogenetic tree of the entire class on pages 94–95, and he gives text summaries, usually with illustrations, of the major groups and the changes that have occurred in them. Sections are given interesting subject headings like “The songbirds: the problems with earlier classifications,” “What is a babbler and what is not?” and “The redefined Sylviidae.” The changes are many, and the rest of the story has yet to be written — there are a number of puzzles remaining to be solved. But Fjeldså considers (p.81) that “virtually all known living bird species will be included in some sort of molecular phylogeny within the next five years.” So most solutions are on the near horizon. Expect to see future field guides show some big shakeups with respect to placement of major groups of birds. Expect, too, that the trend toward many new families with small numbers of species will continue (as evident in the last few volumes of HBW). And how

many more species are likely to be recognized? Fjeldså (p.141) estimates that when we're finished properly evaluating the world's avian diversity there will be about 12,000 species. This represents an increase of about 20% over what the experts thought existed 30–40 years ago.

Fjeldså goes on in a 39-page section to cover "The discovery of new bird species," which will be of considerable interest to bird-watchers and the adventurous. About 5–7 new species of birds are being described every year, on average, and this does not include subspecies being recognized as full species (splits). Where are the hot spots? South America and eastern Asia. He includes a good section explaining why continued collecting of specimens is necessary. There is also a strong role to be played by birdwatchers in surveying poorly known areas and in monitoring populations in better known regions. Lastly, Fjeldså provides a guide for how and where to find and describe the Earth's last new bird species.

The next section presents the 128 new species described since their families were published earlier in this series, given in the same style as the previous volumes (i.e., range maps and text giving taxonomy, distribution, description, habitat, diet, and breeding), with the exception that the illustrations are not on full-page plates but are instead placed in the species accounts. While there are many rather plain species, as we might expect as we figure out new cryptic diversity, there are also many colorful ones as well. Most have tiny ranges.

The section describing 15 new Amazonian bird species begins with an overview by Bret Whitney and Mario Cohn-Haft that outlines many of the methods and difficulties in fully understanding and accurately describing avian diversity in the 21st century. Amazing technological advances (e.g., satellite imagery, molecular genetics, analytical algorithms, and computers) are revealing evolutionary complexities among structured populations. In many cases, the divergence levels found rise to the species level, although figuring that out can be quite difficult in taxa with cryptic phenotypic variation; song and genetics are heavily used in addition to the more traditional specimen-based data. As Whitney and

Cohn-Haft indicate, we have a lot still to learn about speciation in birds, and more studies in Amazonia will help improve our understanding of this process. Two particularly difficult problems in doing this kind of science are gathering sufficient data to be confident in one's conclusions and determining that what is described is reproductively isolated from its sister population(s). The first problem often means that a lot of time goes by between a new species' discovery and its eventual description (one here was first discovered in 1986). The second means an often challenging process using data and inference to gauge degrees of distinctiveness between populations and how these relate to better-known species-level differences in close relatives. To their credit, this fairly large group of authors and editors chose to include descriptions in which they had confidence that these biological entities were indeed new, species-level taxa. They left out a number of candidates that were just not ready yet; it seems likely that some will be described as subspecies.

The editors note that one has to go back to the 1870s to find so many new species described in one publication. The 15 new species descriptions are great examples of how this is done in the 21st century. Hilary Burn has painted very nice illustrations of each of the species, and range maps, sonograms, mtDNA gene trees, and often photographs (of specimens and living birds) are included. The first bird described is the Western Striolated Puffbird, *Nystalus obamai*. Yes, it is named after President Obama in recognition especially of his push for solar energy, which the authors anticipate will have very positive effects in Amazonia, where hydroelectric dams are likely to cause devastation to critical habitats. Four woodcreepers, four antwrens, a warbling-antbird, three flycatchers, a gnatcatcher, and a jay make up the remaining species descriptions.

The photographs in the "HBW photo gallery" section are simply gratuitous images, included because the editors felt that HBW readers have come to expect "a wide selection of spectacular bird photos." (p.12). The result is 200 images selected from the HBW World Bird Photo Contest of 2012. As in the past volumes, these are not just stunning images of birds; they have been chosen with an eye

toward portraying birds in action: flying, feeding, fighting, displaying, swimming, preening, hiding, roosting, nesting, living. Wonderful. I found myself repeatedly laughing with delight as I slowly went through these amazing pages. Birds are great!

Some additional details of the work are noteworthy. In-text citations to HBW material are given in reddish ink by volume and page. In an important stylistic change, the text sections of the volume (outside of the 128 species accounts) have proper in-text citations of the primary literature, something I consider key to enabling the most effective use of important syntheses of scientific information, which these volumes represent. Taxa formerly recognized as subspecies but since publication have been raised to full species status are not included. Splits like these, and the less frequent lumpings, will be included in a forthcoming, two-volume work.

The global index is actually several separate indices, which I consider to be unfortunate. The first is an index to scientific names, the second an index to English names, and the third, fourth, and fifth indices are to

French, German, and Spanish names, respectively. Multiple indices are needlessly difficult to use, and at a minimum uniting the English and scientific names into one final index would have improved the usefulness of the effort. These terms all sort just fine alphabetically, and with English being the chosen language for the body of the work the combination of Latin and English names placed at the very end of the volume would have been better. But this is a relatively minor point; what is important is that we have the much-needed index of the entire 17-volume work.

As with prior volumes in this series, I recommend this one to all serious students of birds. And, despite this being the last volume in the series, the HBW project itself will continue in two ways: the two-volume *HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World* should appear soon, and HBW Alive (www.hbw.com), a subscription-based, customizable, online encyclopedia of birds is already live.

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

Notes of Interest



LONG-TAILED JAEGER IN ROSEAU COUNTY — On 14 June 2013, I was driving in the Roseau Lake W.M.A. in Roseau County along a gravel road that runs north and south. I came to an area where the road had been flooded over where I saw a “gull/jaeager-like” bird sitting on the road. It was smaller than a Ring-billed Gull and closer in size to a Franklin’s Gull. I looked at it through my binoculars and noticed a prominent black cap, light yellow wash on the cheeks, whitish breast, gray legs, and long thin tail. When the bird flew, I saw how the tail really stood out as being very long. The bird turned in the air and I noticed its back which was light gray. The coverts were lighter than the primaries and secondaries (which appeared black). Also of note on the primaries was the fact that two of them appeared to have a white shaft. The bird continued flying and as it made a second pass in front of me, I got a very good look at the underside. On the underside I noticed a pale gray belly and a somewhat uniformly dark underwing.





Long-tailed Jaeger, 14 June 2013, Roseau Lake W.M.A., Roseau County. Photos by Andrew Nyhus.

Based on my observations and photos, I concluded this was an adult Long-tailed Jaeger in breeding plumage. **Andrew Nyhus, 1005 West 5th Street, Winona, MN 55987.**

CALIFORNIA GULL IN RED LAKE COUNTY — I got permission to enter the Red Lake



Falls sewage ponds in Red Lake County on 1 August 2013. While scanning the water, I saw the gull which was too far away to initially identify. I moved to the next set of ponds where I would have a better view and found it among the numerous Franklin's and Ring-billed gulls.

Standing on the berm between ponds 1 and 2 was a large adult gull with an entirely white head, neck, chest, and belly. My first impression was that it was a Herring Gull because of its size, and it seemed the most likely gull to be there. But when I zoomed in a bit, I immediately noticed the dark iris. I also saw a red gonydeal spot with a hint of black. The legs were yellowish-green. There seemed to be some red on the gape, and this was confirmed when the bird "yawned". When the bird was in flight, I also noticed considerably more black in the wing tips than I remember seeing in Herring Gull. **Andrew Nyhus, 1005 West 5th Street, Winona, MN 55987.**



California Gull, 1 August 2013, Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County. Photo by Andrew Nyhus.



Eastern Wood-Pewee, 29 June 2013, Aitkin County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

In This Issue of *The Loon*

Volume 86 Number 1

Yellow-throated Warbler, 7 June 2013, Whitewater State Park, Winona County

Photo by David A. Cablander Front Cover

Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

Tom Tustison, Chairman 3

Birds of the Beltrami Island State Forest and Red Lake Wildlife Management Area Region

Part 3

Michael R. North, Gretchen Mehmel, Beth Walters, and Beth Siverbus 6

The Summer Season

1 June through 31 July 2013

Ann E. Kessen and Peder H. Svingen 24

Book Review

Handbook of the Birds of the World, Special Volume

Kevin Winker 50

Notes of Interest

Long-tailed Jaeger in Roseau County

Andrew Nybus 53

California Gull in Red Lake County

Andrew Nybus 54

Purpose of the M.O.U.

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

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



field trips; we encourage and sponsor the preservation of natural areas; and we hold seminars where research reports, unusual observations, and conservation discussions are presented.

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

Suggestions to Authors

The Loon is a peer-reviewed journal on the birds of Minnesota published quarterly by the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union. The Editor welcomes submissions of articles, Notes of Interest, color slides, and photographs. All submissions should be typed, double-spaced, and single-sided. Notes of Interest should be less than two full pages. Photographs should be no smaller than 5"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.

A Red-breasted Nuthatch is perched on a tree branch covered in yellow and green moss. The bird has a black cap, a dark beak, and a chest with a mix of white and red feathers. The background is a soft-focus view of other tree branches.

The Loon

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EDITOR OF *THE LOON*

Anthony X. Hertzell, 8461 Pleasant View Drive,
Mounds View, MN 55112; editor@moumn.org

ASSOCIATE EDITORS OF *THE LOON*

Karl Bardon, Paul Budde, Kim Eckert, Bruce Fall,
Teresa Hertzell, Robert Janssen, Ann Kessen,
and Peder Svingen

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EDITORS OF *MINNESOTA BIRDING*

Alyssa DeRubeis and Diana Rankin
newsletter@moumn.org

MINNESOTA BIRD REPORTS

Statewide 763-780-8890
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MOU E-MAIL ADDRESS

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MOU COMMITTEES AND CHAIRPERSONS

AVIAN INFORMATION: Robert Janssen, 162 Lakeview Road, Chanhassen MN 55317
AWARDS: Kim Eckert, 1921 West Kent Road, Duluth MN 55812
CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS: Steve Weston, 1205 Carlson Lake Lane, Eagan, MN 55123
CONSERVATION: Pam Perry, 11206 Natures Way, Brainerd, MN 56401
EDUCATION / PUBLIC RELATIONS: Jen Vieth, 1962 Oak Street, Hastings, MN 55033;
Kate Kelnberger, 135 Needham Road, Grand Marais MN 55604
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FIELD TRIPS: Jim Ryan, 86 Isabel Street E, St. Paul, MN 55107
FINANCE: Jim Fitzpatrick, Carpenter Nature Center, Hastings, MN 55033
MOU RECORDS AND RESEARCH: Tom Tustison, 4214 Wentworth Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55409
RESOURCES AND MATERIALS: Robert Janssen, 162 Lakeview Road, Chanhassen MN 55317
SAVALOJA MEMORIAL FUND: Steve Wilson, P.O. Box 607, Tower, MN 55790
SEASONAL REPORTS: Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax Avenue S, Minneapolis, MN 55419
YOUTH MENTORSHIP: Kevin Smith, 19885 Lillehei Avenue, Hastings, MN 55033

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American White Pelicans at the Head of Lake Pepin, 2012–2013

Arnie Fredrickson

In two previous papers, I have described observations of a large flock of non-nesting American White Pelicans — simply pelicans hereafter — that was present at and near the head of Lake Pepin in the summers and early autumns of 2009, 2010, and 2011 (Fredrickson, 2010, 2011). The flock was composed of pelicans too young to nest and possibly also some sexually mature but unmated birds. In all three seasons, the flock arrived at the head of Lake Pepin after the water level in the lake had fallen to its summer low. There were at least 4,000 pelicans in the 2009 flock and 5,000 in the 2010 flock, but the 2011 flock was only about 1,200 birds. Flocks of non-nesting pelicans on the order of hundreds of birds are summer residents at many places, but a resident flock of thousands is a rarity so it is important to record observations of the Lake Pepin flock. The present paper gives numbers of pelicans at places at and near the head of Lake Pepin during the summers and early autumns of 2012 and 2013 as well as observations of interest made in those seasons.

The Head of Lake Pepin

The geology of Lake Pepin is one of the principal reasons, perhaps *the* principal reason, why the big flock of non-nesting pelicans comes to its head in the summers, so I begin by giving a summary of the geology. I obtained the information for this from publications by Zumberge (1952) and Wright (1972). The lake was formed about 9,000 years ago when the supply of glacial meltwater to the Minnesota–Mississippi river system from Glacial Lake Agassiz was suddenly reduced because of the opening of new outlets from that lake. Previous to that event, the enormous flow of meltwater had been able to carry away the sediments brought to the Mississippi by its tributaries, but this was no

longer possible with the flow so drastically reduced. Consequently, the Mississippi was partially dammed by its large tributaries with Lake Pepin being formed by the dam built by the Chippewa River near the site of present day Pepin, Wisconsin. When the lake was first formed, its head was at the site of St. Paul, but subsequent deposition of sediments has caused — and is still causing — the head to move more slowly downstream. The migration has left behind a floodplain with numerous shallow lakes, ponds, marshes, and abandoned river channels down which the river flows in a channel that is narrow relative to the width of the floodplain. This is a delta, but it does not have the typical fan shape of a delta because it is confined between bluffs. At present, the head of the lake is just downstream from Red Wing and lies between Wacouta and Bay City, Wisconsin. The Mississippi splits into two channels in the delta just upstream from the U.S. Highway 63 bridge between Red Wing and Hager City, Wisconsin. The main or navigation channel is on the Minnesota side of the river valley and the Wisconsin channel is on the Wisconsin side. Large sandbars that are above water during the summer low-water conditions are formed where the channels enter Lake Pepin at its head and the waters drop their loads of sand. Frequent flooding keeps these sandy islands free of trees and shrubs.

Persistence of high water in the spring nesting period — see Figure 1 — makes these sandbars unsuitable for nesting pelicans but the situation is a near ideal and perhaps unique one for non-nesting pelicans. The barren, isolated sandbars at the head of the lake and some other nearby places on the shore, such as the mouth of the Rush River near Maiden Rock, Wisconsin and the mouth of Wells Creek at Frontenac, are safe

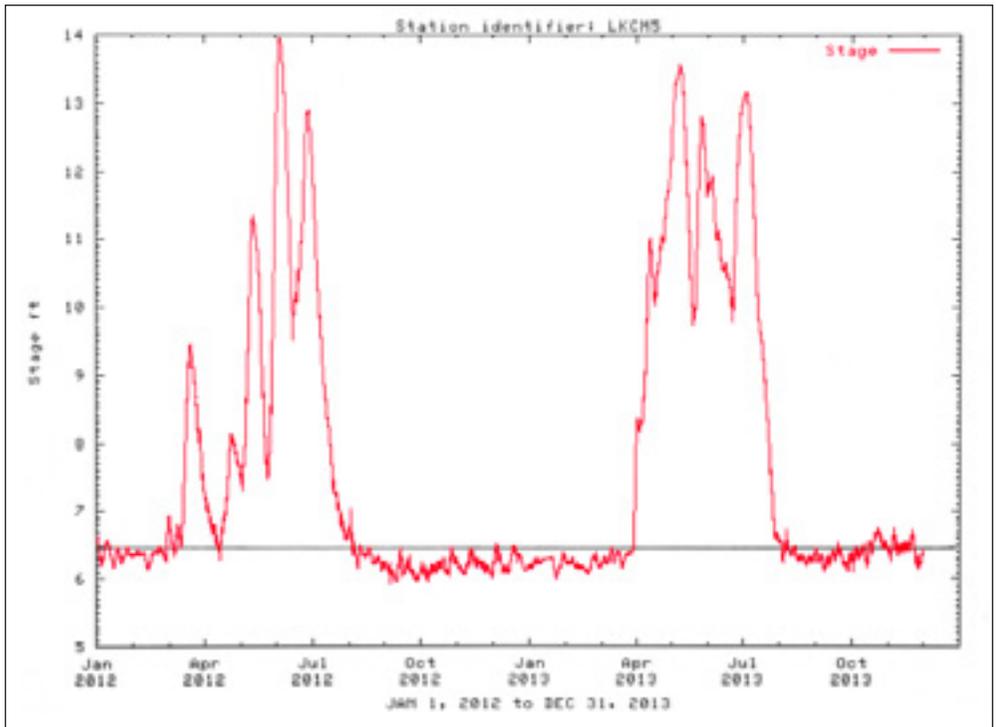


Figure 1. Stages of Lake Pepin at Lake City during the years 2012 and 2013. Source: Real time data link in www.mvp-wc.usace.army.mil. Used with the permission of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

places for large flocks of them to loaf and roost. The birds can fly to the numerous shallow lakes and ponds in the delta in a few minutes and there they can fish undisturbed by human developments and activities. At the head, they fish on the bay at Bay City and Wacouta Bay. Just upstream from there, they fish on the bay north of Catharine Pass, Goose Lake, Dead Slough Lake, and Mud Lake. Ten miles upstream, southwest of the Prairie Island nuclear power plant, I have seen them on another Goose Lake as well as on Wildcat, Jones, and Birch lakes and Indian and Vermillion sloughs. Substantial flocks of them are often present at Jackson Run on the northeast side of North Lake and sometimes on Sharp Muskrat Lake just up the valley from North Lake. In 2010, I saw a flock of more than 500 near the Hastings marina and small numbers of them are sometimes present as far as Spring Lake at Pine Bend, 35 river miles upstream from the head of

Lake Pepin. The birds also fish on the deep water of the lake, although their success depends on the presence of schools of fish near the surface, as white pelicans don't dive like Brown Pelicans do.

The big sandbars at the mouths of the Wisconsin and Main channels of the Mississippi attract the greatest numbers of pelicans. The bars at the mouth of the Wisconsin channel may be seen from the campground at Bay City, but binoculars or a spotting scope are a necessity. At unpredictable times, large flocks of pelicans fish off the beach at the Bay City campground and provide a marvelous avian spectacle for people lucky enough to be present.

The big sandbars at the mouths of the Wisconsin and Main channels of the Mississippi attract the greatest numbers of roosting and loafing pelicans. The bars at the mouth of the Wisconsin channel may be seen from the campground at Bay City but binoculars

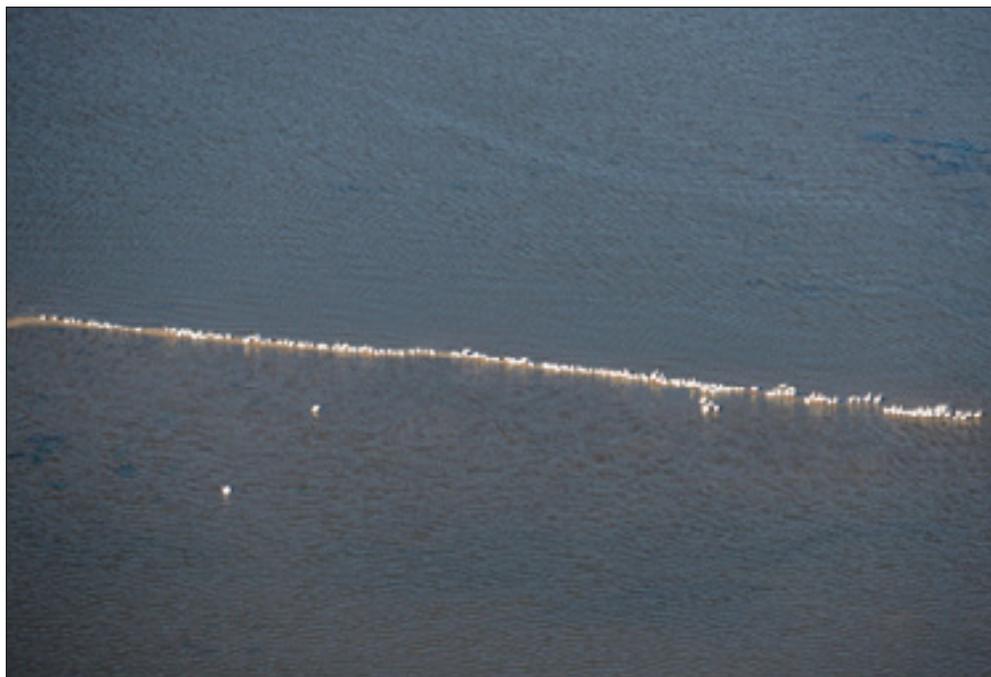


Figure 2. American White Pelicans on a long, narrow sand ridge at the mouth of the Wisconsin channel, 9 October 2013. Photo by Arnie Fredrickson.

— or better yet, a spotting scope — are a necessity. At unpredictable times large flocks of pelicans fish right off the beach at the Bay City campground and provide a marvelous avian spectacle for people lucky enough to be present. The bar at the mouth of the main channel would not seem to be a good place for birds to roost as towboats with as many as 15 barges pass right by it and sometimes get stuck nearby. Nevertheless, I have seen more than a thousand pelicans roosting on this sandbar.

Water Levels on Lake Pepin, 2012–2013

As stated above, the pelican flock comes to the head of Lake Pepin after the level of the lake has fallen to the summer low. In my previous papers, I attributed this to the scarcity of isolated, barren places — preferably islands — where the birds can loaf and roost. Several wildlife biologists with whom I have discussed the matter think a more likely explanation is that high water makes fish less available because there is then less shallow water. In fact, a place where pelicans

are going to stay for an extended time must have both available food sources and secure places to roost. If one, the other, or both are absent, the birds will not stay there. One can see that the birds' favorite roosting places are unavailable during times of high water. Fish may not be available at such times but even if they were the birds would not stay there.

Figure 1 shows how the stage of Lake Pepin at the U.S. Geological Survey's gaging station at Lake City varied in 2012 and 2013. The sandbars at the mouths of the Wisconsin and main channels of the Mississippi emerge from the water when the stage of Lake Pepin at Lake City is about 6.5 feet or lower. This level is the blue line on the graph.

The 2012 Season

As in the two previous years, the level of Lake Pepin had been high and the pelican flock was not present during most of the summer of 2012. On 2 September when the water level in Lake Pepin had been at its summer low for some time, I heard that about 400 pelicans had shown up at Red

Table 1. Pelicans counted during the 2012 flights.

Site	6 September	13 September	3 October
Mouth of Wells Creek	0	0	131
Mouth of Rush River	264	520	124
Mouth of Main Channel	53	517	145
Secondary mouth of Main Channel	31	0	0
Mouth of Wisconsin Channel	1036	848	258
Secondary mouth of Wisconsin Channel	384	52	0
Bay City Bay-fishing	188	0	0
Dead Slough Lake-sandbar & fishing	381	0	0
Abandoned channel opposite Trenton WI	0	0	132
Wildcat Lake	132	151	0
Goose Lake SW of nuclear plant	0	1131	0
North Lake	20	162	23
Totals	2489	3381	813

Wing, so I had Rob Seifert of Seifert Skyways at the Red Wing Airport fly me over the head of the lake on 6 September. The pelicans were indeed back, and in large numbers. Subsequent flights were made on 13 September, 3 October, and 21 November. All were made from the Red Wing Airport. Freeze-up had not yet occurred when the November flight was made but the pelicans were gone from Lake Pepin, although a few were still present downstream on the Mississippi, on Pools 5A, 7, and 8. Counts of pelicans seen at various places at and near the head of Lake Pepin during the first three flights are given in Table 1. Pelicans were counted from aerial photographs on a computer screen using ImageJ 64, an application developed by the National Institutes of Health. Manual counting was done as automatic counting might mistake pelicans for gulls or Great Egrets. The tables give the count totals, but these are subject to some small error.

The 2013 Season

Again this year the level of Lake Pepin was high and the pelican flock was present it during the first part of the summer. The level was declining in the first part of June but a memorable storm with powerful winds and torrential rains on 21–22 June caused it to rise again and the stage at Lake City reached a peak of 13.2 feet on 4 July. The stage fell thereafter so that as the end of July approached, I began to anticipate the pelican flock's arrival. Accordingly, I made a ground

excursion down the Mississippi on 31 July – 1 August when the stage at Lake City had fallen to 6.5 feet. I saw pelicans loafing on the sandbars at the mouth of the Wisconsin channel of the Mississippi River in the morning of the first day, and fishing on the north side of the bay at Bay City in the afternoon of the second day. I had Rob Seifert fly me over the head of Lake Pepin on 7 August. During that flight Rob said that he'd first seen the pelicans about two weeks earlier, which would place the date of their arrival somewhere around 24 July, when the stage at Lake City had fallen to 7.5 feet. Since 24 July is a month before pelican nesting colonies start breaking up, arrival of the Lake Pepin flock at that date confirms that it was composed of birds too young to breed and perhaps also some mature but unmated ones.

No particular plan had determined the timing of my second and subsequent flights in previous years. In 2013 I made more flights and timed them to try to find out if the flock (1) came back all at once or in a series of arrivals of smaller flocks, (2) was augmented by arrivals of pelicans dispersing from nesting colonies, and (3) left all at once or in a series of departures of smaller flocks. I made survey flights on 7, 10, and 15 August and 4 September to find out if the flock came back all at once or in a series of arrivals. The next flight was on 16 September to see if the Lake Pepin flock had been augmented by birds from nesting colonies. When pelican nesting colonies break

Table 2. Pelicans counted during the 2013 flights.

Site	7 Aug	10 Aug	15 Aug	4 Sep	16 Sep	9 Oct	17 Oct
Mouth of Rush River	0	19	126	406	0	0	0
Mouth of Isabelle Creek	0	0	226	0	0	0	0
Mouth of Main Channel	0	0	1,368	0	0	18	0
Secondary mouth of Main Channel	287	0	79	10	0	0	0
Wacouta Bay-fishing	0	1,285	0	0	0	0	0
Mouth of Wisconsin Channel	389	174	456	818	216	735	34
Secondary mouth of Wisconsin Channel	0	0	0	0	89	0	0
Bay north of Catharine Pass-fishing	0	0	0	0	495	0	475
Dead Slough Lake	0	56	0	190	147	83	0
Near US 63 bridge	0	—	—	0	0	0	15
Lakes and sloughs SW of nuclear plant	0	—	—	0	1,587 ^a	51 ^b	0
Sturgeon Lake	0	—	—	0	0	49	0
North Lake	115	—	—	39	199	305	70
Sharp Muskrat Lake	0	—	—	0	0	0	109
Pelicans in flight	69	0	0	0	0	0	114
Totals	860	1,534	2,255	1,463	2,733	1,241	817

^a Includes unnamed pond near Wildcat Lake 132; Wildcat Lake 722; Goose Lake 536; Birch Lake 197

^b Birch Lake

up, the birds have generally dispersed by the end of August. These birds show up in the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge in September. I regard these birds as an indicator of movement of pelicans from nesting colonies and perhaps also of movements of non-nesting pelicans. Pelicans were reported in the refuge as early as 3 September and pilots from Thunderbird Aviation at nearby Flying Cloud Airport flew me over the refuge on 11 and 20 September. I observed many pelicans there on the first flight, but none on the second. The first of these flights led me to make the 16 September flight over the head of Lake Pepin and upriver from it. The flights of 9 and 17 October were made to see if the flock left all at once or in a series of departures. Counts of pelicans seen at various places at and near the head of Lake Pepin during all of the 2013 flights are given in Table 2.

Interpretation of the Observations

The flock of nearly 2,500 pelicans observed between the mouth of the Rush River and North Lake on 6 September 2012 was a strong recovery from the low numbers seen the previous season. This flock was surely composed of young, non-nesting birds and perhaps some unmated adults. However, the

status of the nearly 3,400 pelicans observed on 13 September 2012 is equivocal because the flock that was there a week earlier may have been joined by more non-nesting birds. It also may have been augmented by the arrival of birds dispersing from breaking-up nesting colonies. I flew over the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge on 18, 21, and 28 September and observed many pelicans there on the first two flights but none on the third. These were birds coming from nesting colonies and the fact that they were still on the refuge at the end of the third week in September suggests that such birds had not yet arrived on the part of the Mississippi between Rush River and North Lake on 13 September. However, the fact that more than a third of the pelicans were on Goose and Wildcat Lakes upstream from the head of Lake Pepin on 13 September is a counter-indication. I regard the status of the pelicans on the Rush River to North Lake part of the Mississippi on 13 September 2012 as uncertain; it may have been all non-nesting birds or a mixture of these with pelicans from nesting colonies.

To try to remove such uncertainty, I made more flights in 2013 than I had the previous year. I was helped in this by the arrival at the head of Lake Pepin of the pelicans in late



Figure 3. Pelicans concentrated near the down stream edge of a sandbar at the mouth of the Wisconsin channel, 4 September 2013. Photo by Arnie Fredrickson.

July 2013. The birds seen on the first four flights were certainly young, non-nesting birds and perhaps some unmated adults as it was too early for birds from nesting colonies to be present. Since there were few pelicans upstream from the head of Lake Pepin on the first flight, I didn't inspect the sites there on the next two flights. The fourth flight found that the birds remained concentrated near the head of Lake Pepin, a feature which seems to be characteristic of the non-nesting flock, and justified the omission of the upstream sites on the second and third flights. The counts for the first four flights show that the flock did not come all at once, but rather came in a series of arrivals over a week or so. I did not anticipate the 35% reduction in numbers that occurred between 15 August and 4 September. This indicates that some of the non-nesting birds left in that three-week period. The near doubling of numbers that occurred between 4 and 16 September is surely due to the arrival of birds from nesting colonies, and perhaps also from non-nesting pelicans from elsewhere. The fact that there were many birds from nesting colonies in

the Minnesota Valley NWR on September 11 but none on 20 September shows that those birds were on the move in the second week of September. They could have arrived on the Rush River to North Lake section of the Mississippi by 16 September. Also the fact that on that date nearly two-thirds of the pelicans were upstream from the head of Lake Pepin is consistent with the arrival of birds from nesting colonies. The last two flights of the 2013 season showed that the birds didn't leave in one big flock but rather left in several smaller flocks over a period of a month or more.

It is now apparent that the non-nesting birds that I have been calling the Lake Pepin flock are really a number of smaller flocks that arrive at the head of Lake Pepin at slightly different times when the water level in Lake Pepin has fallen to its summer low. Whether these smaller flocks come from the same place or different places is unknown, and whether they retain their identity or have formed new, different flocks when they leave in the fall is also unknown. Birds remain for varying lengths of time, and the

decline in numbers between 4 and 13 September 2013 shows that many of the birds leave after only a month or so; others may stay much longer. The non-nesting pelicans are joined by large numbers of birds from nesting colonies around the middle of September. Whether those non-nesting birds still present mix with or remain segregated from the newcomers is not known.

Two Peculiar Features of Pelican Behavior

During a prolonged period of low water, wave and current action in Lake Pepin can build up a prominent ridge on the downstream edge of a sandbar at the head of the lake. If subsequently there is a small rise in lake level, the sandbar may be submerged but the ridge will remain above water as a long, narrow island. The isolation of such an island, like that of a snagged log, attracts pelicans and they roost on it. Figure 2 is a rather spectacular example.

Figure 3 shows another interesting feature of the pelicans' behavior: their tendency to congregate near the downstream edge of a sandbar. This is a consequence of their preference to come down on water rather than land if they have a choice and the water is deep enough. There is always a dropoff at the downstream edge of a sandbar so the pelicans come down on the deeper water there rather than on the shallow water around the other shores of the bar or on the bar itself. They swim and wade the short distance to the downstream shore and climb up onto the ridge at the edge of the bar. When the downstream shore is saturated, the birds begin to move back onto the bar. I saw this happening when I was being flown over Pool 8 on 19 October 2011. Many flocks of pelicans were flying in Vs and lines from Lawrence Lake to a sandbar out in the pool. They approached the downstream edge of the bar, of course flying into the wind, landed on the water near its shore, and waded and then walked up onto the bar. There was plenty of room on the sandbar for the pelicans to land on it but they chose to come down on the water next to it.

Other Avian Species Present

Gulls, sometimes large numbers of them, were common associates of the peli-

cans throughout both seasons. The gulls had white heads, gray backs, black tails, and yellow legs and were most likely Ring-billed Gulls. Canada Geese were also present throughout the seasons but their numbers were not nearly as large as those of the gulls. A few Great Blue Herons and a few more Great Egrets show up in some of the pictures, both from the delta area upstream from the head of Lake Pepin and near the sandbars at the head of the lake. Almost invariably, the herons were alone, but it wasn't uncommon to see egrets in small flocks, sometimes a dozen or even twenty. A few shorebirds were also present. Then there are the Bald Eagles; wherever there are water birds there are Bald Eagles. One, two... a dozen eagles — adults and juveniles — sit on sandbars where pelicans and gulls loaf and roost, sometimes only a few yards away, and regard the waterbirds with watchful eyes. The latter seem to be unaware of the presence of the these raptors but surely this is only an appearance. Crows are a rarity but on the 3 October 2012 flight, I saw a few of them as well as some eagles on one of the sandbars at the mouth of the Wisconsin channel.

Double-crested Cormorants, (simply cormorants hereafter), are present in large numbers at most pelican nesting colonies. In the early summer of 2013, I participated in a continent-wide survey of pelican nesting colonies and flew over sites in Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. Out of a total of 18 pelican nesting colonies surveyed, 14 had nesting cormorants. In spite of this, cormorants are not summer residents at and near the head of Lake Pepin. I observed this on the first flights over the area that I made in July, 2009 and was surprised by it (Fredrickson, 2010). I saw it again in 2013: I saw no cormorants during the August and September flights of 2013 and they only appeared on my last flight of the season, on 17 October. We encountered a few of them flying downriver toward the head of Lake Pepin and found a flock of between 100 and 200 of them near one of the sandbars at the mouth of the Wisconsin channel. Interestingly, they were all juveniles as they had prominent light-colored breasts, in contradistinction to adults who are all black. Evidently, these were migrating

birds that had arrived only recently. With regard to this, I note that when I flew over the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge on 11 September, I saw juvenile cormorants with pelicans on Grass Lake in the refuge. Cormorants were seen at the sandbars at the mouth of the Rush River on all three of the 2012 flights, but none of these flights was made in August, and the birds' numbers increased as the season progressed. Like the cormorants seen a year later, these birds were all juveniles and were in migration. Nelson (2005, p. 114) writes that "as soon as their young become independent, most adult pelicaniforms disperse to moult and recuperate. None is known to accompany its young either to sea or on migration." Cormorants are pelicaniforms and my observations show that Nelson's statement does indeed apply to them.

Pelican Flocks Down River From Lake Pepin

In my previous papers, I noted that small flocks of non-nesting pelicans were summer residents at several places on the Upper Mississippi River below Lake Pepin. "Small" means on the order of a hundred birds or fewer. The places of residence were: sandbars where water from the Mississippi comes into the Weaver Marshes; sandbars in Pool 5 of the river opposite Minneiska, Minnesota; sandbars where water from the Mississippi comes into Lake Onalaska; new islands in Pool 8 recently constructed by the Corps of Engineers; and a sandbar at a place where water from the Mississippi comes into Lansing Big Lake at the head of Pool 9. I observed pelicans at all of these places in the summer of 2012 but I saw no pelicans at the Weaver Marshes or Lansing Big Lake sites in the summer of 2013. Pelicans have also summered on Pool A of Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge when the refuge pumped the pool down for the summer, but that has not been done for some years now.

Pools 7 (Lake Onalaska) and 8 of the Mississippi River are places where pelicans stage in the autumn, and large numbers of them can be seen there in late October and early November. The plumage and bills of some of the birds indicate some are recently fledged chicks. Tundra Swans begin to show up on these pools and also on Pools 4, 5, and 5A

in very late October, and their numbers increase rapidly in November. Canada Geese, ducks of a number of species, and American Coots are present, too. The waterfowl remain until freeze-up occurs, usually in December, but pelicans do not tolerate cold well and leave several weeks earlier. The Tundra Swans are best seen from the Minnesota side of Pool 8 below Brownsville, but the best places to see the pelicans are on the Wisconsin side of Pool 8 between Goose Island County Park and Stoddard. The Shady Maple Overlook by Wisconsin State Highway 35 just south of Goose Island County Park was improved by the removal of some trees and the installation of both a telescope and an information kiosk in 2012. It is an excellent place to see the pelicans and waterfowl.

Acknowledgments

Nathan Morgan, graduate student in Chemical Engineering and Materials Science at the University of Minnesota, showed me how to count pelicans with ImageJ. Carol Urness confirmed my guess that the late-arriving birds at the head of Lake Pepin in 2013 were juvenile cormorants. Carol also helped me with the preparation of Figure 1. I thank Nathan and Carol for their help.

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**3214 Fillmore Street NE, Minneapolis,
MN 55418.**

The Fall Season

1 August through 31 November 2013

Paul E. Budde¹, Doug W. Kieser², James W. Lind³,
William C. Marengo⁴, and Andrew Nyhus⁵

Several Greater White-fronted and Ross's geese were early south arrivals in the state, but otherwise goose migration was typical. Tundra Swan numbers peaked in Houston in mid-November. Four Harlequin Ducks were found, all on Lake Superior. Long overdue was the first record of Surf Scoter for Lake of the Woods; away from Lake Superior individuals were also found in Beltrami, "inland" St. Louis, and three south counties. Both White-winged and Black scoters were found in each of the three counties along Gitche Gumee, plus four others. The only Barrow's Goldeneye of the fall was a drake on Lake Pepin in Goodhue.

About a dozen Red-throated Loons were found in Duluth between mid-October and mid-November, including a record high fall count of nine on 31 October. The only documented Pacific Loon of the season was also in Duluth. A census of Common Loons on Mille Lacs Lake in mid-October, usually a prime time and location to find large staging flocks, produced a paltry 509. Still, this tally was more than double the 239 censused during the prior fall. Though loon counts were down, that same census produced an impressive fall total of 68 Horned Grebes on the lake. A Clark's Grebe was reported from Lake Osakis, probably the most reliable location in the state for this Rare Regular species.

Long-legged waders were scarce this season. No Snowy Egrets or Little Blue Herons could be found, and only two Cattle Egrets, both in November. Black-crowned Night-Herons were very local, with reports from only two north and two south counties. One Yellow-crowned Night-Heron was detected, providing a first record for Mille Lacs. One ibis was also found; this subadult was prudently identified only to the *Plegadis* genus level.

Two Mississippi Kites were documented at Hawk Ridge in St. Louis; of the 24 Accepted fall records, 16 have been from the Ridge.

The season's total of 164 Northern Goshawks suggests that 2012's count of 269 was indeed the peak of the most recent ten-year cycle. In his summary of the Hawk Ridge Bird Observatory raptor census, Karl Bardon chronicles the rapid decline in these peak totals over the last forty years: 1972 (4,963), 1982 (3,535), 1992 (2,040), 2001 (1,107), 2012 (269). A similar decline in peaks has been seen at Derby Hill, NY, and Hawk Mountain, PA, so this phenomenon is not unique to Minnesota. Only two goshawks were detected south, one in Anoka and the other at the Bethany Hawkwatch in Blue Earth. Perhaps the most impressive raptor observation away from Hawk Ridge was the count of 151 Swainson's Hawks in Otter Tail, which is more than double the prior high count for this species. These birds were tallied by photographing the kettle and counting individuals afterwards.

Though not a record high, 6,500 Sandhill Cranes in Sherburne N.W.R. was quite impressive for a November total. American Golden-Plovers must have discovered a pretty good staging location in Steele in late August, as counts there exceeded 150 for 2½ weeks, and peaked at an amazing total of 800. That Whimbrel was absent from the state was not surprising, as there have been no fall records since 2008, but it was highly unusual that no one reported a Ruddy Turnstone. This is the first time this species has been absent in the fall since 1995. A juvenile Red Knot in St. Louis was, perhaps, slight compensation.

It was an excellent season for jaegers in Duluth. Parasitics began arriving in mid-August, and peaked with seven on 30 August and six on 21 September. A Long-tailed Jaeger, more easily seen at Wisconsin Point, wandered across Superior Entry into Minnesota waters on several days. Though no Pomarines were reported, perhaps that's really what that late *Stercorarius* was that couldn't be identified in early October.

Juvenile Sabine's Gulls were found in Beltrami, Cook, and St. Louis in the north, and Hennepin in the south. A Laughing Gull at Superior Entry in Duluth was the state's sixteenth record. Another Casual species of gull discovered was the first California Gull for Red Lake County. A Thayer's Gull on 20 September at Superior Entry was quite early. It was even more remarkable that this was a first-cycle gull, as this age group generally arrives well after after the first adults. Lesser Black-backed Gulls of all four age groups were located in Duluth; other Lessers were seen in Hennepin, Lyon, and Wadena. Only Duluth could produce Iceland and Great Black-backed gulls during the season, and Glaucous Gulls were limited to Duluth and Minneapolis. An adult Arctic Tern was beautifully photographed at Superior Entry, where all six fall records of this species have been seen.

Snowy Owls were found only north, arriving in the state in mid-November, 11 days later than usual — but wait for the winter report! Both Northern Hawk Owls and Great Gray Owls were found in small numbers, and no Boreal Owls were reported.

The second highest state count of Common Nighthawks occurred on 21 August when the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census tallied 30,874. Bardon commented that 20,000 of these passed through in the last two hours of the day, as a continuous stream of nighthawks soared to the southwest between Hawk Ridge and Lake Superior. Recent efforts to count Chimney Swifts at late summer roosts are also producing excellent counts of this species.

Minnesota's fourth Lewis's Woodpecker was found on 6 November along the Lake of the Woods / Roseau county line, where it remained through the end of the season. Though no American Three-toed Woodpeckers were found, Black-backed were seen in all three "Arrowhead" counties. The Pagami burn site in Lake was the best place to look for them.

Good numbers of Peregrine Falcons were tallied at Hawk Ridge in late September, their prime time for passage along the North Shore. Prairie Falcons were documented in Clay in September and November.

A total of 283 Eastern Kingbirds was tallied

at Hawk Ridge on the same day as that remarkable Common Nighthawk count. A Black-billed Magpie was slightly out of range in Wadena, almost exactly a year after the county's first record of this species.

Estimates of Purple Martins and Barn Swallows at a pre-migratory roost on Bald Eagle Lake in Ramsey produced notable high counts. The remarkable tally of 21 Carolina Wrens during fall 2013 was not repeated this season, as only 3 individuals were found.

Mountain Bluebirds typically arrive in the state after mid-October, though occasionally in early October. Three individuals seen in St. Louis at the end of October fit that pattern, but one found in Marshall at the end of August was anomalous. The few recent August records of this species were a pair of females in Chippewa in 2006 and a male apparently paired with a female Eastern Bluebird in 1997. A very early Townsend's Solitaire was briefly seen in Hennepin in September; another at the Sand Dunes S.F. in Sherburne made it ten consecutive years for this species at that location. In early September, Bardon tallied impressive numbers of 34 Gray-cheeked and 500+ Swainson's thrushes during a pre-dawn flight. Given the difficulty of counting birds by flight calls in the dark, one can only wonder how many thrushes actually were moving down the North Shore those days. Four Varied Thrush were typical for the fall season, though one in Mower was quite early (the same day as that early solitaire in Hennepin!), and another in Pipestone was a first record for that county.

The distribution of Northern Mockingbird occurrences in Minnesota is curious. Though a "southern" species, these individuals can show up anywhere, and with surprising frequency in the extreme northern part of the state. During fall 2012, besides a report from Dakota, there were records from Roseau, Koochiching, and Cook. In fall 2013, there were again reports from Koochiching and Cook, both in November. A pair of American Pipits were record-early in Kandiyohi, while a Sprague's Pipit in Cottonwood provided the fifth record of this species in the last ten years. Though Bohemian Waxwings didn't make much of an incursion this fall, Cedar Waxwings migrated past Hawk Ridge in late August in near-record numbers.

Migrant warblers arrived in the southern half of the state about a week later than normal. A Black-throated Blue Warbler discovered in Cook was record-late north. For the third consecutive fall a Yellow-throated Warbler was found in the state, this time in Carver. This was also the fourth individual of this casual species for the calendar year.

Two Spotted Towhees were found during October near the Twin Cities, but neither was relocated after its day of discovery. The only Summer Tanager for the season was an adult male that attended a feeding station in Kanabec during the first half of November. An impressive total of 107 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks tallied by the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census set a new daily high count in mid-September. For the third consecutive fall, Dickcissels were widespread across the south. Great-tailed Grackles were only found in Jackson, their stronghold in the state.

The annual incursion of winter finches was abysmal, which, though bad for birders in the state, was probably good for the finches as they found adequate food farther north. During fall 2012, Pine Grosbeaks were located in 36 counties, while in 2013 they were only seen in 5! The Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census averaged over 900 Red Crossbills during the fall for 2007–2012; this year their total count was only 18! White-wingeds were only found in St. Louis, and the Hawk Ridge count could not produce any — despite an annual average of over 1,500 for the period 2007–2012. Common Redpolls were only seen north in Cook, while two southern counties produced a measly total of three individuals. And as might be expected in such a non-redpoll year, no Hoarys were found.

Weather: Most of the state experienced below-average rainfall in August and September, which, when combined with summer rainfall deficits, resulted in the reestablishment of drought conditions across a large part of the state. October totals were generally above historical averages, but November was another relatively dry month, with totals in many parts of the state at less than one-half inch of precipitation.

The major storms of the season were a severe thunderstorm that tracked from the Southwest through the East-central regions on 19 September and brought very heavy rain

and damaging winds and hail; a rainstorm over the Southeast Region on 4–5 October that dropped two to six inches of rain; and the first major winter storm that dropped over four inches of snow on portions of the Southwest and Central regions on 5–6 November.

August began cooler than usual, and temperatures actually dropped below freezing in Embarrass, St. Louis County, on the 14th, but from late August through early October temperatures were generally above the seasonal norms, and 3–5° (F) above normal during September. On balance, the end of October and November were below average. The lowest temperatures of the season were in the Northwest Region, where the thermometer dropped to –13° on 24 November at several locations.

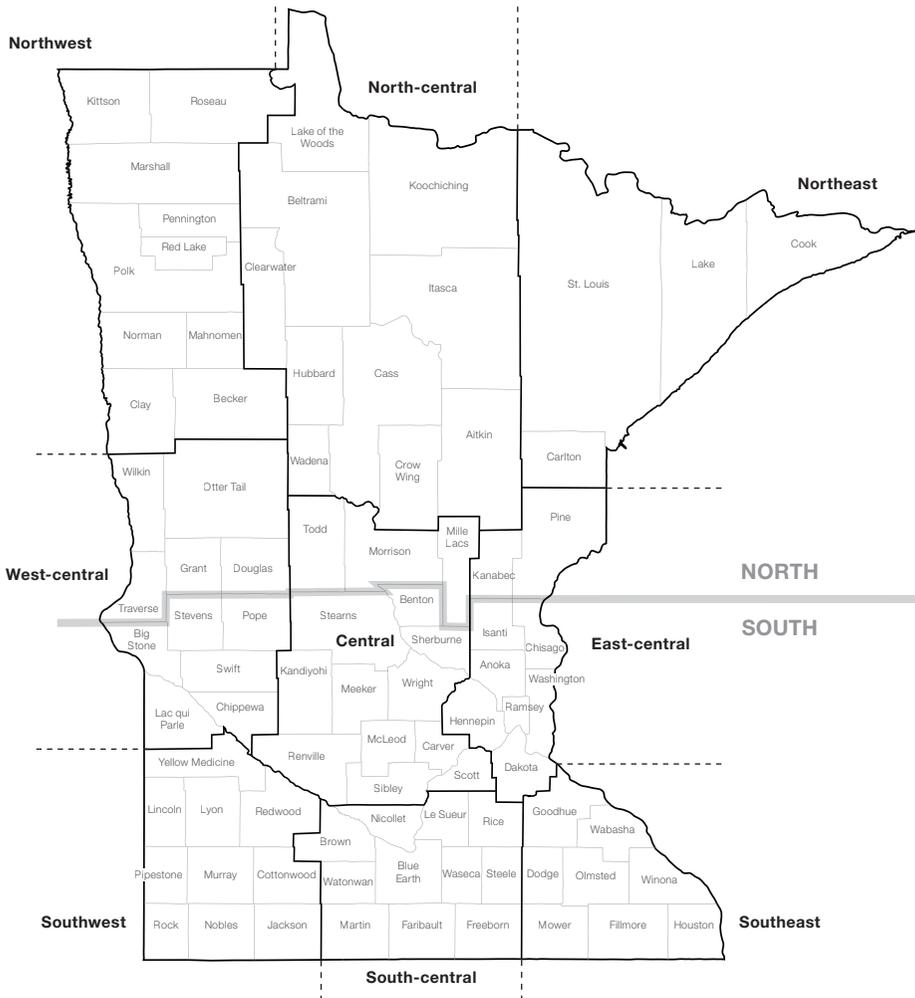
Undocumented or insufficiently documented records of Regular species: **Trumpeter Swan** 11/27 Stearns (170 in agricultural field) (no details, habitat unlikely for this species); **Pacific Loon** 10/13 St. Louis (no details for this difficult ID); **Eared Grebe** 10/25 St. Louis (out of range, Horned Grebe far more likely); **Northern Goshawk** 8/6 Marshall (out of range), 8/28 Isanti (out of range or very early migrant); **Swainson's Hawk** 11/23 Lake of the Woods (extremely late migrant); **White-rumped Sandpiper** 8/14 Becker (no details, early date); **Great Gray Owl** 11/29 Clearwater (no details, out of range during a non-irruption year); **Short-eared Owl** 8/14 Kandiyohi (early date), 9/7 Hennepin (early date, description not conclusive); **Prairie Falcon** 11/10 Goodhue (out of range, description incomplete); **Hermit Thrush** 8/25 Goodhue (very early date); **Western Meadowlark** 10/27 Cook (no details, so included here as *Sturnella* species); **Orchard Oriole** 9/29 Douglas (very late date, certainly an immature oriole, but description doesn't rule out Baltimore).

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provided for the creation of this report by eBird (<http://www.ebird.org>, accessed December 2013) and the Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas Project. 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 2012. Our appreciation goes out to all our contributors, especially those who respond to our requests for details and who submit observations online. Finally, we recognize and thank Robert Dunlap for his ser-

vice to the MOU in helping to author spring and fall seasonal reports from 2007 through Spring 2013, and with this report we welcome Andrew Nyhus to the team.

- ¹ **4612 Colfax Avenue S, Minneapolis, MN 55419;**
- ² **6045 Lyndale Avenue S Apt 316, Minneapolis, MN 55419;**
- ³ **847 Scenic Drive, Two Harbors, MN 55616;**
- ⁴ **7550 Weber Drive, Chaska, MN 55318;**
- ⁵ **1005 W 5th Street, Winona, MN 55987.**



Minnesota counties and the major geographic regions mentioned in the text.

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] All north 9/5 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/9–19 St. Louis (4, Duluth, Bayfront Festival Park) GrG, m.ob. Early south (median 10/1) 8/15 Scott (injured bird lingering from July) m.ob., **9/5** Freeborn (southeast of Geneva) DBM, **9/7** Cottonwood (Rat Lake) DBM. Late south 11/10 Big Stone DLP, 11/17 Murray GWe (median 12/7).

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) — [8 North, 17 South] Early north (median 9/11) 9/12 St. Louis KJB, 9/17 Lake BCM, 9/20 Itasca SC. Early south (median 9/13) 9/9 Hennepin Fko, 9/14 Anoka RMD, ANY, 9/16 Goodhue GJM. High counts 11/5 Meeker (750, Lake Ripley) DPG, 10/19 St. Louis (130, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 11/3 Cook DWK, PEB, 11/9 Lake AM (median 11/30). Please see winter report for late south migrants.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) — [4 North, 4 South] All north (median arrival 10/4): 9/13 St. Louis (3, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/21 Lake of the Woods (12, C.R. 1) BWF, ANY, St. Louis KJB, ABL, 9/26 **Cook** (no details) CRM, 10/6 St. Louis (2, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/9–11/9 Lake (juvenile, Two Harbors)

†MLH, SBM, m.ob. All south (median arrival 10/17): 9/15–18 Washington (1 with possible Snow x Ross's Goose hybrid, Hugo) †MHe, †KFi, m.ob., 9/28 Olmsted (South Landfill Reservoir) JWH, DMs, JPr, 10/21–24 Hennepin (Hopkins) DMA, m.ob, 10/22 Nobles (Lake Okabena) BTS.

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [15 North, 38 South] Early north (median 9/17) 9/7 St. Louis KJB, 9/10 Becker ToL, St. Louis (22, Duluth, Bayfront Park) TRK, 9/12 Mahnommen ToL. Early south (median 9/19) 9/18 Washington (2) WmH, 9/21 Hennepin CMB, †KRo, Mower (4) †JCC, 9/22 Sherburne PLJ. High counts 10/18 Steele (100, Morehouse Park) NFT, 10/27 Grant (100, North Ottawa Impoundment) †DPG, 10/22 Traverse (95) MJM. Late north 11/14 Pine RBJ, 11/15 Traverse DLP (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 understanding of this species in the state.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [33 North, 52 South] Reported throughout the state and season.

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) — [1 North, 5 South] Only north report 11/10 of a probable wild bird **Pine** (Pine City W.T.P.) BWF,

- ph. DWK, m.ob. All south reports of probable wild birds: 10/13–20 Sibley (along S.R. 22) †JCC, m.ob., 10/17 Nicollet (4 mi N of Nicollet; probably same individual seen in Sibley County) ph. KRE. Birds of uncertain origin: 8/7–30 **Isanti** (2, Anderson C.P.) JSa, BMc, 11/15 Wabasha (2, Altura) ANy, KLi, 10/20–11/3 Steele (Kohlmeier Lake) HCT, m.ob.
- Trumpeter Swan** (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [26 North, 33 South] Reported in all regions of the state throughout the season. High counts 11/30 Wright (109, Annandale) KWi, 11/19 Cass (102, Brockway Lake) JWM.
- Tundra Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [18 North, 21 South] Early north (median 10/1) 10/12 Becker, Clay *fade* JMj, 10/22 Hubbard MAW, Polk SAu, 10/26 Itasca SC. Early south (median 10/12) 10/13 Houston NBO, 10/18 Lac qui Parle JSP, 10/20 Big Stone DLP. High counts 11/15 Houston (20,000, Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R., Brownsville) JaL, 11/23 Houston (6,000, Brownsville Overlook) SHF, BAF. Late north 11/14 Pine RBJ, ToL, Wadena PJB, 11/19 Mille Lacs ToL, 11/22 Itasca SC (median 11/28), but also see winter report.
- Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) — [31 North, 49 South] Reported throughout the state and season. High counts 10/14 Houston (400, Reno Bottoms) APa, 9/6 Goodhue (202, Prairie Island) GJM, 8/21 Ramsey (160, Red Rock Road) ELC. Late north 10/31 Pine JSa, 11/1 Otter Tail JsS, 11/3 Mille Lacs HHD, RAE (median 12/15), but also see winter report.
- Gadwall** (*Anas strepera*) — [15 North, 30 South] High counts 11/19 Houston (9,875 at Pool 8, Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R.; includes birds in Wisconsin) USFWS, 11/9 Houston (900, Brownsville) BZi, KKo. Late north 11/8 Lake of the Woods DBM, 11/10 Beltrami HHD, Traverse DLP, 11/13 Mille Lacs ToL (median 11/17).
- American Wigeon** (*Anas americana*) — [13 North, 23 South] High counts 11/19 Houston (8,165 at Pool 8, Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R.; includes birds in Wisconsin) USFWS, 10/25 Houston (700: 500 south Brownsville overlook, 200 at north overlook) DSt. Late north 10/31 Cass BAW, 11/1 Aitkin PEJ, 11/29 St. Louis EPe (median 11/28). Late south 11/26 Hennepin ALD, 11/29 Rice MDu (median 12/7), but also see winter report.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [7 North, 10 South] All north reports: Aitkin, Becker, Cook, Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis. Early south (median 8/25) 8/11 Hennepin PEJ, 8/21 Hennepin CMB, 8/28 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) CKl.
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [33 North, 51 South] Reported throughout the state. High counts 11/17 Ramsey (800, Vadnais Lake) PNi, 11/30 St. Louis (624, Park Point) JLK.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*) — [28 North, 46 South] Reported throughout the state and season. High counts 9/28 Redwood (500, Wanda Slough) MJM, 9/11 Faribault (200) WAF, 9/23 Hennepin (200, Purgatory Creek) DAd. Late north 11/1 St. Louis RZi, 11/15 Todd JSP, 11/20 Becker *fade* JMj (median 10/25). Late south 11/10 Scott BAb, 11/15 Big Stone DLP, 11/29 Wright DPG (median 11/3).
- Northern Shoveler** (*Anas clypeata*) — [16 North, 44 South] High counts 11/11 Nobles (400, Lake Okabena) BTS, 9/15 Hennepin (200, Purgatory Creek) BAF, SHF. Late north 10/27 Douglas HHD, Grant DPG, Polk JMj, 11/3 Crow Wing HHD, RAE, 11/10 Traverse DLP (median 11/7). Please see winter report for late south migrants.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [11 North, 29 South] High counts 11/19 Houston (6,680 at Pool 8, Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R.; includes birds in Wisconsin) USFWS, 11/1 Houston (500, Brownsville) DSt, 11/9 Hennepin (370, Long Meadow Lake) PEJ. Late north 10/27 Grant DPG, 10/31 St. Louis JLK (median 11/25). Please see winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [24 North, 35 South] High counts 11/12 Houston (1,340 at Pool 8, Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R.; includes birds in Wisconsin) USFWS, 11/9 Houston (245, Brownsville) BZi, KKo, 9/22 Hennepin (100, Purgatory Creek wetland) BAF. Late north 11/7 Lake of the Woods CRM, 11/17 Traverse DLP, 11/20 Becker *fade* JMj (median 11/9). Late south 11/19 Hennepin PEJ, 11/23 Houston

- PEJ, DFN, 11/24 Scott PEJ.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [18 North, 31 South] High counts 11/12 Houston (32,130 at Pool 8, Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R.; includes birds in Wisconsin) USFWS, 11/15 Wabasha (3,000, Altura) KLi, 11/10 Houston (1,000, Brownsville) JnC. Late north 11/11 Pine HHD, 11/13 Mille Lacs ToL, 11/17 Beltrami DPJ (median 11/25).
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [28 North, 40 South] High count 11/7 Carver (170, Lake Waconia) JCy. Late north 11/17 Beltrami DPJ, 11/20 Becker *fide* MJM, 11/26 Itasca SC (median 12/10). Please see winter report for late migrants and overwintering birds.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [26 North, 39 South] High counts 11/12 Houston (2,755 at Pool 8, Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R.; includes birds in Wisconsin) USFWS, 11/17 Ramsey (900, Vadnais Lake) PNi, 10/26 Hennepin (500, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) SHF, BAF. Late north 11/13 Mille Lacs, 11/14 Pine RBJ, 11/20 Becker *fide* JMJ (median 12/4). Please see winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [12 North, 8 South] Early north (median 9/30) 9/21 St. Louis TRK, 10/3 St. Louis (29, Park Point) JLK, 10/4 Cass BAW. Early south (median 10/17) 10/17 Faribault DBM, 10/18 Meeker RMa, Sherburne PIJ, 10/27 Big Stone DLP. High count 10/4 St. Louis (38, Park Point) JLK. Late north 11/7 Cass RBJ, Roseau DBM, 11/8 Lake of the Woods DBM, 11/29 St. Louis (10, Park Point) EPe (median 12/3). Please see winter report for late south migrants and overwintering individuals.
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [23 North, 30 South] High counts 10/31 St. Louis (1,813, Park Point) KJB, 11/15 Wabasha (750, Altura) KLi, 10/31 St. Louis (669, Park Point) JLK. Late north 11/23 Beltrami MJB, KEm, MEm, 11/26 Itasca SC, 11/29 St. Louis EPe (median 12/17); see winter report for south individuals.
- Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) — [3 North] All north: 10/24 Lake (juvenile, Two Harbors) ph. JWJ, 10/26–27 St. Louis (2, Superior Entry) MLH, JLK, 10/27 Cook (Taconite Harbor) RPR, 11/12–23 St. Louis (Canal Park) DED, ph. MLH, m.ob.
- Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [4 North, 3 South] All north 10/6 St. Louis (2, Superior Entry) KRE, ALo, 10/13 St. Louis (Park Point) JFR, 10/17 Beltrami (3, Black Duck Lake) RAE, HHD, CRM, 10/24 St. Louis (Bear Island Lake) †SLF, 11/3 Cook RZi, 11/8 **Lake of the Woods** (Wheeler Point) DBM. All south 10/18–20 Cottonwood (Mountain Lake W.T.P.) KRE, ANy, LS, RSA, 11/3 Houston DBz, 11/6 Lyon ph. RJS.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) — [5 North, 2 South] Early north 10/3 St. Louis (2, Park Point) JLK, 10/4 St. Louis (3, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/19 Lake (2, Two Harbors) NKe, AmK. Late north 11/3 Cook (3, Grand Marais Harbor) DWK, PEB, RZi, GLa, ThM, Mille Lacs (2, Mille Lacs Lake) HHD, RAE, St. Louis GLa, 11/4 Cook (2, Taconite Harbor) DWK, SC. Also found north in Cass 10/31 (2) BAW. All south 11/16 Big Stone (Big Stone Lake) DLP, 11/30 Wabasha (2 females, Maple Springs) JWH, BRL. High count 11/1 Cook (7, S.R. 61 from Grand Marais to Paradise Beach) SuB.
- Black Scoter** (*Melanitta americana*) — [6 North, 1 South] Early north (median 10/7) 10/4 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/17 St. Louis (4, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/18 Koochiching (Black Bay, Rainy Lake) RAE, HHD, CRM. Only one south report 11/30 Wabasha (female, Maple Springs) BRL. High count 11/1 Cook (5, S.R. 61 from Grand Marais to Paradise Beach) SuB. Late north 11/3 Cook (3, Grand Marais Harbor) DWK, PEB, RZi, ThM, 11/4 Cook (Taconite Harbor) DWK, SC (median 11/15).
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [3 North, 1 South] Early north (median 10/17) 10/5 St. Louis KMS, 10/6–8 St. Louis (Superior Entry) KRE, m.ob., 10/16 St. Louis (Bear Island Lake) SLF, 10/17 Lake RDC. Only south report 11/22 Hennepin (French R.P.) ALD. High count 11/1 Cook (20, S.R. 61 from Grand Marais to Paradise Beach) SuB.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [23 North, 32 South] Early south (median 10/2) 10/9 Meeker (2, Dassel W.T.P.) DWK, 10/10

- Benton RZi, (2) CRM, 10/13 Big Stone DLP, Brown BTS, Stevens DLP. High counts 11/19 Houston (3,615 at Pool 8, Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R.; includes birds in Wisconsin) USFWS, 10/16 Cass (452) CRM, 10/13 Cass (246, Walker W.T.P.) BAW.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [24 North, 28 South] Early south (median 10/16) 10/18 Stearns DPG, 10/20 Benton BWF, 10/25 Benton HHD, 10/28 Goodhue (20, Gores Pool #3 W.M.A.) GJM. High counts 10/31 St. Louis (866, Park Point) KJB, 11/14 Ramsey (850, Pleasant Lake) KJB, 11/30 Ramsey (500, Vadnais Lake) ASI.
- BARROW'S GOLDENEYE** (*Bucephala islandica*) — [1 South] Adult male on Lake Pepin in Goodhue 11/23 †PEJ, †DFN.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [29 North, 38 South] High counts 11/14 Ramsey (1,200, Pleasant Lake) KJB, 11/17 Ramsey (500, Vadnais Lake) PNi. Late north 11/14, 11/20 St. Louis (2, Indian Point) JLK, 11/20 Beltrami (2) KCo. Also see winter report.
- Common Goldeneye** X **Hooded Merganser** — A possible female/immature hybrid of this parentage was documented at French R.P. in Hennepin including distant photos 11/21 ph. †ALD.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [15 North, 18 South] Two south reports in August, 8/6–8 Washington (adult male, Otisville) JoF, JFi, 8/31 Faribault (6, Clark) JPr, then no new reports until 10/3 Hennepin BAB, 10/20 Martin ANy, 10/21 Hennepin (3, Bass Ponds and Old Cedar Avenue) DAd. Peak count 11/29 Hennepin (250) CMB.
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [11 North, 4 South] Reports from the Northeast region spanned the season. Late north away from Lake Superior 11/14 Pine RBJ, 11/16, 11/20 Mille Lacs (Twilight Rd., Mille Lacs Lake) AFo, ToL, 11/23 Beltrami (Lake Bemidji) MJB, KEm, MEm. See winter report for late south individuals.
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [19 North, 42 South] High count 10/18 Sherburne (552, Lake Fremont) PLJ. Late north 11/10 Beltrami HHD, Kanabec DWK, JWH, Pine BWF, ANy, St. Louis (3, Indian Point) JLK, Traverse DLP, 11/11 Pine (Pine City W.T.P.) HHD (median 11/10). See winter report for late migrants and overwintering south individuals.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [3 North, 7 South] All north 8/15 Grant CRM, JLO, 8/19 Traverse (4) HCT, DWK, 8/28 Polk CRM, GLa. South reports from Brown, Cottonwood, Dakota, Faribault, Nicollet, Murray, Stearns.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [15 North, 47 South] Reported as far north as Becker (Hamden Slough N.W.R. and Tamarac N.W.R.), Hubbard, Aitkin (Moose Willow W.M.A.), and St. Louis (Orr).
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [19 North, 6 South] All reports east of a line from Lake of the Woods to Becker to Houston. All southeast reports 10/10 Houston (Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) LLa, 11/9 Wabasha (Cook Valley) GJM.
- Spruce Grouse** (*Falcapennis canadensis*) — [6 North] Reports more widespread than usual (most counties since fall 2006). Found in Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake, and Cook. Only reports of multiple birds: 10/3 Lake of the Woods (8) MHK, 8/7 Lake (3, Sucker Lake) AVa.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [7 North] Reported from Red Lake, Marshall, Roseau (including high count of 16 on 11/9 southeast of Warroad near Swift JWH), Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, St. Louis, and Aitkin.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [4 North, 1 South] Found north in Marshall, Polk, Becker, and Clay, including a high count of 12 on 9/14 in Clay at Felton Prairie DPa. Only south report 8/13 Lac qui Parle (2, Big Stone N.W.R.) DLP.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [22 North, 41 South] Reported as far north as Marshall and Roseau in the Northwest and St. Louis in the Northeast. High counts 11/23 Pennington (50) JMJ, 11/27 Crow Wing (45) KEM.
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 North] All reports from St. Louis, beginning 10/20 (Canal Park) PHS, TRK, m.ob., a record-high fall count of 9 on 10/31 (Park Point) KJB, and final report 11/14–16 (Canal Park) JLK.

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) — [1 North] One documented report 9/29 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) †BAF, SHF.

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) — [28 North, 23 South] High count was a meager 509 tallied on Mille Lacs Lake 10/19 (Mille Lacs, Aitkin, and Crow Wing counties) AXH. Late north 11/11 Kanabec HHD, 11/13 Mille Lacs ToL, 11/16 Crow Wing (3) AFo (median 11/25). Late south 11/19 Houston ANy, 11/26 Hennepin (2, Medicine Lake) RBU (median 11/29).

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [30 North, 47 South] High counts 9/14 Wabasha (94 in one flock at Weaver) DBM, 9/28 Washington (55, Oneta Lake, Hugo) MJB. Late north 11/10 Beltrami HHD, Cass HHD, 11/11 Hubbard (4, Spider Lake; seen regularly since 9/26) MAW (median 11/27). Late south 11/20 Hennepin (Mill Ruins Park, Minneapolis) SOa, 11/22 Hennepin (Lake Calhoun) DWK, (3, French R.P.) ALD (median 12/21).

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) — [14 North, 26 South] Early south (median 9/14) 8/19 Lac qui Parle (2, Salt Lake) BMc, 8/29 Lac qui Parle (Salt Lake) DLP, 8/31 Faribault (4, Clark) JPr. High counts 10/19 Mille Lacs Lake (68 counted in Mille Lacs, Aitkin, and Crow Wing counties) AXH, 11/2 St. Louis (57, flocks of 42 and 15 in the Duluth harbor) PEB. Late north 11/14 Lake (5, Burlington Bay) EBr, 11/15 St. Louis (Canal Park) JLK, 11/16 Aitkin (5, Wealthwood) AFo (median 11/19). Late south 11/10 Hennepin (2) CMB, (2, Lake Harriet) SOa, Houston PEJ, DFN, 11/15 Pope CRM (median 11/27).

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [16 North, 14 South] High count 9/7 St. Louis (16, Park Point) JSn. Late north 11/5 Morrison (2) KEm, 11/14 Lake EBr, 11/16 Aitkin AFo (median 12/3). Late south 10/18 Meeker DPG, 11/7 Hennepin (Lake Harriet) PEB, CMB, TAT, 11/8 Anoka BRL (median 11/10).

Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [5 North, 7 South] High counts 8/17 Lac qui Parle (18, still eight nests with eggs (2–3 each) at Salt Lake and evidence of recent hatchings) AXH, 8/7 Grant (11, North Ottawa Impoundment) DBi. Late north 9/1 Pennington ALo, Polk GLa, 9/2 Marshall

LS, CRM, Pennington CRM, RBJ, DAC, GLa, (median 10/22). Late south 9/26 Big Stone DLP, 10/7 Brown BTS, 10/9 Wright (Howard Lake) RBW, †DWC (median 10/31).

Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [7 North, 13 South] High counts 8/17 Big Stone (max. 54, Thielke Lake) DWK, KRE, 8/1 Douglas (44, Lake Osakis) PLJ. Late north 9/21 Traverse HHD, 9/29 Douglas JPE, and then one much later in **St. Louis** (Superior Entry) 11/2–9 ph. TRK, ph. CLN. m.ob. (median 11/3). Late south 10/25 Le Sueur CRM, RZi, 10/27 Big Stone DLP, 11/5 Faribault WAF (median 11/17).

Clark's Grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — [1 North] Only report was of one north in Douglas on Lake Osakis 9/8 ToL.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [25 North, 45 South] High counts 10/1 Dakota (1,200, Spring Lake P.R.) DVE, 10/13 Lyon (est. 800, Sham Lake) GWe. Late north 11/10 Crow Wing HCT, 11/13 Mille Lacs (2) ToL, 11/14 Pine (2, Grindstone Lake) RBJ, ToL (median 11/24).

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [21 North, 42 South] High counts 9/24 Hennepin (600, estimate of birds flying out of the Black Dog area) TAT, 9/16 Head of Lake Pepin (2,733) AFR (**The Loon** 86:59–66).. Late north 10/13 Cass (Leech Lake) BAW, Douglas JPE, 10/20 Otter Tail (12, Battle Lake area) JSs, 11/8 Itasca (injured) DBM, Lake of the Woods (6, healthy) DBM (median 10/25).

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [10 North, 5 South] Late north 9/12 Cass BAW, Lake AXH, 9/24 Hubbard MAW, 9/26–27 Traverse DLP. Late south 8/28 Faribault JSn, 9/11 Steele RAE, 11/16 Lac qui Parle (possibly sick or wounded, as when it was approached it flew a short distance and crash landed) FAE.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [1 North, 4 South] All north 8/16 Becker DLP. Late south 8/16 Faribault (195th Street Marsh) CLN, CoN, 8/24 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) BAF, 9/3 Nicollet (Middle Lake) MiO, 9/15 Hennepin (Westwood Hills N.C.) AWh, JSl.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) — [27 North, 50 South] High counts 9/9, 9/10

- Carver (45, Chaska Lake, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy, 9/11 Hennepin (40, Purgatory Creek wetland) DAd. Late north 11/1 Mille Lacs WAn, 11/6 Douglas JPE, Polk SAU (median 12/1).
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [10 North, 37 South] Found as far north as Clearwater and St. Louis. High counts 9/7 Carver (121, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) CRM, 8/3 Carver (120, New Germany area) JCy. Late north 10/3 Otter Tail and Wilkin RBJ, 10/4 Grant CNn, 10/13 Douglas JPE, 10/14 Otter Tail DFN, 10/15 Douglas PMt (median 10/14). Late south 10/26 Hennepin CRM, PEJ, DFN, 11/9 Dakota ADS, Scott CRM, GLa, 11/12 Stearns BWF (median 11/7).
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — No reports.
- Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*) — No reports.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [2 South] All south 11/5 Freeborn AEB, 11/7 Anoka (C.R. 18 and Furman) JnW.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [24 North, 38 South] High counts 8/18 Chisago (12, an unnamed lake) BAB, 8/15 Dakota (10, Lake Rebecca Park) DVe. Late north 9/20 Douglas JPE, 9/21 Itasca SC, 9/24 Becker (Duck Lake) ASM (median 10/1). Late south 10/9 Hennepin RZi, 10/10 Anoka DBM, Dakota RaM, 10/13 Hennepin (Bloomington Dog Park) BFi (median 10/20).
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [2 North, 2 South] High counts 10/1 Hennepin (7, Lake Hiawatha Park, Minneapolis) BAF, SHF. All north 8/27 Marshall (2) JLK, 10/21 Traverse DLP. South reports from Nicollet through 9/3 MiO, and from Hennepin through 10/11 (4, Lake Hiawatha Park) BAF (median 11/8).
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — [1 North] The only report was of a new county record for **Mille Lacs** on 10/19 (immature near Isle) AXH.
- White-faced Ibis** (*Plegadis chibi*) — No reports.
- Plegadis ibis** (*Plegadis sp.*) — [1 South] The only ibis of the season was a subadult prudently left unidentified at Great Western Industrial Park in Dakota on 9/18 that was chased off by an immature Peregrine Falcon (TAT).
- Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) — [30 North, 51 South] High counts 9/21 St. Louis (208, H.R.N.R.) KJB, 10/7 St. Louis (184, H.R.N.R.) KJB, 10/1 and 10/7 Blue Earth (95) BHW. Late north 10/26 Lake (Two Harbors) ANy, JWH, St. Louis (4, H.R.N.R.) KJB, m.ob., 10/28 Otter Tail JsS (median 10/30). Late south 10/23 Dakota DwS, 10/25 Chippewa JEB, Le Sueur RZi, Wright JEB (median 10/21).
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [26 North, 31 South] High counts 9/8 and 9/10 St. Louis (13, H.R.N.R.) KJB. Late north 10/18 Cook (Tofte) AmK, NKe, 10/23 Mille Lacs (2 locations) MLH, 10/28 Otter Tail JsS (median 10/24). Late south 10/13 Freeborn ANy, 10/22 Lac qui Parle DLP, 10/24 Blue Earth BHW, 11/19 Chisago (East Rush Lake Landing) ph. DPI.
- MISSISSIPPI KITE** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) — [1 North] Two documented reports both from H.R.N.R. 8/27 St. Louis †KJB, CAR and 9/4 St. Louis †KJB, CAR.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [33 North, 49 South] Reported in all regions of the state except the extreme southwest. High count 10/19 St. Louis (342, H.R.N.R.) KJB.
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [28 North, 39 South] High count 9/12 St. Louis (23, H.R.N.R.) KJB. Late north 11/13 Mille Lacs ToL, 11/21 Mahnomen *vide* JMJ, 11/29 St. Louis KJB. See winter report for late south individuals.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [26 North, 36 South] Early south (median 8/10) 8/20 Hennepin ElH, 8/24 Carver GLa, BAB, 8/29 Carver JTe. High count 10/2 St. Louis (1,090, H.R.N.R.) KJB. See winter report for late migrants.
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [22 North, 39 South] High counts north all from H.R.N.R. in St. Louis (KJB): 17 on 10/2, 15 on 10/1, 12 on 10/3 and 10/7. High counts south from Bethany Hawkwatch in Blue Earth: 8 on 9/20 and 10/7. Late north 10/28 Grant CNn, Otter Tail JsS, 10/29 Grant CNn, 11/2 Wadena PJb (median 11/2), but also see winter report.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [7 North, 2 South] North reports from Cass, Clay, Cook, Kittson, Lake, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis. Season total of 164 from

Table 1. Hawk Ridge fall 2013 raptor summary, main overlook totals. Monthly totals also include unidentified raptors.

Species	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	2013	1991–2013 Average	% From Average	First Date	Last Date	Peak Day	Peak Number
Turkey Vulture	66	350	672	–	1,088	1,290	-16%	15 Aug	4 Oct	7 Oct	184
Osprey	61	175	41	–	277	348	-20%	17 Aug	16 Oct	8, 10 Sep	13
Bald Eagle	143	1,122	1,833	1,368	4,466	3,238	38%	15 Aug	30 Nov	19 Oct	342
Northern Harrier	70	150	143	5	368	504	-27%	15 Aug	29 Nov	12 Sep	23
Sharp-shinned Hawk	576	6,655	6,025	14	13,270	15,764	-16%	15 Aug	30 Nov	2 Oct	1,090
Cooper's Hawk	4	29	87	–	120	144	-17%	24 Aug	19 Oct	2 Oct	17
Northern Goshawk	1	6	100	52	159	521	-69%	23 Aug	30 Nov	18 Oct	12
Red-shouldered Hawk	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Broad-winged Hawk	196	13,482	1,305	–	14,983	45,943	-67%	15 Aug	24 Oct	12 Sep	7,228
Swainson's Hawk	–	4	–	1	5	7	-29%	2 Sep	5 Nov	12 Sep	2
Red-tailed Hawk	40	205	5,801	100	6,146	8,085	-24%	20 Aug	30 Nov	21 Oct	1,135
Rough-legged Hawk	–	–	171	347	518	505	3%	16 Oct	30 Nov	2 Nov	155
Golden Eagle	–	–	90	86	176	136	30%	7 Oct	23 Nov	2 Nov	21
American Kestrel	36	650	514	–	1,200	1,855	-35%	15 Aug	19 Oct	1 Oct	246
Merlin	5	80	82	2	169	213	-21%	17 Aug	6 Nov	1 Oct	21
Peregrine Falcon	2	118	34	–	154	72	115%	28 Aug	19 Oct	30 Sep	33
Mississippi Kite	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	27 Aug	4 Sep	27 Aug, 4 Sep	1
TOTAL	1,201	23,036	16,920	1,976	43,133	78,642	-45%	15 Aug	30 Nov	12 Sep	7,833
Hours	136	252	255	178	821	779	5%				
Days	17	27	30	30	104						

Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census KJB. Only south reports 10/9 Anoka DvS, 11/13 Blue Earth BHW.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) — [7 North, 17 South] Late north 10/11 Morrison CRM, RZi, 11/15 Todd JSP (median 10/28). Other north reports from Otter Tail, Becker, and Hubbard.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) — [21 North, 29 South] High counts all from St. Louis H.R.N.R. (KJB): 7,228 on 9/12, 2,975 on 9/21. Late north 10/18 St. Louis KJB, 10/24 St. Louis KJB (median 10/16). Late south 10/12 (2), 10/15, 10/17 Blue Earth (Bethany Hawkwatch) ChH, BHW (median 10/10).

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [8 North, 12 South] An amazing high count 10/2 Otter Tail (**151**, Upper Lightning Lake) ph. †MJM was more than double the prior high count of 70 (*The Loon* 48:186). Late north 10/12 Polk (Tympanuchus W.M.A.) GBe, 11/6 St. Louis KJB (median 9/30). Late south 9/26 Anoka REH, 9/28 Blue Earth BHW, 10/5 Murray BRB, Yellow Medicine BRB (median 10/5).

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [33 North, 50 South] Seen throughout the state all season. High counts all from St. Louis H.R.N.R. by KJB: 1,135 on 10/21, 847 on 10/16.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) — [22 North, 26 South] Early north (median 9/17) 9/26 St. Louis HTh, 10/16 St. Louis KJB. Early south (median 10/2) 10/7 Hennepin SHk, 10/15 Blue Earth BHW. High count 11/2 St. Louis (155, H.R.N.R.) KJB.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [7 North, 5 South] Early north (median 9/29) 9/29 Douglas (juvenile) JPE, 10/4 Cass BAW. Early south (median 10/18) 10/23 Sherburne (juvenile) PLJ, 11/3 Blue Earth (adult) BHW. High counts 11/2 St. Louis (21, H.R.N.R.) KJB, 10/21 St. Louis (20, H.R.N.R.) KJB. Observed north as late as 11/23 St. Louis KJB, 11/29 Polk (Angus) ph. *vide* PEB. Observed south away from overwintering areas as late as 11/24 Blue Earth BHW. Also see winter report for north and south individuals.

Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — No reports.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) — [13 North, 14 South] High count 8/4 Hennepin (9, Wood Lake N.C.) ASi. Late north 9/12 Becker ToL, 9/20 Douglas JPE (median 9/10). Late south 10/5 Olmsted DMs, 10/22 Sherburne PLJ (median 10/7).

Sora (*Porzana carolina*) — [17 North, 26 South] High count 8/27 Marshall (11, Agassiz N.W.R. auto tour road) JLK. Late north 9/28 Aitkin GJa, 9/29 Douglas JPE (me-

- dian 10/1). Late south 10/18 Cottonwood KRE, ANy, RZi, 10/26 Dakota TAT (median 10/11).
- Common Gallinule** (*Gallinula galeata*) — [2 South] Only reports were of one or two juveniles in Nicollet (Swan Lake, north boat access) 8/13 (2) through 9/3 (1) MiO, m.ob. and 10/5 Winona (2, Prairie Island Campground) ph. JIs (median 9/8).
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [27 North, 47 South] Observed north and south throughout the season. High counts 10/18 Meeker (7,200, Lake Washington) RMa, 11/2 Hennepin (6,000, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge; estimated by scope field samples) BAF.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [29 North, 29 South] High count of 6,500 on 11/5 in Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) BAB was the fifth highest count in the state and the second highest November count (c.f. 7000 at Sherburne N.W.R. 11/16/2011). Late north 10/25 Mille Lacs (4) ANy, 10/26 Mille Lacs MHe, 11/7 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB (median 11/4). Late south 11/11 Hennepin (50, single flock over Bloomington) Bfi, 11/12 Houston RTP, 11/23 Washington (250, 3 flocks over Mahtomedi) BRL (median 11/8).
- American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [1 North, 2 South] Only north report 8/9 Traverse (16, season's high count) DLP. All south 9/29 Olmsted (2, East Landfill Reservoir) JPr, m.ob., 10/18 Nicollet (Duck Lake, North Unit of Swan Lake W.M.A.) ChH.
- Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [5 North, 12 South] Early north (median 8/9) 8/3 Grant HHD, 8/10 Grant (5) ALo, 8/11 St. Louis (Hibbing) DCa. Early south (median 8/8) 8/3 McLeod DBM, Wright ToL. High count 10/8 St. Louis (15, Park Point R.A.) JSa. Late north 10/9 St. Louis (Duluth) KRE (median 10/26). Late south 10/5 Olmsted RMD, 10/3–10 Brown BTS, 11/12 Dakota (2, Miesville Ravine) KDS (median 11/5).
- American Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [16 North, 17 South] Early north (median 8/17) 8/19 Grant and Traverse (5) DWK, HCT. Early south (median 8/4) 8/2–4 Lac qui Parle RBJ, m.ob., 8/18 Faribault WAF, 8/22 Brown (2) MiO. Remarkable concentration in Steele County northeast of Owatonna, where counts equaled or exceeded 150 from 8/26–9/15; peak count 9/7 (**800**, “conservative estimate”) DAT, **716** (counted by ones, “way more birds than what I physically counted”) DAB. Late north 10/26 Lake ANy, BWF, JWH, 11/2 Lake JLK (median 10/27). Late south 10/7 Dakota (2) TAT, 11/6–11 Brown (3) BTS (median 11/3).
- Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [11 North, 19 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. First fall reports north 8/1 Red Lake ANy, 8/2 Grant CRM, and south 8/1 McLeod CRM, 8/2 Big Stone RBJ. High count 8/24 St. Louis (17, Park Point) CLN. Late north 9/16 St. Louis (2) DAd, 9/20 Itasca SC (median 10/2). Late south 9/26 Big Stone DLP, 9/28 Steele JWH, BWF, 10/3, 10/10 Brown (2) BTS (median 10/8).
- Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*) — No reports.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [30 North, 51 South] High count 9/21 Koochiching (97, counted individually in a flooded field) MDu. Late north 10/27 Cook RZi, Polk JMJ (median 10/26). See winter report for late south migrants and potentially overwintering birds.
- Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*) — [30 North, 44 South] High counts 8/30 Goodhue (20, Vermillion Bottoms) GJM. Late north 9/27 Cook CRM, Pine ANy, 9/30 Carlton RBW (median 10/13). Late south 10/19 Jackson KRE, ANy, RZi, 10/23 Goodhue BRL (median 10/10).
- Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria*) — [27 North, 36 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/30 Goodhue (10, Vermillion Bottoms) GJM. Late north 9/30 Cass BAW, 10/4 St. Louis †JLK, **10/24** Cass (Woodrow Twp.) ph. BAW (median 10/1). Late south 10/9 Anoka ELC, Sherburne PLJ, 10/10 Scott BAb (median 10/5).
- Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [23 North, 35 South] See summer reports for early southbound migrants. High count 9/10 Carver (70, Chaska Lake, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy. Late north 11/2 Wadena PJB, 11/7 Roseau DBM (median 11/3). Late south 11/14–16 Dakota (Lake



Red Knot, 3 September 2013, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

Byllesby R.P.) BRL, †BAF (median 11/9).

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [1 South] Only report: 8/19 Lac qui Parle (4, Salt Lake) BMC.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) — [28 North, 40 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 9/10 Carver (50, Chaska Lake, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy. Late north 10/2 Otter Tail MJM, 10/3 Wilkin RBJ (median 10/25). Late south 11/1 Sherburne PLJ, 11/10 Blue Earth ChH, Scott BAb (median 11/2).

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [3 North, 5 South] High count 8/10 Rock (8, Blue Mounds S.P.) RyM. Late north 8/19 Traverse (3 juveniles) HCT, DWK, 9/5 St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late south 8/31–9/1 Brown (Sleepy Eye Airport) RBW, MiO, 9/7 Renville (Fairfax W.T.P.) DBM.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) — No fall reports since 2008.

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa baemastica*) — [1 North, 1 South] All north 8/2 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) CRM, 10/27 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment)

†DPG. All south 9/20–22 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek wetlands) CMB, SLC, m.ob.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) — [2 North, 2 South] All north 8/2, 8/3, 8/8 Grant (2, North Ottawa Impoundment) CRM, HHD, RAE, 8/23 St. Louis (8, Superior Entry) TRK. All south 8/7 Fillmore DAC, RBJ, 8/9 Nicollet DPG.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) — For the first time since 1995 there were no fall reports.

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) — [1 North] The first fall report since 2009 was of a juvenile 9/3 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) ph. PHS.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*) — [12 North, 27 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/2 Big Stone (20, C.R. 64 northeast of Ortonville Airport) LFr. Late north 9/10, 9/12 Becker ToL (median 9/21). Late south 10/13 Brown BTS, Lyon GWe (median 10/10).

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) — [5 North, 13 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants, north and south. Numerous high counts of over 100 at Park Point

- R.A. in St. Louis beginning 9/10, peaking with **245** counted carefully by 5s on 9/15 (JLK). Late north 10/4 St. Louis JLK, 10/27 Grant DPG (median 10/11). Late south 10/12 Big Stone DLP, Brown (2 juveniles) BTS, 10/16 Goodhue BRL, 10/18 Ramsey ELC (median 10/22).
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*) — [2 North, 11 South] Early north 8/18 Grant JMJ, then none until 10/26 Cook (Lutsen W.T.P.) when reported by 9 individuals. Early south (median 8/25) 8/29 Jackson (3) JSn, Lac qui Parle DLP, 9/5 Nicolle MIO, Steele DWK. High count 10/13 Freeborn (6) ANY. November reports south 11/3 Mower (4) JWH, 11/6 Brown BTS, 11/14–11/16 Dakota (Lake Byllesby R.P.) BRL, †BAF (median 11/5).
- Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*) — [17 North, 30 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. Late north 9/13 Itasca SC, 9/15 St. Louis TRK (median 10/3). Late south 10/27 Brown BTS, 10/30 Dakota (13, southbound high count at Great Western Industrial Park) DAT, JHL (median 10/31).
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [27 North, 43 South] See summer reports for early southbound migrants. High count 8/3 Wright (150, Malardi Lake W.M.A.) EBr. Late north 9/22 Carlton DWK, SBM, Hubbard ANY, 9/27 Carlton ANY (median 10/13). Late south 10/22 Sherburne PLJ, 10/28 Big Stone DLP (median 10/25).
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fusca*) — [2 South] Two south reports 8/28 Faribault (3, Wells) JSn, 9/7 Kandiyohi SGa. **Note:** undocumented reports of fall migrant White-rumped prior to mid-August are not published.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** (*Calidris subruficollis*) — [8 North, 12 South] Total of 100 individuals reported for the season. See summer report for early south records. Early north 8/2 **Wadena** (4) HHD. High count 8/2 Dakota (23) CRM, KFi. Late north 9/1 Marshall (Warren W.T.P.) KRE, m.ob., 9/4 St. Louis (Duluth) ALO, (3, Park Point) EBr, 9/14 St. Louis (Park Point) ph. JLK, 9/15 St. Louis (Park Point) TRK (median 9/22). Late south 9/8 Steele DBz, (3) RAE, (2) RPR, (4) JSn, SBM, (3) JSn, 9/10 Winona DBz, KSh, 9/15 Steele (5) JPr (median 9/20).
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [25 North, 38 South] See summer reports for early southbound migrants. High count 8/3 Wright (1,100, Malardi Lake W.M.A.) EBr. Late north 11/2 Lake (4, Beaver Bay W.T.P.) DWK, PEB, RSA, 11/11 Pine (2 locations) HHD (median 10/30). Late south 11/10 Brown BTS, Chisago DBz, JWH, Dakota RBW, Scott BAB, 11/11 Brown (3) BTS (median 11/12).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Calidris pusilla*) — [22 North, 33 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants, both north and south. High counts 8/30 Goodhue (48, Vermillion Bottoms) GJM, 8/3 Big Stone (40, C.R. 64 northeast of Ortonville Airport) LFr. Late north 9/12 Becker ToL, 9/15 St. Louis (2, Park Point) TRK (median 9/27). Late south 9/15 Freeborn BAB, 9/20–21 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek wetlands) CRM, m.ob., 10/4 Brown BTS (median 10/12).
- Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [5 North, 11 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/18 McLeod (8, Lewis Lake) JCC. Late north 8/28 Polk (2, Wetlands, Pines, and Prairie Audubon Sanctuary) JLK, 8/31 Pennington (3, Thief River Falls W.T.P.) KRE, m.ob. (median 9/7). Late south 8/31 Chisago ELC, 9/1 Jackson (2) DWK, BTS, 9/2 Anoka ELC, 10/12 Big Stone DLP (median 9/11).
- Long-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) — [2 North, 11 South] All north 8/18 Becker DLP, 8/28 Marshall (2) JLK. Early south (median 8/1) 8/7 Big Stone DLP, 9/8 Freeborn DBz. High counts 10/17 Sherburne (20, Sherburne N.W.R.) PLJ, 10/19 Jackson (19) ANY. Late south 10/20 Big Stone DLP, Hennepin PEJ, and then only reports from Sherburne through 11/1 (3, Sherburne N.W.R.) PLJ (median 10/25).
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [20 North, 29 South] High count 8/31 Sherburne (70) HHD. Late north 10/25 Carlton DBM, 10/26 Lake (2, Two Harbors) ANY, BWF, 10/27 Todd HHD, 11/11 Cook (flushed from swamp near Lutsen) JWL (median 11/9).
- American Woodcock** (*Scolopax minor*) — [7 North, 11 South] High count 8/21 Cook (**6**,



Ring-billed Gull and Parasitic Jaeger, 2 September 2013, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Karl J. Bardon.

Sawbill Trail) MWi. Late north 10/16 Cass (2) JWM, St. Louis TPW, 10/18 St. Louis TPW, 11/9 Itasca MDe (median 10/29). All south reports after mid-September: 10/19 Hennepin (Richfield) DWK, Ramsey (Tamarack N.C.) RMD, JWH, 10/21 Stearns BWF, 11/1 Sherburne PLJ.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [4 North, 11 South] High count 8/17 Sibley (78, Gaylord W.T.P.) DPG. All north 8/3 Grant (2, North Ottawa Impoundment) HHD, Traverse (7, Wheaton W.T.P.) HHD, 8/24 Otter Tail (15, Battle Lake area) JsS, 8/31 Otter Tail (5, Battle Lake area) JsS, 9/1 Douglas JPE. Late south 9/1 Faribault PEJ, 9/21 Stevens (Morris W.T.P.) HHD (median 9/15).

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [15 North, 25 South] Early north (median 8/1) 8/10 Pine (Sandstone W.T.P.) RBW, 8/11 Cass (4, Cass Lake W.T.P.) HHD, Koochiching (12, Sand Bay, Rainy Lake) MLy, 8/13 St. Louis (3, near Sky Harbor Airport on Park Point) †PHS. Another notable north record was 8/24 **Cook** (2)

ph. MWi. Early south 8/2 Big Stone FKO, LFr, PCa, Fillmore DBz, JWH, but also see summer report. High counts 8/27 Marshall (57, Headquarters Pool) JLK, 8/20 St. Louis (56, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 8/17 Stevens (52, Hancock W.T.P.) DWK, 8/19 Traverse (52, Wheaton W.T.P.) HCT, DWK, 8/18 Big Stone (43, Graceville W.T.P.) DWK. Late north 9/6 Red Lake SC, then none until 9/29–30, 10/4 Cass (Woodrow Twp.) DAY, ph. BAW (median 9/22). Late south 9/10 Chippewa RLE, 9/15 Stevens RAE, Wabasha DBz, 9/20 Winona (2, Utica) RBJ (median 9/26).

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) — [1 North] All reports from St. Louis, beginning with a second-cycle on 8/13 at Superior Entry KJB and an immature 8/18 ph. EBr. Peak counts were **7** on 8/30 at Park Point KJB, PHS and **6** (one juvenile, one second-cycle, three sub-adults, one adult) on 9/21 at Superior Entry JLK. Last reported 10/3 at Superior Entry PHS, MLH.

LONG-TAILED JAEGER (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) — [1 North] Third-cycle bird was

- well-photographed at Superior Entry in St. Louis County 9/19–22 ph. †KJB, †DWK, SBM, DBM.
- Stercorarius jaeger** (*Stercorarius sp.*) — [1 North] Individuals prudently left unidentified were found at Park Point/Superior Entry in St. Louis on 9/20, 9/25, and 10/6.
- SABINE'S GULL** (*Xema sabini*) — [3 North, 1 South] Reported most widely since fall 2007 when found in seven counties. All reports were of juveniles: 9/20–22 Beltrami (Lake Bemidji) DPJ, ph. †Svo, BWF, ANy, 9/20–23 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek wetland, Eden Prairie) ph. †CMB, SLC, ph. †DWK, ph. †KR0, †PEB, **10/14** Cook (Grand Marais; partially scavenged carcass) †AFo, **10/20** St. Louis (Canal Park) ph. KJB.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [20 North, 26 South] Early south (median 8/6) 8/17 Kandiyohi DBM, Stevens (2, Hancock W.T.P.) KRE, m.ob. High count 10/19 Aitkin, Crow Wing, and Mille Lacs (383 on Mille Lacs Lake) AXH. Late north 11/15 Traverse DLP, 11/16 Aitkin, Crow Wing, and Mille Lacs (Mill Lacs Lake) AFo (median 11/23). Late south 11/16 Carver (3, Lake Waconia) DWK, 11/17 Dakota PEJ, Scott BAB, 11/23 Houston PEJ, DFN (median 11/24).
- Little Gull** (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) — No reports.
- LAUGHING GULL** (*Leucophaeus atricilla*) — [1 North] First-cycle seen at Superior Entry in St. Louis **11/10** †AnG, ph. JLK. Sixteenth state record.
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [15 North, 43 South] High counts 10/15 Faribault (est. 500) CoN, 9/6 Meeker (480, Lake Washington) RMa. Late north 11/2 Grant CNn, 11/11 Otter Tail (3) JsS (median 10/24). Late south 11/16 Sibley (3, Winthrop W.T.P.) DWK, 11/17 Stevens DLP, 11/23 Chisago (East Rush Lake) JSa (median 11/11).
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [30 North, 48 South] Found statewide. High count 11/6 Hennepin (5,010: total of 5,275 gulls counted on Lake Harriet (by 10s to 3,000, then by 25s), 95% of these were RBGU) PEB.
- CALIFORNIA GULL** (*Larus californicus*) — [1 North] Adult found 8/1 in **Red Lake** (Red Lake W.T.P.) ph. †ANy.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [15 North, 27 South] First south reports in late July. High count 11/2 St. Louis (2,000, Superior Entry) TRK, RJ. Found north well into winter near Lake Superior. Late north away from Lake Superior 11/9 Roseau JWH, 11/10 Beltrami HHD, 11/13 Mille Lacs (6) ToL.
- Thayer's Gull** (*Larus thayeri*) — [2 North, 2 South] Early north (median 10/15) **9/20** St. Louis (a juvenile at Superior Entry was the third earliest fall migrant and the earliest first-cycle ever found in the state; juveniles typically don't arrive until mid-October) PHS, 9/27 St. Louis (2 at Superior entry; one adult, one first-cycle) ANy. Early south 10/27 Hennepin (first-cycle, Lake Calhoun) CMB, 11/5 Hennepin (adult, Lake Harriet) PEB, 11/6 Hennepin (2 adults, Lake Calhoun) PEB. Additional south reports from Dakota. High counts 11/9 St. Louis (10 at Canal Park: three first-cycles, one second-cycle, three third-cycles, and three adults.) TRK, 11/23 St. Louis (10 at Canal Park: two first-cycles, four third-cycles, and four adults.) TRK. Also notable was a first record for **Roseau** 11/9 (first-cycle, Warroad) DBz.
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucooides*) — [1 North] All reports were from St. Louis: 11/9 (unaged, Superior Entry) TRK, 11/15 (adult, Canal Park) JLK, ph. †PHS, MLH, 11/20 (unaged, Canal Park) JLK, 11/23 (adult, Canal Park) TRK, 11/29 (adult, Canal Park; this individual showed completely unmarked white primary tips, suggestive of *L. g. glaucooides* rather than the expected *L. g. kumlieni*) ph. †KJB.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*) — [2 North, 2 South] All age groups of this species were reported from Duluth. First reports of each: adult 9/14 ELC, third-cycle 9/21 JLK, first-cycle 9/28 MLH, m.ob., second-cycle 10/18 ph. PHS, ph. MLH. Away from Duluth, reported 9/22 **Wadena** (adult, east of Menagha) ANy, †BWF, 10/19 **Lyon** RJS, 10/25–11/1 Hennepin (Lake Harriet) CMB, SBM; an adult found in Hennepin on Lakes Harriet and Calhoun 11/17 (†BAF), 11/29 (†BAF), 11/30 (MPi) was likely a second individual. See winter report for December sightings in

- Hennepin and St. Louis.
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [1 North, 1 South] All north reports were from Duluth in St. Louis, beginning 11/2 (unaged, Superior Entry) TRK, RJ, ALO, 11/9 (adult, Canal Park) TRK, 11/9 (first-cycle, Superior Entry) MLH, m.ob. All south reports were from Minneapolis in Hennepin: first-cycle 11/1 (Lake Harriet) CMB, followed by additional reports of first- or second-cycle birds 11/15, 11/17, an unaged individual 11/22, and the first adult 11/29 (Lake Calhoun) BAF. Also see winter report.
- Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) — [1 North] All reports were from St. Louis, primarily from Canal Park and Superior Entry. First found 9/27–29 (first-cycle) ANy, ALO, m.ob., followed by 10/19 TRK, 10/20 (second-cycle; same as 10/19 bird?) ph. MLH, ph. PHS, m.ob., and then regular reports from late October through the season's end. Peak count of 4 on 11/23 (two second-cycles, one near-adult, one adult) TRK, MLH. Seasonal total for Duluth of at least 8 (four first-cycles, two second-cycles, 2 adults) PHS.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [7 North, 17 South] High count only 11 on 8/21 Hennepin CMB and 9/20 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek wetland) GJa. Late north 9/29 St. Louis (Superior Entry) DBM, ALO (median 10/2). Late south 10/1 Hennepin CMB, 10/3 Brown (3, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) MiO (median 10/2).
- Black Tern** (*Cblidonias niger*) — [14 North, 29 South] High count 8/16 Faribault (40) CoN. Late north 8/31 Marshall CRM, m.ob., Pennington CRM, m.ob., 9/1 Douglas JPE (median 9/7). Late south 9/4 Lac qui Parle DLP, 9/7 Nicollet (5) APi, Redwood DBM (median 9/15).
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [5 North, 1 South] High counts 10/3 St. Louis (23, Park Point) JLK, 8/22 St. Louis (20, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/9 St. Louis (12, Duluth) KRE, 10/13 Cass (4, Leech Lake) BAW (median 10/1). Only south report 9/1 Pope (Glenwood) ARh.
- ARCTIC TERN** (*Sterna paradisaea*) — [1 North] Adult found 9/28 in St. Louis at Superior Entry †MLH, ph. †ANy. Sixth fall record of this species, all from Superior Entry or Park Point, all since 2000.
- Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*) — [14 North, 18 South] Late north 9/22 Wadena BWF, ANy, 10/8 Cass, Itasca SC, 10/13 Cass (3) DAY, (4, Leech Lake) BAW (median 10/11). Late south 9/20 Ramsey (4, White Bear Lake C.P.) BRL, 10/1 Olmsted (East Landfill) MiD, 10/5 Steele (Rice Lake S.P.) JWH, RMD (median 9/27).
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [33 North, 52 South] Found statewide. High count 9/27 Olmsted (200, Rochester) JPr.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [13 North, 35 South] Reported from three-fourths of the counties southwest of a line from Roseau to Dakota to Fillmore, plus 10/2 **St. Louis** (second county record, mouth of Lester River) ph. KJB, and continuing birds in Itasca (Grand Rapids) seen throughout the season SC.
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [33 North, 52 South] North reports through the end of the season, though limited to St. Louis after mid-November. High counts 9/20 Otter Tail (175) JsS, 8/17 Pope (143) CRM, 9/13 Mower (136) CRM.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [6 South] No north sightings. Late south 8/25 Goodhue RZi, 8/29 Carver (Chaska Lake, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy, 8/30 Faribault WAF, 8/31 Hennepin (Westwood Hills N.C.) SOa (median 9/17). This was only the second fall since 1990 with no reports after August.
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [5 North, 8 South] Late north 8/15 Pine ToL, 8/18 St. Louis CHn, 9/2 St. Louis TPW. Late south 8/28 Nicollet HCT, 8/30 Goodhue GJM, 8/31 Olmsted DMs.
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [10 South] No north reports. Found south in Blue Earth, Brown, Freeborn, Hennepin, Lac qui Parle, Mower, Olmsted, Wabasha, Waseca, and 11/23 Ramsey (presumably the same intermediate red-gray bird taking up residence in the same Wood Duck box for the past seven years) AXH.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) — [20 North, 36 South] Reported statewide. High count 9/15 Morrison (3, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KLi.
- Snowy Owl** (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [6 North] Only reported north (median 11/7): 11/18

- Polk (south of Crookston) *vide* HHu, 11/22 Crow Wing (Brainerd) ph. JPR, Roseau (Roseau) *vide* HHu, 11/24 Cook (Grand Marais) AHe, 11/25 Lake (Silver Bay Safe Harbor) AHe, 11/29 St. Louis (Park Point, dune bridge near airport) EPe, RoC, EPe, 11/30 St. Louis (Superior Entry) ClN.
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*) — [4 North] All north reports (early median 10/22): 10/19 Lake DPa, 11/3 Cook (Gunflint Trail about 1 mile outside Grand Marais) ph. PEB, DWK, ph. KRE, m.ob., 11/21 St. Louis (Greaney) BRL, 11/24 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog, Owl Avenue) JsB, 11/26 Aitkin (C.R. 1 and 430th Lane) WEN.
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [13 North, 24 South] Observed east of an arc from St. Louis to Becker to Brown, plus 11/29 Big Stone RBj, 10/20 Jackson RZi.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [3 North] Found in St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) irregularly throughout the season. Only additional report 10/14 Lake (Stony River F.R.) MSS.
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [1 North, 2 South] All north reports: 9/2 St. Louis (4, including juveniles begging for food) GTa, CMg, 10/13 St. Louis TPW, 10/18 St. Louis TPW, 10/19, 10/20 St. Louis (H.R.N.R.) ABL, PHo, 10/26 St. Louis TPW. All south reports: 10/20 Blue Earth APi, ChH, 11/16 Ramsey AXH.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [2 North, 3 South] Early south (median 10/7) 10/16–17 Rice TBF, 10/17 Fariabult (Walnut Lake W.M.A.) DBM. Reported north from Roseau and St. Louis as late as 11/7 Roseau ALo.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*) — No reports.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [3 North, 3 South] Observed north in St. Louis, Itasca, Todd, with last report 10/31 St. Louis JLK. All south reports: 9/2 Chippewa FAE, 11/15 Ramsey ELC, 11/26 Ramsey AXH, Rice TFB.
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [20 North, 38 South] Highest counts all from Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census (KJB) in St. Louis: 8/21 (**30,874**, second highest state count), 8/26 (5,251), 8/27 (4,468). Late north 9/15 Morrison (2) KLi, 9/20 Douglas JPE, 10/1 St. Louis KJB (median 9/27). Late south 10/9 Rice TFB, Scott RMD, Sherburne (9) MJB, 10/10 Hennepin (2) TPB, 10/17 Rice TFB (median 10/9).
- Eastern Whip-poor-will** (*Antrostomus vociferus*) — [3 North, 2 South] All north 8/7 Crow Wing (Barrows) MJB, 8/24 Itasca BWF, 8/31 St. Louis SLF. All south 8/4 Carver (Carver P.R.) ABL, 8/10 Sherburne (3, Orrock) MJB.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [20 North, 38 South] High counts were from roost chimneys: 9/1 Olmsted (**1,200**, Hilltop Apartments) JPr, 8/30 Sherburne (**660**, Handke Center) ToL. Late north 9/5 Otter Tail (6) JSw, 9/8 Douglas (330, Lake Osakis) ToL, then none until 9/28 Mille Lacs (2) ToL (median 9/14). Late south 9/28 Houston WCM, Olmsted JWH, DMs, JPr, Rice BWF, DAB, 10/9 Hennepin (12, Minneapolis) RMD (median 10/6).
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) — [30 North, 42 South] High counts 9/10 Washington (**32**, visiting a collection of 15 feeders) GJa, 8/27 Carver (20, Minnesota Landscape Arboretum) GTa, CMg. Late north 9/22 Wadena PJB, 9/23 St. Louis KJB, 9/27 Pine SuB, 9/29 Douglas JPE (median 9/25). Late south 10/5 Hennepin SHF, BAF, Scott GLa, 10/6 Fillmore NBO, 10/17–18 Mower RJW (median 10/13).
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [28 North, 50 South] High counts 8/30 Goodhue (**9**, Vermillion Bottoms) GJM, 8/11 St. Louis (6, including 4 young, Everett Woods) JLK. All north reports after October: 11/11 Otter Tail JsS, 11/16 Mille Lacs Afo.
- LEWIS'S WOODPECKER** (*Melanerpes lewis*) — [2 North] The state's fourth record was an adult that was first found 11/2 at a feeding station in Roosevelt on the **Roseau / Lake of the Woods** county line and continued through the end of the season (JtA, ph. SC, †JMj, ph. SAu, ph. BU, ph. RZi, ph. †RLL, ph. †LS, ph. †MJM, †PCC, ph. RTe, m.ob., **The Loon** 86:103).
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [14 North, 25 South] Two fledged in Anoka (Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve) on the late date of 9/24 *vide* SWe. High counts 11/5 Rice (8, Nerstrand Big Woods S.P.) DAT, 9/11 St.



Belted Kingfisher, 23 August 2013, International Falls, Koochiching County. Photo by Allan Meadows.

Louis (5, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/25 Morrison ANy, DBz, 10/26, 11/2 Lake (immature, Two Harbors) BWF, KRE, m.ob. (median 11/7).

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [26 North, 46 South] Reported throughout the state.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [29 North, 30 South] High count 10/2 St. Louis (15, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 10/27 Cook WCM, BWF, RZi, 10/28, 11/1 Otter Tail (max. 3) JsS, 11/2 Lake GLa, (Two Harbors) ThM, 11/30 Lake (Two Harbors) JWL (median 10/19). Late south 11/8 Olmsted LAV, Washington RZi, GLa, CRM, 11/19 Rice (Carleton College Cowling Arboretum) DAT, 11/28+ Sherburne JFM.

Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*) — [32 North, 51 South] Found statewide. High counts 11/24 Ramsey (11, Crosby Farm R.P.) BRo, 11/26 Hennepin (10, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) BRo.

Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*) — [30 North, 49 South] Found in all regions. High

counts 11/26 Hennepin (8, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) BRo, 10/7 Todd (7) JLK.

American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*) — No reports.

Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) — [3 North] Reported only from Cook, Lake, and St. Louis. High count 10/20 Lake (7, Pagami Burn near Isabella Lake) DPa.

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) — [33 North, 49 South] Found throughout the state, but north reports were few after early November: 11/13 Mille Lacs ToL, St. Louis ABL, 11/14 St. Louis (Knowlton Creek) JWK, 11/15 St. Louis ABL. High counts 10/2 St. Louis (64, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 9/2 St. Louis (50, rough estimate, Sax-Zim Bog) GTa, CMg, 9/19 Red Lake (50) SAS,

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [28 North, 39 South] Observed in all regions, though absent from southwest outside of Minnesota River valley except for 10/19 Jackson ANy, RZi, DOK.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) — [31

- North, 46 South] High counts all from H.R.N.R. in St. Louis KJB: 10/1 (246), 9/29 (105), 9/15 (78). Late north 11/9 Kanabec RZi, 11/30 Polk JMJ (median 12/5), but also see winter report.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [22 North, 20 South] Early August reports from the Twin Cities metro likely represent breeding birds. Possible early south migrants (median 8/18) 8/3 Dakota (Jirik Sod Farms) DAT, JHl, 8/8 Washington BRL, JoF, 8/27 Blue Earth ChH. High count 10/1 St. Louis (21, H.R.N.R.) KJB.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [10 North, 21 South] Record high count 9/30 St. Louis (33, H.R.N.R.) KJB; additional notable tallies 9/26 St. Louis (15, H.R.N.R.) KJB, 9/29 St. Louis (11, H.R.N.R.) KJB. Late north 11/2 St. Louis DWK, 11/15 St. Louis TRK, but also see winter report. Away from St. Louis, last north reports 10/15 Douglas BEc, 10/17 Itasca SC.
- Prairie Falcon** (*Falco mexicanus*) — [1 North] Two sufficiently documented reports: 9/7 Clay (Felton Prairie) ph. GTa, CMg, 11/11 Clay (C.R. 113) †PBB.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [16 North, 22 South] High counts 8/22 Steele (4, all on one large snag) PSu, 8/23 Carver (4) BoW. Late north 9/9 Otter Tail JsS, 9/10 Polk (2) SAu, 9/11 Douglas JPE (median 9/7). Late south 9/16 Hennepin DPa, RSA, 9/19 Carver JCy, 9/24 Ramsey ASi (median 9/21).
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [25 North, 45 South] High count 8/23 Scott (24) BAF, 8/25 Carver (15, Carver P.R.) GTa, CMg, 8/27 Carver (15, Minnesota Landscape Arboretum) GTa, CMg. Late north 9/15 Morrison KLi, 9/18 Cass BAW, 9/22 Todd ANY (median 9/19). Late south 10/1 Carver JCy, Hennepin JmM (median 10/3).
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [9 North, 9 South] Reported with details from 3 north, 4 south counties. Early south (median 8/12) 8/22 Hennepin CMB, Steele PSu. All north 8/6 St. Louis RMD, 8/18 Clay MO, 9/3 Wadena JCC (median late 9/1). Late south 9/10 Blue Earth ChH, 9/13 Blue Earth WCM (median 9/16). **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*) — [6 South] Reported with identification notes from 3 south counties. High count 8/10 Houston (4, Beaver Creek Valley S.P. campground) RMD. All south 8/3 Washington DFN, Scott KRo, 8/10 Houston RMD (median late 8/23).
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [18 North, 9 South] Reported with details from 3 north and 2 south counties. Late north 8/17 St. Louis ph. AM, 9/1 Hubbard JCC (median 8/26). All south 8/3 Scott KRo, 8/25 Blue Earth ChH (median late 8/30).
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [3 North, 12 South] Reported with ID notes from 1 north and 3 south counties. All north 8/19 Traverse DWK, HCT (median late 8/9). Late south 8/18 Scott BAF, 9/1 Dakota ACr (median 9/4).
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [22 North, 28 South] Reports included identification notes from 3 north and 10 south counties. Late north with details 8/23 Cass KRo, 8/24 Cook MWi (median 9/19). Late south 9/14 Renville DWK, 9/15 Anoka DWK (median 9/25).
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [28 North, 42 South] Late north 10/23 Mille Lacs MLH, 10/25 Lake ALo, 10/26 Lake BWF (median 10/14). Late south 11/1 Hennepin JSI, 11/6 Washington DVe, 11/19 Washington PNi (median 10/31).
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [24 North, 42 South] High counts 8/4 Washington (5) JSf, 8/11 Pope (5) DvK, 8/31 Meeker (5) RMa. Late north 9/8 Wadena PJB, 9/11 Douglas JPE, St. Louis KJB (median 9/20). Late south 9/21 Stevens HDD, 9/29 Carver JCy, 10/1 Hennepin TAT (median 9/22).
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [7 North, 6 South] Reported north through 9/9 Otter Tail JsS (median 9/9). Late south 8/24 Lac qui Parle DLP, Sherburne RKi, 8/28 Sherburne CKI, 9/7 Stearns CCo.
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [29 North, 48 South] High count 8/21 St. Louis (283, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Cen-

- sus) KJB. Late north 9/11 Douglas JPE, Otter Tail JsS, 9/20 Morrison (2) BeC, 9/21 Grant HHD (median 9/18). Late south 9/14 Hennepin WmH, 9/15 Wright ToL, 9/29 Dakota KOk (median 9/23).
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [1 North, 4 South] Only north report 8/1 Clay (3) PLJ. South reports from Dakota, Fillmore, Lac qui Parle, and Waseca, but only in Dakota during September where seen through 9/16 JLO (median 8/31).
- Northern Shrike** (*Lanius excubitor*) — [23 North, 36 South] Early north (median 10/8) 10/8 Cass SC, Itasca SC, St. Louis ScW, 10/12 Polk JoL. Early south (median 10/15) 10/8 Anoka CKB, 10/12 Wright HHD, 10/17 Sherburne PLJ, JGb. High count 10/19 St. Louis (4, Sax-Zim Bog) DPa.
- Bell's Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*) — [1 South] All reports were from the Black Dog Preserve in the Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Dakota County, where last found 9/7 BAF (median 8/27).
- Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [19 North, 34 South] High count 9/7 Meeker (7) RMa. Late north 9/15 Morrison HHD, 9/19 Pine DAC, RBJ, ToL (median 9/19). Late south 9/22 Carver JCy, 9/27 Hennepin DPa, 9/28 Brown MiO (median 9/27).
- Blue-headed Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius*) — [18 North, 33 South] Early south (median 8/20) 8/19 Dakota JSn, 8/22 Brown MiO. High count 9/14 Brown (6) MiO. Late north 10/6 Clay (2, Gooseberry Park) RHO, St. Louis BCM, followed only by 10/27 Cook RZi, KRE, LS, well after the 10/10 median. Late south 10/13 Hennepin MJB, Ramsey JuW, Sibley JCC, 10/21 Mower ph. RJW (median 10/16).
- Warbling Vireo** (*Vireo gilvus*) — [23 North, 31 South] High count 8/1 Carver (8) JCy. Late north reports after the 9/12 median: 9/15 Clay MO, 9/20 Douglas JPE. Late south 9/22 Ramsey RZi, 9/26 Hennepin GJa, 9/29 Martin JWH, BWF (median 9/25).
- Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [16 North, 22 South] Early south (median 8/19) 8/20 Hennepin ElH, 8/22 Kandiyohi JoS, 8/30 Brown MiO, Carver JTe. Late north 9/26 Cook CRM, 9/27 Cook LSp, Pine SuB, St. Louis JLK (median 9/26). Late south 9/29 Hennepin CMB, ThM, SBM, Lyon GWe, 10/2 Goodhue DVe, 10/6 Hennepin AxG (median 10/1).
- Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [33 North, 47 South] High counts 9/13 Carver (13) JCy, 8/6 St. Louis (12) JLK, 8/31 Meeker (12) RMa. Late north 9/30 St. Louis PRH, JLK, then two late October reports: 10/22 St. Louis ph. BCM, 10/25 Cook MJM (median 9/30). All late south reports from Hennepin: 10/7 (2, Hyland Lake P.R.) RCo, 10/8 (General Mills Research Nature Area) MaC, 10/9 (Loring Park, Minneapolis) KOk (median 10/3).
- Gray Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [10 North] All reports from traditional Northeast and North-central range. High county 10/18 Koochiching (8) RAE.
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [33 North, 52 South] Reported statewide. Once again, peak migration reported in mid-September from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis, with a new record high count reported 9/16 (5,627) KJB, followed by nearly as many 9/21 (5,599) KJB.
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [15 North] Reported from St. Louis west to the Red River valley, with reports as far south as Wadena and Cass in the North-central Region. High counts 8/29 Hubbard (24) DAC, RBJ, 8/5 St. Louis (14 in one group, Sax-Zim Bog) LAV.
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported statewide. Counts exceeding 1,000 were all from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis; peak numbers were 1,607 on 10/19 and 1,191 on 10/26, both KJB.
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [30 North, 5 South] Reported throughout usual north range. Seen in five south counties, with one out-of-range report 10/6 Hennepin †SMC. High counts from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis KJB include 107 on 10/19 and 82 on 11/3.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [16 North, 43 South] Few reports from the northwest region, but otherwise found statewide. High counts 9/14 Clay (34) DPa, 9/21 Koochiching (25) MDu.
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [17 North,

- 33 South] High count 8/28 Ramsey (**10,000**, Bald Eagle Lake premigratory roost) ToL. Late north 9/6 St. Louis JAn, KJB, 9/8 Douglas ToL, 9/11 Douglas JPE (median 9/8). Late south 9/7 Chisago JFR, Isanti DPG, 9/8 Freeborn ANy, 9/11 Faribault WAF (median 9/15).
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [27 North, 48 South] High count 10/5 Sherburne (3,000, Clear Lake) MJB. Late north 10/1 MJM, 10/2 Mille Lacs and Pine ToL (median 10/2). Late south 10/17 Carver JCy, Waseca DBM, 10/19 Hennepin (3) CMB (median 10/18).
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [9 North, 28 South] High counts 8/27 Marshall (43) JLK, 8/17 Anoka (20) MSo, TKa. Late north 8/28 Polk JLK, 9/3 Otter Tail JSs, JSw, 9/5 Otter Tail JSw (median 9/6). Late south 9/13 Dodge LMS, 9/18 Washington PNi well ahead of the 10/2 median.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [16 North, 41 South] High counts 8/2 Dakota (50) RaM, 8/1 Lac qui Parle (30) PCa. Late north 9/1 Douglas JPE, 9/2 Mahanomen RZi, JCC, 9/3 Otter Tail JSw, JsS (median 9/10). Two late south reports after the 9/16 median: 9/21 Dakota GJa, ASi, 9/29 Carver LS.
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [22 North, 48 South] Significant movement noted by KJB in St. Louis 8/18–21 as part of the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census, including counts of 1,028 on 8/19 and 998 on 8/20. Late north 9/13 Morrison KLi, 9/14 St. Louis ABL, KJB, 9/15 St. Louis ABL, KJB (median 9/15). Late south 9/16 Blue Earth ChH, Hennepin DAK, 9/17 Dakota LFr, 9/20 Dakota LFr (median 9/28).
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [30 North, 52 South] High counts 8/28 Ramsey (**1,000** at Bald Eagle Lake premigratory roost) ToL. Late north 10/1 Grant (140, second highest count reported) MJM, St. Louis KJB, BCM, 10/2 Otter Tail MJM (median 10/8). Late south 10/18 Big Stone DLP, 10/19 Anoka JWH, Jackson KRE, ANy, LS, RZi, DOK, RSA (median 10/17).
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [33 North, 50 South] Reported from all regions. Only notable high count 10/7 Dakota (40) DAd.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [6 North] Reports from Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis. High count 9/2 St. Louis (6) GTa, CMg.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [7 South] Out-of-range reports 10/25 Anoka ph. RLR, 11/23 Scott MWS; also reported from Fillmore, Houston, Olmsted, Washington, Winona.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [27 North, 22 South] See summer report for south nesting records and early migrants. High count 10/26 Morrison (35) KEm, MEm.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [33 North, 50 South] Reported nearly statewide. High counts 10/7 Dakota (15) DAd, 8/31 Meeker (14) RMA.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [22 North, 32 South] Early south (median 8/30) 8/6 Washington JoF, 8/14 Goodhue KCo. High counts 9/30 St. Louis (13) JLK, 11/26 Hennepin (9) BRo.
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [21 North, 49 South] High counts 8/27 Ramsey (**16**) AxG, 8/2 Washington (**13**) JHg. Late north 10/2 Lake ECo, 10/4 Itasca EEO, 10/8 Todd JLK (median 10/3). Late south 10/13 Freeborn ANy, 10/16 Olmsted LAV, 10/19 Hennepin TAT (median 10/14).
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [9 North, 23 South] Early south (median 9/7) 9/3 Meeker PRH, 9/8 Hennepin HCT, 9/15 Stevens RAE. High count 10/9 Hennepin (**8**) CMB. Late north 10/23 Morrison KEm, 10/24 St. Louis JLK (median 10/23). Late south 10/31 Carver (2) JCy, 11/5 Hennepin TAT, 11/19 Houston ANy, but see winter report (median 12/13).
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*) — [19 North, 37 South] High counts 8/14 Washington (12) PNi, 8/18 Scott (11) BAF. Late north 9/27 Lake (2) CRM, 9/29 Douglas JPE, 10/4 St. Louis (2) JLK (median 10/12). Late south 10/13 Mower ANy, JWH, 10/15 Hennepin TAT, 10/16 Olmsted LAV (median 10/12).
- Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [16 North, 40 South] High count 8/10 Pope (12) DvK. Late north 10/10 Aitkin PEJ, 10/26 Cook AXH, PHS, Lake ANy, RZi, BWF, RMD, JWH (median 10/11). Late south 10/18 Cottonwood ANy, Stearns



Winter Wren, 14 September 2013, Lutsen, Cook County. Photo by David Brisance.

MJB, 10/19 Hennepin JCC, 10/20 Benton JWH (median 11/1).

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [2 South] Only two reports, both south 8/4 Blue Earth (2, Minneopa S.P.) WCM, 10/17 Mower (one mile west of Austin) ph. BPl.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [7 North, 34 South] High count 8/30 Dakota (6) AxG. Late north 9/1 Douglas HHD, 9/2 Mahnomen RZi, 9/9 Otter Tail (3) JsS. Late south 9/26 Carver JCy, 10/3 Brown MiO (median 9/23).

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) — [18 North, 35 South] Early south (median 9/17) 9/27 Hennepin DPa, Olmsted LAV, 9/28 Lyon GWe. High counts 9/2 St. Louis (15) GTa, CMg, 10/17 Hennepin (14) CMB. Late north 11/23 Beltrami KEm, MEm, 11/30 Hubbard MAW (median 11/22). Nearly all south reports prior to 11/15, late south 11/20 Hennepin JSl, 11/25 Sherburne BRo (median 11/29).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) — [23 North, 46 South] Early south (median 8/28) 9/5 Hennepin RZi, 9/6 Ramsey JWu, 9/7 Carver JCy. High count 10/5 Clay

(29) MO. Late north 10/31 Pine RBJ, ToL, 11/1 Cook CRM, SuB (median 10/30). Late south 11/9 Hennepin TLo, Wabasha GJM, 11/21 Nicollet RBJ (median 11/21).

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) — [26 North, 47 South] All high counts from St. Louis at the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census (KJB), highlighted by a record-high **262** (10/18), also **174** (10/26) and 164 (10/13). Late north reports also from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census through 11/15 ABL, KJB (median 11/17).

Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) — [2 North] Three reports of four individuals: 8/31 Marshall LS, 10/26 St. Louis (2, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, 10/27 St. Louis (south of Ely) SLF.

Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [1 North, 4 South] One north report 10/28 Cook (Grand Marais campground) DBM (median arrival 10/11). All south (median 10/28) **9/21** Hennepin (General Mills Research Nature Area) ph. †RCB, DBM, MJB, 10/17 – 11/14 Sherburne (Sand Dunes S.F., tenth consecutive year here) PLJ, 10/27 Anoka (Wargo N.C.) ph. AAL, 11/29 Kandiyohi (Sibley S.P.) RBJ.

- Veery** (*Catbarus fuscescens*) — [16 North, 8 South] Late north 9/2 Mahnomen JCC, Morrison DLP, 9/3 Cass PRH, 9/7 Todd JLK (median 9/14). Late south 9/5 Hennepin TAT, 9/7 Washington DFN, 9/8 Mower DBz (median 9/17).
- Gray-cheeked Thrush** (*Catbarus minimus*) — [2 North, 2 South] All north 8/27 Cass SaP, 9/7 St. Louis (34, pre-dawn flight in Duluth; record-high count) KJB, 9/19 St. Louis MDu (median early 9/3, late 10/2). Only two south reports 9/17 Rice DAT, 10/11 Hennepin CMB (median early 9/2, late 10/6).
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catbarus ustulatus*) — [16 North, 21 South] Early south (median 8/12) 8/5 Hennepin TAT, 8/22 Carver JCy. Record high count 9/11 St. Louis (500, pre-dawn flight number easily 500–1000 with continuous calls at rate of 5 per second in Duluth) KJB. Late north 10/6 Carlton LS, 10/8 Lake RSA, 10/9 St. Louis RSA, Todd JLK (median 10/17). Late south 10/8 Hennepin (2) MaC, 10/12 Nicollet BAB, 10/13 Washington BAB (median 10/17).
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catbarus guttatus*) — [14 North, 20 South] Early south (median 9/14) 9/14 Hennepin BBy, 9/15 Hennepin JKo. High counts 10/10, 10/11, 10/13, 10/18 Hennepin (12) CMB. Late north 10/22 Pine ToL, 10/24 St. Louis JAn, JLK, 10/26 St. Louis ABL, KJB (median 10/28). Late south 11/27 Lac qui Parle FAE, Rice TFB, 11/28 Washington TPW, but see winter report (median 12/12).
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [5 North, 9 South] Late north 8/12 St. Louis SLP, 8/17 Morrison GrS, 9/8 Wadena PJB (median 9/9). Late south 9/2 Steele PSu, 9/13 Anoka SEg, 9/14 Hennepin WmH (median 10/1).
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [33 North, 52 South] Reported statewide. High counts both from St. Louis, where tallied as part of the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census KJB: 10/3 (4,595), 10/19 (4,551).
- Varied Thrush** (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [1 North, 3 South] One north report, 11/11 Crow Wing (Riverton) ph. STM. All south: a very early adult male 9/21 Mower (Lake Louise S.P.) †JCC, a first county record 11/7 **Pipestone** (female) ph. VKI, and two reports from Hennepin, possibly of the same bird: 11/24 ARh, 11/28, 11/29 ph. LBR.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [31 North, 48 South] High count 8/22 Hennepin (15), 8/25, 8/27 Carver (15) GTa, CMg. Late north 10/28 Cook DBM, 10/31 Lake CRM, SuB (median 10/30). Late south 11/1 Hennepin JSl, 11/5 Hennepin MJM (median 11/12).
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [12 North, 23 South] Late north 10/5 Clay MO, 10/24 Morrison KEm, 10/30 Cook BRL (median 12/13). Late south 10/12 Sibley DWK, 10/13 Hennepin CMB, 10/17 Hennepin TAT (median 12/22).
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [2 North] Two reports: 11/3 Cook (Grand Marais) KRE, ThM, PEB, 11/30 Koochiching (Loman) ph. AME.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported statewide.
- American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*) — [22 North, 30 South] Early north (median 9/9) 9/6 Clearwater SC, Red Lake SC, 9/10 St. Louis EBr. Early south (median 9/15) Record-early south (median 9/14) 8/5 Kandiyohi (2) RAE, 9/7 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek Wetlands) CMB. Highest counts were reported by KJB at the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census, St. Louis: 10/2 (345), 9/30 (297), and 10/1 (287). High count away from Duluth 9/15 Steele (150) JPr. Late north 10/31 Pine (separate locations) RBJ, ToL, JSa, 11/2 Cook GLa, ThM, Lake CRM, RZi, St. Louis KJB (median 11/4). Late south 11/9 Brown MiO, 11/10 Chisago ANy, DBz, 11/22 Ramsey RZi (median 11/4).
- SPRAGUE'S PIPIT** (*Anthus spragueii*) — [1 South] First fall record since 2006: 10/18–19 **Cottonwood** †KRE, †LS, ph. DBM, m.ob. Second county record, found by the Minnesota Birding Weekends group at Rock Ridge Prairie S.N.A. on 10/18, and relocated at the same location on the following day.
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [5 North] Few reports this season, only reported from Cook, Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, and St. Louis. Early north (median 10/3) 10/26 Lake ANy, RZi, BWF, JWH, LS, 10/27 Cook ANy, St. Louis KJB. High count 11/2 St. Louis (21, Hawk

- Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB.
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [32 North, 51 South] Present both north and south as the season ended, with most late north reports from the North Shore. Several near-record counts from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census: 8/20 St. Louis (6,322) KJB, 8/21 St. Louis (6,109) KJB.
- Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [14 North, 21 South] Early north (median 9/13) 9/7 Lake (2, Two Harbors) BCM, 9/13 Itasca SC, St. Louis KJB. Early south (median 9/24) 9/13 Blue Earth (Minneopa S.P.)WCM, 9/28 Lyon GWe, Steele BWF, 10/6 Isanti HHD. High count 11/20 Dakota (120, Great Western Industrial Park) TAT.
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — No reports.
- Smith's Longspur** (*Calcarius pictus*) — No documented reports.
- Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [25 North, 23 South] Early north (median 10/5) 10/13 Wadena JEB, 10/15 St. Louis SES, 10/17 Lake of the Woods RAE, HHD, CRM. Early south (median 10/17) 10/16 Big Stone DLP, 10/17 Yellow Medicine BJU, 10/18 Swift JSP. Highest counts were from the North Shore in Cook: 10/25 (400) MJM, 10/26 (389) AXH, PHS.
- Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [20 North, 30 South] High count 9/11 Hennepin (7, Westwood Hills N.C.) DPa. Late north 9/22 Red Lake HCT, 10/2 St. Louis JLK, 10/10 Clay RHO (median 9/27). Late south 10/1 Hennepin TAT, 10/13 Hennepin DWK (median 10/11).
- Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Parkesia motacilla*) — [1 South] Only two reports, both from Beaver Creek Valley S.P., Houston County: 8/10 RMD, 8/31 HCT (median 8/22).
- Northern Waterthrush** (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) — [13 North, 23 South] Early south (median 8/7) 8/6 Carver JCy, 8/13 Ramsey RMD, Steele PSu, 8/14 Sherburne PLJ. High count 8/22 Carver (13) JCy. Late north 9/15 Clay MO, 9/16, 9/18 Itasca SC, 9/21 Lake of the Woods BWF (median 9/28). Late south 9/24 Carver JCy, Hennepin CMB, 9/30 Dakota DVe (median 10/3).
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — [16 North, 15 South] Late north 9/12 Morrison RBJ, 9/14 Carlton AVa, followed by a record-late individual **11/12–14** St. Louis ph. AM (prior record late north 10/19). Late south 9/21 Hennepin ACr, 9/22 Ramsey DPa, 10/1 Hennepin CMB, TAT (median 9/22).
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora cyanoptera*) — [1 North, 16 South] Only north report 8/5 Pine (adult feeding juvenile) EHL (median late 8/27). Late south 9/8 Scott BAb, 9/12 Carver JCy, 9/15 Dodge ANY (median 9/11).
- Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*) — [28 North, 36 South] High count 8/22 Steele (12) PSu. Late north 10/2 Lake ECo, 10/4 St. Louis JLK (median 10/1). Late south 9/26 Mower RBJ, 9/27 Anoka KCo, Olmsted LAV, 9/28 Rice BWF, DAB, 9/29 Houston WCM (median 10/4).
- Prothonotary Warbler** (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [5 South] Reported from Brown, Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, and Hennepin. Late south 8/28 Goodhue ANY, 8/29 Carver (3) JCy, 9/3 Dakota DVe (median 9/1).
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Oreothlypis peregrina*) — [22 North, 29 South] Early south (median 7/17; also see summer report) 8/1 Carver JCy, 8/16 Hennepin TAT, 8/22 Brown MiO, Carver JCy, WCM, Hennepin CMB. High count 9/16 Carver (13, Carver P.R.) JCy. Late north 10/5 Clay (Buffalo River S.P.) MO, St. Louis CAR, 10/6 St. Louis SLF, BCM, 10/7 St. Louis ABL, KJB (median 10/17). Late south 10/18 Hennepin RCB, 10/19 Hennepin TAT (median 10/15).
- Orange-crowned Warbler** (*Oreothlypis celata*) — [20 North, 33 South] Early north 9/1 Douglas JPE, St. Louis MDu, 9/6 Crow Wing JLK, Lake JPr, St. Louis LCM. Early south 9/3 Hennepin CMB, 9/6 Ramsey JWu, 9/8 Anoka NBe, Fillmore ANY. High counts 10/6 Carver (14) JCy, 10/7 Carver (14) CRM. Late north 10/26 Lake ANY, BWF, JWH, 10/27 Cook ANY, JWH (median 10/22). Late south 10/24 Carver JCy, 10/26 Hennepin RCB, 10/31 Carver JCy, 11/1 Olmsted LAV (median 10/25). **Note:** Undocumented August reports were excluded.
- Nashville Warbler** (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*) — [26 North, 39 South] High counts 9/3 St. Louis (66) KJB, 8/26 St. Louis (54) KJB, 9/14 Redwood (30) DWK. Late north 10/13 Koochiching AMe, 10/14 St. Louis JLK, 10/28 Cook DBM (median 10/20). Late

- south 10/25 Anoka SRo, Hennepin CMB, 11/2 Hennepin SOa (median 10/21).
- Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) — [4 North, 5 South] Early south (median 8/24) 8/23 Carver (Minnesota Landscape Arboretum) JCy, 8/25 Hennepin (Fort Snelling S.P.) HCT, 8/29 Brown (Flandrau S.P.) MiO, 8/30 Carver JTe, 8/31 Hennepin (General Mills Research Nature Area) RCB, (Westwood Hills N.C.) SOa. Late north 9/8 Cook LCM, 9/16 Lake TNa, 9/17 St. Louis AVa. (median 9/18). Late south 9/11 Carver (Chaska Lake, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy, 9/12 Hennepin LBF, 9/15 Lac qui Parle DLP, 9/16 Blue Earth ChH (median 9/16).
- Mourning Warbler** (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) — [12 North, 12 South] High count 9/1 Nicollet (4, Seven Mile Creek C.P.) WCM. Late north 9/7 Polk JfB, 9/14 Carlton AVa, Clay DPa (median 9/14). Late south 9/15 Lac qui Parle DLP, 9/30 Hennepin GJa, 10/4 Carver JCy (median 9/29).
- Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [30 North, 44 South] High counts 8/2 St. Louis (28, Sax-Zim Bog) SLo, 8/27 Carver (20, Minnesota Landscape Arboretum) GTa, CMg. Late north 10/2 Lake ECo, St. Louis JLK, 10/6 St. Louis ALo, 10/12 St. Louis AM (median 10/13). Late south 10/13 Hennepin SMc, 10/17 Carver JCy, 10/21 Hennepin KOk (median 10/23).
- Hooded Warbler** (*Setophaga citrina*) — [1 South] Only reported from its normal range in Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) 8/3–9/14 KRo, BAF.
- American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [30 North, 42 South] New fall high counts all from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis: 8/22 (108), 9/11 (77), 8/26 (40) KJB. Late north 9/29 St. Louis AM, 9/30 Cook PRH, Lake RBW, 10/1 Cook PRH (median 10/7). Late south 9/30 Hennepin TAT, 10/5 Sherburne PLJ, 10/6 Washington VDo (median 10/10).
- Cape May Warbler** (*Setophaga tigrina*) — [9 North, 4 South] All south 8/22 Blue Earth ChH, Brown MiO, 8/23 Carver JCy, 9/5 Carver JCy, 9/12 Hennepin CMB. Late north 9/18 Cass BAW, 9/20 St. Louis MDu, 9/21 Lake of the Woods BWF, 9/29 St. Louis KJB (median 10/24).
- Cerulean Warbler** (*Setophaga cerulea*) — [1 North, 3 South] Only north report 9/1 Douglas JPE. All south 8/1 Lyon (Garvin Park) RBJ, 8/14, 8/23 Rice TFB, 8/24 Rice DAB, ANy, 8/25 Goodhue BAB, RZi. (median 8/30).
- Northern Parula** (*Setophaga americana*) — [13 North, 20 South] Most reports from the eastern half of the state. Early south (median 8/19) 9/3 Hennepin TAT, CMB, 9/4 Dakota DVe, 9/5 Hennepin (2) CMB, and in Brown, Kandiyohi, and Steele on 9/7. Late north 9/23 Cook JPr, Koochiching AMe, St. Louis WCM, 9/24 Cook WCM, 9/27 Pine SuB, 10/6 St. Louis LS, ALo (median 9/27). Late south 9/18 Carver JCy, 9/21 Dakota TAT, 9/22 Ramsey RZi, 9/28 Dodge DAB, RMD (median 9/28).
- Magnolia Warbler** (*Setophaga magnolia*) — [22 North, 27 South] Early south (median 8/15) 8/22 Brown MiO, Carver DWK, Hennepin TAT, CMB, 8/23 Carver JCy, Hennepin TAT, Rice TFB, Scott BAF. High counts 9/1 St. Louis (10, H.R.N.R.) KJB, 9/2 St. Louis (10, Sax-Zim Bog) GTa, CMg. Late north 10/2 Lake ECo, St. Louis KJB, 10/10 St. Louis SLF (median 10/1). Reported south in October only from Hennepin, last found 10/6 DWK (median 10/6).
- Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Setophaga castanea*) — [10 North, 12 South] Early south (median 8/19) 8/23 Rice TFB, 8/26 Rice RBJ, 8/30 Hennepin TAT, 8/31 Hennepin CMB, SHF, BAF, Meeker MJB. Late north 9/13 Morrison KLi, 9/18 Cass BAW, 9/22 Hubbard BWF, ANy (median 9/28). Late south 9/16 Carver JCy, 9/21 Hennepin ACr, 9/27 Washington JHg, 9/30 Hennepin ARh (median 10/1).
- Blackburnian Warbler** (*Setophaga fusca*) — [15 North, 15 South] Early south (median 8/9) 8/14 Steele PSu, Washington PNi, 8/18 Hennepin RQu, 8/22 Carver JCy, Steele PSu, 8/23 Carver WCM, JCy. Late north 9/12 St. Louis TRK, 9/15 Lake AxG, Morrison KLi, 9/18 Polk SAu (median 9/20). Late south 9/13 Dodge LMS, HHD, CRM, 9/14 Redwood BTS, 9/16 Blue Earth ChH, 9/22 Hennepin ARh (median 9/25).
- Yellow Warbler** (*Setophaga petechia*) — [28 North, 37 South] High counts 8/1 Carver (19) JCy, 8/19 St. Louis (14) JLK. Late north 9/14 Becker SHH, St. Louis JLK, 9/17 Polk SAu (median 9/25). Late south 9/13 Anoka SEq, 9/15 Hennepin JKO, 9/18 Hennepin

- CMB, SuB (median 9/29).
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Setophaga pennsylvanica*) — [24 North, 29 South] High counts 9/1 Hennepin (6) HCT, 9/1 Nicollet (6) WCM. Late north 9/29 Koochiching AME, 9/30 Cook PRH, 10/1 Cook PRH (median 9/28). Late south 9/22 Ramsey RZi, DPa, 9/24 Lac qui Parle DLP, 9/27 Hennepin DPa, 10/7 Washington LMS (median 10/2).
- Blackpoll Warbler** (*Setophaga striata*) — [9 North, 8 South] Early north (median 8/25) 8/19 Becker SHH, 8/21 Koochiching HHD, 8/22 St. Louis KJB. Early south (median 8/21) 8/19 Hennepin BBy, 8/29 Carver JCy, 8/30 Faribault WAF. Late north 9/21 St. Louis MDu, 9/23 Lake WCM, 9/30 Cook RMa (median 10/7). Late south 9/16 Blue Earth ChH, 9/21 Carver JCy, SOa, 10/5 Hennepin DPa (median 9/29).
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Setophaga caerulescens*) — [3 North, 3 South] All north 8/2 Lake CHI, 8/7 Cook DMB, 8/22 St. Louis RSt, 8/23 Cook MWi, 8/31 St. Louis DPa, 9/9 Cook LCM, 9/12 St. Louis JLK, and then record late north **10/27** Cook JSL, ALo, m.ob. All south 9/4 Hennepin CMB, 9/8 Anoka JSL, AWh, 9/20 Hennepin DPa, 9/24 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) CMB, 9/27 **Olmsted** LAV, 10/3 and 10/12 Hennepin (T.S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) CMB (median 10/8).
- Palm Warbler** (*Setophaga palmarum*) — [24 North, 21 South] Early south (median 8/25) 9/3 Hennepin BAF, Sherburne PLJ, 9/5 Ramsey REH, 9/7 Hennepin RSA, MHu, AbA, Isanti DPG. High counts 10/2 St. Louis (73) JLK, 9/22 St. Louis (50) TRK. Late north 10/16 St. Louis TPW, 10/19 St. Louis KJB, 10/26 Lake ANy, 11/3 Polk *fide* JMJ (median 10/23). Late south 10/18 Hennepin JSL, 10/20 Carver JCy, 10/23 Hennepin MaP, 10/24 Hennepin CMB (median 10/18).
- Pine Warbler** (*Setophaga pinus*) — [11 North, 9 South] High count 9/3 Cass (4) BAW. Late north 9/21 Todd JeM, 9/22 Hubbard BWF, ANy, 9/25 Cass BAW, 10/6 St. Louis LS (median 10/1). Late south 9/14 Anoka DPG, 9/20 Winona RBJ, 10/4 Carver JCy, 10/5 Ramsey RZi (median 9/24).
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata*) — [29 North, 45 South] Early south (median 8/21) 8/24 Dakota TAT, 8/30 Hennepin CMB, 8/31 Lac qui Parle BJU, Sherburne JuW. High counts all from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis: 9/29 St. Louis (**1,440**) KJB, 10/1 St. Louis (**603**) KJB, 10/2 St. Louis (274) KJB. Late north 10/31 Lake CRM, followed only by reports from St. Louis: 11/2, 11/7 KJB, 11/8 St. Louis JLK (median 11/21). Late south 11/29 Dakota HHD, Scott BAB, 11/30 Hennepin BAF, SHF. Also see winter report.
- YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER** (*Setophaga dominica*) — [1 South] Only report 8/22 **Carver** (Lowry N.C.) †DWK. This is the third consecutive fall during which this Casual species has been found in the state.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Setophaga virens*) — [12 North, 17 South] Early south (median 8/20) 8/22 Ramsey CJo, 8/24 Carver JCy, Washington PNI, 8/26 Lac qui Parle BJU. Late north 9/23 Koochiching AMe, St. Louis WCM, 9/24 Cook WCM, 9/27 Cook CRM, Pine SuB (median 9/29). Late south 9/29 Hennepin CMB, SBM, Nobles BTS, 10/3 Hennepin CMB, 10/5 Dakota DWK (median 10/4).
- Canada Warbler** (*Cardellina canadensis*) — [17 North, 26 South] Early south (median 8/12) 8/18 Carver JCy, 8/22 Brown MiO, Carver JCy, Hennepin CMB, Lac qui Parle DLP, Steele PSu. High count 9/1 Nicollet (8) WCM. Late north 9/12 St. Louis JLK, 9/15 Lake AxG, 9/16 Lake TNa (median 9/15). Late south 9/15 Carver JCy, Meeker MJB, Stevens RAE, 9/21 Carver JCy, 9/25 Rice TFB (median 9/22).
- Wilson's Warbler** (*Cardellina pusilla*) — [16 North, 26 South] Probable summer resident 8/2 Lake CHI. Presumed early north migrants 8/18 Cook DMB, 8/19 Polk SAU. Early south (median 8/15) 8/22 Brown MiO, Carver JCy, Steele PSu, 8/23 Hennepin CMB, Kandiyohi JoS, Rice RBW. High counts 8/26 Lac qui Parle (5) BJU, 8/27 Marshall (5) JLK, 8/31 Carver (5) JCy. Late north 9/16 Polk SAU, 9/26 Cook CRM, 10/2 Lake ECo (median 9/22). Late south 9/20 Ramsey JWu, 9/22 Ramsey DPa, 10/1 Olmsted JPr (median 9/27).
- Spotted Towhee** (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [2 South] Two reports: 10/9 **Anoka** (Spring-

- brook Nature Center) ph. PJM, 10/22 **Carver** (Minnesota Landscape Arboreteum) JCy.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [7 North, 21 South] A few scattered north reports mainly in August, followed by late north 10/3 Douglas RBJ, 10/7 Todd JLK. High count 8/8 Sherburne (6, Sherburne N.W.R.) JGb. Late south 10/13 in Mower and Scott, followed by 10/17 Carver JCy, 10/28 Steele NFT, 10/31 Carver JCy (median 11/10).
- American Tree Sparrow** (*Spizella arborea*) — [21 North, 40 South] Early north (median 9/25) 10/6 St. Louis ALo, 10/7 Lake RSA, St. Louis IHu, 10/8 St. Louis JAn, 10/11 Cass BAW. Early south (median 9/30) 10/4 Winona CoN, 10/13 Brown BTS, Dakota SOa, Hennepin PMt, Houston RSA, Washington PNi. High counts 10/20 Lake (100) DPa, 11/9 Olmsted (100) DMs.
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [31 North, 48 South] High counts 8/15 Dakota (55, Acacia Park Cemetery) DWK, 9/11 St. Louis (53) JLK. Late north 10/25 Carlton ANy, Mille Lacs ANy, 10/26 Lake ANy, 11/2 Lake KRE, ThM (median 11/4). Late south 11/5 Isanti WAn, 11/15 Freeborn RTP, 11/25 Fillmore RTP (median 11/10).
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [24 North, 30 South] High counts 10/9 Olmsted (7) SHk, 8/1 Lac qui Parle (6) CRM, PCa, 8/21 St. Louis (6) JLK, 9/18 Marshall (6) JpN. Late north 10/15 Lake RDC, 10/20 St. Louis PHS, m.ob., 10/23 Mille Lacs MLH (median 10/16). Late south 10/13 Sibley JCC, 10/17 Faribault DBM, 10/18 Lac qui Parle JSP, 10/19 Hennepin ThM (median 10/14).
- Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*) — [7 North, 33 South] High count 8/10 Rock (18, Blue Mounds S.P.) RyM. Late north 10/6 Morrison KEm, 10/7 Todd JLK, 10/16 Todd DTM, JeM, and 10/24–26 **Lake** (Two Harbors) ANy, DBz, BWF, RMD, JWH. (median 10/20). Late south 10/14 Washington (12, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) PNi, 10/16 Olmsted (Willow Creek Reservoir) LAV, 10/18 Carver (2, Carver P. R.) JCy (median 10/26).
- Vesper Sparrow** (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [22 North, 38 South] Reported throughout
- its range until the third week of October. Late north 10/4 Cass BAW, **Cook** KRE, ALo, Kittson RBJ, 10/10 Todd JLK, 10/12 **Cook** SBM, 10/13 Douglas JPE (median 10/20). Late south 10/25 Faribault WAF, Stearns MJB, 10/26 Sherburne MHe, SOa (median 10/27). Season high count 9/20 Otter Tail (25) JsS.
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [2 North, 12 South] All north 8/3–30 Polk SAu, 9/19 Red Lake SAS. High counts 8/10 Brown (6) MiO, 8/7 Isanti (5) JSa. Late south 8/29 Big Stone DLP, 9/1 Stearns BWF, 9/10 Goodhue WAn, 9/14 Redwood BTS (median 8/29).
- Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [27 North, 39 South] Reported statewide through late October. High counts 9/14 Clay (36) DPa, 10/7 Dakota (34) TAT. Late north 10/25 Mille Lacs ANy, DBz, 10/26 Lake ANy, WCM, BWF, JWH, 11/10 Itasca TCL (median 11/2). Late south 10/27 Dakota MDu, Stevens DLP, 11/17 Murray GWe (median 11/5).
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus savannarum*) — [5 North, 9 South] There were few reports this season. All north 8/1 Aitkin CHL, Polk ANy, 8/8 Otter Tail JsS, 8/9 Crow Wing MJB, 9/4 Polk GTa, CMg, 9/7 Clay GTa, CMg, 9/14 Clay DPa. High count 8/10 Rock (11, Blue Mounds S.P.) RyM. Late south 8/26 Dakota DAD, Lac qui Parle BJU, 8/29 Sherburne JGb, 9/8 Hennepin RKi (median 9/2).
- Henslow's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus henslowii*) — [2 North, 7 South] Only north reports 8/3 Wilkin HHD, 9/3 Otter Tail JsS, JSw. All south 8/2 Carver JCy, Fillmore (Cherry Grove W.M.A.) JWH, 8/3 Hennepin (Hyland Lake P.R.) MHu, 8/5 Olmsted (Rock Dell W.M.A.) LAV, 8/8 Carver (Carver P.R.) JCy, Sibley MiO, 8/9 Fillmore (Cherry Grove W.M.A.) ANy, JWH, 8/10 Hennepin ANy, DBz, 8/11 Hennepin (Crow-Hassan P.R.) HCT, Washington DFN, 8/18 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, 8/26 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) GTa, CMg.
- Le Conte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus leconteii*) — [11 North, 18 South] Early south away from probable summering areas (median 9/16) 9/11–13 Faribault WAF, 9/25 Kandiyohi JoS, 9/28 Rice BWF, DAB. Re-

- ported north throughout August with only scattered reports in September and October. Late north 10/2 Lake ECo, 10/16–24 ph. Lake KRE, JSL (median 10/4). Late south 10/18 Cottonwood KRE, RZi, ANy, 10/19 Wright DWK, SBM, 10/25 Chippewa JEB, Lac qui Parle JEB (median 10/17).
- Nelson's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) — [2 North, 6 South] All north 8/31 Pennington KRE, m.ob., 9/2 Marshall LS. Early south 9/28 Olmsted JWH, DMs, JPr, Steele JWH, 9/29 **Wright** (Pelican Lake W.P.A.) DWK, 10/5 Dodge RMD, JWH, Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) TAT, Olmsted RMD, JWH, 10/6 Hennepin CMB, DWK, 10/7 McLeod PRH, Olmsted LAV.
- Fox Sparrow** (*Passerella iliaca*) — [19 North, 33 South] Early north (median 9/20) 9/21 Koochiching MDu, 9/30 Polk SAU, 10/3 Hubbard MAW, 10/5 Itasca EEO. Early south (median 9/19) 9/17 Ramsey REH, 10/3 Ramsey KRo, 10/5 Scott SHF, BAF. High counts 10/16 Hennepin (34) CMB, 10/17 Carver (30) JCy. Late north 10/29 Morrison KEm, 11/5 Otter Tail DST, 11/8 Cass BAW, 11/13 St. Louis MSS (median 12/15). Late south 11/14 Carver JCy, Sherburne PLJ, 11/21 Hennepin ALD (median 12/20). Also see winter report for late migrants north and south
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [31 North, 51 South] High counts 10/18 Carver (28) JCy, 10/5 Carver (25) JCy, 10/5 Hennepin (25) DPa. Abundant reports north through the end of October. Late north 11/6 Douglas JPE, 11/7 Itasca TKI, 11/10 Kanabec DWK. South reports continue well into December.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [16 North, 33 South] Early south (median 8/31) 9/5 Ramsey REH, 9/9 Sherburne PLJ. High counts 8/2 St. Louis (12) SLo, 8/1 Aitkin (10) CHl, 8/2 Lake (10) CHl. Late north 10/22 Polk SAU, 10/26 Grant CNn (median 10/22). Late south 10/25 Washington JHg, 10/26 Hennepin KOk, 10/27 Fillmore NBO (median 11/9)
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [28 North, 45 South] High counts 10/5 Scott (20) SHF, BAF, 8/2 St. Louis (16) SLo, 10/17 Carver (16) JCy. Late north 10/25 Crow Wing ANy, RMD, St. Louis JLK, 10/26 Lake ANy, Polk SAU (median 10/30). Late south 11/4 Blue Earth ChH, 11/18 Hennepin KLi, 11/19 Houston ANy (median 12/8).
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [28 North, 44 South] Early south (median 8/29) 8/23 Ramsey REH, 9/4 Hennepin CMB, 9/6 Ramsey JWu. High counts 10/5 St. Louis (**600**) JLK, 10/5 St. Louis (**426**) CAR. Numerous reports for both south and north regions continue well into the winter season.
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [18 North, 38 South] Early north (median 9/16) 9/15 Clay MO, Polk SAU, 9/20 Itasca SC, Otter Tail JsS. Early south (median 9/22) 9/22 Ramsey RZi, 9/28 Dodge JWH, BWF, DAB, 9/29 Wright DWK, 10/2 Goodhue DVe. High counts 10/3 Polk (16) SAU, 10/3 Mille Lacs (8) ToL, 10/4 Cass (8) BAW. Late north 11/3 Grant CNn, 11/8 Cass BAW, 11/29 Clay RHO (median 12/16). Late south 11/3 Blue Earth ChH, 11/8 Brown MiO, 11/10 Le Sueur BAb (median 12/19).
- White-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [20 North, 26 South] Early north (median 9/10) 9/8 Cook LCM, 9/9 Itasca SC, 9/10 Polk SAU, St. Louis KJB. Early south (median 9/16) 9/21 Hennepin AxG, RCB, SBM, 9/22 Hennepin TAT, CRM, DPa, SuB, Ramsey DPa, 9/27 Olmsted JWH. High count 10/5 St. Louis (24) CAR. Late north 11/2 Cook ClN, St. Louis DWK, PEB, 11/3 Cook KRE, 11/4 Polk SAU (median 11/14). Late south 10/25 Olmsted DMs, 10/30 Hennepin ACr, 11/1 Hennepin KOk, Washington JHg (median 12/13).
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [30 North, 49 South] Reported throughout the state in 79 counties. Early south (median 9/9) 9/15 Carver WCM, Washington ECL. Record high fall count 10/13 St. Louis (**2,070**, North Shore between Duluth and Lake County line) KRE.
- Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*) — [1 North] Only report 11/2–11 **Kanabec** (adult male in Brook Park) ph. KDH, ph. DWK, ph. RZi, m.ob.
- Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga olivacea*) — [12 North, 23 South] Majority of reports from the eastern half of the state. Late north 9/14 Clay MO, 9/17 St. Louis KJB, 9/19 Pine DAC, RBj, m.ob. 10/6 Lake LS, KRE

- (median 9/20). Late south 9/29 Dakota DVe, 10/5 Hennepin ASI, 10/6 Hennepin AxG, 10/8 Hennepin MaC, 10/12 Ramsey ASI (median 10/1).
- Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [16 North, 46 South] Reported throughout the state. The most northerly reports were from Polk and Itasca. High counts 8/3 Scott (20, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) KR0, 11/24 Anoka (14) DvS.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [27 North, 39 South] New statewide high count 9/11 St. Louis (**107**, Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB. Late north 9/29 Clay RHO, Lake of the Woods MHK, St. Louis KJB, 10/6 St. Louis KJB (median 9/29). Late south 10/9 Hennepin ThM, 10/18 Cottonwood RZi, Hennepin TAT, 10/27 Scott GLa (median 10/15). Few reports after September.
- Blue Grosbeak** (*Passerina caerulea*) — [5 South] All reports 8/3 Redwood DBM, Rock (Blue Mounds S.P.) RJa, EPr, 8/4 Brown (North Star Twp.) BTS, 8/8 Brown (Stark Twp.) BTS, 8/9 Lyon (Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe, 8/10 Brown (Hoffmann Landfill) MiO, Rock RyM, 8/11 Brown BTS, 8/17 Pipestone (Pipestone N.M.) RSw, 8/19 Brown BTS, 8/22 Brown MiO.
- Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*) — [19 North, 43 South] High counts 8/4 Olmsted (**20**, Oxbow Park) MiD, 8/24 Carver (**11**) JCy, 8/18 Carver (10) JCy). Late north 9/25 Polk SAu, 9/29 Clay RHO (median 9/23). Late south 10/8 Carver JCy, Hennepin MaC, 10/10 Benton RZi, CRM, Olmsted DMs (median 10/9). Reports were numerous through the end of September.
- Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*) — [1 North, 23 South] Only north report 8/16 Traverse KRE, m.ob. High counts 8/10 Rock (25) RyM, 8/2 Rock (17) EPr, RJa. Late south 8/28 Faribault JSn, 8/29 Big Stone DLP, Mower RTP, 9/18 Mower BAB, 9/26 Mower RBJ (median 8/21).
- Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [14 North, 24 South] High counts 9/11 St. Louis (86) KJB, 8/30 Pennington (40) KRE. Frequent reports through the end of September. Late north 9/20–10/1 all from St. Louis KJB (median 9/20). Late south 9/29 Olmsted DMs, JPr, Wright DWK, 10/5 Dodge RMD (median 9/30).
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [32 North, 53 South] No significant high counts. Seen throughout the state and into the winter, both north and south.
- Eastern Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna*) — [6 North, 15 South] High counts 10/6 Hennepin (11, Crow Hassan P.R.) WCM, 9/28 Olmsted (6) JPr, DMs. Few reports north with latest being 10/11 Morrison RZi, CRM, 10/27 Todd (median 10/22). Late south 10/17 Sherburne JGb, 10/21 Sherburne ToL, 10/26 Dakota DWK, Fillmore TAT (median 10/29).
- Western Meadowlark** (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [10 North, 20 South] Reported predominantly from the western half of the state. High counts 10/11 Yellow Medicine (12) MJM, 9/4 Polk (10, Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) GTa, CMg. Late north 10/13 Douglas JPE (median 11/8). Late south 10/27 Cottonwood BTS, 11/3 Lyon GWe, 11/17 Murray GWe (median 11/3).
- Sturnella meadowlark** (*Sturnella sp.*) — [4 North, 7 South] Silent *Sturnella* reports wisely left unidentified throughout the season. Late north 10/27 Cook RMD, ANY, RZi, 11/5 St. Louis PRH. Late south 11/2 Stevens DLP.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [10 North, 32 South] Reported almost exclusively southwest of a line from Marshall to Fillmore counties. High counts 8/16 Stevens (63) CRM, 8/4 Lac qui Parle (45) PCa. Late north 9/1 Marshall CRM, Polk ALo, 9/2 Pennington GLa, 9/4 Becker ASM, 9/22 Wadena PJB (median 10/8). Late south 9/22 Big Stone DLP, 9/28 Lyon GWe, 10/12 McLeod HHD (median 10/25). Few reports after the third week of September.
- Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [16 North, 27 South] Early north (median 9/17) **9/1** Douglas JPE, 9/12–20 St. Louis (all from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB, JLK. Early south (median 9/21) 9/16 Sherburne PLJ, 9/21 Rice TFB, 9/22 Hennepin CRM, SuB. High counts all from the Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census in St. Louis (KJB): 10/13 (5,246), 10/16 (2,591), 10/4 St. Louis (2,402), 10/18 (1,879), 10/7 St. Louis (1,059). Late north 11/10 Beltrami HHD, Kanabec MJB, Lake of the Woods RMD, 11/13 St. Louis ABL, 11/22 St.

- Louis KJB (median 12/6). Late south 11/16 Pipestone HHD, Yellow Medicine HHD, 11/22 Big Stone DLP, 11/30 Wright KWi (median 12/15). Also see winter report.
- Brewer's Blackbird** (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [13 North, 21 South] High count 11/2 Sibley (75) JCC. Late north 10/7 Todd JLK, 10/13 Douglas JPE, 10/28 Otter Tail JS (median 11/7). Late south 11/3 Lyon GWe, 11/7 Washington PSm, 11/11 Nobles BTS, 11/16 Pipestone HHD (median 11/11).
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [31 North, 49 South] Reported throughout the state. See winter report for overwintering records. High count of 60,000 on 10/20 Jackson (migrants along Des Moines River near Kilen Woods S.P.; a conservative estimate made by taking sample counts of flock sizes during a 10-minute period) ANy, KRE, DSt.
- Great-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [1 South] Only report 10/19 Jackson (Hwy 86, 3 miles north of the Iowa border) KRE, m.ob.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [12 North, 41 South] High count 10/2 Dakota (100, Great Western Industrial Park) JHL, DAT. Late north 9/19 Pine DAC, RBj, ToL, 9/26 St. Louis JAn, 10/28 Morrison KEm (median 9/30). Late south 10/25 Dakota JBt, TEB, 10/31 Carver JCy, 11/2 Olmsted JWH, 11/3 Lyon GWe (median 1/1). See winter report for lingering reports south.
- Orchard Oriole** (*Icterus spurius*) — [4 North, 16 South] Late north (median 8/20) 8/18 Grant ThM, 8/19 Traverse HCT, DWK. Late south 8/28–9/8 Kandiyohi JoS (median 8/27). An immature oriole in Douglas on 9/29 was possibly this species, but details provided could not exclude the possibility it was a Baltimore Oriole.
- Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) — [20 North, 36 South] Late north 9/9 Otter Tail DBi, 9/11 St. Louis KJB, 9/24 Todd JeM (median 9/14). Late south 9/11 Blue Earth ChH, Fillmore NBO, 9/12 Fillmore NBO, 9/15 Ramsey JWu, and then a much later report 10/30 Hennepin RBW. (median 9/23).
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [5 North] Early north (median 10/18) 10/20 St. Louis MaP, 10/23 St. Louis KJB, 10/26 Lake RZi, KRE, LS, 10/29 St. Louis ABL, KJB. Only reports away from the northeast were 11/09 Roseau JWH, DBz, Itasca 11/9–12 SC, MDe.
- House Finch** (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [24 North, 42 South] Reported statewide.
- Purple Finch** (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [25 North, 26 South] Reported north throughout the season. Early south 8/1 Mower RTP, 8/14, 8/19 Kandiyohi GDu, then many reports starting 8/31. Season high counts all from St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB: 9/11 (261), 10/7 (196), 9/12 (173).
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [3 North] All north 11/2 Cook GLa, KRE, ThM, St. Louis (6) KJB, 11/7 St. Louis (12) KJB, 11/10–30 Itasca SC.
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [1 North] Only reports 10/26 St. Louis BAB, GLa, 11/2 St. Louis (6, Stoney Point) JLK.
- Common Redpoll** (*Acanthis flammea*) — [1 North, 2 South] Very few individuals found. Only north report 11/7 Cook SC. All south reports 11/16 Washington (2) SJA, 11/22 Isanti (1) Wan.
- Hoary Redpoll** (*Acanthis borealis*) — No reports.
- Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*) — [10 North, 5 South] Reported throughout the season north. All south 9/16 Hennepin DAK, 10/12 Ramsey ACr, 11/3 Lyon GWe, 11/6–7 Anoka DPG, 11/17 Murray GWe.
- American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*) — [33 North, 51 South] Reported statewide. High counts all from St. Louis (Hawk Ridge/Lester River Census) KJB: 10/2 (**3,585**), 11/7 (**1,358**), 11/6 (**796**).
- Evening Grosbeak** (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [7 North] Reported north throughout the season. Early reports 8/2 Lake CHI, 8/4 St. Louis RSA. Also reported from Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, and Roseau. High counts 9/3 St. Louis (20) GTa, CMg, 11/8 Koochiching (10) JCC.
- House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) — [32 North, 51 South] Reported statewide. Notable high counts 10/20 Ramsey (**120**) JFR, 9/1 Fillmore (100) DKl, 11/27 Hennepin (100) JuW.

Contributors

AAI	Ann Altman	CKI	Catherine Klatt	GHo	Gerald Hoekstra
AbA	Abigail Anderson	CIN	Clinton Nienhaus	GJa	Gregory Jahner III
ABI	Amy Blake	CMB	Conny M. Brunell	GJM	Gabe Miller
ABL	Andrew B. Longtin	CMg	Christoph Moning	GLa	George Lahr
ACr	Alex Cruz Jr	CNn	Charlene Nelson	GRG	Greg Garmer
AdJ	Adam Johnson	CoN	Collin Nienhaus	GrS	Gregg Severson
ADS	Drew Smith	CRM	Craig R. Mandel	GTa	Gerlinde Taurer
AEB	Al E. Batt	DAB	David A. Bartkey	GWe	Garrett Wee
AfO	Andy Forbes	DAC	David A. Cahlander	HCT	Howard Towle
AFr	Arnie Fredrickson	DAd	David Adair	HHD	Herb H. Dingmann
AHe	Andrew Howe	DAk	Danny Akers	HHu	Heidi Hughes
ALD	Alyssa L. DeRubeis	DAT	Dan A. Tallman	HTh	Hillary Thompson
ALo	Allen Loken	DAY	Dale A. Yerger	IHu	Ian Hunter
AM	Anthony Mitchell	DBF	Deborah Buria-Falkowski	JaL	Jana Lind
AMe	Allan Meadows	DBi	Dick Bierman	Jan	Josh Anderson
AmK	Amy Kearns	DBM	Dennis and Barbara Martin	JBt	Joe Beattie
AnG	Anne Geraghty	DBz	Dedrick Benz	JCC	Joel C. Claus
ANy	Andrew Nyhus	DCa	David Carr	JCy	John Cyrus
APa	Andy Paulios	DCK	David C. Keyes	JDB	Judd Brink
APi	Aaron Pietsch	DEd	Dudley Edmundson	JEB	Jerry E. Bonkoski
ARh	Adam Roesch	DFN	David F. Neitzel	JeM	Jerome McKenna
ARW	Alexander R. Watson	DKI	Dorothy Karlsen	JFI	Jim Fitzpatrick
ASi	Abrahm Simons	DLP	Douglas L. Pierzina	JFM	Jim & Fawn Masters
ASM	A. Steven Midthune	DMa	Donn Mattsson	JFR	James F. Ryan
AVa	Abbie Valine	DMB	David M. Brisance	JGb	John Gburzynski
AWh	Amy Whillock	DMS	David Moser	JHg	Jay Heggerness
AxG	Alex Greene	DOK	Don O. Kienholz	JHI	John Holden
AXH	Anthony X. Hertzell	DPa	David Pavlik	JIs	Joanne Iskierka
BAB	Betsy Beneke	DPG	Dan & Pam Guynn	JKo	Jesse Kolar
BAb	Brad Abendroth	DPi	Darcy Pinotti	JLk	Larry & Jan Kraemer
BAF	Bruce A. Fall	DPJ	Douglas P. Johnson	JLO	James L. Otto
BAW	Ben A. Wieland	DST	Dan & Sandy Thimgan	JMj	Jeanie M. Joppru
BBY	Brian Byrne	DSt	Doug Stratton	JmM	Jamie McBride
BCM	Chris Mansfield	DTM	Shawne Mc Kenna	JnC	Jan Collins
BeC	Benjamin Carlson	DVe	Dan Versaw	JnW	John Wallner
BEc	Benjamin Eckhoff	DvK	Davida Kalina	JoF	John Fitzpatrick
BFi	Brianne Fischer	DvS	Dave Stenger	JoL	Joseph Lautenbach
BHW	Bethany Hawkwatch	DWK	Douglas W. Kieser	JoS	Joel Schmidt
BJU	Bill Unzen	DwS	Dwight Smith	JPE	John P. Ellis
BMc	Bradley Mcdonald	EBr	Erik Bruhnke	JPn	Jennifer Patterson
BoW	Bobby Wilcox	ECl	Elizabeth Closmore	JPR	John Richardson
BPI	Brian Plath	ECo	Elizabeth Copper	JPr	Jerry Pruett
BRB	Brad R. Bolduan	EEO	Earl E. Orf	JSa	Joe Sausen
BRL	Bill R. Litkey	EHI	Eric M. Hall	JSB	Jessica Botzan
BRo	Brooks Rownd	ELC	Erik Collins	JSf	Jeffrey Saffle
BTS	Brian T. Smith	EIH	Elaine Hendricks	JSI	Josh Seibel
BWF	Ben W. Fritchman	EMH	Beth Hamel	JSn	Jon Swanson
BZi	Brad Zinda	EPe	Eric Peterson	JSP	Jen Sobiech-Pariseau
CAR	Cory A. Ritter	EPr	Edwin Price	JSS	Jack Sprenger
CCo	Carey Cooper	FAE	Fred A. Eckhardt	JSs	Jason Swelstad
ChH	Chad Heins	FGo	Frank Gosiak	JSw	Jack Swelstad
CHI	Claus Holzapfel	FKB	Frank Berdan	JtA	Janet Anderson
CHn	Chip Hanson	FKo	Florinus Kooyman	JTe	J. Teigland
CJo	Cindy Johnson	GBe	Grant Beauprez	JuW	Justin Watts
CKB	Christopher Brown	GDU	Gregg Duininck	JVI	Jenni Vainik Ives

JWH	John W. Hockema	PEB	Paul E. Budde	SLO	Scott Loss
JWL	James W. Lind	PEJ	Paul E. Jantscher	SLP	Susan Plankis
JWM	Jan W. Mattson	PHo	Pamela Hoyland	SMC	Scott M. Clark
JWu	Jian-Long Wu	PHS	Peder H. Svingen	SMc	Sheryl Mcnair
KCo	Keith Corliss	PJB	Paul J. Binek	SOa	Steve Oakley
KDH	Kerri Holt	PJM	Pete Makousky	SRO	Stephen Rossiter
KDS	Kevin D. Smith	PLJ	Paul L. Johnson	SSt	Sid Stivland
KEm	Kimberly Emerson	PmT	Paul Mattheucci	STM	Shirley & Tim Malherek
KFi	Kathy Fielden	PNi	Peter Nichols	STW	Sylvia T. Winkelman
KJB	Karl J. Bardon	PRH	Pete Hoeger	SuB	Susan Barnes
KJo	Katie Kozak	PSm	Paul Smithson	SVo	Skyler Vold
KLi	Kyle Lindemer	PSu	Paul Suchanek	SWe	Steve Weston
KMS	Kenneth M Schumacher	RAE	Ronald A. Erpelding	TAT	Tom A. Tustison
KOk	Keiichiro Okamoto	RaM	Randall Mateo	TCL	Tim Lamey
KRE	Kim R. Eckert	RBJ	Robert B. Janssen	TEB	Tom & Elizabeth Bell
KRo	Karl Roe	RBu	Robert Burmaster	TFB	Tom F. Boevers
KSh	Kay Shaw	RBW	Bob Williams	ThM	Thomas Malone
KvB	Kevan Bohan	RCB	Bob Butson	TKa	Tyson Kahler
KWi	Kyle Wiktor	RCo	Ronald Cordes	TLo	Tom Lochner
LAV	Lance A. Vrieze	RDC	Rich DeCoster	TNa	Thomas Nall
LBF	Linda B. Felker	REH	Robert E. Holtz	ToL	Tony Lau
LBR	Leonard Richardson	RHO	Robert H. O'Connor	TPB	Terence Brashear
LCM	Lisa & Christopher Maier	RJa	Rocio Jara	TPW	Terry P Wiens
LEC	Laura E. Coble	RJS	Roger J. Schroeder	TRK	Ted Keyel
LFr	Linda Fritschel	RJW	Robert Watson	USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
LLa	L. Lamm	RKi	Randall Kinkor	VDo	Vicky Douglas
LMS	Larry Sirvio	RLE	Bob Ekblad	VKI	Valerie Klumper
LS	Linda Sparling	RLL	Robin LaFortune	WAF	Wayne Feder
LSp	Lynette Spence	RLR	Ronald L. Refsnider	WAN	Wyatt Anderson
MaC	Matt Curtis	RMA	Robin Maercklein	WCM	William Marengo
MaP	Matthew Pierce	RMD	Robert M. Dunlap	WEN	Warren E. Nelson
MAW	Marlene A. Weber	RNe	Randal Newton	WmH	William Hollander
MDe	Mark Demos	RoC	Rory Cameron	WPe	Wendy Pepin
MDu	Matt Dufort	RPR	Robert Russell		
MEM	Marilyn Emerson	RQu	Robert Qually		
MHe	Melissa Hein	RSA	Renner S. Anderson		
MHK	Martin H. Kehoe	RSt	Ruth Stearns	C.P.	County Park
MHu	Michael Hurben	RSw	Rose Swift	C.R.	County Road
MiD	Michael Degerstrom	RTe	Raymond Tervo	F.R.	Forest Road
MiO	Michael Oetken	RTP	Ray Potthoff	H.R.N.R.	Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve
MJB	Milton J. Blomberg	RyM	Ryan Merrill	N.C.	Nature Center
MJM	Michael J. Majeski	RZi	Roy Zimmerman	N.M.	National Monument
MLH	Michael Hendrickson	SaP	Sandra Peterson	N.W.F.R.	National Wildlife & Fish Refuge
MLy	Mary Lysne	SAS	Shelley A. Steva	N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
MO	Mark Otnes	SAu	Sandy Aubol	P.R.	Park Reserve
MSo	Marielle Solis	SBM	Scott B. Meyer	R.A.	Recreation Area
MSS	Mark Sparky Stensaaas	SC	Shawn Conrad	R.P.	Regional Park
MWi	Max Wilson	ScW	Scott Warsen	S.F.	State Forest
MwS	Matthew Stratmoen	SEg	Suzanne Egan	S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
NBe	Neil Berget	SES	Steven E. Schon	S.P.	State Park
NBO	Nancy B. Overcott	SGa	Stephen Gardner	S.R.	State Road
NFT	Nels F. Thompson	SHF	Susan H. Fall	Twp.	Township
NKe	Noah Kearns	SHk	Sandy Hokanson	W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
PBB	Patrick Beauzay	SHv	Sam Hovda	W.P.	Wilderness Park
PBD	Pat DeWenter	SJA	Susan J. Arbisi	W.P.A.	Waterfowl Protection Area
PCa	Pamela Campbell	SLC	Steve L. Carlson	W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds
PCC	Philip C. Chu	SLF	Steve L. Falkowski		

Abbreviations

C.P.	County Park
C.R.	County Road
F.R.	Forest Road
H.R.N.R.	Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve
N.C.	Nature Center
N.M.	National Monument
N.W.F.R.	National Wildlife & Fish Refuge
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

Broken-wing Distraction Display by a Sandhill Crane

Anthony X. Hertzel¹ and T. Benjamin Hertzel²

The migratory population of the Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) breeds across much of central Canada west to Alaska and southeast to the Great Lakes, with a few scattered populations in the western United States (Tacha et. al 1992). In Minnesota, the species traditionally has nested from the northwest corner of the state at the Canadian border southeast to Wisconsin and Iowa (Janssen 1987). Recent observations indicate it has expanded its breeding range to the northeast which now includes a few disjunct areas inland from the north shore of Lake Superior. Cranes arrive on their Minnesota breeding grounds in mid March and nesting usually is underway from late April through mid May.

Observation

In the bright, early afternoon of 14 June 2013, we were northbound on a fairly straight, empty, dirt road in north-central Lake of the Woods County of northern Minnesota searching for evidence of nesting birds. Similarly barren, cultivated fields were on both sides of the road and they were bordered at their outer margins with grass, weeds, and a few distant, scattered trees. Looking to the east, we discovered a single adult Sandhill Crane about 50 meters away walking slowly to the north, parallel to the road. As we pulled over to investigate, we noticed a second Sandhill Crane directly to the west on the opposite side of the road.

Stopping the car caused the second crane to lift off and fly around to the south of us, coming up behind the crane to the east. Immediately after landing, this second crane — apparently the mate of this now obvious pair — began calling incessantly. The first crane, now in the lead and continuing to walk slowly northward, unexpectedly lowered its head, stretched out its wings, and changed its gate to an odd hobble. The left

leg was kept bent and consistently pushed forward. This gave the appearance that it was stumbling slightly. Both wings were initially pulled sharply forward with the primaries bent back, angled down, and thrust outward as their tips dragged on the ground. Then, as the right wing began to lag behind, the bird pulled its left wing forward as though attempting to shield itself behind a cloak of feathers. Stooped over, its neck was slightly outstretched but hunched, with the head held low and the bill drooping downward. While it limped unsteadily forward and slightly away from us, it gradually lowered its head further until it was nearly to the ground, all the while keeping its bill open as if panting. The trailing crane strutted behind with a deliberate, slow gate. He stayed close, but was always positioned closer to us.

This was clearly a distraction display which went on for several minutes. We watched quietly from inside the vehicle where we were able to obtain a series of six photographs, one of which is reproduced in Figure 1. Since this was not suitable nesting habitat, we decided to exit the car and scan for fledglings. Fairly soon we discovered two very young cranes hiding motionless in the grass near the road. Judging by their especially small size, they were probably only a few days old. When we took a step in their direction, one sprang up and ran directly to the adults as the other zigzagged away from us, stopping occasionally to sit or look around. Eventually he also reached the adults and all four quickly and warily hurried off to the east. The adult which had exhibited the distraction display now walked well and without any apparent impairment.

Discussion

Though broken-wing displays are fairly common in several bird species — including other species of crane — this behavior is very



Figure 1. Sandhill Crane performing a broken-wing distraction display, 14 June 2013, Lake of the Woods County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

rarely described in Sandhill Cranes. In a table of the social behaviors of the world's cranes, Ellis et. al (1998) list the broken-wing display as occurring in all crane species, including Sandhills, but no original source is provided. Yosef (1994) reported on several observations he made between 1990 and 1993 of the broken-wing display in the nonmigratory subspecies occurring in Florida, the "Florida" Sandhill Crane (*G. c. pratensis*). Being unsuccessful in finding additional reports of this behavior in other Sandhill populations (and a similar search of the ornithological literature by the authors of this paper also turned up nothing), Yosef speculated that this behavior may have developed only in part of the nonmigratory Florida subspecies. Our observation of this display in a migratory pair indicates that is not the case.

Acknowledgments

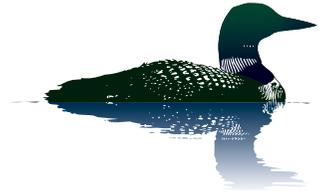
We extend our thanks to Robert Zink for providing critical review of this paper.

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¹8461 Pleasant View Drive, Mounds View, MN 55112; ²4602 Blaisdell Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55419.

Notes of Interest



AN OWL IN THE CHIMNEY —



On 20 March 2014, we came back from a cruise through the Panama Canal and turned our water back on, only to find that the water did not come back on. A call to Burnsville was made and they told us that the line

from the street to our house was probably frozen and they would send someone out to unfreeze the line.

While sitting around, I heard the call of a Barred Owl that seemed to come from our fireplace on the first floor. Looking at the chimney from the outside, I could not see this owl. I played a Barred Owl tape outside and did not get any response. Marjorie, my wife, deduced that the owl was in the chimney just above the fireplace.

A call was made to The Raptor Center, and they indicated that they would send someone out to rescue the owl. Jim Mussell put a 30-foot ladder against my chimney and climbed up with a basket on a sequence of 6-foot poles. He lowered the basket down the chimney, adding poles as it went down, and had another fellow poke a pole at the bird. The bird jumped into the basket and Jim raised the basket, removing poles as he raised the basket. Jim was able to grab the owl by the feet and bring it down the ladder, put it in a box, and bring it to The Raptor Center.

Now one of the conditions about unfreezing our pipes was that we needed to run water for two weeks to keep them from freezing again. On 22 March, Marjorie went downstairs to check if the water was running and heard a noise from the downstairs fireplace. Another Barred Owl had made its way down the second chimney, past the open grate, and into the fireplace box.

The Raptor Center sent out another couple of people that opened the fireplace curtains, grabbed the bird and put it in a dog cage for transfer to The Raptor Center. **David A. Cahlander, 2901 Foxpoint Road, Burnsville MN 55337.**



Barred Owls, 20 and 22 March 2014. Photos by David A. Cahlander.

LEWIS'S WOODPECKER IN ROSEAU COUNTY —



Lowell and Janet Anderson, and our son Aaron have been hosting “Lewie” the Lewis’s Woodpecker since 2 November 2013. My husband was the first to spot him on our tube feeder just outside the window. We looked through our bird books and on Sunday, 3 November, we finally identified “Lewie” in our National Geographic *Birds of North America* field guide.

On Monday, I called our local DNR station in Baudette to report him as we realized he wasn’t native to our area.

We have seen him several times daily since then, every single day. And today, 19 March 2014, he was still visiting our tube feeder. He also frequents the neighbors’ feeders (and her home is in Lake of the Woods County) across the road from us. We are in Roseau County and highway 17 is the county line.

He is such an amazing bird and we can identify his large wing span whenever he flies in or out. We have heard his vocal call a few times and it is similar to the Red-bellied Woodpeckers we had in Kansas.

He is very adamant that when he’s at the feeders that no other birds are allowed to feed with him. He has even chased off a Pileated Woodpecker several times. Our regular bird seed has peanuts in it and we believe that is what first attracted him. He really seems to enjoy it and also the shelled peanuts that have been given to us for him by our fellow birdwatchers.

There have been articles published about him in the *Warroad Pioneer*, and the *Grand Forks Herald*, in which Mike Jacobs did a drawing of “Lewie” as well.

Thank you so much to all our fellow birdwatchers who have traveled so far to share him with us. He has made our winter so much more enjoyable. We have had over 100 carloads of bird watchers here since November. We are hopeful that he will remain with us for a while longer. **Janet Lowell and Aaron Anderson, 492 – 2nd Street, Roosevelt MN 55673.**



Lewis’s Woodpecker, 9 November 2013, Roosevelt, Roseau County. Photo by Michael J. Majeski.

In This Issue of *The Loon*

Volume 86 Number 2

Lewis's Woodpecker, 9 November 2013, Roosevelt, Roseau County

Photo by Michael J. Majeski Front Cover

American White Pelicans at the Head of Lake Pepin, 2012–2013

Arnie Fredrickson 59

The Fall Season

1 August through 31 November 2013

Paul E. Budde, Doug W. Kieser, James W. Lind, William C. Marengo, and Andrew Nybus....67

Broken-wing Distraction Display by a Sandhill Crane

Anthony X. Hertzell and T. Benjamin Hertzell 100

Notes of Interest

Owl in the Chimney

David A Cablander..... 102

Lewis's Woodpecker in Roseau County

Janet Lowell and Aaron Anderson 103

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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EDITOR OF THE LOON

Anthony X. Hertzell, 8461 Pleasant View Drive,
Mounds View, MN 55112; editor@moumn.org

ASSOCIATE EDITORS OF THE LOON

Karl Bardon, Paul Budde, Kim Eckert, Bruce Fall,
Teresa Hertzell, Robert Janssen, Ann Kessen,
Drew Smith, and Peder Svingen

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EDITORS OF MINNESOTA BIRDING

Alyssa DeRubeis and Diana Rankin
newsletter@moumn.org

MINNESOTA BIRD REPORTS

Statewide 763-780-8890
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MOU E-MAIL ADDRESS

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VICE PRESIDENT: Robert Bossert Jr, 500 - 3rd Avenue, Excelsior MN 55331

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PAST PRESIDENT: Carl Greiner, 1616 Hill Street SW, Chatfield MN 55923

MOU COMMITTEES AND CHAIRPERSONS

AVIAN INFORMATION: Robert Janssen, 162 Lakeview Road, Chanhassen MN 55317

AWARDS: Kim Eckert, 1921 West Kent Road, Duluth MN 55812

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS: Steve Weston, 1205 Carlson Lake Lane, Eagan, MN 55123

CONSERVATION: Pam Perry, 11206 Natures Way, Brainerd, MN 56401

EDUCATION / PUBLIC RELATIONS: Jen Vieth, 1962 Oak Street, Hastings, MN 55033;

Kate Kelnberger, 135 Needham Road, Grand Marais MN 55604

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS: Dave Cahlander, 2901 Foxpoint Road, Burnsville MN 55337

FIELD TRIPS: Jim Ryan, 86 Isabel Street E, St. Paul, MN 55107

FINANCE: Jim Fitzpatrick, Carpenter Nature Center, Hastings, MN 55033

MOU RECORDS AND RESEARCH: Tom Tustison, 4214 Wentworth Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55409

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS: Robert Janssen, 162 Lakeview Road, Chanhassen MN 55317

SAVALOJA MEMORIAL GRANTS: Steve Wilson, P.O. Box 607, Tower, MN 55790

SEASONAL REPORTS: Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax Avenue S, Minneapolis, MN 55419

YOUTH MENTORSHIP: Kevin Smith, 19885 Lillehei Avenue, Hastings, MN 55033

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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 was conducted at the Trailhead Lodge at the Carpenter Nature Center, Washington County, Minnesota, on 14 June 2014. In attendance and voting at this meeting were MOURC members Dedrick Benz (alternate), Terry P. Brashear (alternate), Robert M. Dunlap, Kim R. Eckert, Bruce A. Fall, Andy Forbes (alternate), Bob Russell, Andrew D. Smith, and Tom A. Tustison (chair). Absent was Anthony X. Hertz. Minnesota Ornithologists' Union President, Roy Zimmerman, was also in attendance.

Subsequent to the most recent meeting, the following records were voted on electronically and were Accepted:

- **Eurasian Wigeon** (*Anas penelope*), 5–6 April 2014, Lake Byllesby Regional Park, Dakota County (record #2014-001, Casual, vote 7–0). The first of an unprecedented seven spring records — all were adult males and all were photographed.

- **Eurasian Wigeon**, 19 April 2014, Purgatory Creek Wetlands in Eden Prairie, Hennepin County (record #2014-004, Casual, vote 7–0).

- **Eurasian Wigeon**, 25–26 April 2014, Grass Lake, Winsted, McLeod County (record #2014-007, Casual, vote 7–0).

- **Eurasian Wigeon**, 26 April 2014, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, South Pool, Marshall County (record #2014-006, Casual, vote 7–0).

- **Eurasian Wigeon**, 7 May 2014, Brighton Beach, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2014-011, Casual, vote 7–0).

- **Eurasian Wigeon**, 9–16 May 2014, west of Deer River, Itasca County (record #2014-010, Casual, vote 5–2).

- **Eurasian Wigeon**, 10 May 2014, Wastewater Treatment Plant, Cook, St. Louis County (record #2014-013, Casual, vote 7–0).

- **Barrow's Goldeneye** (*Bucephala is-*

landica), 25–26 March 2013, Canal Park, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2013-072, Casual, vote 7–0). Adult female, superlatively photographed. It was seen in the same flock as an adult, male Barrow's Goldeneye that was paired with a female Common Goldeneye. While adult males are regularly recorded in winter and early spring, often showing winter site fidelity, adult females are much less frequently observed or photographed. This species became Regular in 2014.

- **Wood Stork** (*Mycteria americana*), 19–23 June 2014, at a farmstead roughly one-half mile west of 345th Avenue and just north of Interstate I-90, west of Blue Earth, Faribault County (record #2014-033, Accidental, vote 7–0). Sub-adult, photographed. Second state and first county record. The bird was last seen on 23 June 2014.

- **Glossy Ibis** (*Plegadis falcinellus*), 13 May 2014, north access Black Rush Lake, Lyon County (record #2014-015, Casual, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. Was associating with three White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chibi*).

- **Mississippi Kite** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*), 21 May 2014, Land of Memories City Park, Blue Earth County (record #2014-024, Casual, vote 6–1). Adult, photographed. First county record for both Blue Earth and Nicollet (the same bird was also noted flying north into Nicollet County by one of the observers).

- **King Rail** (*Rallus elegans*), 27 May 2014, West 3rd St, Zumbrota, Goodhue County (record #2014-034, Accidental, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. This normally cryptic species was foraging amongst ferns and flowers in a residential yard in broad daylight. Last recorded in 1992.

- **Black-necked Stilt** (*Himantopus mexicanus*), 12–13 May 2014, southwest side of Minnesota Lake, Faribault County (record #2014-014, Casual, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

- **Black-necked Stilt**, 14–15 May 2014,



King Rail, 27 May 2014, Zumbrota, Goodhue County. Photo by David A Cahlander.

Miller Lake (state highway 67 and 290th Street west of Clarkfield), Yellow Medicine County (record #2014-016, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

- **Black-necked Stilt**, 24 May – 14 June 2014, Herman Wastewater Treatment Plant, Grant County (record #2014-022, Casual, vote 7-0). Pair of breeding adults, photographed. Nest with one egg photographed on 27 May, and four eggs on 1 and 5 June. First county record and first confirmed state nesting record (vote 10-0).

- **California Gull** (*Larus californicus*), 7 June 2012, Baudette, Lake of the Woods County (record #2012-049, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult. First county record. This record was originally submitted to eBird on 16 June 2012 nine days after the observation. A written response to an eBird inquiry was received the following day; however, this documentation was not communicated to the Committee until 22 March 2014; hence, the delay in voting. For future reference, the importance of contemporaneous field notes and sketches should be emphasized even though none was taken in this instance.

- **California Gull**, 22 April 2014, Center-

ville Lake, Anoka County (record #2014-005, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

- **White-winged Dove** (*Zenaida asiatica*), 25 May 2014, Two Harbors, Lake County (record #2014-025, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First spring record for the county.

- **White-winged Dove**, 30-31 May 2014, farm near Elbow Lake, Grant County (record #2014-030, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

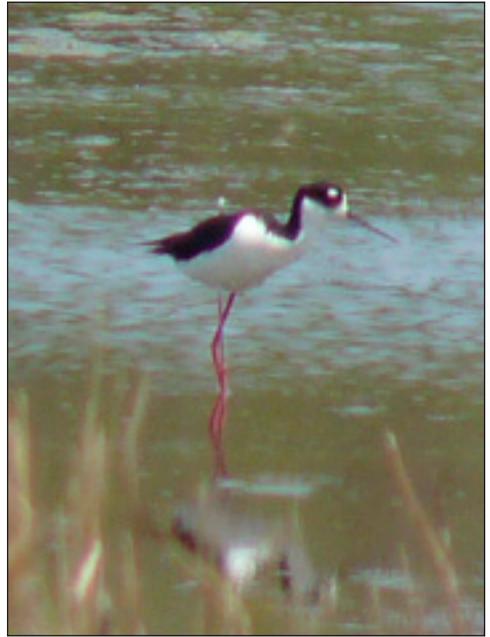
- **Say's Phoebe** (*Sayornis saya*), 28 April 2014, near grain elevators on state highway 7 in Ortonville, Big Stone County (record #2014-017, Regular, vote 7-0). Adult photographed. Generally speaking, the Committee does not vote on Regular species. However, votes were cast for this observation prior to its recognition as a Regular species in the 2014 Checklist. The same explanation applies to the next record.

- **Say's Phoebe**, 7-8 May 2014, University of Minnesota-Crookston Campus, Polk County (record #2014-009, Regular, vote 7-0). Adult photographed.

- **Yellow-throated Warbler** (*Setophaga*



Glossy Ibis, 13 May 2014, Black Rush Lake, Lyon County. Photo by Roger J. Schroeder.



Black-necked Stilt, 24 May 2014, Herman, Grant County. Photo by Steven P. Stucker.

dominica), 18 May 2014, Rochester, Olmsted County (record #2014-018, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

- **Yellow-throated Warbler**, 21 May 2014, at the intersection of 41st Street and Nicollet Avenue in Minneapolis, Hennepin County (record #2014-021, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult.

- **Yellow-throated Warbler**, 21 May 2014, Mahtomedi, Washington County (record #2014-020, Casual, vote 5-2). Adult.

- **Yellow-throated Warbler**, 22 May – 8 July 2014, Whitewater State Park picnic area, Winona County (record #2014-029, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult. Reported from the same location as last year.

- **Yellow-throated Warbler**, 30 May – 7 June 2014, east side of Mantorville Cemetery, Dodge County (record #2014-026, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

- **Black-throated Gray Warbler** (*Setophaga nigrescens*), 10 May 2014, residence outside of Austin, Mower County (record #2014-012, Accidental, vote 7-0). Adult female, photographed. Eighth state and fifth spring re-

cord. First county record.

- **Golden-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), 5 May 2014, residence in Silver Bay, Lake County (record #2014-035, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. Tenth state and first county record.

- **Lazuli Bunting** (*Passerina amoena*), 11 May 2014, Janesville, Waseca County (record #2014-023, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed. First county record.

- **Lazuli Bunting**, 21 May 2014, Roseville, Ramsey County (record #2014-031, Casual, vote 6-1). Adult male, photographed.

- **Lazuli Bunting**, 21-23 May 2014, Orono, Hennepin County (record #2014-032, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed.

- **Eurasian Tree Sparrow** (*Passer montanus*), 15-22 April 2014, University of Minnesota Crookston-Campus, Polk County (record #2014-002, Casual, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. Tenth state and first county record.

- **Eurasian Tree Sparrow**, 7-10 June 2014, the bridge over Florida Creek on 140th Street just north of 250th Avenue, about two miles west of County Road 15 and 3 miles north of state highway 68, Yellow Medicine

County (record #2014-028, Casual, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. Eleventh state and first county record.

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.):

- **Black-bellied Whistling-Duck** (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*), 14–16 April 2014, Lake Bylesby near Lakeside Cemetery, Dakota County (record #2014-003, Casual, vote 1–6). The observer knew the record was unusual and the birds (about 20) were reported to be present for several days, but the description was very incomplete. Specifically, there was no mention of the bold white stripe on the upper wing, the black belly, the leg color, the back, the face color, or the eyering.

- **Glossy Ibis**, 4 May 2014, a wetland 2 miles west and 2.2 miles south of Minnesota Lake, Faribault County (record #2014-008, Casual, vote 0–7). The description was brief and did not rule out White-faced Ibis. Details such as eye color, facial skin color, and facial skin edging were not noted. The photographs were not diagnostic.

- **Whooping Crane** (*Grus americana*), 10 May 2014, County Road 45 one-half mile north of state highway 30, Steele County (record #2014-036, Accidental, vote 1–6). The bird was one-half mile away making detailed observation difficult. The description was extremely vague for this species. Even if the identification was correct, the experimental Wisconsin flock birds were not considered. The description does not indicate if there were radios or leg bands.

- **MacGillivray's Warbler** (*Geothlypis tolmiei*), 27 May 2014, Otter Tail County (record #2014-027, Accidental, vote 1–6). The obser-

vation was made by an observer who didn't have any experience with the species or the similar-looking Mourning Warbler. The observer also made the identification later from memory after looking at field guides which may involve the power of suggestion.

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: Sandy Aubol, Karl J. Bardon, David A. Bartkey, Mary Beer, Dedrick Benz, Chad and Cheryl Bleses, Conny M. Brunell, Paul E. Budde, Jason Caddy, David A. Cahlander, Philip C. Chu, Shawn Conrad, John Drummond, Wayne Feder, George Feldhamer, Randy S. Frederickson, Melissa Hein, Chad Heins, Anthony X. Hertzels, Gerald Hoekstra, Jacqueline Hosch, Robert B. Janssen, Paul E. Jantscher, Mark Jenzen, Jeanie M. Jopru, Douglas W. Kieser, Andrew Krenz, Dee Kuder, James W. Lind, Bill R. Litkey, Michael J. Majeski, Dennis D. and Barbara J. Martin, Lili T. McMillan, Scott B. Meyer, Bob Myers, Charlene Nelson, Andrew Nyhus, Elijah Parker, Susan Plankis, Brian Plath, Karl Roe, Dennis Sandberg, Roger J. Schroeder, Jessica Searcy, Kevin Smith, Peder H. Svingen, Raymond Tervo, Tom A. Tustison, Ken Vail, 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 Minnesota Ornithologists' Union 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: 37 records voted on – 33 Accepted, 4 Not Accepted. Accepted records: 3 Accidental, 28 Casual, and 2 Regular. Not Accepted records: 2 Accidental and 2 Casual.

4214 Wentworth Avenue S., Minneapolis MN 55409.

The Effect of Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Development on Regional Breeding Bird Distributions

Michael R. North¹ and William E. Faber²

Urban development is known to affect avian distribution and abundance, although until recently there have been surprisingly few studies, especially experimental studies, on such effects (Marzluff et al. 2001a, Blair 2004, Rosewald and Shustack 2008). The majority of studies that had been conducted had focused on changes in relative abundance in forested ecosystems, according to Marzluff et al. (2001b), who found only nine studies that examined changes in presence/absence (i.e., distribution, richness); recent studies addressing changes in distribution or richness include Blair (2004), Miller et al. (2007), and Pidgeon et al. (2007).

For some species, the impacts are positive (Blair 2004, Miller et al. 2007), or at least initially they appear to be positive. For example, wetland modifications in Anchorage, AK, facilitated the range expansion of breeding Canvasbacks (*Aythya valisineria*), Lesser Scaup (*A. affinis*), and Gadwalls (*Anas strepera*) into new areas of Alaska (North 2001), but also allowed populations of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) to grow beyond normal carrying capacity (or range of natural variation; M. North, personal observation), which ultimately is likely not positive for humans or geese. In Tucson, AZ, Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*) nested at higher densities than exurban conspecifics, but had higher mortality rates and nest failure rates (Boal and Mannan 1998, 1999).

Examples of adverse effects to avian species due to urbanization are more difficult to document than are benefits, although the case for adverse effects is theoretically simple and intuitively easy to accept. For example, Boal and Mannan (1999) hypothesized that predatory birds should be especially sensitive to urbanization because they require large areas of undeveloped land in which to hunt

and are easily disturbed by human activities. Marzluff (2001) found that both raptors and ground-nesting species associated with urbanized forests were more likely to decrease than raptors or ground-nesting species associated with urbanized grasslands. Likewise, woodland species, and especially species in the interior forest species guild such as Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), Barred Owls (*Strix varia*), Pileated Woodpeckers (*Dryocopus pileatus*), Red-eyed Vireos (*Vireo olivaceus*), Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*), and Ovenbirds (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) or species in the neotropical migrant guild should be adversely affected by forest fragmentation associated with urban development (Wilcove 1985, Freemark and Collins 1989, Friesen et al. 1995, Marzluff et al. 2001b, Porter et al. 2001, Blair 2004, Miller et al. 2007, Pidgeon et al. 2007, Rittenhouse et al. 2007). Valiela and Martinetto (2007), however, conducted a meta-analysis of Breeding Bird Survey data from eastern and central North America and concluded open-nesting, edge, and wetland-dwelling species appeared to be adversely affected by urbanization, whereas forest-dwelling species appeared to be increasing (although their linkage with species population trends to actual urbanization was more theoretical and not actually measured). Likewise, the prediction by Pidgeon et al. (2007) was not supported by their data.

There are multiple mechanisms by which urbanization could affect birds. These include modifications in habitat types and abundance, alterations in predator populations, changes in mortality rates due to collisions or other causes such as hunting pressure or toxins, food supplementation, changes in water quality and quantity, climate amelioration, and increases in exotic plant and animal species' populations (see Marzluff 2001,

Marzluff et al. 2001b; also Wilcove 1985 and Boal and Mannan 1999). Haskell et al. (2001) found that predator populations of Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*), domestic cats, raccoons, and opossums increased with increasing housing density. The major adverse impact to birds, however, likely comes from habitat loss and fragmentation, although Rodewald and Shustack (2008) suggest that “urbanization” is a greater compounded effect than the sum of the individual mechanisms. Porter et al. (2001) established a gradient in Oxford, OH (approximate population 20,000) that ran from an exurban area through a suburban area to the town’s central commercial district. They found that tree and shrub cover, basal area, vegetation density, canopy cover and patch size all decreased along the gradient from the exurban area to the core commercial district. Conversely, percent cover by buildings and other impervious cover increased along the gradient, while percent grass cover and tree diameter varied non-linearly.

Within Minnesota, some species’ landscape-level responses to urbanization have already been documented. For Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Setophaga pensylvanica*), Green and Janssen (1975) write, “in the early twentieth century, the species was fairly well represented... in the area around the Twin Cities, but as forests were cut and urbanization progressed, it began to disappear.” For Ruffed Grouse, they report, “...in the Twin Cities area the species has been extirpated by development; there have been no reports from Hennepin County in twenty-five years” (or since about 1950). Conversely, for Ring-necked Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) they report, “...‘clean farming’ practices in recent years have resulted in a reduction of the population. Most numerous in the Twin Cities suburban area where there is sufficient cover and artificial feeding by the local residents.”

The impetus for this study was to evaluate the impacts of a proposed commercial development in the suburban fringe of the Twin Cities metropolitan area (hereafter Metro area) that would fragment one of the largest remaining tracts of Big Woods forest in that part of the Metro area. We hypothesized that forest interior and/or forest area-sensitive species would be adversely affected by urban

development and that this would be reflected in their distribution. We note that “forest interior” and “area-sensitive” have different meanings (see Freemark and Collins 1989), although they are often used interchangeably (Villard 1998), and that the concept of “forest interior” species has debatable merit where forests are contiguous rather than fragmented (G. Niemi, personal communication). In this paper, we examine the effect of urban development on the regional distribution of breeding birds. Distribution information was obtained from the recently completed data-entry phase of the Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas Project. We do not address abundance, although the two metrics are related (i.e., an abundant species should be widespread, but an uncommon species may or may not be widespread; also, the number of atlas blocks in which a species is present in a given area should be somewhat proportional to its abundance, up to a certain threshold).

An underlying assumption of our paper is that as the amount of survey effort increases, the likelihood of a species being detected increases. We visually reviewed data on block effort (i.e., hours) and number of species detected per block available on the Breeding Bird Atlas website, and both metrics confirmed that both block effort and number of species detected in the Metro area were among the highest in the state. Thus, we are confident that if the Atlas is indicating a species is absent, it likely is absent. The converse is problematic, however; if a species appears to be more common in the Metro area, it could be due to increased search effort and not necessarily greater local distribution or abundance. Another assumption we made was that a large-scale metro area would be required for effects to be noticeable and measurable.

Key terminology follows that proposed by Marzluff et al. (2001b): urban refers to highly developed city centers where humans tend to live in multi-residential housing; suburban refers to less densely developed parts of cities where humans tend to live in single-family residences; and exurban and rural refer to outlying areas where human density is less than a suburban setting. A rural setting is dominated by agriculture, whereas an exurban setting has greater amounts of natural

vegetation. Because the Twin Cities Metro area has both rural and exurban areas bordering suburban areas, we refer to the rural and exurban areas collectively as the wild-land interface. Collectively, urban, suburban, and rural/exurban areas are referred to as the urban gradient.

Study Area

The Twin Cities metropolitan area covers seven counties in eastern Minnesota and is home to 2.85 million people (Metropolitan Council 2011a). At the core of the Metro area are the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Land use in the seven-county Metro area includes agriculture (30%), undeveloped land (23%), residential areas (22%), park and recreation areas (10%), intensively developed areas (9%), and open water (6%; Metropolitan Council 2011b). Tree canopy cover in urban areas in Minnesota (predominantly the Twin Cities, but also Rochester, St. Cloud, Duluth, etc.) averages 18.4%, whereas it averages 27.1% in urban and suburban areas combined, and 30.9% statewide (Nowak and Greenfield 2010). Lakes >25 acres average more than 11 per township in the most urbanized parts of the Metro area, which places the urbanized area among the higher lake-density areas in Minnesota (Minnesota Conservation Department 1968). Lake density is lower in some of the suburban and exurban areas of the Twin Cities, including northern Hennepin, southwestern Anoka, and Dakota counties.

Although residential development accounts for about 70% of urban area growth, housing density has increased slightly since 2005, thus decreasing the rate of sprawl. Also, the amount of mixed-use development has increased, which also has the effect of reducing sprawl relative to traditional development patterns. From 2005–2010, parkland set-asides amounted to 18,000 acres, or an average of 3,600 acres/year (Metropolitan Council 2011b). From 2000–2010, population in the urban core and in some peripheral agricultural areas decreased, while population gains occurred in the suburbs and northern agricultural areas.

The Metro area is in the Eastern Deciduous Forest ecological province and its core area encompasses parts of three ecologi-

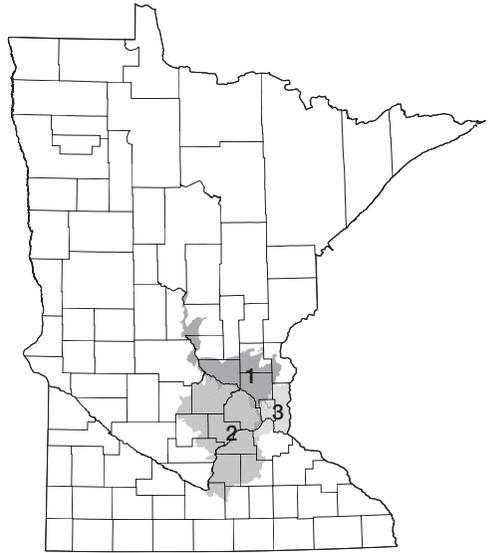


Figure 1. The ecological subsections of the Anoka Sand Plain (1), Big Woods (2), and St. Paul–Baldwin Plains and Moraines (3).

cal subsections: the Anoka Sand Plain, Big Woods, and St. Paul–Baldwin Plains and Moraines (Minnesota DNR 1999; see Figure 1). The margins of the Metro area also include small amounts of the Mille Lacs Uplands, Blufflands, and Oak Savannah ecological subsections.

The Anoka Sand Plain on the north side of the Metro area is a broad, flat, sandy lake plain that was dominated by oak savannah, wetlands, and upland prairies in the 1890s. Today, primary land uses are cropland (36%), grassland (including sod farms, 18%) and upland deciduous hardwood forest (13%; Minnesota DNR 2006).

The St. Paul–Baldwin Plains and Moraines on the east and southeast side of the Metro area was originally characterized by oak savannah (50%), upland deciduous forest (25%) and prairie (9%). Today, primary land uses are developed (32%), cropland (30%), pasture (13%), and forest (10%). Topography ranges from steep hills, to rolling hills, to flat plains.

The Big Woods ecological subsection on the west and southwest side of the Metro area was originally characterized by upland deciduous hardwood forest (57% in the 1890s), which now amounts to 3% of the

Table 1. Frequency of occurrence of birds in 25 randomly-selected priority blocks in each zone along the urban gradient, arranged by value of chi-square test of independence results.

Species	Observed			Exp ¹	Chi-Square	Prob-ability	Visual Evidence	Habitat Affinity
	Urban Core	Suburban Ring	Wildland Interface Ring					
Vesper Sparrow	6	19	22	15.7	144.7	<.005	strong	grassland
Savannah Sparrow	10	21	19	16.7	68.7	<.005	strong	grassland
Horned Lark	9	18	20	15.7	68.7	<.005	strong	grassland
Dickcissel	6	17	13	12	62	<.005	strong	grassland
Bobolink	2	12	9	7.7	52.7	<.005	weak	grassland
meadowlark sp.	6	15	8	9.7	44.7	<.005	n/a	grassland
Ring-necked Pheasant	16	25	21	20.7	40.7	<.005	strong	grassland
Eastern Meadowlark	6	14	7	9	38	<.005	strong	grassland
Yellow-headed Blackbird	2	4	10	5.3	34.7	<.005	strong	marsh
Field Sparrow	10	18	13	13.7	32.7	<.005	strong	grassland
Black Tern	0	6	7	4.3	28.7	<.005	strong	marsh
Chestnut-sided Warbler	0	1	6	2.3	20.7	<.005	strong	shrub savannah
Sandhill Crane	7	9	13	9.7	18.7	<.005	strong	grassland
Blue-winged Warbler	1	7	5	4.3	18.7	<.005	strong	shrub savannah
Clay-colored Sparrow	11	17	13	13.7	18.7	<.005	strong	grassland
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	14	18	19	17	14	<.005	strong	forest
Northern Harrier	3	1	6	3.3	12.7	<.005	strong	grassland
Eastern Towhee	6	3	8	5.7	12.7	<.005	strong	shrub savannah
Ovenbird	6	7	10	7.7	8.7	<.05	strong	forest
Sedge Wren	11	13	15	13	8	<.05	weak	grassland
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	2	5	3	6	.05	weak	forest
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	8	11	8	9	6	.05 ²	weak	forest
Wood Thrush	8	5	8	7	6	.05 ²	weak	forest
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	3	4	2.7	4.7	<.10	strong	oak savannah
Black-and-white Warbler	0	2	3	1.7	4.7	<.10	weak	forest
Lark Sparrow	4	5	7	5.3	4.7	<.10	weak	grassland
Ruffed Grouse	1	1	3	1.7	2.7	n.s.	strong	forest
Belted Kingfisher	11	9	11	10.3	2.7	n.s.	weak	riparian
Bank Swallow	5	7	5	5.7	2.7	n.s.	weak	riparian
Grasshopper Sparrow	5	7	7	6.3	2.7	n.s.	weak	grassland
Trumpeter Swan	4	5	6	5	2	n.s.	weak	marsh
Blue-winged Teal	8	7	9	8	2	n.s.	strong	marsh
Brown Thrasher	19	21	20	20	2	n.s.	strong	shrub savannah
Virginia Rail	3	2	3	2.7	0.7	n.s.	weak	marsh
Wilson's Snipe	1	1	2	1.3	0.7	n.s.	weak	wetland
Common Loon	6	6	6	6	0	n.s.	weak	lake
Veery	6	6	6	6	0	n.s.	strong	forest
Osprey	8	5	1	4.7	24.7	<.005 ³	weak	lake/forest

¹ Expected value for chi-square test of independence.

² Trend parabolic, so neither positive nor adverse effect.

³ Significant in the opposite sense than predicted; suggests positive effect from urbanization.

landscape. Today, cropland (60%) and pasture (14%) are the dominant land uses. Topography is flat to gently rolling. The original Big Woods forest was dominated by basswood, red oak, and sugar maple (Minnesota DNR 2005).

Thus, the Metro area gradient tends to go

more from urban to exurban on the north and east, and from urban to rural on the west and south. Percent of original wetland areas remaining in the heart of the Twin Cities Metro area are estimated at 31% for Hennepin County and 33% for Ramsey County; at 12–17% in Carver, Scott, and Dakota counties

Table 2. Habitat affinity and nesting habits of 38 species whose distribution appears to be adversely affected by urbanization.

Habitat Affinity	Strong Evidence of Impact	Weaker Evidence of Impact	Total	Percent	Percent with Significant Chi-square ¹
Grassland / savannah	12	5	17	45	88 ²
Forest	4	5	9	24	67 ³
Marshes / lakes / wetlands	3	4	7	18	29
Shrubs / regenerating forests	3	0	3	8	100
Riparian (cut banks)	0	2	2	5	0
Nest Site (primary)					
On / near ground	11	7 ⁴	18	47	72 ²
Low shrub / forb	7	0	7	18	71
Tree / high shrub	2	4	6	16	83 ³
Overwater	2	3 ⁵	5	13	40
Burrow	0	2	2	5	0

¹ $P < .1$

² Western Meadowlarks not included in calculations due to questions of accuracy of identifications in Breeding Bird Atlas.

³ Osprey included in group as non-significant adverse effect.

⁴ Includes Lark Sparrow, which has a slightly greater affinity for nesting on ground than in low shrubs (*Birds of North America* [Poole and Gill 1992–2002]).

⁵ Includes Common Loon.

that grade into the rural areas to the south and west; and 71% for Anoka County and 43% for Washington County which grade into exurban areas to the north and east.

Methods

We reviewed distribution maps on the Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas website (www.mnbba.org) for presence/absence of all species expected to breed in the Twin Cities metropolitan area and identified 40 species for which it appeared there was visual evidence that urban development adversely affected their local distribution (i.e., there were evident gaps in their distribution in the Metro area). For each species, we gave them a subjective grade of A+ to D- for strength of visual evidence, and compiled data on their habitat affinities/guilds, nesting habits, and foraging guilds. The Ring-necked Pheasant (graded A+; Figure 2) became the species against which all other species were graded. Distribution maps were downloaded from the Breeding Bird Atlas website in October 2013 (after the close of the data entry deadline) and presented to a small panel of bird experts for their critique of our selected species. Based on panel input we re-graded the

species and placed them into two categories: strong evidence (A or B grade) or weaker evidence (C or D grade). Reasons some species were deemed to show “weaker” visual evidence were: similar gaps in distribution elsewhere in their Minnesota breeding range, sparse distributions across the state, near the natural edge of their range, sparseness continuing in one or more directions away from the Metro area probably due to different ecological subsections, potential identification issues, and influences of artificial nesting structures. Two species — Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) and Pine Warbler (*Setophaga pinus*) — were dropped from consideration because we deemed their absence from the Metro area to be due to their reaching the natural limit of their range, rather than effects of urbanization. We consulted *Birds of North America* (Poole and Gill 1992–2002) to assign species to habitat and nest site affinities. We also identified nine species that seemed to show positive benefits from urbanization, but they were not further assessed statistically because it is not apparent how to differentiate an increase in the frequency of observations from increased survey effort.

We identified a rectangular inner urban core area based on Minnesota Land Cover Classification System land cover data, and two concentric rings around the core area to represent a gradient from the wildlands interface through suburbia to the urban core. The urban core area occupied 1,755 mi² and contained 50 priority Breeding Bird Atlas survey blocks. The next ring occupied about 2,005 mi² and contained 54 priority blocks. These two areas together covered the entire seven-county Metro area except for three townships in western Carver County. The outer ring occupied about 1,980 mi² in the “collar” counties (Chisago, Isanti, Sherburne, Wright, Sibley, Le Sueur, Rice, Goodhue) and western Carver County and contained 70 priority blocks. Areas in Wisconsin that would have fallen within the two rings are not included in this study due to lack of comparable data.

We randomly selected 25 priority blocks from each of the three areas on the urban gradient and recorded presence or absence for 37 species (including Eastern Meadowlark [*Sturnella magna*]) and for meadowlarks combined. We did not test for Western Meadowlarks (*Sturnella neglecta*) because of concerns about accuracy of identification. In our evaluation of presence/absence, we treated “observed” records as absent, since the observer did not consider the sighting to be evidence of possible breeding. Presence/absence data was placed in a 2x3 contingency table and analyzed statistically with a chi-square test of independence (Steel and Torrie 1960). For statistical significance, we set $\alpha=0.1$; however within that subset, we considered $P<0.1$ – >0.5 to be marginally significant, and $P<0.005$ to be highly significant.

Results and Discussion

We identified 22 species for which there is strong visual evidence for urbanization adversely affecting their regional distribution in Minnesota, and another 16 species for which we deemed the evidence “weaker” (Table 1). The majority of species showing strong visual evidence for adverse effects also had statistically significant chi-square test results, while the majority of species showing weaker visual evidence for adverse impacts had non-significant chi-square test results. Species maps are available at www.mnbba.org.

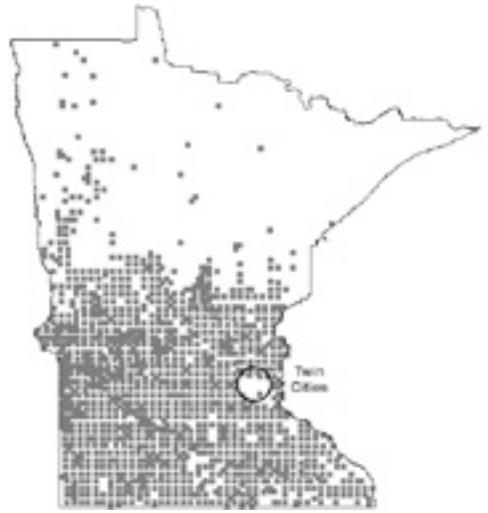


Figure 2. Distribution of breeding Ring-necked Pheasants in Minnesota. Source: Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas, www.mnbba.org. Map excludes “observed only” reports. This species visually shows the clearest effect of urbanization on a species distribution.

Table 1 shows the frequency of occurrence of each species in 25 randomly-selected priority blocks in each area along the urban gradient arranged according to results of chi-square tests of independence. We expected the number of blocks with a species present generally to increase from the urban core to the wildland interface. Seventeen species followed this pattern (including species that did not change between two consecutive classes along the gradient but did have a rise between urban-suburban areas or suburban-wildland interface areas). Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) decreased in frequency of occurrence from urban to exurban areas, which was opposite of what we expected, and shows the importance of relying on statistical tests over visual interpretations. Osprey distribution in the Metro area is highly influenced by the placement of nest platforms, which are used by all Metro-area ospreys (Kevin Woizeschke, Minnesota DNR Nongame Program, unpublished data; Mark Martell, Audubon Minnesota, personal communication). Four species had their lowest frequency of occurrence in suburban areas, while seven

had their highest frequencies there. It is not unusual for avian density to peak in the suburban areas of the urban gradient (Marzluff 2001). Two species, Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) and Veery (*Catbarus fuscescens*), showed no trend. It is important to note that we calculated frequencies of occurrence at only one overall landscape scale, whereas the 38 species we statistically evaluated probably responded at 38 different landscape scales (e.g., Blair [2004] found that the density of different species peaked at different levels of urbanization).

The greatest numbers of species on these lists are affiliated with grassland or savannah habitats (45%, Table 2) and are ground or low-shrub nesters (65%, Table 2). Species associated with forests (24%) or tree nesting (16%) were surprisingly under-represented, suggesting that forest fragmentation is not a major factor altering avian presence/absence in developed areas at the scale at which the Breeding Bird Atlas surveys were conducted. However, this does not indicate that their abundance is not greatly affected by forest loss and fragmentation.

The nine species that seemed to show strong visual evidence for positive effects on their distribution and/or abundance are Cooper's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*), Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Merlin (*Falco columbarius*), Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), and House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*). It is significant that most of these species are larger raptors.

Forest Birds

Ultimately, we intuitively rejected our hypothesis that the distribution of forest interior and/or forest area-sensitive species was adversely affected by urban development. Whereas the distributions of Ruffed Grouse, Ovenbird, Veery, and Wood Thrush visually suggested adverse effects, species such as Cooper's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, and Broad-winged Hawk visually appeared to have benefitted, and other forest species showed no discernible effects (however, it is important to note that urbanization can result in habitat fragments that are too small

to allow sufficient reproductive success to maintain viable populations without immigration [Burke and Nol 2000]). Statistically, only Ovenbird and Wood Thrush had significantly different rates of occurrence across the urban-wildland interface gradient, and the pattern of Wood Thrush occurrence (Table 1) did not demonstrate either adverse or positive effects from urbanization. Ovenbird and Wood Thrush were the most area-sensitive species among five forest-nesting songbirds studied in Ontario (Burke and Nol 2000). Marzluff et al. (2001b) reviewed other studies that found raptor populations, including Red-shouldered Hawks, often increased with development, and Valiela and Martinetto (2007) found forest-dwelling species' populations generally increased in northeastern North America due to reforestation following early logging. Ruffed Grouse may not have shown a statistically significant adverse effect because the effect may have occurred at a greater geographical scale than we explored. Ruffed Grouse may be adversely affected by a number of factors associated with urbanization including increased Great Horned Owl and hawk populations, increased mammalian nest predators, loss of early successional forest, habitat fragmentation, and increased collisions with windows and other objects. Increased regional hunting pressure likely crosses an unknown threshold leading to hunting becoming an additive cause of mortality rather than a compensatory cause of mortality, or what Gullion (1984) refers to as "accumulative depletion" (see also Small et al. 1991). An urban barrier could have important consequences for gene flow and population recruitment in southeastern Minnesota as the Metro area appears to form a bottleneck for dispersion from northern breeding areas to southern breeding areas, leaving only a narrow corridor of suitable dispersal habitat in Washington County along the St. Croix River. This concern is premised on a gradual decline in Ruffed Grouse populations in southeastern Minnesota from the early 1970s — early 1990s without a subsequent rebound (Minnesota DNR 2012, p. 54), on Ruffed Grouse being considered poor dispersers (Gullion 1984; as is a closely related species, Hazel Grouse [*Bonasa bonasia*], in Eurasia [Swenson 1991, Åberg et al. 1995]), and questions as to how much of a barrier

the Mississippi River may be to gene flow and dispersal from Wisconsin. In Sweden, Hazel Grouse are averse to dispersing across as little as 100 m of non-forested habitat, and even 2 km (1.2 miles) of non-preferred forest cover types are barriers to dispersal (Åberg et al. 1995). Comparable data are not available for Ruffed Grouse, however Leopold (1936) found Ruffed Grouse were absent from islands with suitable habitat as little as >0.3 miles from shore in the Great Lakes, and in a limited experiment birds released over open water were only able to fly an average of 0.17 miles (before supposedly landing in the water; Ammann and Palmer 1958). Gullion (1984, page 55) put the limits of Ruffed Grouse dispersion across unsuitable habitat at 0.25 miles over open water or 0.5 miles over open land. Thus it would appear that the Mississippi River could be a barrier to Ruffed Grouse dispersal except where numerous forested islands are close to each other.

Grassland Birds

The primary species that appear to be adversely affected by urbanization are grassland birds and other ground-nesting species, with many species in Tables 1 and 2 included in both guilds. Grassland birds also had the seven highest chi-square values, indicating greatest evidence of adverse effects (Table 3). Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*; Figure 3) had the highest chi-square value. Some grassland birds tend to be more area sensitive than other guilds, including Lark Sparrows (*Chondestes grammacus*), Grasshopper Sparrows (*Ammodramus saviarum*), and Western Meadowlarks that require 100–200 ha of habitat in California (Bolger 2001). Such large native grasslands are attractive for development in urban growth areas due to less land clearing effort required and perhaps to perceived lesser ecological value. Pidgeon et al. (2007) found a strong negative correlation between housing density and ground-nesting species richness. Ground-nesting species and low-shrub nesting species are more susceptible to predation from cats and other small predators (e.g., raccoons, Blue Jays) whose populations typically increase with urbanization (Haskell et al. 2001). Also, adverse impacts to ground-nesting species are not limited to urban areas but are well-documented in

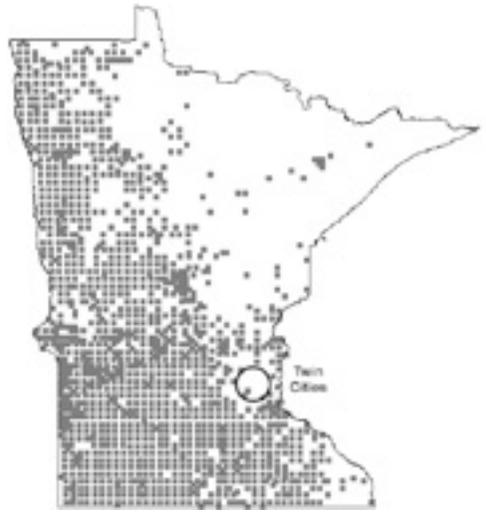


Figure 3. Distribution of breeding Vesper Sparrows in Minnesota. Source: Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas, www.mnbba.org. Map excludes “observed only” reports. This species had the highest chi-square test value among species whose distribution is affected by urbanization.

undeveloped forested areas as well (e.g., Mattson and Niemi 2006). It is likely that loss of habitat and increased predation pressure have an additive or compounding effect on grassland birds in urban settings. The large number of ground-nesting grassland species with significant test results strengthens the case for including Grasshopper Sparrow as being affected by urbanization. These data support other findings about the widespread declines of grassland birds (e.g., Valiela and Martinetto 2007, Sauer et al. 2008).

Historically, most of the grassland species assessed here were fairly common to abundant and widespread in the 1970s (Faanes 1981); the Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) was one of the three most common nesting species in the St. Croix River valley, and the Vesper Sparrow was the second most common nesting sparrow. Three species, however, were less widespread than today: Eastern Meadowlark, Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), and Lark Sparrow. Faanes (1981) indicated Eastern Meadowlarks were far less abundant than Western Meadow-

larks, and that there was a marked increase in abundance going eastward.

One area where grassland species tend to persist as a guild in the Metro area is along the Ramsey/Anoka county line, and especially in the Arden Hills area. This area still supports area-sensitive species such as Grasshopper Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark, Bobolink (Figure 4), and Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), and merits special attention when new developments are proposed. We recommend that permitting and environmental review of proposed development projects in this area be carefully reviewed for impacts to grassland birds. We also recommend that public education about programs such as Cats Indoors should be continued and expanded. An interesting study would be to evaluate whether species that nest both on the ground and in low shrubs (e.g., Lark Sparrow) shift their frequency of nest placement (i.e., a greater frequency towards low shrubs) in response to urbanization.

Aquatic Species

Species associated with shallow lakes, shallow wetlands, and marshes that appear to be affected by urbanization include Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*), Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*), and Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*). Blue-winged Teal is also a grassland ground-nesting species, so may be more influenced by loss of grassland habitat and an increased predator base, as is the case with the suite of other birds of the grassland guild. The proximate mechanisms affecting Black Terns and Yellow-headed Blackbirds are not evident but may involve water quality, toxins/pollutants, reduced prey base, or altered internal wetland dynamics that affect marsh cycling through the hemi-marsh stage. Yellow-headed Blackbirds breed only in high-productivity lakes and marshes where they rely extensively on emerging aquatic insects (Orians 1980). Concerns about the loss of Yellow-headed Blackbirds in the Metro area date back to 1993 (Jenness 2000). Jenness documented the decline from five known or suspected breeding sites in Ramsey County in 1993 to one viable colony and one or two marginal sites in 1999, and he attributed the decline at one site (Black Tern Pond) to changes in

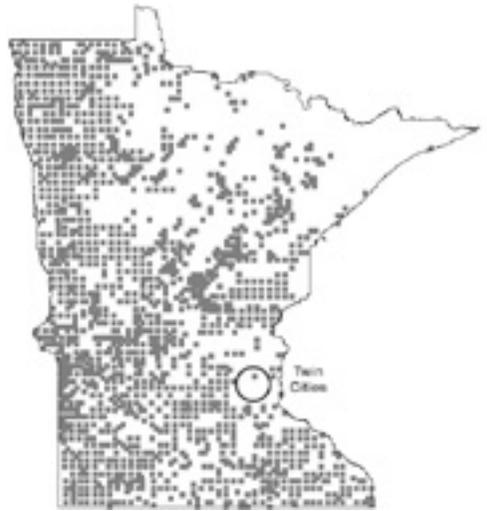


Figure 4. Distribution of breeding Bobolinks in Minnesota. Source: Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas, www.mnbbba.org. Map excludes “observed only” reports. This is an example of a species with weaker visual evidence of effects from urbanization, but one with a significant chi-square test value. Visual evidence was considered weak due to gaps in distribution in Sherburne, Isanti, and Chisago counties.

hydrology (i.e., too much bounce, or additional runoff from development affecting cattail conditions). Jenness also documented the decline of a colony of 40–50 Yellow-headed Blackbirds in the mid-1990s to only a few by 1999 on the Anoka County side of Laddie Lake on the Anoka-Ramsey county line, which he attributed to degradation of cattail stands due to increased water levels. Black Tern Pond also hosted breeding Black Terns in the 1990s. The Breeding Bird Atlas surveys from 2009–2013 did not find any breeding Black Terns or Yellow-headed Blackbirds in Ramsey County, and only a minor (i.e., insufficient to suggest breeding) sighting of Yellow-headed Blackbirds on the Ramsey County side of Laddie Lake.

Shrubland Species

Several species of shrubland nesting birds rely on forest disturbance for creation of their preferred habitats. These include Chestnut-

sided Warbler, Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora cyanoptera*), Eastern Towhee, Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*), and Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) and Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) also benefit from young forests; see Webb et al. (1977) and Faanes (1981). At later stages of regrowth, shrublands succeed into secondary forests preferred by Ruffed Grouse and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*). Urbanization results in the loss of forest disturbance (i.e., the loss of younger forest) due to changes in logging activities and fire suppression. Some of these species are adaptable and can convert to wetland shrub habitats, including Golden-winged and Yellow warbler, and Song Sparrow. Sedge meadows succeed into shrub swamps in the absence of natural fires, which are typically suppressed in urban landscapes. An interesting study would be to determine the extent to which these latter species shift from upland to wetland habitats in urban settings versus exurban settings as a response mechanism to urbanization. The succession of sedge meadows to shrub swamps may also explain the apparent adverse effects to Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*), Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*), Northern Harrier, and perhaps Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*).

Among the species assessed in this paper, Chestnut-sided Warbler and Clay-colored Sparrow had formerly been widespread, while Blue-winged Warbler and Eastern Towhee were rare or uncommon and appeared to be spreading (Green and Janssen 1975, Faanes 1981).

Other Effects

There are numerous lakes in the Metro area that are of a suitable size to support breeding Common Loons but do not. Ramsey County has 50 lakes over 25 acres in size, and Hennepin County has 130, not including reservoirs on the river systems (Minnesota Conservation Department 1968). There are probably multiple human-induced impacts affecting Common Loons including reduced water clarity due to turbidity and algal blooms, loss of naturally vegetated shorelines for nesting due to residential lot develop-

ment, increased egg-predator populations, and excessive recreational activity (e.g., Lake Minnetonka on holiday weekends). Of the lakes >25 acres, 16 (32%) in Ramsey County and 38 (29%) in Hennepin County are adversely affected by drainage (Minnesota Conservation Department 1968). However, Common Loon frequency of occurrence did not vary along the urban gradient (Table 1).

Belted Kingfishers (*Megaceryle alcyon*) and Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) typically nest in cut banks associated with rivers and gravel pits, but also will use stockpiled borrow materials (excavated dirt piles) and vertical faces resulting from road cuts. In the Metro area, 140 mi² of aggregate resources have been developed on, paved over, or otherwise excluded from use due to difficulty in getting permits and approvals for new mines due to zoning restrictions. In the last 160 years, 70% of the local aggregate resource has been consumed or rendered unavailable (Southwick et al. 2000). In active gravel pits in the Metro area, we assume that the demand for aggregate resources keeps active mine wall faces in constant change, rendering them largely unavailable for nesting sites. These factors probably explain the apparent adverse effect of urbanization on the distribution of nesting Belted Kingfishers and Bank Swallows in the Metro area. However, variation in the frequency of occurrence along the urban gradient was not statistically significant for these species.

Red-headed Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) have an affinity for sparsely (open) wooded areas such as oak savannahs and golf courses, so in theory they should be prevalent in urban areas, and in fact in the past they were associated with urban areas. Also, Faanes (1981) indicated they were common and uniformly distributed in the physiographic regions of the St. Croix River valley that included the Twin Cities metro area. However, they are noted for being particularly susceptible to being hit by moving vehicles (Poole and Gill 1992–2002; Pam Perry, personal communication), which possibly accounts for their sparse distribution in the Metro area today. The common practice of removing dead branches and trees in urban areas has also been implicated in their decline (Poole and Gill 1992–2002).

Species with Non-significant Chi-square Test Results

There are several possible reasons why some species did not show significant test results for frequency of distribution along the urban wildland interface gradient. For some species their densities may be too low to detect actual differences. These include Ruffed Grouse, Virginia Rail, Wilson's Snipe (*Galinago delicata*), and Grasshopper Sparrow. For Ruffed Grouse, the geographic scale we selected may also have been too small. For example, hunting pressure in the exurban zone from urban-based hunters may have an additive effect to habitat alteration and predator population increases occurring mainly in the urban and suburban zones.

For some species, the impacts of urbanization may be expressed in one ecological subsection but not another. An example may be the Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*), which seems to be missing from the Big Woods ecological subsection of the Metro area, but not the other subsections. Another example may be the Rose-breasted Grosbeak which also seemed to be absent from the Big Woods subsection (although that species had a significant chi-square value). Also, the vagaries of random block selection may mask actual differences. This may be the situation for Blue-winged Teal and Grasshopper Sparrow.

Lastly, there may be no actual differences in distribution. This may be the case for Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*), Common Loon, Belted Kingfisher, Bank Swallow, Veery, and Grasshopper Sparrow. These latter species, except for Veery, were on the list of species with "weaker" visual evidence. We note that in the Metro area, both Common Loon and Veery are near the edge of their natural ranges.

It is important to note that lack of a statistically significant value does not mean there is no effect from urbanization. It may mean that the effect is occurring at a different geographic scale than we measured, or for other reasons listed above.

Species with Significant Chi-square Test Results but Non-linear Distributions

Twelve species with significant chi-square values had their highest or lowest frequency of occurrence in the suburban zone. For

three species (Northern Harrier, Blue-winged Warbler, and Savannah Sparrow), these dips or rises may simply represent variation due to random selection of priority blocks for analysis. For some species, such as Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*), Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), and Clay-colored Sparrow, these rises may represent a combination of both adverse effects from intense urbanization and benefits from suburbanization. For Eastern Meadowlark it appears there are benefits specifically from suburbanization, and for Eastern Towhee it appears there are adverse effects from suburbanization. It is also possible that minor dips in frequency of occurrence in the wildland interface could be due to different species-specific responses to differing vegetation conditions in rural versus exurban areas (e.g., for Ring-necked Pheasant, Bobolink). Future research could elucidate the factors that these species are responding to and within which zone(s) of the urban gradient the responses are occurring.

For two species with marginally significant chi-square values there is no linear trend along the urban gradient: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) and Wood Thrush. Thus they cannot be readily classified as benefiting from or being adversely affected by urbanization. Both Faanes (1981) and Green and Janssen (1975) indicated the Wood Thrush was fairly widely distributed, but Faanes had their area of abundance north of the Metro area, while Green and Janssen had their area of abundance from Hennepin County on south and east. Thus there may be an undetected Metro area effect embedded within ecological subsection effects.

Species at Edge of Range

We noted four species whose ranges extend to the edge of the Metro area and then stop. Sharp-shinned Hawks are associated with dense deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests and should be able to find suitable habitat in the Metro area. However, the direct and indirect competition between multiple *Accipiter* species has been implicated as playing a role in individual *Accipiter* species' distribution patterns (Poole and Gill 1992–2002). The positive benefits of urbanization realized by Cooper's Hawks may therefore translate

into adverse impacts to Sharp-shinned Hawks through interspecific competition.

Red-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta canadensis*) are affiliated with coniferous and mixed forests, typically in the Laurentian Mixed Forest ecological province or biome, but their range extends into the Eastern Deciduous Forest also. Their distribution in the Metro area appears to be more affiliated with the Anoka Sand Plain and St. Paul–Baldwin Plains and Moraines ecological subsection boundaries (which contain more conifer forest components than the Big Woods ecological subsection) than with patterns of urban development.

Black-and-white Warblers (*Mniotilta varia*) are affiliated with mature and second-growth mixed and deciduous forests, typically in the Laurentian Mixed Forest biome, but their range extends into the Eastern Deciduous Forest as well. They also show a “possible preference for swampy forests” (Poole and Gill 1992–2002) which may explain why they exhibit a cluster pattern around the Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area in northeast Anoka County in the Breeding Bird Atlas. In Maryland, Black-and-white Warblers in one study were not found in forests smaller than 208 ha (514 acres; Robbins et al. 1989). Conversely, in the Adirondack Mountains of New York this species’ numbers increased with logging (Webb et al. 1977). Green and Janssen (1975) indicated this species was historically quite scarce south of Mille Lacs Lake, but Breeding Bird Atlas results suggest they are expanding to the southeast. It appears urbanization may be limiting their expansion in the Metro area.

Pine Warblers are associated with coniferous forests, with a particular affinity for the Laurentian Mixed Forest biome, and their distribution in Minnesota rarely encroaches into the Eastern Deciduous Forest biome. Faanes (1981) and Breeding Bird Atlas results both suggest, historically and currently, that the Pine Warbler is at the southern edge of its range at the north end of the Metro area. However, comparisons between maps in Green and Janssen (1975) and the Breeding Bird Atlas hint that Pine Warbler distribution is expanding, thus urbanization could become a barrier to further spread into the

Metro area where mature conifers have become established.

For Red-breasted Nuthatch and Black-and-white Warbler, we cannot adequately determine whether urbanization affects the margins of their ranges, or whether other factors limit their ranges. Black-and-white Warblers are ground nesting species, so it may be that cats or other predators that benefit from urbanization are affecting their local distribution. For Pine Warbler and Sharp-shinned Hawk, we believe factors other than urbanization determined their distribution patterns around the Metro area. We are also reluctant to draw any conclusions for Sharp-shinned Hawks because we are wary of the accuracy of the local sight records in the Breeding Bird Atlas.

Comparison with Historical Data and Other Studies

There are two sources of historical data that lend themselves to comparison with our current results. One is Faanes (1981, Birds of the St. Croix River Valley: Minnesota and Wisconsin) which we have incorporated into the discussion, above. The other is Henderson (undated), who compiled a preliminary atlas of breeding birds in Minnesota from Breeding Bird Survey data from 1967–1979. Henderson used DNR Regional boundaries and subregions as his areas, which at the time included the seven-county Twin Cities Metro area as a distinct DNR region. Henderson presented the results as number of birds/100 miles. The Metro area had 106 species (range 87–147 in rest of state) and 4,550 birds/100 miles (range 2,148–4,008 in rest of state). Among the species that attained their highest statewide densities in the Metro area were Blue-winged Teal, Ring-necked Pheasant (133/100 miles, compared to 81/100 miles in southwest Minnesota), Belted Kingfisher (but numbers low), and Sedge Wren. Other species that attained relatively high densities in the Metro area were Black Tern, Brown Thrasher, Vesper Sparrow (56/100 miles), Bobolink (78/100 miles), and Western Meadowlark (255/100 miles). Among the species that attained relatively moderate densities in the Metro area were Red-headed Woodpecker, Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), Bank Swallow, Dickcissel, Clay-colored Spar-

row, Savannah Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, and Yellow-headed Blackbird. These all appear to be affected by urbanization now. For Western Meadowlark, it appears their decline began about 1978 (see Table 1 in Janssen 2000).

Species with relatively low densities in the Metro area in Henderson's compilation were Common Loon, Wilson's Snipe, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Veery, Wood Thrush, Ovenbird, Black-and-white Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Eastern Towhee, and Eastern Meadowlark. (Blue Jays, implicated as a predator that benefits from urbanization, also attained densities in the Metro area that were relatively low on a statewide basis). This suggests the effects of urbanization on some of these species (except Black-and-white Warbler, Eastern Towhee, and Eastern Meadowlark) may have occurred earlier than for the other species with high or moderate densities listed above. Other species we assessed were absent from the Metro area at the time of Henderson's compilation (Trumpeter Swan, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Pine Warbler), or Henderson considered them as not effectively counted by BBS surveys (Ruffed Grouse, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Osprey, Virginia Rail); for the first three species, it suggests that urbanization may be limiting their range expansions.

Miller et al. (2007) studied avian responses to human development along the shoreline of western Lake Superior, including the cities of Duluth, MN, Superior, WI and Ashland, WI. Through regression analysis, they also found that Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Black-and-white Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Ovenbird, and Red-breasted Nuthatch were "urban avoiders", along with Veery for which we did not find a significant difference. They also found Great Crested Flycatchers (*Myiarchus crinitus*), Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*), Least Flycatchers (*Empidonax minimus*), Red-eyed Vireos, Blue Jays, Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), and American Redstarts (*Setophaga ruticilla*) to be "urban avoiders", but for which we did not find visual evidence. They listed Savannah Sparrow as an "urban exploiter" whereas we found it to be adversely affected by urbanization, perhaps in part because Miller et al. (2007) considered pas-

tures, grasslands and haylands to be "developed" areas.

Conclusions

Grassland, wetland, and ground-nesting species appear to be the birds most adversely affected due to urbanization. Grassland species that are ground-nesting species appear to be doubly affected by loss of habitat and increases in predators (e.g., cats). The distribution of forest-dwelling species does not appear to be affected by urbanization, and some forest-dwelling raptors appear to benefit from urbanization. These results are not contrary to other studies examining the effects of urbanization on birds. Further research is recommended to elucidate the mechanisms by which individual species respond to urbanization, and at which threshold (i.e., intensity of development) these effects occur. Specifically, individual Breeding Bird Atlas priority blocks could be ranked according to degree of urbanization and correlated with species presence/absence. Abundance data may also be forthcoming through the Breeding Bird Atlas project which would further lend itself to studying the effects of urbanization on avian communities. Visual characterizations of data can be misleading and therefore need to be supported with statistically analyzed quantitative data. Lack of statistical significance does not mean a particular species is not affected by urbanization, but that it may be occurring at a different geographical scale than we tested for.

Species that we assessed that could be characterized as "common species becoming rarer" supported statistically include: Ring-necked Pheasant, Northern Harrier, Black Tern, Red-headed Woodpecker, Horned Lark, Sedge Wren, Ovenbird, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Savannah Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Dickcissel, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Eastern Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, and Bobolink. Western Meadowlark should be added to this list based on changes noted from Henderson (undated), Faanes (1991), and Janssen (2000). The Grasshopper Sparrow and Ruffed Grouse probably also fit into this category, but they had statistically non-significant chi-square test results, perhaps because their distributions were too sparse. Several of the

species listed above are also either on the Audubon Minnesota Action Plan as “target species” or are being proposed for the DNR’s 2015 list of Species in Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) due to declining populations statewide or declining habitat. These include Northern Harrier, Black Tern, Red-headed Woodpecker, Field Sparrow, Dickcissel, Bobolink, Western Meadowlark, and Yellow-headed Blackbird, suggesting that urbanization is exacerbating their decline locally, but the decline is due to multiple causes. Species not on either list (due to declining populations or habitat) include Ruffed Grouse, Ring-necked Pheasant, Horned Lark, Sedge Wren, Ovenbird, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Vesper Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak, suggesting their local declines are due primarily to urbanization.

Species that we assessed that could be characterized as “advancing species constrained in their ability to spread into urbanized areas” include: Sandhill Crane, Black-and-white Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler, Eastern Meadowlark, Eastern Towhee, and Lark Sparrow. Red-breasted Nuthatch, Pine Warbler, and Trumpeter Swan may also fit into this category. An interesting ecological study would be to explore whether Eastern Meadowlarks exploited a void created by a decline in Western Meadowlarks, or whether advancing Eastern Meadowlarks displaced Western Meadowlarks, and what role changing habitat conditions may have played in this “tension zone” between the two species.

Species that we assessed for which the data did not statistically support visual evidence of adverse impacts include: Trumpeter Swan, Blue-winged Teal, Osprey, Common Loon, Virginia Rail, Wilson’s Snipe, Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Bank Swallow, Wood Thrush, Veery, and Brown Thrasher. All of these except Osprey, Wilson’s Snipe, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker and Bank Swallow are also listed in the Audubon Minnesota Action Plan as “target species” or they are being proposed as SGCNs.

“Urbanization” can be thought of as a societal experiment of great scale and expense, examining the changes in nature over time and across spatial scales brought about by human development. However, as a society,

we failed to adequately quantify baseline conditions at the outset of this great experiment, and we are left to deduce the results based on looking at conditions in a reference area, which then requires teasing apart the changes that occur spatially from changes that occur across time. In other words, the adverse effect of urbanization may have been the removal or reduction of species occurring in an area, it may have been the prevention of species expanding into an area, or it may have been the acceleration locally of a more widespread decline. Also, the changes may have occurred in the past and/or they may be ongoing in the present.

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¹ **Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 1601 Minnesota Drive, Brainerd, Minnesota 56401;**

² **Natural Resources Department, Central Lakes College, 501 West College Drive, Brainerd, Minnesota 56401.**

The Winter Season

1 December through 28 February 2014

Bruce A. Fall¹, Andrew D. Smith², and Paul E. Budde³

No geese overwintered except Canadas and one small group of Snows of uncertain wildness; even Canadas were reported in smaller numbers than usual. Tundra Swan concentrations diminished considerably by early December on the Mississippi River (Pool 8) with only a few hundred remaining, and only one was reported in the state after December (Monticello). In contrast, Trumpeter Swans were reported in normal numbers, including up to 2,000 at Monticello in January.

A very late female Blue-winged Teal, associating with captive ducks in a farm pond in Isanti, remained through late December. Unusual was an apparent male Gadwall X Mallard hybrid that was photographed in Clay. Despite the cold, typical numbers of Gadwalls overwintered in Scott and Winona, and Ring-necked Ducks in Scott. Greater Scaup were reported in midwinter from several areas in the Twin Cities and Southeast. Two separate December King Eiders (female, first-year male), both in Duluth, brought the 2013 total to three individuals. Single Harlequin Ducks were reported in Duluth and Silver Bay. Two White-winged Scoters were found at each of two locations in December (Lake Pepin, Duluth), and single Black Scoters were found in early December in Wabasha and Washington; the latter was killed by a Bald Eagle after a week-long stay. Long-tailed Ducks were found in much smaller numbers on Lake Superior than last winter, but as many as seven (all singles) were reported from south counties, in contrast to last winter when there was none. Four Barrow's Goldeneyes were reported, one from Duluth and three (all different individuals) from the Mississippi River (Wabasha and Goodhue). On Lake Superior, Red-breasted Merganser numbers were more normal, down considerably from last winter.

Minnesota's first winter record of Red-

throated Loon came not from Lake Superior but from frozen Isanti County in February; the loon, grounded on a residential driveway, was rehabilitated and released on the East Coast. A small group of American White Pelicans, most of which appeared healthy and some were seen flying, overwintered on the Mississippi River in St. Paul (warm water discharge at Kaposia Landing) despite bitter and extended cold. A Virginia Rail in late January in Hennepin (Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) was unexpected; there are only a few other mid-winter reports for the state. Continuing their range expansion, Wild Turkeys were reported from a record 70 counties, which is about double the number from just a decade ago.

Herring Gulls overwintered in Duluth in much smaller numbers than in most recent years, apparently a consequence of the unusually cold weather. A Thayer's Gull and Ring-billed Gull were reported from Duluth through mid January but apparently did not overwinter, and no other gull species (including Iceland, Glaucous, and Great Black-backed) were reported there after December. Away from Lake Superior, Herring Gulls vacated the state by early January, earlier than usual, and no gulls of any species were reported after 5 January. Well documented in Duluth with photos and descriptive details was a putative adult "Vega" Gull, a well-marked east Asian subspecies of Herring Gull previously unrecorded in the state that may be elevated to full species status in the future.

Building on the invasion that began in the fall, Snowy Owl numbers increased throughout the season, eventually making this the second most widespread incursion of this species ever documented in the state. Other winter owls did not follow suit, however, and were found in average numbers.

Also continuing from fall was the state's fourth Lewis's Woodpecker, as it faithfully

visited a feeder on the Roseau and Lake of the Woods county line well into the spring season (*The Loon* 86:103). American Three-toed Woodpecker numbers irrupted during the winter of 2006–2007 when 19 individuals were found in ten counties. Their numbers almost doubled the following winter when at least 35 individuals were found in eight counties. Ever since then, however, numbers of this species have been on a slow, steady decline. This season produced only one report of four individuals in Lake of the Woods.

Six Winter Wrens were found during the season, including four in January, but none could be located in February. The four Carolina Wrens tallied this season generally would be thought of as a respectable total, but it was a far cry from the prior winter count of 31 individuals.

Twelve Townsend's Solitaires seen in ten counties was the highest tally since winter 2007. Hermit Thrush numbers were above average. Two individuals were observed in late January, and one in mid February, suggesting overwintering of these individuals. Four Varied Thrush was the lowest winter total for this species since 1990–1991. All were seen in December in the northern half of the state.

Two Gray Catbirds were found on mid December Christmas counts. This was the first winter season with multiple reports of this species since 2006–2007. Two Brown Thrashers were also located in mid December, while another visited a feeder in Hennepin for several weeks in mid January, and a fourth with an injured wing lingered in Sherburne into February.

Only one Bohemian Waxwing could be found south, and north reports from 12 counties totals were below average. Eleven Yellow-rumped Warblers were reported from seven south counties. This marks the 19th winter of the last 20 in which this species has been observed. No other warblers were detected.

A few Eastern Towhees are usually found each winter, and this season was no exception. In recent winters there often have been one or two reports of Chipping Sparrow. These birds are much more confusing in appearance than in their bright, spring plumage, and so we request documentation for this rare winter lingerer. For the last two win-

ters we've had reports of this species, but without supporting details. Other unusual sparrows reported (and documented) included a record late north Field Sparrow in Cass (third consecutive winter for this species) and two Savannah Sparrows. All three regularly occurring members of the genus *Zonotrichia* were present in fairly typical numbers, and representatives of each species lingered into February.

An injured, female Rose-breasted Grosbeak was discovered in Ramsey in early December; it was rehabilitated and released.

Following a winter of a significant invasion by winter finches, this year they were notably absent. Pine Grosbeaks and Common Redpolls were reported from the fewest number of counties since winter 2002. The largest flock of Red Crossbills consisted of only eight birds. There were only four records of White-winged Crossbills. No Hoary Redpolls were found. Siskins were noted in about half of the expected number of counties for winter. And Evening Grosbeaks were found in fewer counties than in any other winter over the past 50 years.

Weather summary: Average monthly temperatures for each of the three months of the season were well below historical averages, finishing 6–12°F below normal in December, 5–10° below normal in January, and 10–12° below normal in February. Some northern Minnesota communities saw average temperatures in December and January that were below zero. The statewide average temperature for this season ranked fourth coldest of the 119-year modern climate record. A major impact of these cold temperatures was the significant freezing of the Great Lakes. By the end of the season Lake Superior was over 95% frozen and Lake Michigan over 90%.

The northern two-thirds of Minnesota saw December precipitation totals above historical averages, while totals elsewhere were near to above average. Duluth experienced its third snowiest December on record with nearly 40 inches of snow during the month. This was driven in part by a major storm on 2–4 December that brought significant snowfall totals to much of Minnesota, but especially to the Northeast. January totals were near to above historical averages across Minnesota. The month was marked by the frequency of

snowfall, rather than any big events, as many reporting stations saw measurable snow on 15 or more days during the month. Buoyed by a 20–21 February storm that produced heavy snow in the eastern half of the state, February totals were well above historical averages in eastern Minnesota and near to below-average in western Minnesota. Many Northeast communities saw record February monthly snowfall totals of 2 to 3 feet.

Undocumented or insufficiently documented reports: **Common Loon** 12/21 Washington (Point Douglas Park) (late date); **Golden Eagle** 1/19 Aitkin (sole post-December report away from known wintering range during this harsh winter; no supporting details); **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** 12/28 St. Louis (near Cook) (late date and far north); **Common Raven** 2/25 Hennepin (out of range); **Townsend's Solitaire** 2/6 Cottonwood (potential first county record, but heard-only and no details submitted); **Swainson's Thrush** 12/21 Mankato CBC (late date); **Chipping Sparrow** 12/8 Stearns (late date); **Baltimore Oriole** 12/4 La Crosse-La Crescent CBC (late date).

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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 2014). Steve Weston, serving as Minnesota CBC coordinator, compiled vast amounts of data from 74 counts. Medians of recent arrivals and departures are based on published and unpublished seasonal report data from 1985 through 2011. Our appreciation goes out to all our contributors, especially those who respond to our requests for details and who submit observations online. Finally, this is the last winter report that Andrew Smith will co-author. Drew has been working on these *Seasonal Reports* since the winter of 2006–2007, and we graciously thank him for all of his efforts over these years.

¹ **4300 – 29th Avenue S, Minneapolis, MN 55406;**

² **3606 Widgeon Way, Eagan, MN 55123;**

³ **4612 Colfax Avenue S, Minneapolis, MN 55419.**

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*) — [2 South] All reports: 12/14 Olmsted (below Silver Lake dam, Rochester) CHa, JWH, CH, 2/21 Lac qui Parle DLP.
- Snow Goose** (*Chen caerulescens*) — [3 South] All reports: 12/1 Kandiyohi JoS, 12/13 Chippewa (8, Lac qui Parle Lake) DLP, 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) CBC (39), 1/19 McLeod (8, Hutchinson, free-ranging flock of uncertain origin in nature preserve) DPG.
- Cackling Goose** (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [7 South] All reports (none included descriptive details): 12/1 Kandiyohi JoS, Rice (6) JHL, DAT, 12/6 Washington (2) TAT, 12/17 Rice FSL, SSL, 2/21 Lac qui Parle DLP, 2/25 Wright (2) ToL.
- Canada Goose** (*Branta canadensis*) — [16 North, 36 South] Reported from 7 north counties after the CBC period, with high count 2/22 Clay (500) Dri. Season high counts were modest: 12/13 Steele (1,500) NFT, 12/25 Olmsted (1,500) SHk. CBC high counts 12/14 Fairmont (7,450), 12/14 Rochester (2,900), 12/21 Austin (2,327).
- Trumpeter Swan** (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [12 North, 24 South] High count north 1/1 Cass (102) JnA. Reported from 10 north counties after the CBC period, including 2/14 Clearwater *fide* JM]. Numerous midwinter south reports mostly Southeast and Twin Cities. High counts south from Wright (Monticello): 1/26 (2,000) AMa, 1/15 (1,500) ToL. Away from Wright, south high counts included 1/8 Goodhue (78) KDS, 2/2 Scott (63) PEJ. CBC high counts 12/29 Battle Lake (1,150), 1/4 Northern Wright County (678), 1/1 Pillager (206).
- Tundra Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [2 North, 6 South] Two north reports: 12/1 Mille Lacs (4) DPG, 12/3 Cass BAW. One south report after December: 1/1 Wright (Monticello) ToL. High counts 12/1 Houston (200, Brownsville) SSp, Wabasha (32) PEJ.
- Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) — [3 North, 7 South] Statewide all reports were 1–2 birds. All north reports: 12/2 Cass BAW, 1/15 Douglas BEc, 1/27 Crow Wing (2 males, Brainerd) JPR, 2/15–28 Douglas (2 males, Alexandria) BEc. Reports after December (all singles) from Benton, Dakota, Olmsted, Washington.
- Gadwall** (*Anas strepera*) — [1 North, 11 South] Two north reports: 12/1 St. Louis (Canal Park) JLK, 12/14 St. Louis ABL. Multiple individuals overwintered Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.), with peak counts 1/10 (62) KDS, RaM, 1/20 (48) ToL, and Winona (Whitewater W.M.A.), with peak counts 1/12 (70) ToL, 2/20 (72, also season high count) KDS, LMS. Other midwinter reports of one to several individuals from Dakota, Goodhue, Hennepin. CBC high counts 12/14 Excelsior (67), 1/4 Wabasha (55), 1/1 Whitewater River (51).
- American Wigeon** (*Anas americana*) — [2 South] All reports: 12/1 Wabasha (22) PEJ, (1) DWK, 12/14 St. Paul (North) CBC.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [4 North, 15 South] A few individuals overwintered St. Louis (Duluth), with post-December high count 1/4 (4) JLK. North high count 12/14 St. Louis (8, Duluth) TRK. Other north reports after December: 1/1 Itasca SC, 1/28 Cass (Pine River dam) BAW. South reports mostly from Southeast and Twin Cities counties, with midwinter high count 1/12 Wabasha (12, Reads Landing) SOh, 1/10 Scott (4) PEJ. CBC high count 12/14 Duluth (28).
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [12 North, 29 South] High counts north 1/11 St. Louis (650) JLK, 12/14 Clay (450) PBB. Midwinter north reports from 10 counties, with midwinter high count (away from Duluth) 1/11 Clay (275) PBB. South high counts 2/16 Stearns, Benton, and Sherburne combined (1,024, Mississippi River) PCC, 1/19 Dakota (1,000, Black Dog Lake) ToL, IHu.
- Gadwall X Mallard** (*Anas strepera* X *A. platyrhynchos*) — Hybrid male reported 1/25, 2/2 Clay (Moorhead) ph. DWR.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*) — [1 South] All reports: 12/15, 12/28 Isanti (female, associating with captive waterfowl in farmyard pond northeast of Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve, but confirmed by owner to be wild and free flying, along with several other duck species) ph. JSa, JRk, DGn.
- Northern Shoveler** (*Anas clypeata*) — [5 South] Scattered reports through mid December from Dakota, Isanti, Scott, Wabasha. All reports after mid December from Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.): 12/27 PEJ, 1/4

- CAs, 1/11 (2) SOa.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [2 North, 4 South] All north: 12/26 Wadena (female) PBB, 1/25–2/16 Clay (male, Moorhead) DRi. South reports after December include up to 5 overwintering Dakota (Black Dog Lake) PEJ, 2/21 Lac qui Parle (male, Minnesota River below Churchill Dam) DLP.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [2 South] All reports: 12/14 Winona CBC, 12/28 Washington RMa.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [7 South] Last reported 12/28 Dakota (2, Black Dog Lake) PEJ. High counts 12/1 Wabasha (45), Winona (17) PEJ, Houston (10) SSP.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [1 North, 9 South] One north report 12/1 Itasca SC. South reports after CBC period include 1–3 individuals each from Dakota, Lac qui Parle (2/21 DLP), Scott, Wabasha, Washington, Winona, followed by high count 2/20–24 Winona (8, Lake Winona) DBz, ANY.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [11 South] No north reports in contrast to 5 counties previous winter. Multiple individuals overwintered Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob., with peak midwinter count 2/2 (40) PEJ. Other reports after the CBC period include 1–2 individuals each Dakota, Hennepin. CBC high count 12/14 Excelsior (46).
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [1 North, 5 South] One north report 12/2 Cass (2) BAW. Several overwintered Dakota and Washington (Prescott WI area) m.ob., with 4 on 1/19, 2/8, 2/12 PEJ. Other midwinter reports include 1/11, 1/19 Goodhue, 2/12 Wabasha PEJ, 2/19 Wabasha (2) DBM.
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [4 North, 9 South] All north reports: 12/2 Cass (4) BAW, 12/14 Grand Marais CBC, Fergus Falls CBC (2), 12/15 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks CBC. Midwinter south reports include 1–2 individuals each from Dakota, Goodhue, Scott, Wabasha, and up to 4 Washington (Point Douglas Park).
- KING EIDER** (*Somateria spectabilis*) — [1 North] Two records: 12/12–14 St. Louis (female, Duluth, Lake Superior near 23rd Ave. East) GrG, ph. †KRE, ph. †TRK, ph. MSS, ph. AM, ph. JLK, m.ob., 12/26 St. Louis (first-year male, Duluth, Lake Superior near French River) ph. †JLK, ph. †PHS. These are the second and third records in 2013, all of different individuals and all from Duluth.
- Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) — [2 North] All reports: 12/29–30 St. Louis (male, Duluth, McQuade Safe Harbor and Brighton Beach) MLH, ph. PHS, ph. AM, ph. JLK, BeH, AHr, 1/9–11 Lake (male, Silver Bay marina) EBr, m.ob.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) — [1 North, 1 South] All reports: 12/1 Wabasha (2, Maple Springs, continuing from 11/30) JWH, RAE, HHD, 12/12–14 St. Louis (2, Duluth, 23rd Ave. East) m.ob.
- Black Scoter** (*Melanitta americana*) — [2 South] All reports: 12/1 Wabasha (female/immature, Maple Springs, continuing from 11/30) m.ob.; 12/1–7 Washington (female/immature, Pt. Douglas Park) DWK, HCT, m.ob., killed by Bald Eagle 12/7 ASI, PNi.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [4 North, 9 South] Few north reports compared with last winter: 12/2 Cass BAW, 12/14 Grand Marais CBC, St. Louis KRE, 12/21 Two Harbors CBC (4), 1/2 Lake (2, Two Harbors) JWJ, 2/2 Lake (2) SkH, 2/22 St. Louis (3) PHS. Numerous south reports of as many as seven individuals (compared to none last winter): 12/1 Ramsey (Vadnais Lake) RAE, RZi, ELC, Wabasha (Minneiska) PEJ, Washington (Pt. Douglas Park) HCT, DWK, 12/5 Hennepin (Lake Calhoun) CMB, JmM, 12/19–1/25 Dakota and Washington (near Prescott WI) ALw, m.ob., 1/2 Goodhue JMs, 1/29–2/18 Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne (Sartell and downriver) HHD, m.ob.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [3 North, 9 South] All north: 12/6 Itasca SC, 12/15 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks CBC, 1/11–19 (Moorhead) Clay PBB. South reports from Southeast and Twin Cities counties. Overwintered Scott (female, Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob., Goodhue (male, Lock and Dam 3) PEJ. Other midwinter reports: 1/19 Dakota (male, near Prescott WI) PEJ, JuW, BAF, 2/16 Goodhue (female, Lock and Dam 3) PEJ.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [12 North, 22 South] High counts north much lower than last year: 12/31 St. Louis (168, Canal Park) ETH, TSM. High counts south 1/3 Goodhue (2,000, Lock and Dam

3) HCT, 2/8 Stearns, Benton, and Sherburne (923, Mississippi River, Sartell to St. Cloud) PCC, 1/19 Dakota (900, near Prescott WI) BAF. CBC high counts 12/14 Duluth (799), 12/14 Fergus Falls (450), 12/14 St. Paul (North) (399).

Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)

— [1 North, 2 South] All reports: 12/12–13 St. Louis (adult female, Duluth, 23rd Ave. East) EBr, ph. †TRK, †KRE, †PHS, †JLK, m.ob., 12/1 Wabasha (adult male, Pool 5) †PEJ, 1/11 Goodhue (adult female, Lock and Dam 3) †PEJ, 1/19 Goodhue (immature female, Lock and Dam 3) †PEJ.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

— [4 North, 12 South] All north: 12/14 Otter Tail CBC, Duluth CBC (2), 12/15 Grand Rapids CBC, 1/1 Long Prairie CBC. Multiple individuals overwintered at several Twin Cities locations, including Dakota (up to 30 on 1/11, Black Dog Lake), Scott (up to 15 on 1/10, Blue Lake W.T.P.), Hennepin (up to 10, Minnesota Valley N.W.R. Bass Ponds) PEJ, m.ob. Elsewhere, 1–4 individuals reported midwinter from Benton, Goodhue, Olmsted, Sherburne, Stearns, Washington, Wright. CBC high counts 12/14 Bloomington (20), 12/14 Excelsior (11).

Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes clangula* X *L. cucullatus*)

— [1 North] Hybrid male reported St. Louis (Duluth) 12/14 TLK, PHS, and 12/25 ph. JLK, thought to be the same bird returning for the third consecutive winter.

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) —

[9 North, 19 South] Multiple individuals overwintered St. Louis m.ob., with a high count 2/16 (25, Canal Park) JaL. The only other midwinter reports away from St. Louis were 1/16 Cass (3) KeM, 1/12 Itasca SC. High counts south 12/1 Wabasha (10,000, Lake Pepin) PEJ, 12/17 Goodhue (6,500, Colvill Park) WmH, 12/29 Goodhue (4,950, Red Wing) GJM, 12/1 Wabasha (4,000, Maple Springs) HCT, 12/28 Dakota (1,100, Black Dog Lake) BAF. CBC high counts 12/29 Red Wing (5,037), 12/14 St. Paul (North) (684).

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

— [4 North, 6 South] Reported midwinter north in much smaller numbers than last year, including 1–2 from Lake m.ob., and

up to 6 St. Louis m.ob. Only one north report away from Lake Superior: 12/26 Morrison (Mill Park) ToL. South reports after December include 2/16 Goodhue (2, Lock and Dam 3) PEJ, and single individuals from Blue Earth (1/1, ChH), Dakota, Hennepin (overwintered Bass Ponds m.ob.), Wabasha, Washington. Season high counts 12/1 Wabasha (12, Lake Pepin) PEJ, 12/14 St. Louis (11, Duluth, 21st Ave. East) TRK. CBC high counts 12/14 Duluth (49), 12/21 Two Harbors (34).

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [1

North, 6 South] One north report 12/14 Fergus Falls CBC. Up to 13 lingered through 12/28 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) BAF, and one overwintered Scott (female, Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob. One other report after December: 1/4 Wabasha (Lock and Dam 4) KDS.

Gray Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) — [7 North,

7 South] Reported from the same number of counties both north and south as last year. North reports all from Northwest. North high counts 1/18 Pennington (19) JM], 1/10 Clay (18) RAE. South reports all of 7 or fewer, from Brown, Cottonwood, Freeborn, Olmsted, Renville, Steele, Winona. CBC high counts 12/14 Crookston (17), 12/21 Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River S.P. (12), 1/1 Mountain Lake-Windom (12).

Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [18 North, 51 South]

Reported from about the same number of counties north and south as last year. No reports north of line from Polk to southern St. Louis (Duluth). North high count 1/23 Mille Lacs (12) ToL; all others 7 or fewer. Reported from all south counties except Le Sueur, Faribault, with high counts 1/1 Brown (63) BTS, 1/30 Blue Earth (45) ChH. CBC high counts 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (174), 1/1 Mountain Lake-Windom (168), 12/20 Morris (113). North CBC high counts 12/14 Little Falls (40), 12/21 Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River S.P. (38).

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [21

North, 4 South] Reported from most north counties excluding far western border counties (other than Marshall). High counts 1/16 Aitkin (12) CRM, 2/2 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) DnD. South reports only from Fillmore, Isanti, Sherburne, Winona, all of

- 1–2 individuals. CBC high counts 12/15 Virginia (15), 12/29 Beltrami Island (14).
- Spruce Grouse** (*Falciptennis canadensis*) — [3 North] Few reports, only from Lake (C.R. 2), Lake of the Woods, St. Louis (3 near Ely), with high count 2/8 Lake (12, C.R. 2 north of the Sand River) *vide* KRE.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [9 North] North reports only, from Aitkin, Clay, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Pennington, Polk, Roseau, St. Louis, with high counts 2/14 Polk (100) EH, 1/16 Marshall (48) CSt. CBC high counts 1/2 Agassiz N.W.R. (143), 12/14 Crookston (120).
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [4 North] All reports from Northwest, from Becker, Clay, Norman, Polk, with high counts 12/21 Clay (71, Bluestem Prairie S.N.A.) PBB, 2/27 Norman (28, north of Neal W.M.A.) DBM, 12/21 Clay (26, Magnusson W.M.A.) KCo,
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [23 North, 47 South] Reported from a record high 70 counties (previous high 61, last year), including as far north as Beltrami, Itasca, Marshall, Pennington. North high counts 2/28 Pennington (73) DBM, 1/18 Otter Tail (60) MJB. South high count 12/21 Dakota (80, Pine Bend Trail) BAF. CBC high counts 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (327), 12/21 Sherburne N.W.R. (300).
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 South] First winter record for state **2/20 Isanti** (north of St. Francis). Injured bird found in driveway, brought to Wildlife Rehabilitation Center, Roseville; photographed. Successfully rehabilitated and released the following month in the Atlantic near other wintering Red-throated Loons (*vide* AXH). This remarkable occurrence may have been a consequence of near-record ice cover on the Great Lakes in late winter. A number of loons and diving ducks were also reported stranded inland in late winter in Wisconsin and Michigan.
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [1 South] One reported 12/3 Washington (Lake St. Croix Beach) BRL. Also see undocumented reports.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [1 North] One report: 12/14 Fergus Falls CBC.
- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [1 South] One report: 12/1 Wabasha (Maple Springs) JWH, HCT, PEJ.
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [1 North] One report: 12/2 Cass BAW.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [2 South] South reports include one that remained through 12/28 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) m.ob., and one through 12/21 Washington (Pt. Douglas Park) m.ob.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [5 South] From mid December, small flock overwintered Ramsey (Kaposia Landing), with 11 as late as 12/28, 9 on 1/11, and eventually reduced to 6 by 1/19–2/16 (last report) BAF, m.ob. Only a few had obvious wing injuries while the rest appeared healthy and some were seen flying. They survived bitter cold including –23°F and three days of continuous subzero temperatures in early January. In Dakota (Black Dog Lake), two with wing injuries persisted into late February m.ob., but another injured bird died 1/19 KOK. However, two others were seen flying 1/12 AWh, JSl. CBC high count 12/14 St. Paul (North) (21).
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [9 South] Reported through mid January in Dakota (Black Dog Lake) m.ob., with 4 on 1/11 PEJ, 2 on 1/19 RTe (last report), and through 2/1 Ramsey (1–2, Kaposia Landing), BAF, ANy. Overwintered Hennepin (1, Bass Ponds) m.ob. Other reports after December: 1/10 Rice (2) TFB, 1/29 Washington ALD. CBC high count 12/14 St. Paul (North) (10).
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [27 North, 49 South] Reported from 76 counties, only slightly fewer than the last two winters. High counts 12/5 St. Louis (162, H.R.N.R.) KJB, 1/2 Wabasha (135, Reads Landing) LSc, SeP, 1/12 Wabasha (90, Reads Landing) ToL. North high count after December: 2/1 Morrison (50 in field near Crane Meadows N.W.R.) JTa. CBC high counts 12/29 Red Wing (128), 12/14 Winona (68).
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [12 South] No north reports for the first time in the last five winters, and only a few south reports after December: 1/4 North-

- ern Wright County CBC, Wabasha CBC (2), 1/9 Olmsted PTr, 2/16 Winona DBz, DWK.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [13 North, 37 South] Reported from slightly fewer counties than last winter. North reports with details include Polk (overwintered) ph. SAu, 12/22 Crow Wing ph. BU, 1/18 St. Louis ph. AM. Other north reports without details from Aitkin, Carlton, Clay, Douglas, Hubbard, Lake, Mahnomen, Morrison, Otter Tail, Wadena. Numerous south reports from 37 counties, but only a few with details: 12/24 Ramsey JDv, 2/2 Hennepin MPi, 2/15 Lyon ph. GWe, 2/19 Wabasha, Winona PEB.
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [6 North, 31 South] Reported from about the same number of counties as in the previous three winters. Reported from seven north counties but none included descriptive details. Widespread reports south from 31 counties; those with descriptive details include 12/27 Anoka ALD, 1/4, 2/22 Hennepin ph. KOk, 1/7 Faribault CoN, 1/7 Hennepin ALD, 2/1 Hennepin MPi, 2/7 McLeod KLz. CBC high count 12/14 St. Paul (North) (8).
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [9 North, 6 South] Reported from fewer north counties than last winter (9 vs. 15) but only one documented: 12/21 Crow Wing BU, JPR. Most reports were from Sax-Zim Bog (St. Louis). All south (three were well documented): 12/12 Jackson HHD, RAE, †CRM, 12/21 Austin CBC, Redwood ph. MJM, 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) CBC, 1/4 Wright HHD, DFe, 1/9 Dakota †DVe.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [14 North, 49 South] Reported from fewer north counties than the last two winters, with no reports north and west of a line from Wilkin to Koochiching. North high counts were 3 or fewer. South reports from all but 4 counties, with high counts 12/29 Goodhue (14) JFR, 12/28 Dakota (10) DVe, 1/10 Houston (9) ANy. CBC high counts (all south) 12/28 Hastings-Etter (45), 12/14 Rochester (44), 12/29 Red Wing (42). CBC high count north 12/14 Little Falls (8).
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [14 North, 37 South] Reported from fewer north counties than in any of the previous
- five winters, but about the same number of south counties. The fewest reports were from the western and northern quarters of the state. High counts north 12/1 St. Louis (15, including 11 dark and 4 light morphs) JPr, 12/5 St. Louis (6) KJB. South high counts were all of 3 or fewer. CBC high counts 12/14 Rochester (18), 12/14 Winona (9).
- Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [1 North, 7 South] The only north reports were from St. Louis (Duluth, H.R.N.R.) 12/5–6 KJB. Numerous reports from known wintering areas in Winona, with peak 2/19 (4, near Elba) PEB, and several reports from Houston. Also reported 12/10 Steele NFT, 12/21 Sherburne N.W.R. CBC, 12/28 Pope HHD, 12/29 Red Wing CBC, 1/19 Fillmore †SHo, 1/25 Fillmore JWH. Reported on one CBC: 1/1 Whitewater River (3).
- Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) — [1 South] One report: **1/26** Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) †DWK. There are only a few previous mid-winter reports of this species for the state.
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [4 North, 12 South] All north reports: 12/1 Itasca SC, 12/2 Cass BAW, 12/14 Fergus Falls CBC (6), 1/4 Alexandria CBC, 2/12 Otter Tail JTa. Multiple individuals overwintered Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob., with midwinter high count 1/20 (16) ToL. Other south reports after December from Olmsted, Steele, Washington. Season high count 12/14 Scott (44, Blue Lake W.T.P.) RSa, AbA. CBC high count 12/14 Excelsior (44).
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*) — [1 South] One report: 12/11 Hennepin (Hannan Lake, St. Louis Park) *fide* ALD. This was a recently deceased bird delivered to Westwood Hills N.C. on 12/13, estimated from tracks in snow to have died 12/11.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [3 South] All south reports: 12/1 Houston (4, Wildcat Landing) JWH, 12/7, 1/1 Olmsted DBM, 1/1 Whitewater River CBC, 1/9 Olmsted ANy, SC, JWH.
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [1 North, 7 South] One north report 12/2 St. Louis (Manganika Creek south of Virginia) †SLF. All south reports after December: 1/1 Hennepin JHh, DWK, EzH, Olmsted DBM,

- Afton CBC, Whitewater River CBC, 1/9 Chisago (2, Wild River S.P.) JSa, Olmsted ANy, SC, JWH.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [1 North, 9 South] One adult remained into January St. Louis (Canal Park) m.ob., last reported 1/19 JLK. Latest south 1/5 Washington (Pt. Douglas Park) JFR. High counts 12/1 Dakota (900, Black Dog Lake) BAF, Wabasha (250, Maple Springs) HCT. CBC high count 12/28 Hastings-Etter (31).
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [3 North, 6 South] Overwintered in much smaller numbers St. Louis (Duluth) than in recent winters, with very modest post-December high count 1/19 (49) JLK. A few reports after December from Cook (Grand Marais) including 2/24 (18) MJM, and a few of singles from Lake. No north reports away from Lake Superior. South reports after December included 1/4 Dakota (35, near Prescott WD) BAF, but no further reports after 1/5. High counts 12/1 St. Louis (1,000, Canal Park) JLK, 12/1 Wabasha (600, Maple Springs) HCT. CBC high count 12/14 Duluth (371). One report 12/8 St. Louis (Canal Park) of what was thought to be an adult Vega Gull (*L. a. vegae*) ph. †MLH, ph. †KJB, PHS, an eastern Asian subspecies previously unrecorded in Minnesota that may be elevated to full species status in the future.
- Thayer's Gull** (*Larus thayeri*) — [1 North, 2 South] Numerous reports north from St. Louis (Duluth) through 1/19 m.ob., but none later. Duluth high counts include 12/01 (14) JLK, 12/7 (9) MLH but only 1–2 after December. South reports until late December of 1–2 from Dakota (Black Dog Lake and vicinity) and a few reports from Washington totaling at least 5 different individuals. Last reported 12/28 BAF, MaB. CBC high count 12/14 Duluth (8).
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucooides*) — [1 North, 1 South] Several north reports of single individuals St. Louis (Duluth) through 12/15 JLK, TLK, though none afterwards. One south report Dakota (adult, Black Dog Lake) 12/15 †AGu.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*) — [1 North, 1 South] One north 12/10 St. Louis (second-cycle at Canal Park) ph. PHS, KRE, ph. JLK. Only south report 12/1 Hennepin (Lake Calhoun, adult continuing from November) †SBM.
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [1 North, 2 South] North reports only from St. Louis (Duluth, Canal Park) through 12/15, with maximum of 2 JLK, m.ob. Two south reports (both immatures): 12/1 Wabasha DWK, 12/8 Dakota CAs.
- Herring Gull X Glaucous Gull** (*Larus argentatus* X *L. hyperboreus*) — [1 North] One report of this hybrid ("Nelson's Gull") 12/10 St. Louis (adult, Canal Park) ph. JLK.
- Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) — [1 North] All reports from St. Louis (Duluth, mostly Canal Park) m.ob. through 12/27 (1, JLK), with peak counts 12/1 (7) JLK, 12/13 (5) JLK.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [30 North, 53 South] Reported from all south counties and all but 4 north. High counts 2/3 Ramsey (211) JFR, 1/4 St. Louis (180, Duluth, Canal Park) JLK. CBC high counts 12/14 St. Paul (North) (1,641), 12/14 Bloomington (773).
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [7 North, 31 South] Reported from somewhat fewer counties than last winter, as far north as Polk and Itasca. High counts 12/30 Lyon (37, Cottonwood) GWe, 1/1 Brown (21, Springfield) BTS, 12/28, 2/16 Dakota (19, Vermillion) DVe, BAF, SHF. CBC high counts 12/14 Cottonwood (60), 12/28 Hastings-Etter (54).
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [18 North, 44 South] Reported from somewhat fewer counties than last winter. Numerous January and February reports as far north as St. Louis (including up to 4, Sax-Zim Bog) m.ob. North high count 1/1 Carlton (37) TiH; most north counts elsewhere were 5 or fewer. High counts south: 1/2 Dakota (35) RPR, 1/12 Waseca (35) DAB, 1/16 Dakota (35) RaM, 2/15 Washington (35) JE. CBC high counts 12/14 Winona (192), 12/28 Hastings-Etter (162), 12/14 La Crosse-La Crescent (143), 12/14 Faribault (137).
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — All north reports: 12/21 Todd (gray morph) BEc and 1/30 Crow Wing (gray morph) ph. JPR. Number of reports south was about average for the previous five winters, and confined within an arc from Jackson north



Eastern Screech-Owl and Blue Jays, 23 December 2013, Mounds View, Ramsey County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

to Meeker, east to Ramsey, and south to Houston. Few of the approximately 25 reported individuals included color morph details. Besides those mentioned above, gray birds also reported from Brown DWr and Watonwan RAE. The only red morph was a bird that overwintered in Wright ToL. An intermediate red-gray bird overwintered for the ninth consecutive year in Ramsey AXH. One CBC report 12/14 New Ulm (2).

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) — [16 North, 33 South] Reported from 49 counties statewide, down significantly from the previous two years (55 and 58, respectively) to the lowest number of reporting counties since 2008 (38). Early nesting reported 2/15 Nobles BTS, 2/19 Stearns MJB. CBC high counts 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (8), 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (8), 12/14 Willmar (7), 12/21 Mankato (7), 12/21 Austin (7).

Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [24 North,

42 South] A major invasion that began in the fall lasted well into the spring. For the winter season, birds were reported from 66 of 87 counties in the state, making this the most widespread invasion since winter 1993–94 (*The Loon* 66:160–165). High count 1/12 Dakota (6) RbC.

Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) — [7 North, 1 South] Found north in Cook, Lake, St. Louis, Aitkin Cass, and two unusual records: 12/11 Marshall (Elm Lake W.M.A.) *vide* JM], 1/25 Polk (Agassiz Valley project) JM]. The epicenters of activity were in the Sax-Zim Bog and also Aitkin County, with at least 3 individuals in each area, observed and well photographed throughout the season. Remarkable in what was not an invasion year was the lone south observation 1/10–2/24 **McLeod** ph. KLz, m.ob., another obliging and often photographed individual.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) — [14 North, 19 South] Far fewer reports than those of the prior winter, when found in 51 counties.



Northern Hawk Owl, 13 January 2014, Hutchinson, McLeod County. First county record. Photo by Alyssa DeRubeis.

Observed east of an arc from Beltrami through Otter Tail and Blue Earth. CBC high counts 12/21 Austin (8), 12/14 Bloomington (5), 12/21 Minneapolis (North) (5).

Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) — [9 North] Observed northeast of an arc from Roseau to Clearwater and Hubbard to Aitkin, with most reports from St. Louis and Aitkin. High counts 12/14 Aitkin (5) DPa, 12/26 Aitkin (5) JWd, 2/1 St. Louis (4, Sax-Zim Bog) EBr. CBC high count 12/30 Baudette (2).

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) — [1 North, 3 South] Fewer reports than in any winter since 1996 when only one individual was found. All reports: 12/8 Morrison FGO, 12/13 Carver (2) DWK, 12/14 Excelsior CBC (one of the Carver birds?), Cottonwood CBC.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) — [1 North, 4 South] Only north report 12/15 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks CBC. All south: 12/14 Goodhue PDK, 12/20 Morris CBC, 1/2 Fillmore (Sumner Twp.) JWH, 2/4 Swift BMC.

Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) — [2 North] Two reports: 2/15 Cass (found dead) ph. LTh, 2/23 Cook Ja].

Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [7 North, 8 South] Approximately 18 individuals found statewide, all in the eastern half of the state except for 12/1 Wadena PJB, 12/14 Cottonwood CBC, and 1/6 Otter Tail *vide* JMJ. Two individuals overwintered in Ramsey AXH. CBC high count 12/27 Pine County (5).

Belted Kingfisher (*Megasceryle alcyon*) — [1 North, 23 South] All north reports: 12/14 Fergus Falls CBC, 12/29 Battle Lake CBC. The number of south reports was above average—remarkable considering the frigid weather! No reports of overwintering birds. CBC high counts 12/14 Winona (5), 12/14 Excelsior (3), 12/21 Austin (3), 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (3).

LEWIS'S WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes lewis*) — [2 North] Bird first discovered in November continued through the end of the season along the border of Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties, m.ob (*The Loon* 86:103). Also see the spring report.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [2 North, 14 South] All north 12/14 Fergus Falls CBC, 12/21 Morrison MJB, JWH. Winter reports south from more counties than any year since 1989, mostly along the Minnesota River and on either side of a line from Stearns to Houston. High count 12/28 Houston (15) SHO. CBC high count 12/15 Cedar Creek Bog (21).

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [24 North, 47 South] Found in all regions, with the number of reporting counties down from last year (76), but close to average for the previous 5 winters. Notable were reports 12/28 Roseau CBC, for the second year in a row, and several reports from Kittson in January (LW). CBC high counts were down significantly from the previous 5 years (highest last year was 94): 12/14 Excelsior (69), 12/14 Henderson (65).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [9 South] Approximately 12 individuals reported, of which only 2 had marginal documentation: 11/28 through 1/28 Sherburne ph. JFM, 12/30 Goodhue GJM.

- Efforts from observers to document this species in winter with photographs and detailed notes are appreciated. Sapsuckers pose an identification challenge at the species level, and always include the possibility of hybrid individuals.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [29 North, 47 South] Seen in all regions, with the number of reporting counties similar to those of the previous five winters. CBC high counts were lower than the highest counts of each of the prior 5 years (ranged from 178 to 231): 12/14 Henderson (156), 12/21 Wild River (141), 12/14 Rochester (140).
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [28 North, 44 South] Reported statewide. While CBC high counts from the prior five years ranged from 85 to 103, this year's top counts were only 12/14 Henderson (71), 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (70).
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [1 North] Only report: 1/8 Lake of the Woods (4, south of Gustafson Camp) MHK.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [7 North] Very scarce. Most observations were from St. Louis, where reports spanned the season, m.ob. Only other reports: 12/27 Cook (Banadad Ski Trail) LHa, 1/12 Itasca SC, 2/15 Aitkin (Hedbom Logging Trail Rd.) JmP, 2/16 Beltrami (Lake Bemidji S.P.) DPJ, Lake (C.R. 1) JRn, MDp, 2/23 Lake (Greenwood Lake) PeT. Only two CBC reports: 12/29 Beltrami Island (2), 1/4 Isabella (2).
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [7 North, 42 South] Widespread south of a line from Polk to Chisago; also reported 12/14 Duluth CBC (2). Number of reporting counties about average to the previous five winters. CBC high counts 12/21 Mankato (36), 12/14 Faribault (25). There were no specific reports of the "Red-shafted" form, although the report 12/24–2/25 Lac qui Parle FAE, possibly indicates that form or an intergrade ("...underside of wings wasn't yellow but pink or rose-colored"). This was also the only report of a possible overwintering bird.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [25 North, 38 South] Reported statewide, but scarce in the West-central, Southwest and South-Central regions, as usual. CBC high counts 12/14 Crosby (34), 12/14 Detroit Lakes (32).
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [4 North, 36 South] Fewer north reporting counties than in any of the prior five winters. All north: 12/3 Carlton SC, 12/14 Little Falls CBC, 12/27 Traverse HHD, RAE, 1/1 Philbrook CBC. In the south, reporting counties were down from the previous two years (both 41), but still widespread across the region. CBC high counts 12/14 Henderson (9), 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (6).
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [4 North, 17 South] Reported north from Morrison in mid December, from Polk and St. Louis through January, and throughout the season in Clay, including a "very dark individual" 12/20 Polk (S. Moorhead) RHO. South reports from Carver, Hennepin, Rice, Wabasha, and Winona in February suggest widespread overwintering.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [1 North, 7 South] Number of reports consistent with the previous five winters. All north: 12/28 St. Louis SSp, 1/4 St. Louis SC. South reports from Dakota, Hennepin, Meeker (12/13 PRH), Olmsted, Ramsey, Washington, Winona. CBC high count 12/14 St. Paul (North) (5).
- Northern Shrike** (*Lanius excubitor*) — [26 North, 45 South] Reported statewide, including the Southwest where typically scarce. Number of reporting counties similar to the average over the previous five winters. CBC high counts 12/14 Faribault (10), 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (9).
- Gray Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [9 North] Confined within range to the North-central and Northeast regions. As usual, most reports were from the Sax-Zim Bog area from 12/1–2/28 St. Louis m.ob. Less typical was the report 12/23 Cass DAY. CBC high counts 12/28 Cook Area (16), 12/28 Aurora (14), 1/4 Isabella (14), 12/20 Sax-Zim (13).
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [32 North, 50 South] Reported from all but five western counties. CBC high counts 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (597), 12/21 Sherburne N.W.R. (415), 12/21 Minneapolis (North) (301).

- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [16 North] All records north of a line from Clay through Aitkin. Most reports came from the Sax-Zim Bog in St. Louis, undoubtedly due to the heavy birding this area gets in winter. CBC high counts 1/2 Agassiz N.W.R. (37), 12/30 Baudette (17).
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [30 North, 53 South] Reported statewide. High count 1/27 Hennepin (3,000) MPI. CBC high counts 12/14 Rochester (1,104), 12/21 Austin (969).
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [30 North, 6 South] Reported from every county north of a line from Clay to Anoka except Red Lake (poor coverage?). Several reports from Douglas in January. High counts 12/30 Lake of the Woods (42) MJJ, 2/8 St. Louis (42, Ely) WmH. CBC high counts 12/14 Grand Marais (164), 1/4 Isabella (133). Also see Undocumented Reports. **Note:** As this species continues to expand its range south and west of its traditional range, observers are encouraged to please provide details for any extralimital observations.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [19 North, 51 South] More reporting counties than in any of the previous five winters. Observed south of a line from Kittson to Pine. CBC high counts 12/14 Fairmont (463), 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (265). No significant flocks of spring migrants were noted.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [30 North, 48 South] Reported statewide throughout the season. CBC high counts 12/14 Duluth (1,571), 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (1,056).
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [6 North] Many reports from Aitkin, Lake, and St. Louis (principally Sax-Zim Bog). Additional reports 12/10 Carlton (6) TiH, 1/5–2/5 Cook (Lutsen) DMB, 1/12 Itasca SC. CBC high counts 12/20 Sax-Zim (10), 1/4 Isabella (5), 12/28 Aurora (4).
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [7 South] Northernmost reports were both briefly observed at backyard feeders in Washington: 12/6 (Stillwater) WHe, 1/19 (Mahtomedi, about 7.5 miles from location of prior bird) GKr. All additional reports from within typical southeast range.
- CBC high counts 12/14 Winona (32), 12/14 Rochester (14).
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [24 North, 33 South] Reported statewide, but scarce south of a line from Clay to Blue Earth. CBC high counts 12/14 Duluth (71), 12/21 Two Harbors (54).
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [29 North, 48 South] Reported statewide and from all counties in the eastern two-thirds of the state. CBC high counts 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (291), 12/14 Excelsior (144).
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [16 North, 35 South] Number of reporting counties down from prior two winters (both 58). CBC high counts 1/4 Wabasha (22), 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (21), 12/14 Faribault (19).
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [3 South] All reports: 12/14 La Crosse-La Crescent CBC, 12/21 Mankato CBC, 1/1 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) DWK, 1/4 Houston (Reno S.F.) SHo, 1/10 Houston (Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) DBz, SC, ANY, 1/26 Hennepin (Pond Dakota Mission Park) DWK.
- Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [1 North, 3 South] After an unprecedented winter season for this species last year (18 counties, approx. 31 individuals), there was a significant drop in both the number of counties and individuals. All reports: 1/10–2/11 Crow Wing PSP, ph. JPR, m.ob., 12/8 and 12/14 Dakota ph. DDr (noted as “seen regularly in December”, these were the only dates provided), 12/14 Owatonna CBC, and 2/14–15 Houston ph. RMo.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [4 South] Numbers down significantly over previous five winters when birds were reported from an average of 18 counties a season. All reports: 12/14 La Crosse-La Crescent CBC, St. Paul (North) CBC, Faribault CBC (6), 1/2 Winona ANY.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus calendula*) — No reports.
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [1 North, 25 South] Only north report 12/26 Morrison ToL. In the south, reported widely within a large triangle from Lac qui Parle to Chisago to Houston. Eight counties still hosting birds into February, with Dakota

- being the northernmost. CBC high counts 12/14 Winona (34), 12/14 La Crosse-La Crescent (31).
- Townsend's Solitaire** (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [1 North, 9 South] Total of 12 individuals reported. Only north report 12/5 Hubbard DPJ. All south: 12/8 Washington (near Lakeland) ACR, 12/12–19, 2/6 **Jackson** (Kilen Woods S.P.) HHD, RAE, †CRM, m.ob., 12/13–15 Carver (Lake Minnewashta R.P.) †DWK, m.ob., 12/14 Ramsey AXH, 12/17 Lac qui Parle CBC, 12/21 Hennepin (Coon Rapids Dam) †CAS, 12/21–1/11 Sherburne (3 reports of up to 2 individuals) Sherburne N.W.R. CBC, DPG, 2/10–19 Wabasha (2, C.R. 26 just west of Hwy. 74) ph. ANy, †DWK, †PEB, m.ob., 2/12–21 Winona ph. ANy, †DWK, m.ob.
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catharus guttatus*) — [8 South] More reports than usual. All reports: 12/1 Lac qui Parle FAE, 12/7 Scott BAB, GLa, 12/10 Rice TFB, 12/14 Excelsior CBC and Rice TFB (presumably same individual as 12/10), 12/21 Olmsted (Quarry Hill N.C.) WmH, 12/29–1/7 Goodhue PRK, 12/31 and 1/25 Hennepin (Nine Mile Creek) DWK, 1/1 Dakota (Orlando Trail) KDS, RTe, 1/19 Rice (Carleton College Cowling Arboretum) LEC, 2/16–19 Wabasha JWH, PEB.
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [22 North, 44 South] Reported statewide. Highest number of reporting counties over the previous five winters. CBC high counts 1/4 Wabasha (2,470, record high for a state CBC), 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (606).
- Varied Thrush** (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [3 North] Fewest winter records since 1990, which also produced four individuals. All reports: 12/5 St. Louis (9xxx block of Congdon Blvd.) *vide* JWL, 12/6 Beltrami (near Three Island Lake at Turtle River) *vide* JMJ, 12/15 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks CBC, 12/27 St. Louis AM, ph. MLH, m.ob.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [2 South] Two reports: 12/14 Winona CBC, La Crosse-La Crescent CBC.
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [4 South] All reports: 12/14 Willmar CBC, 12/15 Olmsted JWH, 12/21–2/7 Sherburne (injured wing, visiting feeder in Becker) ph. StS, 1/20 Hennepin (Minnetonka, present for about two weeks prior) ph. *vide* AXH.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [29 North, 50 South] Reported statewide. CBC high counts 12/28 Hastings-Etter (2,634), 12/14 Faribault (1,484).
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [12 North, 1 South] Fewest reporting counties since the meager total of 8 in 2008. All records north of a line from Otter Tail to Carlton, except for the lone south report: 12/21 Wild River CBC. CBC high count 12/14 Grand Marais (359).
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [16 North, 39 South] Reported statewide, from more counties than in any of the prior five winters. High counts 1/1 Carver (300, Carver P.R., Lowry N.C.) Gja, 2/7 Cottonwood (300, Windom) RAE. CBC high counts 12/14 Grand Marais (1,551), 12/14 Willmar (886).
- Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [19 North, 37 South] Reported from most regions statewide, but very scarce or absent in the North-central, Northeast, and northern East-central regions. CBC high counts 12/14 Owatonna (1,036, including one flock of 500 in Steele NFT), 12/14 Duluth (219, including a single flock of 180 at Canal Park JLK).
- Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [33 North, 50 South] Reported from every county but Koochiching, Anoka, Ramsey, and Houston. High counts 1/12 Rice (600) DAB, 1/19 Watonwan (500) ChH, 2/1 Lyon (500, Camden S.P.) TKA. CBC high counts 1/2 Agassiz N.W.R. (1,655), 1/1 Mountain Lake-Windom (951).
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata*) — [7 South] Winter reports of this species continue to increase; it has been observed in 19 of the last 20 winters. All reports: 12/3 Hennepin (Lakewood Cemetery) TAT, 12/10 Olmsted ph. DAn, 12/14 Winona ANy, La Crosse-La Crescent CBC, 12/19–1/5 Dakota (initially 4 birds, down to 2 at last report, Miesville Ravine) KDS, m.ob., 1/11 Washington (3, Lakeland Shores) BRL, 1/18 Fillmore (Deep River Road) JWH.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [2 South] All reports: 12/29 Goodhue †SWE, 1/31–2/3 Brown (female) ph. PBh, ph. MiO, RAE.

American Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) — [15 North, 46 South] All reports south of a line from Clay to Cook, except for 1/4 Warren CBC (2). High count 1/12 Houston (250, near mouth of Root River) SHo, CBC high counts 12/29 Red Wing (557), 12/28 Hastings-Etter (444).

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) — [1 South] One report in December was without details; see Undocumented Reports.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) — [1 North] An individual record late north provided the third consecutive year with a rare winter sighting of this species: **12/5–6** Cass ph. BAW.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [1 North, 1 South] Fifth winter in a row for this species rarely seen in winter. All reports: **12/7** (record late north) Aitkin ph. JPR, **12/21** (second latest south) Olmsted (2, Quarry Hill N.C.) WmH.

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) — [1 North, 13 South] Only north report 12/14 Grand Marais CBC (no details). Found in most south counties east of an arc from Chisago through Scott to Mower, plus 12/13 Renville RBJ. South reports take a hiatus after 1/1, but resume in early February with reports from Dakota, Fillmore and Wabasha. High count 2/4 Dakota (4) KDS.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) — [2 North, 13 South] All north 12/14 Grand Marais CBC, 12/24 Cass (Powers Twp.) DAY. South reports were mostly along a line from Sherburne to Houston, plus 12/14 Wilmar CBC (3), New Ulm (**20**, one shy of the CBC record set in St. Paul in 1961), and 2/27 Nicollet ChH, which likely represented an overwintering individual. Overwintering was only explicitly noted for 2/15 Hennepin PeS (only date submitted, but annotated “stayed all winter, seen almost daily). Two others in Winona (Whitewater W.M.A.) on 2/22 may also have stayed for the season.

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [2 South] All reports: 12/14 La Crosse-La Crescent CBC, 1/4 Houston (Reno Bottoms) SHo, 1/20 Hennepin (Pond Dakota Mission Park) DWK.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [8 North, 19 South] More report-

ing counties than in any of the five prior winters, which is notable given the harsh winter. Widely scattered statewide, but few reports southwest of a line from Polk to Blue Earth. February reports from Benton, Hennepin (5 locations), St. Louis, Sherburne, Steele, Washington (2 locations), Winona likely represented overwintering individuals. Overwintering explicitly noted in St. Louis KGr, Hennepin (Golden Valley) RBJ, Hennepin (Nicollet Island) AbA, Hennepin (Richfield) PEJ. CBC high counts 12/14 Faribault (11), 12/14 Rochester (7).

Harris’s Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [3 North, 9 South] All north 12/1 Clay RHO, 12/14 Grand Marais CBC, 12/21 Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River S.P. CBC, 12/25 Cass DAY. All south 12/14 LaCrosse-LaCrescent CBC, Jackson County CBC, Willmar CBC, Fairmont CBC, Henderson CBC, 12/20 Morris CBC, 12/22 Faribault WAF, 1/1 Whitewater River CBC, 2/17 McLeod (overwintered) TiC, Stevens (overwintered) DO.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [2 North, 4 South] All north 12/14 Grand Marais CBC (2), 12/28 St. Louis ph. JWd. All south 12/14 Henderson CBC (5), 12/21 Lambertson CBC, 12/28 Dakota (Ravenna Twp.) ADS, 12/31 Dakota (Marshan Twp.) KDS, 2/3–17 Steele (first-winter) NFT, DBM.

Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) — [25 North, 52 South] Found in all but ten counties. CBC high counts 12/29 Red Wing (1,169, including 283 in Goodhue by JFR), 12/14 Winona (825). There were numerous reports of the “Oregon” subspecies group, many with accompanying photos or detailed descriptions, including the following: male and female in Polk seen throughout the season ph. SAU; 12/5–6 Hennepin (female, Minneapolis) TAT; through 12/9 in Kandiyohi JWd; 12/9–2/8 Morrison ph. KEM; 12/21–1/29 Murray (max. 3 at feeder in Currie; one photographed) ph. TCu; 12/21 Scott (rural Shakopee) ph. DCK; 1/4 Wabasha KDS; 2/11–19 Pipestone ph. TKA. Good details, and if possible photos, of any subspecies of juncos other than “Slate-colored” are always requested.

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [17 North, 43 South] Number of report-

- ing counties about average over the previous five winters. Reported from all regions statewide, but more scattered in the north-west and western counties. Unusual in the far north was 1/27 **Lake of the Woods** MHK. CBC high counts 12/14 Rochester (248), 12/14 Excelsior (213).
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [1 South] Only report: 12/9 Ramsey (injured female in St. Paul photographed, taken for rehabilitation, and later released) *vide* AXH.
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [9 North, 30 South] The second highest number of winter reporting counties ever, only surpassed by 42 in 2009–2010. Unusual reports north include 12/8 Lake (female in Two Harbors) JWJ, 1/13 Traverse (200) DLP. A single bird with a deformed bill, first observed in December continued through 1/9 in St. Louis ph. SGW, and was sporadically seen through February to confirm overwintering. (Also see the Spring Report.) Widespread in the south. CBC high counts 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (352), 12/21 Lamber-ton (205), 1/4 Wabasha (162). Winter reports of this species continue to increase.
- Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [4 North, 11 South] More reporting counties than in any of the five previous winters. All reports north: 12/14 Fergus Falls CBC (8), Crookston CBC (3), 12/15 Carlton-Cloquet CBC, 12/21 Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River S.P. CBC, 1/1–1/19 Clay KaS. Unusual south reports 12/12 Jackson HHD, RAE, CRM, and 12/14 Jackson (2) KDS (same birds?). High counts 2/28 Dakota (24) DVe, most likely early migrants, and 12/20 Faribault (15) CoN.
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [6 North, 23 South] Scattered throughout the state. All north reports: 12/14 Fergus Falls CBC, 12/15 Grand Forks-East Grand Forks CBC, Virginia CBC, 12/21 Clay (Magnusson W.M.A.) KCo, Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River S.P. CBC (3), 12/28 Cook Area CBC, 1/1 Hibbing CBC, Long Prairie CBC (18), 1/27 Lake of the Woods MHK. Reported throughout the season south. CBC high counts 12/14 Henderson (134), 12/14 Albert Lea (19).
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [3 South] Fewer reporting counties than in the five previous winters. All reports: 12/14–1/17 Dakota m.ob., 12/20 Faribault (10, S.R. 109) CoN, and 12/22–1/1 Freeborn AEB. CBC high count 12/28 Hastings-Etter (11).
- Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) — [1 South] See Undocumented Reports.
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [11 North, 3 South] Reports down following last winter's impressive invasion (39 counties). In the north, reports were concentrated in the North-central and Northeast regions as usual, with an additional report from Agassiz N.W.R. 12/6 Marshall LyK. Still, four individuals wandered south, suggesting an echo of the prior-year invasion: 12/15 Cedar Creek Bog CBC (2), 12/21 Wild River CBC, 1/1 Afton CBC. CBC high count 1/1 Hibbing (112).
- House Finch** (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [15 North, 43 South] Number of reporting counties down from last year (64), but comparable to other years in the previous five-year period. High count 12/14 Polk (58) SAU. CBC high counts 12/14 Winona (331), 12/14 Owatonna (262).
- Purple Finch** (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [20 North, 38 South] Widespread throughout the state, but fewer reports in the far northwest, along the western border, and southwest. High count 2/17 Morrison (87) KEm, MEM. CBC high counts 12/14 Willmar (90), 12/14 Fergus Falls (58), 12/29 Battle Lake (56).
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [4 North] Fewest reporting counties in winter since 1993. All reports: 12/5 Cass (3) BAW, 12/16 Cass (8, Woodrow Twp.) DAY, 12/20 St. Louis (2, Sax-Zim CBC) AXH, 12/29 Lake of the Woods (8) JM], 2/7 Itasca SC, 2/8 Itasca (Lost 40 S.N.A.) RMD.
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [2 North, 1 South] Fewest winter reporting counties since 1985. All reports north 12/14 Duluth CBC, 12/20 Sax-Zim CBC, 2/8 Lake WmH. Only south report 2/20 Washington (2) EBe.
- Common Redpoll** (*Acanthis flammea*) — [10 North, 6 South] Lowest number of reporting counties of the previous five-year period. Reported in a near triangle-shaped area over the state, from Marshall and Polk

in the northwest, east to Cook, then tapering south of those counties to Steele in the South-central region. CBC high counts 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (59), 12/21 Wild River (25).

Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemannii*) — No reports.

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) — [13 North, 17 South] The total of 30 reporting counties was far smaller than the same totals from the previous five winters, which ranged from 47 to 73. CBC high counts 12/28 Cook Area (70), 12/28 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (56).

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) — [25 North, 42 South] Reported statewide, but with fewer reporting counties than the previous two years (both 72). CBC high counts 1/5 Eagle's Nest Lakes (520), 12/28

Cook Area (489).

Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [5 North] Fewest winter reporting counties in over 50 years! All reports confined in the area from Koochiching and Itasca east through Cook. Most reports were in St. Louis between 12/20 and 2/28 m.ob. More unusual were the reports 12/18 Itasca PLE, 1/05 Itasca SC, and 1/8 sporadically to 2/16 Koochiching STi. CBC high counts 12/14 Grand Marais (43), 1/5 Eagle's Nest Lakes (25).

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) — [27 North, 48 South] Number of reporting counties dropped for the first time since 2009, but still reported statewide. CBC high counts 12/14 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (1,235), 12/14 St. Paul (North) (1,153).

Contributors

AbA	Abigail Anderson	CAs	Caleb Ashling	DTM	Shawne Mc Kenna
ABL	Andrew B. Longtin	CHa	Clifford Hansen	DVe	Dan Versaw
ACr	Alex Cruz Jr	ChH	Chad Heins	DWK	Douglas W. Kieser
AdJ	Adam Johnson	CKB	Christopher Brown	DWR	Dean W. Riemer
ADS	Andrew D. Smith	CIN	Clinton Nienhaus	DWR	Dean Wintheiser
AEB	Al E. Batt	CMB	Conny M. Brunell	EBe	Elizabeth Bell
AGu	Arjun Guneratne	CoN	Collin Nienhaus	EBr	Erik Bruhnke
AHr	Ann Harste	CRM	Craig R. Mandel	EEO	Earl E. Orf
ALD	Alyssa L. DeRubeis	CSt	Cliff Steinhauer	EH	Emily Hutchins
ALw	Alex Lewanski	DAB	David A. Bartkey	ELC	Erik Collins
AM	Anthony Mitchell	DAC	David A. Cahlander	EMH	Beth Hamel
AMa	Anthony Manderfeld	DAn	Don Anderson	ETh	Erik Thomas
AMe	Allan Meadows	DAT	Dan A. Tallman	EzH	Ezra Hosch
ANy	Andrew Nyhus	DAY	Dale A. Yerger	FAE	Fred A. Eckhardt
APi	Aaron Pietsch	DBM	Dennis and Barbara Martin	FGo	Frank Gosiak
ARW	Alexander R. Watson	DBz	Dedrick Benz	FKB	Frank Berdan
ASi	Abrahm Simons	DCK	David C. Keyes	FSI	Forrest Stonedahl
AWh	Amy Whillock	DDr	David Druflke	GHo	Gerald Hoekstra
AXH	Anthony X. Hertzell	DEn	Deanne Endrizzii	GJa	Gregory Jahner III
BAB	Betsy Beneke	DFe	Deborah Fellows	GJM	Gabe Miller
BAb	Brad Abendroth	DFN	David F. Neitzel	GKr	Gunnar Kramer
BAF	Bruce A. Fall	DGn	Daniel Green	GLa	George Lahr
BAW	Ben A. Wieland	DHr	Daryl Hrdlicka	GrG	Greg Garmer
BCM	Chris Mansfield	DLP	Douglas L. Pierzina	GWe	Garrett Wee
BEc	Benjamin Eckhoff	DMB	David M. Brisance	HCT	Howard Towle
BeH	Ben Harste	DMF	Dan M. Floren	HFH	Hap Huber
BHW	Bethany Hawkwatch	DnD	Dan Donaldson	HHH	Herb H. Dingmann
BMc	Bradley Mcdonald	DO	Donna Oglesby	HHi	Heidi Hughes
BRB	Brad R. Bolduan	DPa	David Pavlik	IHu	Ian Hunter
BRL	Bill R. Litkey	DPG	Dan & Pam Guynn	JaJ	Jane Johnson
BSe	Blaine Seeliger	DPJ	Douglas P. Johnson	JaL	Jana Lind
BTS	Brian T. Smith	DRI	Dean Riemer	JAAn	Josh Anderson
BWF	Ben W. Fritchman	DST	Dan & Sandy Thimgan	JCC	Joel C. Claus

JDB	Judd Brink	MaB	Matthew Brooks	SBM	Scott B. Meyer
JDv	Joshua Davis	MaH	Marshall Howe	SC	Shawn Conrad
JEB	Jerry E. Bonkoski	MAW	Marlene A. Weber	SeP	Sean Peterson
JeM	Jerome McKenna	MCA	Marjorie Cahlander	SES	Steven E. Schon
JFM	Jim & Fawn Masters	MDP	Michael Dupree	SGA	Stephen Gardner
JFR	James F. Ryan	MEm	Marilyn Emerson	SGW	Steve G. Wilson
JHh	Jacqueline Hosch	MGo	Malcolm Gold	SHF	Susan H. Fall
JHI	John Holden	MHe	Melissa Hein	SHK	Sandy Hokanson
JHm	Jerry Hogeboom	MHK	Martin H. Kehoe	SHo	Steven C. Houdek
JLH	James L. Howitz	MiO	Michael Oetken	SkH	Skye Haas
JLK	Larry & Jan Kraemer	MJB	Milton J. Blomberg	SLF	Steve L. Falkowski
JLO	James L. Otto	MJM	Michael J. Majeski	SLP	Susan Plankis
JMJ	Jeanie M. Jopru	MLH	Michael Hendrickson	SMC	Scott M. Clark
JmM	Jamie McBride	MM	Matt Mecklenburg	SOa	Steve Oakley
JmP	Jim Peterson	MO	Mark Otnes	SOh	Scott Ohzourk
JMs	Janet Majerus	MPi	Matt Pierce	SSI	Sam Krerowicz
JnA	Jason Anakkala	MSS	Mark Sparky Stensaas	SSp	Seth Spencer
JoS	Joel Schmidt	NBO	Nancy B. Overcott	SSu	Sandy Sullivan
JPE	John P. Ellis	NFT	Nels F. Thompson	STi	Sherry Tilander
JPR	John Richardson	PBB	Patrick Beauzay	StS	Stephen Schmidt
JPr	Jerry Pruet	PBh	Paul Boehlke	STW	Sylvia T. Winkelman
JRk	Jim Rataczak	PCC	Philip C. Chu	SVo	Skyler Vold
JRn	Janet Rathjen, Cc	PDK	Penelope Hillemann & David Keyes	SWe	Steve Weston
JSa	Joe Sausen	PEB	Paul E. Budde	TAT	Tom A. Tustison
JSI	Josh Seibel	PEJ	Paul E. Jantscher	TCL	Tim Lamey
JSS	Jack Sprenger	PeT	Peter Trueblood	TCu	Therese Cummiskey
JTa	Joshua Taylor	PHS	Peder H. Svingen	TFB	Tom F. Boevers
JuW	Justin Watts	PJB	Paul J. Binek	TiC	Tim Cross
JWd	Josh Wallestad	PJK	Pat Korkowski	TiH	Timothy Heren
JWH	John W. Hockema	PKa	Paul Kammen	TKa	Tyson Kahler
JWL	James W. Lind	PLe	Peter Leschak	ToL	Tony Lau
JWM	Jan W. Mattson	PNi	Peter Nichols	TPB	Terence Brashear
KAK	Karla A. Kinstler	PRH	Pete Hoeger	TPW	Terry P Wiens
KaS	Kara Susag	PRK	Peggy & Ron Knudson	TRK	Ted Keyel
KCo	Keith Corliss	PSP	Pamela S. Perry	TSM	Scott & Terry Miller
KDS	Kevin D. Smith	PTr	Patty Trnka	VTh	Vicky Thomas
KeM	Kevin Mortensen	RAE	Ronald A. Erpelding	WAF	Wayne Feder
KEm	Kimberly Emerson	RaM	Randall Mateo	WCM	William C. Marengo
KGr	Kristin Grover	RbC	Rob Cahalan	WHe	William Heiting
KJB	Karl J. Bardon	RBj	Robert B. Janssen	WmH	William Hollander
KLz	Kristine Leuze	RBW	Bob Williams	WPe	Wendy Pepin
KMS	Kenneth M Schumacher	RBy	Bob Bystrom		
KOk	Keiichiro Okamoto	REH	Robert E. Holtz		
KRE	Kim R. Eckert	RHO	Robert H. O'Connor	C.R.	County Road
KRo	Karl Roe	RJS	Roger J. Schroeder	H.R.N.R.	Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve
KvB	Kevan Bohan	RMa	Rene Martin	N.C.	Nature Center
LEC	Laura E. Coble	RMD	Robert M. Dunlap	N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
LeR	Lesly Roxana	RMo	Roxanne Morgan	P.R.	Park Reserve
LGI	Lynn Glesne	RNe	Randal Newton	R.P.	Regional Park
LHa	Lindsay Halleckson	RPR	Robert Russell	S.F.	State Forest
LMS	Larry Sirvio	RSa	Robert Sams	S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
LS	Linda Sparling	RSF	Randy S. Frederickson	S.P.	State Park
LSc	Lynn Schofield	RTe	Raymond Tervo	S.R.	State Road
LTA	Leanne T. Alt	RTP	Ray Potthoff	Twp.	Township
LTh	Lloyd Thyen	RZi	Roy Zimmerman	W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
LW	Larry Wilebski	SAU	Sandy Aubol	W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds
LyK	Lynda Knutsen				

Abbreviations

C.R.	County Road
H.R.N.R.	Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve
N.C.	Nature Center
N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
P.R.	Park Reserve
R.P.	Regional Park
S.F.	State Forest
S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
S.P.	State Park
S.R.	State Road
Twp.	Township
W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds

The 2013–2014 Minnesota Christmas Bird Count

Steve Weston

The 114th Minnesota Christmas Bird Count was well attended with good numbers of birds, despite the usual cold weather. Seventy-five of the 76 counts are included in this report with only the Ely count not reporting data.

The state had a record of more than 1,400 participants, for an average of over 19 per count. While ten counts had six or fewer participants, five had 40 or more. St. Paul had the most participants in the field (57). Henderson had 74 feeder watchers and Owatonna had 60, showing broad community support.

Weather was typically cold with more counts (17) finding high temperatures at zero or below than experiencing temperatures above freezing (only 5). Nine counts had low temperatures below -20°F with Agassiz N.W.R. having a low of -36°. Only 12 counts had no snow on the ground and Carlton County had over two feet. Thirteen counts reported no open water and all but eight counts reported lakes completely frozen.

Total count (242,797) was low compared to last year's count (325,500+) when there was more open water and significantly more waterfowl. Seven species accounted for more than half of the total count. The species count (131) was also lower than last year's (142).

A King Eider found in Lake Superior in the Duluth Count was a new species for Minnesota's CBCs. Woodpeckers, thrushes, Eurasian Collard-Doves, and Cedar Waxwings were up, while cormorants, Bohemian Waxwings, gulls and irruptive finches were way down, mostly at their nadir for the last decade. The counts did not hint at the winter's biggest avian story: the historical irruption of Snowy Owls.

Waterfowl counts of almost all species were low, reflecting the lack of open water. The most common species all had close to or the lowest count in the last ten years with two exceptions. Trumpeter Swan numbers (2,700) were ten percent below last year's record

count (2,989). This did not reflect the number of swans in Minnesota, but the fact that the Monticello nuclear plant was off-line during this time and the warm water was not flowing into the Mississippi at Monticello where most of Minnesota's Trumpeters congregate in winter. Common Mergansers with 6,114 birds was the third highest number on record, but down from last year's record tying 8,632. The 28 species of waterfowl was down slightly from last year's 31 species. Uncommon species included the previously mentioned King Eider, the first winter record of Blue-winged Teal for Isanti County (Cedar Creek Bog CBC) and only the second record since 1995, a Northern Shoveler with the same flock in Isanti County, a Greater White-fronted Goose at Rochester, and two White-winged Scoters plus a count week Barrow's Goldeneye in Duluth. Other water dependent birds were present in unremarkable numbers, except for the record high count (21) of White Pelicans along the Mississippi in St. Paul. Cormorants, usually present, were not found.

Upland game bird numbers were mostly below average. Wild Turkeys (3,594) were below last year's record (5,006) but still the fourth highest number on record. Sharp-tailed Grouse were present in record numbers (297) and Greater Prairie-Chickens were seen in near record numbers (366) in northwestern Minnesota. Hawk and eagle numbers were strong, indicating steady numbers. Rough-legged Hawks (74) were at their lowest total this decade. Barred and Great Horned owl numbers were stable, but Eastern Screech-Owls hit the lowest (5) since 1979. Snowy Owl numbers (13) were indicative of above average winter numbers, but did not hint at the irruption that Minnesota would soon experience. Other owls were found in the low numbers expected in non-irruptive years, with the exception of Northern Saw-whet Owls, whose numbers (9) tied the record, but

were still too low to indicate a trend. Falcon numbers were down, but did not indicate any trends.

Gull numbers were way down from last year, especially Ring-billed (41 vs. 489) and Herring (408 vs. 1,557). Uncommon gulls included Thayer's (10), Glaucous (1), and Greater Black-backed (2) mostly in Duluth. Rock Pigeon and Mourning Dove numbers were stable, but Eurasian Collared-Dove numbers (327) exceeded last year's record (278) and the previous year's record (141). Cottonwood had 60 collared-doves and Hastings had 54.

Common woodpecker numbers were very strong, up from last year and among the top four totals. Red-bellied had a record of 1,413 (vs. last year's 1,110). Red-headed Woodpecker totals (30) included 21 from Cedar Creek Bog. Northern Flickers (237) set a record. There were nine Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (second highest count), five Black-backed Woodpeckers (lowest since 1997), but no American Three-toed Woodpeckers.

Corvid numbers were mostly down from last year. Crows, magpies, and ravens were down, but Gray Jays and Blue Jays were up, with Blue Jays noted in record numbers (8,056). Northern Shrike, Red-breasted Nuthatch, and Brown Creepers were all slightly lower than last year. White-breasted Nuthatches, Boreal Chickadees, and Tufted Titmouses* were almost unchanged, while Black-capped Chickadees were up slightly. Highly variable, Horned Lark numbers were up from the last three years, but lower than the previous three. The only wrens found were two Carolina Wrens, one in Owatonna and one on the Minnesota side of the La Crosse, WI count.

The most abundant thrushes, American Robins and Eastern Bluebirds, were recorded in record numbers (8,295 and 185 respectively). The Wabasha count reported 2,460 robins, but many more were flying and the total was limited by the observers' field of view. The uncommon thrushes included five Townsend's Solitaires (second highest number), three Hermit Thrushes, a Gray Catbird on the Minnesota side of the La Crosse count, and a Brown Thrasher at the Willmar count. No Varied Thrushes were reported. Golden-crowned Kinglet numbers were low (seven). Bohemian Waxwings were scarce with 671 individuals reported, representing the low-

est number since 1982 when the observers and number of CBCs were much lower. Cedar Waxwings, however, were found at record numbers (8,762). Lapland Longspurs (2,180, second highest count) and Snow Buntings (10,510, fourth highest count) were at irruption levels. Half of the longspurs were found at the Owatonna count, whereas Snow Buntings were abundant across the state. The only warbler — one Yellow-rumped — was reported on the Winona count.

Sparrow numbers were high across the board, but not at record numbers except at the many Henderson feeders where half of the record ten White-crowned Sparrows were counted. In addition there were six Fox Sparrows and one Swamp Sparrow (on the Minnesota side of the La Crosse count). Perhaps, the most interesting bird of the count was a "Cassiar's" Junco, well photographed from the Minnesota side of the Grand Forks count. In addition, four Oregon-form juncos were reported. One female Eastern Towhee was found on the Red Wing count. Blackbird numbers, which are highly variable, were unremarkable, lower than five or six years ago, but higher than the past few years.

House Finch and American Goldfinch numbers were strong, higher than the past few years, while northern finch numbers, which can be the most variable in the state were all way down. Common Redpolls were all but absent from the state. Last year's record count of 23,579 was replaced by 179 this year, the fourth lowest total in the last 50 years! Pine Siskins at 241 (vs. 1,764 last year), Pine Grosbeaks at 489 (vs. 1,764 last year), Red Crossbills at 9 (vs. 219 last year), White-winged Crossbills at 31 (vs. 911 last year), Hoary Redpolls at 0 (vs. 51 last year), Evening Grosbeaks at 133 (vs. 411 last year), all were the lowest numbers since 2002 and in the case of the crossbills, since the 1990s. Evening Grosbeak numbers were the lowest since 1950. The only northern finch bucking this trend was the Purple Finch with 833, up from 524 last year.

1205 Carlson Lake Lane, Eagan MN 55123.

** The proper plural of "titmouse" is not "titmice" but rather "titmouses." — editor*

Table 1. CBC total number of individuals for each species (130).

Species	Total	Species	Total	Species	Total	Species	Total
Greater White-fronted Goose	1	Greater Prairie-Chicken	366	Northern Saw-whet Owl	9	Brown Thrasher	1
Snow Goose	39	Wild Turkey	3,594	Belted Kingfisher	38	European Starling	19,695
Cackling Goose	26	Pied-billed Grebe	1	Red-headed Woodpecker	30	Bohemian Waxwing	671
Canada Goose	20,716	American White Pelican	21	Red-bellied Woodpecker	1,413	Cedar Waxwing	8,762
Trumpeter Swan	2,700	Great Blue Heron	15	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	9	Lapland Longspur	2,180
Wood Duck	6	Bald Eagle	854	Downy Woodpecker	3,286	Snow Bunting	10,510
Gadwall	184	Northern Harrier	10	Hairy Woodpecker	1,597	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1
American Wigeon	1	Sharp-shinned Hawk	59	Black-backed Woodpecker	5	Eastern Towhee	1
American Black Duck	38	Cooper's Hawk	49	Northern Flicker	237	American Tree Sparrow	5,055
Mallard	23,517	Northern Goshawk	12	Pileated Woodpecker	552	Fox Sparrow	6
Blue-winged Teal	1	Great Black-backed Hawk	9	American Kestrel	34	Song Sparrow	42
Northern Shoveler	2	Red-tailed Hawk	646	Merlin	6	Swamp Sparrow	1
Northern Pintail	3	Rough-legged Hawk	74	Peregrine Falcon	6	White-throated Sparrow	50
Green-winged Teal	3	Golden Eagle	6	Northern Shrike	177	Harris's Sparrow	9
Canvasback	3	American Coot	61	Gray Jay	143	White-crowned Sparrow	10
Redhead	1	Killdeer	1	Blue Jay	8,056	Dark-eyed Junco	11,340
Ring-necked Duck	49	Wilson's Snipe	5	Black-billed Magpie	93	Northern Cardinal	2,969
Greater Scaup	4	Ring-billed Gull	41	American Crow	13,813	Red-winged Blackbird	1,415
Lesser Scaup	11	Herring Gull	408	Common Raven	1,419	Rusty Blackbird	24
King Eider	1	Thayer's Gull	10	Horned Lark	1,999	Common Grackle	241
White-winged Scoter	2	Glaucous Gull	1	Black-capped Chickadee	21,641	Brown-headed Cowbird	12
Long-tailed Duck	6	Great Black-backed Gull	2	Boreal Chickadee	20	Pine Grosbeak	489
Bufflehead	5	Rock Pigeon	13,528	Tufted Titmouse	58	House Finch	3,593
Common Goldeneye	2,603	Eurasian Collared-Dove	327	Red-breasted Nuthatch	773	Purple Finch	833
Hooded Merganser	39	Mourning Dove	1,763	White-breasted Nuthatch	3,801	Red Crossbill	9
Common Merganser	6,080	Eastern Screech-Owl	5	Brown Creeper	180	White-winged Crossbill	31
Red-breasted Merganser	87	Great Horned Owl	86	Carolina Wren	2	Common Redpoll	179
Ruddy Duck	3	Snowy Owl	13	Golden-crowned Kinglet	7	Pine Siskin	241
Gray Partridge	64	Northern Hawk Owl	4	Eastern Bluebird	185	American Goldfinch	7,582
Ring-necked Pheasant	1,230	Barred Owl	49	Townsend's Solitaire	5	Evening Grosbeak	133
Ruffed Grouse	121	Great Gray Owl	5	Hermit Thrush	3	House Sparrow	18,946
Spruce Grouse	1	Long-eared Owl	2	American Robin	8,295		
Sharp-tailed Grouse	297	Short-eared Owl	1	Gray Catbird	1	TOTAL	242,796

Table 2. CBC "effort" totals.

CBC	Count Date	Participants	Total hours	Total miles	CBC	Count Date	Participants	Total hours	Total miles
Albert Lea	12/14/2013	6	24	33	LaCrosse-LaCrescent	12/14/2013	41	131	—
Afton	1/1/2014	25	57.6	517.2	Little Falls	12/14/2013	9	22.7	304
Agassiz N.W.R.	1/2/2014	8	21	334.5	Long Prairie	1/1/2014	17	23.75	299
Alexandria	1/4/2014	7	29	356	Lac qui Parle	12/17/2013	6	25.25	264
Aurora	12/28/2013	9	33.5	358	Marshall	12/15/2013	8	31	453
Austin	12/21/2013	17	43	310	Northern Meeker County	12/23/2013	14	33.25	436.25
Battle Lake	12/29/2013	16	37.75	417.75	Mankato	12/21/2013	22	24.5	343.5
Baudette	12/30/2013	6	21	354	Morris	12/20/2013	6	21.7	242.8
Bemidji	12/14/2013	29	44.5	443	Minneapolis (North)	12/21/2013	37	57.28	506.45
Bloomington	12/14/2013	22	108	185.5	Mountain Lake-Windom	1/1/2014	7	25	385.5
Beltrami Island	12/29/2013	13	41.25	236.5	New Ulm	12/14/2013	11	20.75	289
Bluestem Prairie/Bufalo River SP	12/21/2013	9	35.5	449.25	Northern Wright County	1/4/2014	7	40.2	426.35
Cedar Creek Bog	12/15/2013	29	61.5	463.5	Owatonna	12/14/2013	15	38	360
Cook Area	12/28/2013	20	18.5	—	Philbrook	1/1/2014	7	23.75	276
Cottonwood	12/14/2013	7	27.75	265.75	Pillager	1/1/2014	18	28.5	284.9
Carlton-Cloquet	12/15/2013	20	33.5	358.5	Pine County	12/27/2013	15	24	236.5
Crookston	12/14/2013	20	32	374.75	Rochester	12/14/2013	29	62.75	510.5
Crosby	12/14/2013	31	38	503	Rice Lake NWR	12/28/2013	8	32	268.9
Detroit Lakes	12/14/2013	17	33.5	287.5	Roseau	12/28/2013	6	18	294.5
Duluth	12/14/2013	47	96.05	509	Red Wing	12/29/2013	23	50.75	462.5
Eagle's Nest Lakes	1/5/2014	9	14	181.3	St. Cloud-Collegeville	12/14/2013	7	27.75	339.5
Excelsior	12/14/2013	42	106	582.85	Sherburne NWR	12/21/2013	36	69	598
Faribault	12/14/2013	28	65	437.25	St. Paul (Northeast Suburban)	12/28/2013	46	116.45	671.5
Fergus Falls	12/14/2013	22	32.5	346	St. Paul (North)	12/14/2013	57	108.83	596.1
Fredenberg	1/4/2014	5	22	154	Sax-Zim	12/20/2013	8	16.5	292
Fairmont	12/14/2013	6	24.8	198.75	Two Harbors	12/21/2013	18	38.75	239.25
Grand Forks-East Grand Forks	12/15/2013	31	0	—	Tamarac NWR	12/16/2013	17	25.5	347
Grand Marais	12/14/2013	14	52	136	Uppgaard WMA	12/21/2013	11	25	323.7
Grand Rapids	12/15/2013	12	45.75	410.5	Virginia	12/15/2013	8	25.5	248.5
Hastings-Etter	12/28/2013	23	80.75	511.5	Wabasha	1/4/2014	14	38.25	359
Henderson	12/14/2013	12	20	152	Walker	12/14/2013	11	19.5	220.5
Hibbing	1/1/2014	3	20	265	Warren	1/4/2014	4	6	82
Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson)	12/14/2013	16	65.5	666.5	Elsworth, WI	12/28/2013	19	30.5	—
Isabella	1/4/2014	31	70	250	Wild River	12/21/2013	28	50	448
Itasca State Park	12/15/2013	16	59.85	269.8	Willmar	12/14/2013	17	36.25	479.25
Jackson County	12/14/2013	5	13.5	149	Winona	12/14/2013	22	58.25	427.5
Lamberton	12/21/2013	8	30.25	207	Whitewater River	1/1/2014	18	31.6	256.9

Species	ABLEA	AFTON	AGASZ	ALEX	AUROR	AUSTN	BATLK	BAUDT	BEMID	BLOOM	BLTRM	BRSP	CEDRC	COOK	COTTN
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	12	69	-	103	1	2327	15	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-
cackling/canada goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	2	143	-	58	-	5	1150	-	9	16	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
swan sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	112	96	-	208	-	638	11	-	1	735	-	1	2	-	-
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	7	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	156	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	14	212	-	161	7	2332	124	-	0	20	-	3	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	3	-	4	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	38	13	-	22
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	3	cw (0)	5	-	2	4	2	-	14	-	-	5	-
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	143	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	51	63	17	34	-	55	107	-	4	45	-	37	39	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	2	8	1	4	6	10	4	-	3	12	1	5	11	3	3
Northern Harrier	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	-	-	cw (0)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	5	3	-	3	-	20	-	-	-	31	-	-	9	-	3
Rough-legged Hawk	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	91	120	36	94	105	138	173	6	61	773	-	249	55	35	189
Eurasian Collared-Dove	3	-	-	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	60
Mourning Dove	12	13	-	6	-	10	-	-	9	25	-	-	53	-	3
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	1	3	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	2
Snowy Owl	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	5	-	-	cw (0)	-	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	NR (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3. CBC totals for Albert Lea, Afton, Agassiz N.W.R., Alexandria, Aurora, Austin, Battle Lake, Baudette, Bemidji, Bloomington, Beltrami Island, Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River State Park, Cedar Creek Bog, Cook Area, and Cottonwood.

Species	ABLEA	AFTON	AGASZ	ALEX	AUROR	AUSTN	BATLK	BAUDT	BEMID	BLOOM	BLTRM	BRSP	CEDRC	COOK	COTTN
Belted Kingfisher	-	1	-	-	-	3	cw (0)	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	12	22	-	17	-	35	27	-	10	22	-	1	30	-	8
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Downy Woodpecker	42	37	3	42	10	49	73	4	31	67	2	23	67	15	21
Hairy Woodpecker	10	25	2	21	9	18	33	9	20	34	10	13	27	8	20
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	1	4	-	cw (0)	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	1
Pileated Woodpecker	1	7	2	12	7	3	17	2	14	7	1	6	21	3	2
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
falcon sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	1	2	1	cw (0)	3	2	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	-	2
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	16	-
Blue Jay	74	133	10	68	68	93	105	37	141	111	-	59	251	90	33
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	17	3	-	1	1	-	1	-
American Crow	146	203	112	93	23	969	120	85	126	667	-	70	135	26	91
Common Raven	-	-	14	3	57	-	1	83	64	-	22	-	1	63	-
Horned Lark	64	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	8	-	7	-	-	39
Black-capped Chickadee	89	255	19	307	647	194	406	240	445	366	29	106	495	391	18
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	7	1	-	31	3	-	-	22	3	2	5	14	45	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	37	43	-	67	14	103	123	15	52	81	1	25	62	36	25
Brown Creeper	-	1	-	5	-	-	2	-	2	12	-	1	1	-	4
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	-	264	-	1	-	10	8	-	2	145	-	17	217	-	1
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	99	79	3	39	48	885	150	24	13	291	-	436	109	37	495
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	75	-	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	30	-
Cedar Waxwing	-	380	-	cw (0)	-	-	66	-	15	229	-	24	179	-	-
Lapland Longspur	27	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2
Snow Bunting	66	cw (0)	1655	226	-	-	272	247	13	-	-	160	-	-	455
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	65	47	-	12	-	234	30	-	-	31	-	4	45	-	33
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	192	247	-	91	-	412	61	cw (0)	2	104	-	40	98	2	86
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR (1)
Northern Cardinal	29	66	-	11	-	117	15	-	-	116	-	1	19	-	7
Red-winged Blackbird	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	1	-	-	38	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	2	88	-
House Finch	113	68	-	51	-	45	74	-	-	114	-	69	17	-	29
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	3	1	-	27	-	4	56	-	-	-	-	1	23	-	1
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	-	cw (0)	-	6	70	-
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Goldfinch	99	47	3	106	10	32	72	38	305	123	-	7	60	489	2
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
House Sparrow	219	46	9	115	6	540	291	43	2	370	-	161	41	-	466
TOTALS	934	983	1676	678	197	2273	1088	383	387	1384	8	937	599	720	1577

Table 3, continued.

Species	CRLCL	CROOK	CROSB	DLAKE	DULUT	ENLA	EXCEL	FARIB	FERGS	FREDN	FRGMH	FRMNT	GFEGF	GRMAR	GRRAP
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	-	-	-	cw (0)	1	-	116	899	254	-	506	7450	1	1	28
cackling/canada goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR (200)	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	-	14	-	-	36	-	50	-	-	3	-	-	6
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
swan sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	1	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	28	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	-	-	2	89	1387	-	2694	1023	1091	-	461	2700	-	8	74
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	cw (0)	1	-
King Eider	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-
Common Goldeneye	2	-	-	1	799	-	148	-	450	77	3	5	cw (0)	20	28
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common Merganser	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	cw (0)	-	-	1	-	-	-
duck sp.	2	-	-	1	805	-	208	1	453	77	3	5	1	21	29
Gray Partridge	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	10	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	-	-	2	-	-	11	60	6	-	-	13	-	-	-
Ruffed Grouse	8	-	7	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	231	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	30	-	104	126	-	-	88	163	57	3	13	-	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	7	6	8	9	21	-	12	19	10	6	7	4	1	26	4
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	3	-	-	cw (0)	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	NR (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	-	-	-	-	3	-	18	34	1	-	-	5	-	-	-
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	NR (1)	-	-	-	NR (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	160	371	159	41	402	-	93	176	232	8	120	120	23	26	79
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	10	-	-	2
Mourning Dove	7	1	11	1	25	-	72	137	4	12	-	11	1	-	1
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	cw (0)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-
Barred Owl	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR (4)	-	-	-

Table 4. CBC totals for Carlton-Cloquet, Crookston, Crosby, Detroit Lakes, Duluth, Eagle's Nest Lakes, Excelsior, Faribault, Fergus Falls, Fredenberg, Fairmont, Grand Forks-East Grand Forks (Minnesota side), Grand Marais, and Grand Rapids.

Species	CRCLC	CROOK	CROSB	DLAKE	DULUT	ENLA	EXCEL	FARIB	FERGS	FREDN	FRGMH	FRMNT	GFEGF	GRMAR	GRRAP
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	6	-	13	28	7	-	69	39	20	1	7	21	-	-	14
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	31	6	46	39	79	21	134	110	57	13	26	69	5	48	17
Hairy Woodpecker	19	9	31	35	51	13	60	46	37	10	23	11	6	13	20
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	-	1	-	1	2	-	6	25	3	-	5	1	-	-	-
Pileated Woodpecker	11	-	34	32	17	3	17	9	12	1	6	-	-	2	18
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merlin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	cw (0)	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
falcon sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	1	3	-	3	8	cw (0)	3	10	1	-	2	1	-	cw (0)	4
Gray Jay	61	17	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Blue Jay	61	17	166	77	50	56	215	155	97	31	33	129	4	54	71
Black-billed Magpie	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	143	86	119	40	677	-	251	553	75	75	58	141	46	48	59
Common Raven	63	1	15	2	24	44	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	164	30
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	-	2	463	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	449	74	718	210	1571	448	758	295	274	159	96	115	26	394	271
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	29	1	19	1	71	29	2	2	1	16	-	-	1	46	17
White-breasted Nuthatch	30	27	104	66	49	13	144	79	69	3	35	63	7	5	23
Brown Creeper	cw (0)	-	-	2	1	1	7	19	-	1	2	6	-	-	4
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	-	8	-	1	5	-	516	557	54	-	59	-	1	cw (0)	1
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	49	64	73	48	774	8	289	1484	111	34	58	386	109	27	6
Bohemian Waxwing	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	21
Cedar Waxwing	90	7	23	4	84	-	781	260	100	-	14	-	6	1551	-
Lapland Longspur	-	47	-	-	219	-	-	100	103	-	-	80	-	-	-
Snow Bunting	110	815	1	425	-	-	-	cw (0)	85	-	12	267	21	2	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	1	-	4	-	1	1	162	124	16	-	1	109	-	cw (0)	-
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	11	1	-	2	-	1	2	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	1	25	7	34	31	2	201	350	114	-	100	203	77	3	-
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR (3)	-	-
Northern Cardinal	4	-	6	22	7	-	213	204	6	-	5	38	1	2	3
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	65	7	-	35	55	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	cw (0)	2	cw (0)	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	11	7
House Finch	-	24	1	35	20	-	195	215	59	-	78	50	42	-	1
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	5	cw (0)	36	1	2	17	3	58	-	3	50	4	7	1
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	NR (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	20	-	6	cw (0)	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-
Pine Siskin	-	4	2	5	10	20	-	1	-	-	3	12	-	-	-
American Goldfinch	80	36	159	18	295	520	265	45	26	126	26	48	36	391	146
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
House Sparrow	3	219	204	162	41	-	189	321	241	-	174	696	207	4	25
TOTALS	390	1269	480	795	1489	626	2466	3183	929	168	513	2005	504	2406	210

Table 4, continued.

Species	HASTE	HENDR	HIBBG	HUTCH	ISBEL	ITSCA	JACK	LAMBR	LCRLC	LFALL	LNGPR	LQPRL	MARSH	MEEK	MNKTO
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	337	34	-	1436	-	-	6	-	10	-	-	1176	-	-	59
cackling/canada goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	15	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	13
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
swan sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	310	8	-	2030	-	-	-	-	7	345	2	11	-	5	284
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
King Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	-	-	9
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	107	34	-	1481	-	-	6	-	-	2	1	13	-	-	11
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	11	30	-	174	-	-	19	79	-	40	23	25	44	12	11
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	1	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	82	155	1	90	-	1	50	8	82	117	16	15	5	-	59
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	49	35	-	6	-	4	4	5	9	10	3	3	1	4	14
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	5	10	-	4	-	-	cw (0)	-	2	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	3
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	45	13	-	17	-	-	2	7	19	8	6	-	3	16	33
Rough-legged Hawk	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	2	-	cw (0)	2
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	309	205	88	448	-	19	55	80	541	205	218	62	43	151	317
Eurasian Collared-Dove	54	2	-	11	-	-	30	1	-	cw (0)	-	34	2	-	4
Mourning Dove	162	63	2	47	-	-	1	1	143	1	8	3	2	2	80
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Great Horned Owl	2	1	-	8	-	-	2	1	-	cw (0)	-	4	-	-	7
Snowy Owl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	1	1	cw (0)	1	-	1	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	1
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5. CBC totals for Hastings-Etter, Henderson, Hibbing, Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson), Isabella, Itasca State Park, Jackson County, Lamberton, LaCrosse-LaCrescent (Minnesota side), Little Falls, Long Prairie, Lac qui Parle, Marshall, Northern Meeker County, and Mankato.

Species	HASTE	HENDR	HIBBG	HUTCH	ISBEL	ITSCA	JACK	LAMBR	LCRLC	LFALL	LNGPR	LQPRL	MARSH	MEEK	MNKTO
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	DUP	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	49	65	-	44	-	-	6	11	24	7	20	1	62	11	31
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	69	156	21	99	19	15	17	20	24	21	36	2	17	25	71
Hairy Woodpecker	35	71	12	49	9	20	8	11	20	7	20	4	12	8	25
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	10	10	-	14	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	2	-	3	36
Pileated Woodpecker	16	14	cw (0)	3	2	5	-	1	3	7	10	2	1	4	2
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	NR (3)	-	NR (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	3	9	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Merlin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
falcon sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	4	-	2	9	-	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	-	1
Gray Jay	-	-	3	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	245	259	54	165	28	83	43	43	114	73	82	15	39	76	124
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	343	177	45	313	-	9	11	68	93	170	158	11	57	143	219
Common Raven	-	-	69	-	133	75	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Lark	-	-	-	265	-	-	88	52	20	12	1	29	43	116	2
Black-capped Chickadee	325	270	540	202	143	230	61	55	164	149	177	10	69	140	144
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	9	7	31	2	25	13	2	-	-	16	5	1	-	-	3
White-breasted Nuthatch	92	131	15	74	2	30	18	14	42	28	48	8	33	32	42
Brown Creeper	10	3	-	21	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	3	3	5
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	11	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	2	-	-	8
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	478	119	-	83	-	-	6	20	51	1	cw (0)	97	-	404	452
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	2634	928	82	373	-	-	2	337	51	638	52	118	282	212	695
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	132	44	-	174	-	-	-	342	-	9	8	150	35	429	36
Lapland Longspur	cw (0)	-	-	159	-	-	46	28	-	-	1	53	-	2	-
Snow Bunting	69	28	-	506	-	-	108	200	-	102	131	73	17	601	4
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	444	97	-	134	-	-	11	45	252	12	44	34	6	65	72
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	cw (0)
Harris's Sparrow	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	447	469	-	327	-	-	68	30	223	92	148	90	87	134	364
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	71	173	-	75	-	-	11	12	90	5	30	3	22	15	108
Red-winged Blackbird	1	11	-	352	-	-	50	205	1	-	-	-	6	74	2
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	14	134	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	18	-	-	9	2
Brown-headed Cowbird	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	112	-	32	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Finch	103	81	-	126	-	-	6	12	18	9	20	-	86	25	104
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	14	32	-	19	5	4	-	1	6	10	52	22	-	23	-
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	NR (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	59	-	2	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2
American Goldfinch	41	179	103	61	243	99	7	22	65	35	72	17	23	29	69
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	14	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	899	467	-	1235	-	26	262	548	732	73	91	107	370	280	647
TOTALS	4881	2651	342	3602	286	131	574	1785	1443	1003	668	667	934	1898	2105

Table 5, continued.

Species	MORIS	MPLSN	MTLKW	NEWUL	NWRCO	OWATN	PHILB	PILGR	PINEC	RCHST	RLNWR	ROSEU	RWING3	SCCLG	SHNWR
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	106	98	-	-	104	1438	-	-	-	2900	-	-	4	170	7
cackling/canada goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	3	-	-	678	1	-	206	-	-	-	-	1	12	23
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
swan sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	-	1961	-	-	308	566	-	1	-	550	-	-	164	1105	15
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	113	-	-	25	-	-	20	-	1	-	-	86	44	-
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common Merganser	-	19	-	-	1	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	5037	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	106	113	-	-	25	1464	-	20	-	3	-	-	86	46	30
Gray Partridge	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	113	7	168	27	5	23	-	-	-	8	-	-	17	6	14
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	1
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	5	83	-	16	21	96	21	82	47	167	25	-	99	40	300
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	3	14	-	7	9	6	1	6	4	20	2	-	128	8	17
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	2	cw (0)	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Cooper's Hawk	-	3	cw (0)	1	-	4	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	1	-	-
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Red-tailed Hawk	-	27	4	7	22	17	2	5	1	44	-	-	42	10	16
Rough-legged Hawk	2	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	1
buteo sp.	-	-	NR (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	127	623	67	168	168	133	219	72	12	389	54	57	239	111	226
Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	-	6	9	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mourning Dove	-	46	3	30	24	42	-	-	-	120	-	-	29	2	28
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
Snowy Owl	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6. CBC totals for Morris, Minneapolis (North), Mountain Lake-Windom, New Ulm, Northern Wright County, Owatonna, Philbrook, Pillager, Pine County, Rochester, Rice Lake NWR, Roseau, Red Wing, St. Cloud-Collegeville, and Sherburne NWR.

Species	MORIS	MLPSN	MTLKW	NEWUL	NWRCO	OWATN	PHILB	PILGR	PINEC	RCHST	RLNWR	ROSEU	RWING3	SCCLG	SHNWR
Belted Kingfisher	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	cw (0)
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	10	61	2	29	24	39	-	18	4	54	-	1	48	18	31
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	1	-	1
Downy Woodpecker	16	68	14	59	37	103	17	44	18	140	13	2	76	25	45
Hairy Woodpecker	13	44	cw (0)	20	14	37	9	20	17	40	8	2	16	3	26
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	-	6	2	8	3	7	-	-	-	18	-	-	5	2	2
Pileated Woodpecker	4	10	-	2	2	8	4	18	4	7	-	-	6	4	13
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	NR (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Merlin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
falcon sp.	NR (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	2	6	2	cw (0)	4	-	-	1	5	5	3	-	5	2	3
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	44	301	33	76	111	167	82	139	140	293	50	9	184	75	415
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
American Crow	22	476	51	49	150	326	60	110	193	1104	26	37	387	105	169
Common Raven	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	41	-	19	36	-	-	5
Horned Lark	158	-	246	31	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	95	16	-
Black-capped Chickadee	20	451	14	127	291	296	135	483	336	380	142	35	299	218	433
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	12	2	-	-	-	3	3	9	8	2	3	2	4	3	7
White-breasted Nuthatch	-	91	4	69	55	109	15	56	35	115	15	3	72	32	81
Brown Creeper	-	7	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	cw (0)	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	18	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
American Robin	1	120	23	51	71	2	-	-	-	114	-	-	92	12	173
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	9	547	66	155	278	730	20	103	31	610	79	63	333	164	86
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	152	58	54	-	260	1	-	-	1	532	-	-	43	189	152
Lapland Longspur	51	-	33	12	-	1036	-	-	-	145	1	-	4	-	-
Snow Bunting	557	-	951	2	-	510	21	62	8	111	140	315	81	91	8
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	8	30	-	16	169	168	-	-	-	291	-	-	557	180	272
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	1
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	1
Harris's Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	26	123	42	90	151	500	13	12	2	737	2	-	1169	106	255
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	2	92	3	41	42	202	-	1	2	248	-	-	77	22	20
Red-winged Blackbird	1	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rusty Blackbird	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Finch	8	219	5	51	30	262	1	-	-	222	9	5	46	18	19
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	3	21	-	5	15	24	21	-	cw (0)	8	-	-	1	-	48
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	20	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Goldfinch	21	155	5	47	34	152	19	31	44	405	27	32	54	50	85
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	501	622	246	460	390	752	15	19	38	802	43	13	610	101	50
TOTALS	1342	1888	1552	900	1369	4379	110	228	126	4126	301	428	2981	922	998

Table 6, continued.

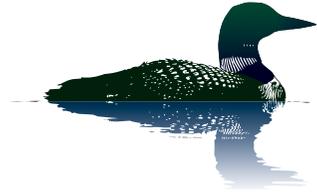
Species	SPNES	SPNOR	SXZIM	THRBR	TMNWR	UPPG	VIRGN	WABAS	WALKR	WAREN	WIEL	WILDR	WILMR	WINON	WWATR
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	25	827	-	1	1	1	-	16	-	-	-	1	162	5	-
cackling/canada goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	44	84	-	-	3	51	-	14	-	-	44	8	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
swan sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Gadwall	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
American Wigeon	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mallard	283	2936	-	-	-	23	50	687	-	-	-	-	14	429	90
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Green-winged Teal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	3	399	-	41	1	-	11	6	-	-	50	-	-	12	-
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	684	-	-	-	8	-	20	-	-	75	-	-	1	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duck sp.	8	406	-	45	1	0	11	9	-	-	50	9	162	14	0
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	93	50	2	3
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	1	7	1	3	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	327	30	-	-	68	7	-	67	2	20	-	117	46	159	32
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	8	48	3	7	3	2	7	56	1	-	8	23	8	68	27
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	2	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-
Cooper's Hawk	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-
Northern Goshawk	1	-	1	cw (0)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red-tailed Hawk	19	33	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	1	12	10	34	18
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	3
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
American Coot	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wilson's Snipe	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Ring-billed Gull	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	427	1641	-	103	3	19	490	200	10	23	-	135	135	628	173
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
Mourning Dove	82	30	-	11	-	-	13	44	-	-	-	93	37	192	8
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	-
Snowy Owl	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	2	1	1	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7. CBC totals for St. Paul (Northeast Suburban), St. Paul (North), Sax-Zim, Two Harbors, Tamarac NWR, Uppgaard WMA, Virginia, Wabasha, Walker, Warren, Ellsworth WI (Minnesota side), Wild River, Willmar, Winona, and Whitewater River.

Species	SPNES	SPNOR	SXZIM	THRBR	TMNWR	UPPG	VIRGN	WABAS	WALKR	WAREN	WIEL	WILDR	WILMR	WINON	WWATR
Belted Kingfisher	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	5	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	64	42	-	cw (0)	11	9	-	33	9	-	-	56	30	62	18
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Downy Woodpecker	134	113	11	40	33	26	22	61	16	2	1	141	74	109	27
Hairy Woodpecker	70	55	14	19	17	18	26	15	13	2	-	43	31	47	4
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	12	5	4
Pileated Woodpecker	25	5	2	10	12	17	5	2	9	1	-	22	13	7	3
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Merlin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
falcon sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	1	3	4	7	1	-	8	4	2	-	-	4	5	3	5
Gray Jay	-	-	13	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	597	181	52	67	82	132	52	117	61	10	3	251	120	164	116
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	829	965	19	93	14	68	70	313	13	cw (0)	-	253	250	371	236
Common Raven	1	-	68	68	8	26	125	-	14	17	-	4	-	-	-
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	cw (0)	-	-	2	38	145
Black-capped Chickadee	1056	541	247	491	300	473	591	224	265	12	-	596	294	284	63
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	38	3	17	54	8	27	40	2	22	1	-	14	1	-	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	291	118	6	18	45	42	32	75	22	2	2	141	114	114	17
Brown Creeper	3	6	-	1	1	1	1	22	-	-	-	cw (0)	2	3	1
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	4	17	34	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	606	173	-	2	-	-	2	2470	2	1	9	96	100	113	484
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
European Starling	280	821	3	71	8	-	61	799	3	6	26	548	487	459	217
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	3	45	-	26	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	567	79	-	9	-	-	cw (0)	18	76	-	-	454	886	48	11
Lapland Longspur	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	43	179	32	40	-	110	-	75	481	22	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	48	57	-	-	5	-	1	344	-	2	-	170	135	195	271
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw (0)	-	-	2
Song Sparrow	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	197	293	-	6	5	1	2	547	-	10	-	225	268	825	771
dark-eyed (oregon race) junco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	135	150	-	-	-	1	1	111	1	-	-	60	50	155	46
Red-winged Blackbird	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	162	-	-	-	-	51	5	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	2	57	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
House Finch	102	115	-	2	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	68	136	331	46
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	18	-	1	1	5	-	-	7	4	cw (0)	-	50	90	10	10
Red Crossbill	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	56	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-
American Goldfinch	245	286	19	15	63	136	61	74	178	15	-	205	98	285	66
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	53	1153	6	4	22	-	12	476	85	10	11	197	448	988	287
TOTALS	1719	2974	69	182	151	320	299	2589	374	153	37	2085	3137	3332	1733

Table 7, continued.

Notes of Interest



FIRST RECORD OF PRESUMED GLOSSY IBIS X WHITE-FACED IBIS FOR MINNESOTA



— On the morning of 26 April 2013, Michelle Friend was driving with several school children along county road 331 in the Northwest Angle of Minnesota when they spotted an unfamiliar bird near the ditch (approximate GPS coordinates 49.338, -95.019). The bird was still present that afternoon and Michelle photographed it on the 27th. She showed the images to Karen Colson, who recognized it as a *Plegadis* ibis and reported the bird to the Detroit Lakes Rare Bird Alert. Michelle last saw the ibis on 30 April. Karen and Michelle thought the bird might be a Glossy Ibis (*P. falcinellus*),

but others with whom they discussed the bird believed it to be a White-faced Ibis (*P. chibi*).

While investigating the many ibis reported throughout Minnesota during that spring, and knowing that a record of either species would be a first for Lake of the Woods County, I asked Michelle for copies of her photographs, and she graciously sent me all ten. It was immediately clear why there was confusion as to this bird's identity. The bird was obviously a dark ibis, and so belonged to the *Plegadis* genus, but it shared characteristics of both the Glossy and White-faced species. The bird was in Definitive Alternate plumage, showing rich chestnut, maroon, and brown feathers throughout the head, neck and body, with no pale streaking on the head or neck. Feathers of the crown and neck were lanceolate, contrasting sharply with the broad, rounded feathers of the mantle, scapulars, and wing coverts. The eyerings were reddish, and the lores were a mixture of faded maroon and gray — not as solidly red as would be expected on a White-faced Ibis in this plumage. The irides were brown, without any reddish tinge, and only the intertarsal joints of the legs were red, not the legs themselves — both features more typical of Glossy than White-faced Ibis. There was no white feathering around the eyes and facial skin. However, neither did there appear to be a noticeable white or blue edge to the facial skin as would be expected of a Glossy Ibis in breeding plumage. A photograph from the front suggested a bit of blue color in the skin where the feathers meet the top of the bill, but this may have been an artifact due to magnification of these digital images.

Arterburn and Gryzbowski (2003) were the first to report hybrids within this genus based on ibis they studied in Oklahoma during 2002. Michelle's digital images were sent to each of them. Both concurred that the bird showed characteristics intermediate to the two species, and that they considered it a hybrid.

Since the discovery of the Oklahoma birds, several other probable hybrids have been documented in Colorado (Faulkner 2004, Leukering et al. 2006, Semo 2007, Leukering 2008), and strong evidence for hybrid breeding was observed in Wyoming when Faulkner (2005) watched young ibis being fed by adults of both species. Hybrids have also been strongly suspected in Arizona (Stevenson and Rosenberg 2004), California (Cole et al. 2006), and several other states.

This is the first record of a probable Glossy Ibis X White-faced Ibis in Minnesota, and the farthest north record to date. I'd like to thank Michelle Friend for her photographs and the details of her observations, and Joe Gryzbowski and Jim Arterburn for their review of her images.

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Presumed Glossy Ibis X White-faced Ibis, 27 April 2013, Northwest Angle, Lake of the Woods County. Photos by Michelle Friend.

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Paul E. Budde, 4612 Colfax Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55419.

RECORD LATE RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD NEST IN LAKE COUNTY —

On 9 August 2014, I was surprised to see a female Ruby-throated Hummingbird showing nest-building behavior in our Lake County backyard. It was making repeated visits to one spot on a branch about 15 feet up in a silver maple and rubbing its bill back and forth, presumably spreading spider webbing on the branch. I knew this was typical early nest-building behavior for hummingbirds, but I was skeptical since it was so late in the breeding season. Nonetheless, the bird continued gathering spider webbing and lichen from the trees in the yard throughout the next few days, and by 15 August the nest appeared complete. This was the first day that the female was seen sitting on the nest for extended periods of time (2–5 minutes), suggesting the initiation of incubation. I was excited to watch the nesting process unfold from my living room window, but I knew the bird would be extremely lucky to successfully fledge young considering the late date and the location (about a half mile from Lake Superior).





Ruby-throated Hummingbird, 21 August 2014, Two Harbors, Lake County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.



Ruby-throated Hummingbird nest, 26 August 2014, Two Harbors, Lake County. Photo by Jim Lind.

Aside from brief visits to feeders and flowers in our yard, the female continually attended the nest beginning on 15 August. Presumably at least one egg was laid by this date but in order to avoid nest abandonment, I waited until 26 August to photograph the nest contents.

By attaching a digital camera to the end of an extendible painter's pole and using the 10-second delay on the shutter, I was able to quickly position the camera over the nest and get photos of the two eggs within it. The whole process took under 30 seconds, and the female returned to the nest less than two minutes after I left. Prior to this nest, the latest documented Ruby-throated Hummingbird incubation date for Minnesota was 5 August 1934 (Evans 1934), so this nest now represented the latest date for a nest with eggs by three weeks.

With a typical incubation period of 12–14 days (Weidensaul et al.) or up to 16 days (Bacicich and Harrison 1997), the eggs should have hatched by 31 August or 1 September at the latest. On 1 September, the female was still sitting on the nest continually, and a quick photo of the nest contents still revealed two eggs. Again the female quickly returned to incubating and continued to do so throughout the first week of September. On 7 September the female landed on the edge of the nest at least three different times and put her bill down into it, suggesting possible young in the nest. Unfortunately, another quick nest check again revealed two eggs. At this point the incubation period had reached 23 days and it seemed unlikely that the eggs would hatch. The long-term weather forecast also looked dismal with rain, wind, and high temperatures barely reaching 50° F.

The weather did indeed change for the worse but the female continued to incubate throughout each day until she was last seen on the nest on the morning of September 21st. This is 37 days after incubation began and a full month later than the previous late date for an active nest in Minnesota (a nest with young on 21 August 1929; Roberts 1932). I last photographed the nest contents on 22 September and there were still two eggs, but the female was never seen after the 21st.

Thanks to Anthony Hertzell for providing background and historical nesting dates for Minnesota.

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Jim Lind, 847 Scenic Drive, Two Harbors, MN 55616.

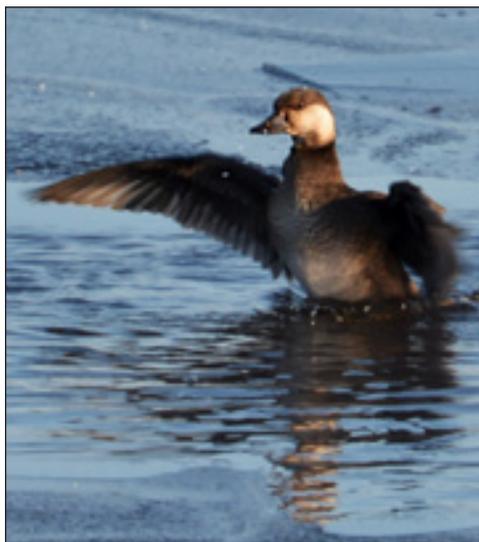
BALD EAGLE TAKES BLACK SCOTER — On 7 December 2013, my friend Abe Simons and I decided to try for a female Black Scoter that had been reported a week earlier at Point Douglas Park in southern Washington County — a location that I bird frequently. Though I had already successfully chased the bird the day it was first reported (1 December), I was hoping for a better view and Abe needed it for his life list.

When we pulled up, we saw a medium-sized dark duck in a patch of open water just off shore, and I whispered to Abe “That’s it!” However, by the time I got my gear from the back seat and looked again, the bird was gone. With the help of Darrell Delahousaye, we were able to relocate it a hundred or so yards away, near the highway 10 bridge. Trying to get a better view, we began walking toward the bridge. Suddenly, the bird started flying toward us, raising our hopes. Then, seemingly from out of nowhere, an immature Bald Eagle swooped down and snatched the scoter in mid-air. As Abe later put it, “Bam! That was that for Ms. Scoter.” With the scoter grasped in its talons, the eagle flew toward Prescott, WI, landed on a distant building, and proceeded to dine on its prey.

I was so dumbstruck in the first few seconds that I completely forgot about my camera. It wasn’t until the eagle was flying toward Prescott that it occurred to me to try to snap off a few shots. By that time, however, the bird was fairly distant. With my novice photography skills, I wasn’t able to get a clean shot, though I did manage a couple of blurry ones in which the scoter can be IDed in the eagle’s talons.

Abe and I left that day feeling a strange mixture of excitement and disappointment—though in retrospect, the incident stands out as one of the most memorable and exciting of my birding career. I’m sure I will be telling the story for years to come. **Peter Nichols, 6460 Lamar Avenue South, Cottage Grove, MN 55016.**

It was 7 December 2013 — D-Day to folks of my age. I was making the rounds of the open water left near Prescott, Wisconsin to photograph migrating waterfowl. Of particular interest that day was Prescott Bay which includes Washington County’s Point Douglas Park in Minnesota. The park is just across the highway bridge from where I live in Prescott



Black Scoter, 7 December 2013, Point Douglas Park, Washington County. Photo by Darrell Delahousaye.

and this year there had been quite a variety of birds passing through.

I had been visiting there daily since meeting a group of birders who pointed out an unusual duck for the area, a Black Scoter. I was alone on this day trying to get some decent shots of the scoter but was soon joined by a fellow who pulled a tripod and camera from his car and asked if the scoter was there.

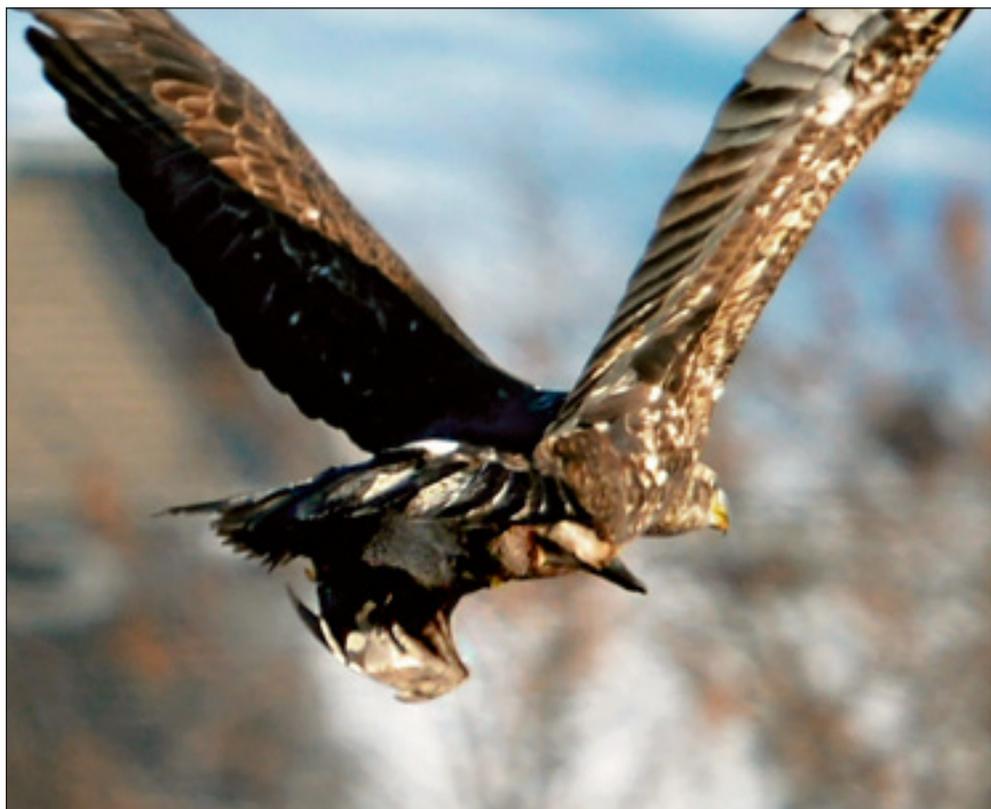
Just as I pointed-out the scoter, it flew to another patch of open water about 100 yards away and I told this fellow (who I would learn much later was Peter Nichols) how we could approach the bird unseen and get some good shots.

We had just started to move when the scoter reappeared — flying straight up like a helicopter. After rising about 40 feet it began to fly back toward us and I relaxed thinking it was returning to where it had just been.

Just at that second, however, the most amazing thing happened. A juvenile Bald Eagle came out of nowhere and grabbed the scoter in midair, presumably taking it to a distant dining area. I managed to get my camera running in time to get off a shot of the eagle going away from us with the scoter clutched in its talons like a fish.

The photo wasn't perfect but was good enough for me to see the look on the scoter's face as it was carried away. It was an event that is indelibly etched in my mind even without pictures to remind me.

For a long time, I thought I was the only one with a picture of the event but it turned out Mr. Nichols is a very fast man with a tripod. **Darrell Delahousaye, 800 Canton Street #35, Prescott, WI.**



Black Scoter and Bald Eagle, 7 December 2013, Point Douglas Park, Washington County. Photo by Darrell Delahousaye.



King Eider, 13 December 2013, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Sparky Stensaas.

In This Issue of *The Loon*

Volume 86 Number 3

Boreal Chickadee, 21 December 2013, Lutsen, Cook County

Photo by David Brisance Front Cover

Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

Thomas A. Tustison 107

The Effect of Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Development on Regional Breeding Bird Distributions

Michael R. North and William E. Faber 111

The Winter Season

1 December 2013 through 28 February 2014

Bruce A. Fall, Andrew D. Smith, and Paul E. Budde 127

The 2013–2014 Minnesota Christmas Bird Count

Steve Weston 145

Notes of Interest

First Record of Presumed Glossy Ibis X White-faced Ibis for Minnesota

Paul E. Budde 158

Record Late Ruby-throated Hummingbird Nest in Lake County

James W. Lind 160

Bald Eagle Takes Black Scoter

Peter Nichols 161

Darrell Delabousaye 161

Purpose of the M.O.U.

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

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



field trips; we encourage and sponsor the preservation of natural areas; and we hold seminars where research reports, unusual observations, and conservation discussions are presented.

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

Suggestions to Authors

The Loon is a peer-reviewed journal on the birds of Minnesota published quarterly by the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union. The Editor welcomes submissions of articles, Notes of Interest, color slides, and photographs. All submissions should be typed, double-spaced, and single-sided. Notes of Interest should be less than two full pages. Photographs should be no smaller than 5"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.

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EDITOR OF THE LOON

Anthony X. Hertzell, 8461 Pleasant View Drive,
Mounds View, MN 55112; editor@moumn.org

ASSOCIATE EDITORS OF THE LOON

Karl Bardon, Paul Budde, David Cahlander, Bruce
Fall, Teresa Hertzell, Robert Janssen, Ann Kessen,
Drew Smith, and Peder Svining

EDITORS OF MINNESOTA BIRDING

Alyssa DeRubeis and Diana Rankin
newsletter@moumn.org

MOU E-MAIL ADDRESS

mou@moumn.org

MOU WEB SITE

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Nest Boxes Without Predator Guards Potential Ecological Traps for Tree Swallows?

Carol Jansky¹, James T. Pathoulas¹, and Nicole E. Noyes²

Ecological traps are habitats incapable of sustaining a population without a recurring influx of birds from other areas, but birds preferentially settle in these sites misperceiving them as high quality habitats (Schlaepfer et al. 2002, Battin 2004). If the quality of a habitat declines, for example due to increased depredation or human disturbances, but the settlement cues remain the same or become more attractive, some individuals will still select this habitat and an ecological trap results. Ecological traps can also result when settlement cues increase the attractiveness of an area yet the quality of the habitat is unchanged (Robertson and Hutto 2006).

Birds that are especially susceptible to ecological traps typically have strict habitat requirements, possess little information about the habitat, and have a low population size (Battin 2004). To identify an ecological trap, one must determine whether these birds are mistaking poor quality habitat for high quality habitat. Density measurements are not good indicators of perceived habitat quality because lower quality habitats are settled when no room remains in the higher quality habitat. Better indicators of habitat desirability include settlement patterns, distribution of dominant individuals, and site fidelity (Robertson and Hutto 2006).

Tree Swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*) have strict habitat requirements; they are obligate secondary cavity nesters, and the availability of cavities is critical to reproduction (Robertson et al. 1992). The cues that Tree Swallows use to select breeding habitat include distance from a wooded edge, distance from the nearest conspecific neighbor, and a nearby open area for foraging (Muldal et al. 1985, Willner et al. 1983, Rendell and Robertson 1990, Mitchell and Robertson 1996, Holt and Martin 1997).

Erecting nest boxes potentially can create ecological traps for Tree Swallows because there is evidence that the species may prefer nest boxes over natural cavities. Typically second year (SY) birds are less successful competitors for cavities than after second year birds (ASY) (Stutchbury and Robertson 1985), and fewer SY birds use nest boxes than their more successful competitors, ASY (Rendell and Robertson 1989, Robertson and Rendell 1990). Regardless of habitat quality, nest boxes without predator guards potentially can transform any habitat into an ecological trap. Depredation rates in nest boxes without predator guards can approach 33% compared with 13% for boxes with guards (Kibler 1969).

Amateur birding enthusiasts erected nest boxes at the two sites we studied, St. John's Abbey Arboretum (hereafter "the arboretum") and Wildwood County Park ("Wildwood"). Both sites have similar landscape features, a mixture of woods, lakes and wetlands, natural grassland, and mowed areas. Sixty-four percent of the nest boxes in the arboretum had predator guards whereas none of the nest boxes at Wildwood had guards, potentially creating an ecological trap. After calculating depredation rates and fledgling success at each site, we evaluated whether Wildwood was an ecological trap by using distribution of ASY versus SY individuals, individual condition, and onset of egg laying to discern Tree Swallow habitat preferences. Tree Swallows are "income breeders" which delay egg-laying until adequate food stores are available (Nooner et al. 2005). Winkler and Allen (1995) found that females handicapped with clipped wings had significantly later clutch initiation dates. Thus condition of the female also influences the clutch initiation date.

We hypothesized that Wildwood was an



Figure 1. Stearns County and the locations of the St. John's Abbey Arboretum and Wildwood County Park.

ecological trap and predicted that Wildwood would have lower fledging success than the arboretum. If Wildwood was an ecological trap, then birds at Wildwood would be either in the same or better condition, lay eggs earlier or at the same time, and would have the same proportion (or more) of the dominant after-second-year (ASY) birds as the arboretum.

Methods

Study area We studied Tree Swallows breeding in nest boxes at St. John's Abbey Arboretum in Collegeville (N45°34'35", W94°22'24"), and Wildwood County Park, west of St. Joseph (N45°33'16", W94°22'31"), both in Stearns County (Figure 1). There were 58 nest boxes in the arboretum and 32 nest boxes at Wildwood. The arboretum contained 607 hectares of native hardwoods (primarily oak, maple, and basswood), 50 hectares of pine plantation, 22 hectares of prairie, and 162 hectares of undisturbed aquatic habitat (St. John's Arboretum 2011). Wildwood contained 107 hectares; the majority was wooded. It had forest composition and landscape features similar to the arboretum. The Minnesota County Biological Survey found that one half of Wildwood

was a significant remnant community with old growth forest (Stearns County Minnesota 2013).

Field techniques We measured each nest box's distance from the edge of wooded areas using GPS. We defined a wooded area as the closest patch of either trees or shrubs with ≥ 30 m of continuous unbroken canopy. Then using an aerial view (Google Earth), we measured from the edge of canopy to the nest box. We monitored nesting by adult Tree Swallows during the breeding seasons of 2011–2013. Starting in April of each year, we checked boxes weekly until the height of nesting material exceeded 3 cm. Generally, completed nests have a depth of 6 cm (Stutchbury and Robertson 1987b). We increased the frequency of nest box checks after the nesting material exceeded 3 cm, so that the onset of egg-laying could be determined. Abandonment and full or partial depredation events were recorded. We captured 90% ($n = 121$) of the adult female Tree Swallows after the onset of incubation (typically five days after onset). Ten percent of clutches ($n = 13$) were depredated or abandoned before the adult was captured, so only onset of egg-laying data are available for those clutches. We captured adults primarily by ap-

proaching the box quietly and covering the entrance to trap the birds within the box. A trap either triggered by the observer or by the bird as it entered the nest box, captured wary birds (Golondrinas Project 2010). We identified male Tree Swallows by the presence of a cloacal protuberance and females by the presence of a large brood patch (Stutchbury and Robertson 1987a). Second year (SY) females were identifiable by their browner plumage compared to bluer after-second-year (ASY) females (Hussell 1983). We attached a unique federal band to a tarsus of each bird. Body weight was measured to the nearest 0.1g and wing chord to the nearest 1.0 mm.

Data analysis We used weight (g) divided by wing chord (mm) to characterize female condition. We standardized egg-laying onset among the years because weather conditions and, consequently, the dates of egg-laying onset varied widely among years ($F_{2, 123} = 32.96, p < 0.001$). We standardized egg-laying onset among the years by subtracting the Julian date of first egg laid from the median first-egg-laid date for the appropriate year. We calculated the reproductive success at each site by dividing the number of juveniles by the number of adults (male and female parents).

We used unpaired t-tests to determine whether maternal condition (weight/wing chord), onset of egg-laying and distance from the edge were significantly different between Wildwood and the arboretum. We used a Chi-square 2x2 contingency table to determine whether the distribution of SY/ASY birds, depredation rates, and the number of fledglings/adult were significantly different between Wildwood and the arboretum.

Post-hoc testing included Fisher exact probability, ANOVA, and X^2 Goodness of Fit to evaluate differences in SY/ASY distribution, nestling weight, nestling mortality and adult return rate between and among years. Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated for distance from the edge and onset of egg-laying because this was the most complete set of data linking habitat and bird characteristics. Bonferroni corrections were applied for variables tested multiple times. We used Minitab 16 for all statistical analyses.

Results

Depredation rates were significantly lower at the arboretum (12.5%) than Wildwood (50%) ($X^2_1 = 22.68, p < 0.001$). The arboretum had twice as many fledglings/adult as Wildwood ($X^2_1 = 20.8, p < 0.001$). Tree Swallows at the arboretum laid eggs earlier than those at Wildwood ($t_{73} = 2.02, p = 0.047$, Bonferroni $\alpha = 0.025$) and were in significantly better condition ($t_{72} = -2.33, p = 0.022$) but the distribution of SY and ASY birds did not vary significantly between the sites among all years ($X^2_1 = 1.423, p = 0.23$) (Table 1). However, circumstantial evidence suggested that the adult Tree Swallow population experienced a population decline following the 2011 breeding season. Nestling weight and survivorship was significantly lower in 2011 than subsequent years. The return rate of previously banded birds was significantly lower and more SY females used nest boxes in 2012 than 2013 (Table 2). This presented an ideal opportunity to evaluate resettlement patterns after a population decline. We found that the distribution of SY/ASY females between the arboretum and Wildwood was significantly different in the year (2012) following that population decline (Fisher exact probability = 0.032). In 2012, 60% of the female Tree Swallows nesting at Wildwood were SY birds, whereas only 27% at the arboretum were SY females.

Distance from the edge and onset of egg-laying were inversely correlated ($r_{126} = -0.195, p = 0.029$). The farther from the edge, the earlier the first egg was laid. The mean distance of a nest box from the edge was significantly greater at the arboretum (34.4 m) than Wildwood (18.6 m) ($t_{82} = -2.78, p = 0.007$).

Discussion

Our hypothesis that Wildwood was an ecological trap was not supported. Although we found the Wildwood population unsustainable without immigration, contrary to our predictions, Tree Swallows in better condition and which laid eggs earlier settled in the arboretum. In addition, after a population decline in 2011, more ASY birds nested at the arboretum in 2012 than Wildwood. These results suggest that dominant individuals preferentially selected the arboretum. Birds that

Table 1. St. John's Abbey Arboretum Tree Swallows laid eggs earlier and were in better condition than birds at Wildwood County Park, but there was not a significant difference in distribution of ASY versus SY between sites.

	Fledglings/ adult	Median egg- laying onset ¹ (days)	Mean maternal condition (g/mm)	% SY	Average distance from the edge (m)
Arboretum	2.22	1.6	0.193	25%	34.4
Wildwood	1.06	3.6	0.177	36%	18.6
Statistical measure	$X_{21} = 20.8,$ $p < 0.001^*$	$t_{73} = 2.02,$ $p = 0.047$	$t_{72} = -2.33,$ $p = 0.022^*$	$X_{21} = 1.423,$ $p = 0.23$	$t_{82} = -2.78,$ $p = 0.007^*$
	Bonferroni $\alpha = 0.025$				

¹ Julian date egg-laying onset minus median egg-laying onset.

* Statistically significant

were less successful competitors for cavities (younger birds, poor condition birds) had the choice of either breeding at Wildwood, or not breeding at all. Thus these results suggest, instead, that Wildwood is a population sink not an ecological trap. Like an ecological trap, a sink is incapable of maintaining its population without regular influxes. However, unlike an ecological trap, individuals recognize that the population sink habitat is less than optimal (Battin 2004). Given a choice between a sub-optimal habitat and not breeding at all, less dominant individuals chose the sub-optimal habitat (Pulliam 1988).

Since birds in better condition selected the arboretum, Tree Swallows must identify Wildwood as an inferior breeding environment. It seems unlikely that the presence of predator guards is a cue signaling better habitat to Tree Swallows. The predator guards at the arboretum consisted of PVC pipe surrounding the pole supporting the box. Boxes with and without predator guards had similar profiles. However, only a choice test with two boxes, one with a predator guard and one without, could confirm this suspicion. It seems more likely that distance from a wooded edge is the habitat cue that prompts Tree Swallows preferentially to select the arboretum. In other studies, distance from the edge was a significant predictor of nest box occupancy (Willner et al. 1983, Rendell and Robertson 1990, Mitchell and Robertson 1996, Holt and Martin 1997). Consistent with

these studies, we found that distance from the edge was inversely correlated with the onset of egg-laying. Tree Swallows nesting in boxes farther from the edge laid eggs earlier. The average distance from the edge at the arboretum is greater than Wildwood, so this might be the settlement cue that attracted Tree Swallows to the arboretum nest boxes.

A third possible explanation for the preferential selection of the arboretum exists. One factor that increases vulnerability to ecological traps is lack of information. Prospecting at nests sites might provide information about the suitability of Wildwood and the arboretum for breeding. Frequent depredation at Wildwood could become public information used by prospectors (public information is knowledge inferred from the reproductive performance of conspecifics by prospectors). Studies of Collared Flycatchers, an aerial insectivore that also nests in cavities, showed that prospectors use the information they gain to guide their nest selection in subsequent years (Pärt and Doligez 2003). In a simulated predator intrusion experiment, Pied Flycatchers more frequently inspected nests that were depredated than those that were not (Thomson et al. 2013).

Sub-adult female Tree Swallows appear to prospect for potential future nesting sites by hovering near boxes early in the breeding season. Later, when nestlings are present in boxes, these females visited fewer nests but perched or entered the box (Stutchbury and

Table 2. Reduced adult female population was suspected in 2012 because 2011 nestling condition and survivorship was poor, and in 2012 there was an increased number of SY females using nest boxes, and fewer adult females returned.

	2011	2012	2013	Statistical Measures
Nestling weight (g) ¹	19.6 B	20.3 A	20.8 A	$F_{2,430} = 8.74, p < 0.001^*$
Offspring mortality (%) ²	10.9%	2.8%	2.8%	$\chi^2_{22} = 12.27, p = 0.002^*$
SY (%)	14%	39%	27%	$\chi^2_{22} = 6.14, p = 0.046$ (Bonferroni $\alpha = 0.025$)
Return rate (%) ³	N/A	9%	32%	$\chi^2_{22} = 7.87, p = 0.020^*$

1 Means that are not significantly different share letters.

2 Mortality not due to depredation.

3 Previously banded birds returning in subsequent years.

* Statistically significant

Robertson 1987a). Lombardo (1987) found that “attendant” Tree Swallows (potentially non-breeders or breeders from other sites) intruded in active nests during the nestling phase. Furthermore the intrusion rate, distance from the edge, and parental visit rate (presumably feeding nestlings) were positively correlated. Lombardo (1987) suggested that these intrusions were an opportunity to identify potential nesting sites for subsequent breeding seasons. Winkler et al. (2005), in a study of SY Tree Swallow natal dispersal, also suggest that birds are gathering information before selecting a nesting site. Since the study only followed SY birds, the birds must have obtained that information before their first breeding season or during the initial part of the breeding season. Lombardo (1986) noted that hatch year (HY) individuals were the predominant visitors at nest boxes at the end of the breeding season. To determine whether Tree Swallows use the frequent depredation at Wildwood to inform future breeding site selection, one could perform a study similar to Thomson et al. (2013) and observe whether simulated depredation increased the rate of visits by Tree Swallows.

Although Wildwood is not an ecological trap but rather a population sink, other sites without predator guards on nest boxes still have the potential to be ecological traps for Tree Swallows and other cavity-nesting birds. An ecological trap could occur, for example, if a site not using predator guards has nest boxes distributed far from the wooded edge or has more desirable foraging habitat. It is

evident from our results that predators found Wildwood nest boxes an easy concentrated source of prey.

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¹College of St. Benedict/St. John's University, Biology Department, 2945 Abbey Plaza, Collegetown, MN 56321

²University of Minnesota-Duluth Medical School, 1035 University Drive, Duluth, MN 55812.

The 2014 Spring Season

1 March through 31 May 2014

Paul E. Budde¹, Doug W. Kieser², William C. Marengo³,
and Brian T. Smith⁴

The distribution and timing of migrant geese across Minnesota was typical, with the preponderance of reports coming from the southwestern half of the state from mid March through April. The only first county record was a Ross's Goose discovered in Hubbard. Mute Swan numbers appear to be slowly increasing, primarily in the Southeast and South-central regions, but it's difficult to know which birds are truly wild, and which are widely ranging individuals that are repeatedly refound as they wander through the state.

Six Eurasian Wigeon seen this spring far exceeded the previous high total of two for any season, which occurred during spring 1949, 2005, and 2009. Making these records even more remarkable, there were no reports of this species to eBird in any of the states neighboring Minnesota (except Michigan, which shares a border with Minnesota in the middle of Lake Superior and which hosted a drake at Seney N.W.R.). Three Cinnamon Teal was an excellent showing, especially as all were drakes with no signs of hybridization. Notable spring high counts were reported for several species of waterfowl, including Long-tailed Ducks on mostly frozen Lake Superior in mid March, and Greater Scaup in early May. All three scoter species were seen in St. Louis; away from Lake Superior there was a single Surf in Freeborn, and White-wingeds were scattered across seven counties, but, as is typical for spring, no Blacks. The most reliable places in the state for Barrow's Goldeneye are Duluth and the Mississippi below the St. Croix River. This season, a well-documented female in Winona was the only representative of this newly Regular species.

Likely overwintering was a Red-throated Loon in St. Louis in mid March. A tally of 85 migrating past Brighton Beach in early May was also notable. The only Pacific Loon was one in Duluth in late May. In early May,

Horned Grebes produced significant tallies in Duluth and the Twin Cities, and the count of Red-necked Grebes on Lake Superior almost doubled the prior single-day record. While no Clark's Grebes were found, a probable Western X Clark's was well-documented in Stearns.

Over the last five years, Minnesota has averaged about 5 Snowy Egret reports each spring, so this season's total of 12 — including three first county records — was exceptional. An adult Yellow-crowned Night-Heron was photographed in Hennepin. Spring 2013 saw the number of Glossy Ibis records for the state double from four to eight; that recent trend continued when the ninth state record was found this season in Lyon. White-faced Ibis was also well represented, with 10 reports comprising 44 individuals.

A Mississippi Kite was spotted flying from Blue Earth into Nicollet, providing a first record for each county. The first King Rail since 1992 was discovered in a residential garden in Zumbrota, Goodhue County.

Black-necked Stilts provided first county records for Faribault and Yellow Medicine in mid May; a pair at the Herman W.T.P. in Grant at the end of the month was both a first county record and the first breeding record in Minnesota. Away from Lake Superior, single Whimbrels were photographed in Rice and Douglas. The only report of multiple individuals was of 14 discovered in Duluth. Red Knots were found only in Grant and Roseau.

Jaegers were both earlier and more numerous than is typical for spring. Those that could be identified were all Parasitics, of which there were at least three. Little Gulls show up in Duluth during May about once every other year, so one there this spring was not surprising. Another in Dakota, however, was welcomed as a first county record. An adult California Gull in Anoka was also a first record for that county. The season saw only one Thayer's Gull, a first-cycle in late May in

Duluth, and one Iceland Gull, a first-cycle in mid May in Wabasha. Lesser Black-backed were located in four counties, all away from Lake Superior, while at least four different Great Black-backed were seen in St. Louis and Lake.

White-winged Doves provided a first record for Grant and a second for Lake, both in the last week of May. Following the major invasion during the prior harsh winter, Snowy Owls lingered in unprecedented numbers into the spring, with reports from 37 of the 87 counties. Both Northern Hawk Owls and Great Gray Owls nested in the Sax-Zim Bog, while Great Grays also nested in Kittson.

The state's fourth Lewis's Woodpecker finally departed in May after a six-month visit in Roseau and Lake of the Woods. American Three-toed Woodpeckers continue to be difficult to find; none was reported this season. Black-backed Woodpeckers are typically found in six or seven counties each spring, and this year was no exception.

Two Say's Phoebes made it seven consecutive spring seasons in which this species has been found. This year's individuals were both, as might be expected, on the western periphery of the state. The first Loggerhead Shrikes of the season arrived in late March — well before the last Northerns departed. Especially for shrikes found in late March through mid April, we request identification details so we can better understand the arrivals and departures of these two species.

A White-eyed Vireo was in Carver for several days in mid May. Common Ravens continue to push southwards into the state, as they are doing elsewhere in the eastern U.S. This season's extra-limital reports were from Douglas, Benton, and Wright. The only Carolina Wren of the season was found in Crow Wing, near where one had been present three months earlier. Four Townsend's Solitaires was a typical spring total, but the absence of any Varied Thrushes was unusual. There were actually more north reports (4) of Northern Mockingbirds than south (3) this season; one in Martin provided a first county record. Two reports of Smith's Longspurs were both in early May from wastewater treatment plants in the West-Central region. One of them consisted of a flock of 36, which is a notable spring tally for this species.

Seven apparent Golden-winged X Blue-winged warblers was a very high (unprecedented?) total for this season. Hooded Warblers are expanding their range near the Twin Cities away from their traditional locations in Dakota and Scott. As many as five were in Washington this season, and there were scattered reports from other neighboring counties. Cerulean Warblers showed well in southern Minnesota, where they were found in 19 counties; an additional report from Tamarac N.W.R. in Becker was especially welcome, as this species had been found with some regularity in Becker during the 1990s. Five Yellow-throated Warblers equaled the total number of spring reports of this species over the period 2001–2013. A Black-throated Gray Warbler near Austin was the eighth for the state; since 1990, Minnesota has averaged about one of this species every five years. The only Yellow-breasted Chat was in Jackson.

While reports of Spotted Towhees from three western counties were not unusual, a "flock" of three together in Lyon was! Fourteen Summer Tanagers was an excellent total; almost all were first-year males. Eleven Western Tanagers was the most reported since spring 2002, though at that time this species was considered Casual and so reporting requirements for records to be published were more stringent. Following on the prior spring's record number of Lazuli Buntings, three this season was also above-average.

Given the paucity of winter finches found during the winter, it was not unexpected that few would be reported this spring. Though Evening Grosbeaks were somewhat reliable, Pine Grosbeaks, crossbills, and redpolls were scarce to absent. Still, we can end this overview on a positive note as the state's tenth Eurasian Tree Sparrow was seen on the University of Minnesota's Crookston campus for a week in April.

Weather summary: Average monthly temperatures for March were 6° to 10° (F) below normal in much of the state. April continued this trend as temperatures were generally 3° to 6° below historical averages, marking the sixth consecutive month of below-average temperatures. In May, temperatures were near the historical average as cool weather during the first half of the month was offset by warm weather later in the month. The colder than

average season led to lake ice-out dates about nine days later than their long-term medians. March precipitation totals were slightly below historical averages across much of the southern half of the state and slightly above average in its northern half. April totals were quite variable, with totals over six inches in many parts of the East-central, South-central, and Southeast regions, while other parts of the state saw less than two inches. One to two feet of snow fell during April in the northern two-thirds of the state. May precipitation totals ranged from less than three inches in southeastern counties, to well over five inches in many parts of the East-central, Central and North-central regions.

Undocumented or insufficiently documented reports: **Greater Prairie-Chicken** 5/18 Chisago (5) (out of range); **Red-throated Loon** 4/24 Rice (no details); **Say's Phoebe** 4/26 Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine (no details); **Gray Jay** 5/18 Pine (8) (reported from southern Pine; out of range in mid May); **House Wren** 4/1 Otter Tail (2), 4/16 Otter Tail (3) (both early dates); **Swainson's Thrush** 4/9 Ramsey (early date; Hermit Thrush?); **Hermit Thrush** 5/5 Clay (80) (very high count for this late date); **Pine Grosbeak** 5/25 Cass (late date, out of range).

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¹**4612 Colfax Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55419;**

²**6045 Lyndale Avenue South, #316, Minneapolis, MN 55419;**

³**7550 Weber Dr, Chaska, MN 55318;**

⁴**420 - 2nd Avenue Southwest, Sleepy Eye, MN 56085.**

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*) — [44 South, 8 North] Early south (median 3/7) 3/9 Jackson (9) and Nobles (45) PEJ, 3/12 Nobles RMD. Early north (median 3/26) 3/14 Traverse DLP, 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 4/5 Clay (21) TCL. High counts 4/5 Cottonwood (7,500) LHL, 3/16 Jackson (6,034) PEJ, DFN, 3/29 Jackson (5,600) PEJ, DFN. Late south 5/6 Sibley BAB, 5/13 Blue Earth (5) ChH, 5/17 Stevens (2) DLP (median 5/15). Late north 4/25 Norman RAE, 5/3 Traverse HHD, 5/23 Clearwater CRM (median 5/16).
- Snow Goose** (*Chen caerulescens*) — [43 South, 10 North] Early south (median 3/2) 3/9 Lac qui Parle FAE, followed by reports from nine more counties on 3/13. Early north (median 3/23) 3/15 Douglas JPE, 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 4/6 Clay PBB. High counts 3/30 Lyon (5,500) GWe, 3/30 Lac qui Parle (2,000) KeL. Late south 5/11 Freeborn PEJ, 5/13 Blue Earth ChH, 5/25 Lac qui Parle KeL (median 5/24). Late north 5/3 Pine SBE, Traverse HHD, DPG, 5/26 Kittson CRM, m.ob. (median 5/24), but also see summer report.
- Ross's Goose** (*Chen rossii*) — [28 South, 5 North] Early south (median 3/18) 3/13 Cottonwood RMD, Jackson RMD, Martin (5) RAE, RMD, Watonwan RMD. All north 3/14 Traverse (**blue morph**) DLP, 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 4/10 Clay (4, C.R. 18 wetland) PBB, 4/13 Traverse HHD, (15) RAE, 4/30 **Hubbard** CRM, 5/18 Becker ShG, HeH, 5/23 Clearwater CRM. High counts 3/29 Nobles (58) PEJ, DFN, 4/9 Freeborn (51) PEJ. Late south 5/17 Stevens (Crystal Lake) DLP, 5/25–26 Hennepin (Bloomington) NRa, ph. MZa (median 5/13).
- Cackling Goose** (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [41 South, 11 North] See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Descriptions provided for only 5 counties. Early north (median 3/19) 3/13 Clay †PBB, 3/14 Traverse DLP, 3/15 Wilkin RAE. High counts 3/16 Jackson (1,680) PEJ, DFN, 3/29 Jackson (330) PEJ, DFN. Late south 4/25 Dakota KDS, 5/2 Stearns MJB, 5/3 McLeod GLa (median 5/13). Late north 5/1 Itasca SC, 5/23 Clearwater CRM, 5/28 Wilkin GLa (median 5/21).
- Canada Goose** (*Branta canadensis*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties.
- Mute Swan** (*Cygnus olor*) — [7 South] All reports: 3/18 Nicollet (near Courtland) BTS, 3/30 Goodhue (2, Sturgeon Lake) PEJ, 3/31 Nicollet ph. MiO, 4/2 Nicollet RAE, 4/5 Wright (Pelican Lake) HCT, 4/13 **Renville** JWd, 5/6 Blue Earth (Mankato) CJS, ChH, 5/11 Freeborn (Geneve Lake) PEJ, 5/18 Wabasha JMs.
- Trumpeter Swan** (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [44 South, 31 North] High counts all from Monticello in Wright County, where peak number noted 3/3 (**1,200**) ToL.
- Tundra Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [38 South, 28 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/13 Kandiyohi KSL, 3/21 Rice TFB, 3/23 Winona JJS. Early north (median 3/26) 4/2 Traverse DLP, 4/3 Kanabec ALO, 4/5 Clay TCL. High counts 5/3 Clearwater (2,000) SVo, 4/7 Chisago (1,000) JSa, 4/19 Aitkin (1,000, 1000+ in rice paddies north of Aitkin) PSP. Late south 5/12 McLeod KLz, 5/27 Chippewa SQu (median 5/4). Late north 5/25 Roseau KRE, m.ob., 5/26 Marshall CCr, 5/27 Itasca SC (median 5/28).
- Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) — [53 South, 32 North] Early north (median 3/18) 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 3/30 Clay PBB, Crow Wing ABi, Hubbard MAW. High count 5/25–26 Hennepin (90, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) BAF, KRo.
- Gadwall** (*Anas strepera*) — [52 South, 29 North] Early north (median 3/24) 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 3/30 Clay PBB. High counts 4/5 Dakota (300, Hampton Marsh) SHF, BAF, 4/12 Lac qui Parle (183) KeL.
- EURASIAN WIGEON** (*Anas penelope*) — [3 South, 3 North] Reported from an unprecedented 6 counties. All reports: 4/5–6 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) ph. BDo ph. †GHO, ph. †SLP, ph. †PEJ, 4/19 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek wetlands) SLS, KMS ph. †CMB, 4/25–26 **McLeod** (Grass Lake) CRM, †RBJ, ph. JWd, m.ob, 4/26 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) ph. †SAu, 5/7 St. Louis (Duluth, Brighton Beach) ph. †KJB, ph. †PHS, 5/9–16 **Itasca** ph. †SC, 5/10 St. Louis (Cook W.T.P.) ph. Julie Grah.
- American Wigeon** (*Anas americana*) — [49 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/1) 3/9 Nobles PEJ, 3/10 Chippewa BJU, 3/13

- Chippewa DLP. Early north (median 3/26) 3/28 Traverse CRM, 4/8 Douglas RAE, 4/9 Becker ASM. High counts 5/3 Clearwater (200, rice paddies) SVo, 5/7 St. Louis (167, Lake Superior) JLK.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [21 South, 13 North] High count 4/20 St. Louis (9, Park Point) JLK. Late south 5/6 Ramsey (University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus) ASt, 5/18 Brown (Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) ARW, BTS, MiO, JSc (median 5/17).
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported statewide. High counts 4/13 Chisago (1,500, sod fields) JSa, 3/1 Stearns (1,441, Mississippi River) PCC.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*) — [53 South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/22 Blue Earth BA_b, GL_a, Brown BA_b, GL_a, Cottonwood TK_a, followed by reports from six additional counties on 3/29 and five more on 3/30. Early north (median 3/29) 4/4 Itasca SC, 4/6 Crow Wing ABi, St. Louis TPW, PSm, 4/7 Morrison JeM, DTM. High counts 4/20 Hennepin (300, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JSf, 4/22 Big Stone (200, Ortonville, Refuge Road) ToL.
- Cinnamon Teal** (*Anas cyanoptera*) — [1 South, 2 North] All reports: 4/12 Grant (drake, North Ottawa impoundment) ph. †DPG, 4/26 **McLeod** (drake found along US 212, east of Stewart) †D_WK, ph. SBM, ph. †ANy, m. ob. 5/24 **Norman** (drake, C.R. 9 south of Wild Rice River) CAS, AFo.
- Northern Shoveler** (*Anas chlypeata*) — [53 South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/3) 3/9 Wabasha YK, 3/10 Goodhue JMs, 3/15 Scott BA_b. Early north (median 3/27) 4/2 Traverse DLP, 4/5 Itasca SC, Morrison KEm. High count 4/12 Lac qui Parle (540, Salt Lake) KeL.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [47 South, 22 North] See winter report for overwintering birds and early south migrants. One at the Moorhead W.T.P. in Clay 3/2, 3/8, 3/9 DRi was likely the bird that overwintered near the dam in Moorhead. Early north migrants (median 3/20) 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 3/30 Clay (4, Felton Prairie) PBB. High counts 3/16 Jackson (220) PEJ, 5/3 Clearwater (200, rice paddies) SVo.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [51 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/6) 3/1 Benton PCC, 3/10 Chippewa BJU, 3/13 Chippewa DLP, Pipestone TK_a. Early north (median 3/27) 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 4/2 Traverse DLP, 4/7 Morrison JeM, DTM. High counts 4/1 Faribault (550) WAF, 4/5 Dakota (465, Lake Byllesby) SHF, BAF.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [51 South, 25 North] Early south (median 2/29) 3/6 Dakota PEJ, 3/9 Nobles PEJ, Wabasha DFN, 3/12 Nobles RMD. Early north (median 3/28) 4/10 Clay PBB, 4/12 Clay TCL, Grant DPG, 4/13 Traverse HHD, RAE. High counts 4/13 Faribault (400, Rice Lake W.M.A.) ClN, 4/12 Lyon (300, Cottonwood W.T.P.) TKa, 4/13 Clay (200, Buffalo River) PBB.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [53 South, 30 North] See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/24) 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 4/2 Traverse DLP, 4/6 St. Louis (Park Point) PSm, AM. High counts 5/7 St. Louis (275, Hwy 61) JLK, 4/19 Chisago (215) MHE.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [52 South, 33 North] See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/20) 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 3/30 Clay PBB, Douglas JPE, 4/1 Crow Wing JPR. High counts 4/12 Morrison (1,800, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm, 4/19 Stearns (902, Padua State W.M.A.) PCC.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [44 South, 26 North] Early south (median 3/8) 3/7 Wabasha PEJ, 3/10 Chippewa BJU, 3/13 Dakota PEJ. Early north (median 3/31) 4/4–5 Crow Wing ph. †JPR, ABi, 4/7 Morrison JeM, DTM. High counts 5/6 St. Louis (**9,728**, Duluth) KJB, 5/7 St. Louis (**4,150**, Brighton Beach; an additional several thousand scaup and hundreds of *Aythya* sp. were too far away to identify) MLH, 5/8 St. Louis (2,600, Duluth; total of about 35,000 moved through Duluth this spring 4–13 May) KJB. Late south 5/18 Chisago MJB, 5/19 Pipestone TK_a, 5/25 Lac qui Parle KeL (median 5/14). Late north 5/24 Cass ABi, 5/25 Roseau LS, RZi, 5/28 Cook ClN (median 5/29).
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [53 South, 31 North] See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north reports all well after the median arrival

- date (3/15): 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, 4/2 Traverse DLP, 4/3 Beltrami SVo. High count 3/28 Goodhue (700, Prairie Island) GJM.
- Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus bistrionicus*) — No reports.
- Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [1 South, 1 North] All reports: 5/11 **Freeborn** (Geneve Lake, sub-adult male) PEJ, 5/8 St. Louis (2, Brighton Beach) JLK, 5/17 St. Louis (Hwy 61) JLK.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) — [5 South, 3 North] Early south (median 4/14) 4/5–18 Hennepin (Minneapolis, Mississippi river) †AbA, m.ob., 4/8 Ramsey JSo. Early north (median 5/8) 4/13 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) HHD, RAE, 4/14 St. Louis (Duluth) ph. JLK, 4/17 St. Louis (Duluth) JLK. Late south 4/19–20 Sherburne (Keller Lake) ANy, m.ob., 4/28 Hennepin (2, Lake Calhoun) CMB, 5/11 Freeborn (Lower Twin Lake) PEJ (median 5/10). Late north (median 5/26) 5/17 St. Louis (7, Hwy 61) JLK, 5/22 St. Louis (2, Duluth) JLK. High count 5/9 St. Louis (28, Duluth) KJB.
- Black Scoter** (*Melanitta americana*) — [1 North] Only one report: 5/17 St. Louis (2, Hwy 61) JLK.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [2 South, 3 North] Reported north from Lake Superior throughout the season. High counts were undoubtedly due to almost all of the lake being frozen: 3/16 Lake (**829**) KJB, 4/2 St. Louis (96, Brighton Beach) KJB. All reports away from Lake Superior: 3/13 Stearns (Sartell, Mississippi River) HHD, 3/15 Winona PEJ, DFN. One leucistic individual found 4/17 St. Louis ph. JLK.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [49 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/5) 3/9 Wright BAF, 3/15 Goodhue BRL, Winona PEJ, DFN, DBz, 3/16 Jackson PEJ, DFN. High count 4/15 Goodhue (322, Prairie Island) GJM. Early north (median 3/23) 4/6 St. Louis PSm, 4/9 Lake JWJ, 4/11 Cass BAW, Crow Wing JPR, Itasca EEO, Morrison MJB, KEm. Late south 5/18 Hennepin DNe, 5/22 Meeker MJB, 5/25 Anoka KWy (median 5/30). See summer report for late north migrants and summering individuals.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [47 South, 30 North] High counts 3/7 Wabasha (450) PEJ, 3/28 Goodhue (430, Prairie Island) GJM. Late south 5/12 Wabasha ANy, 5/16 Dakota ADS (median 5/12).
- Barrow's Goldeneye** (*Bucephala islandica*) — [1 South] Adult female found 3/22 Winona (Pool #5 near Minneiska) †PEJ.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [52 South, 32 North] See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/17) 3/28 Clearwater SC, EEO, Traverse CRM, JMs, 3/30 Beltrami SVo, followed by reports from ten other counties. High counts 4/5 Scott (89, Cleary Lake) DWK, 4/2 Hennepin (74, Hyland Lake P.R.) JRg.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [50 South, 28 North] High counts 3/15 Dakota (**2,300**, Black Dog Lake) PEJ, 3/21 Goodhue (500, Prairie Island) GJM. Late south 5/22 Carver JSP, Hennepin SMC, 5/31 Stevens DLP (median 5/24), but also see summer report.
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [38 South, 22 North] Early south (median 3/10) 3/7 Hennepin ToL, 3/8 Hennepin PRH, 3/9 Dakota PEJ. Early north (away from Lake Superior) 4/9 Beltrami DPJ, 4/12 Cass BAW, Crow Wing ABi, Wadena PJB. High counts 5/10 St. Louis (255, Duluth) KJB, 4/17 Ramsey (250, Lake Phalen) KSi. Late south 5/21 Hennepin PWh, 5/25 Hennepin JVI (median 5/19).
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [49 South, 21 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/12 Nobles RMD, 3/14 Dakota CAs, 3/15 Dakota PEJ, Kandiyohi DPG. Early north (median 4/3) 4/12 Clay TCL, 4/13 Traverse HHD, RAE, 4/19 Douglas PEJ, DFN. High counts 4/24 Rice (672, Cannon Lake) DAB, 4/20 Hennepin (630, Lakes Nokomis, Harriet and Calhoun) CMB.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [13 South, 3 North] All reports from the southern third or western edge of the state. High count 3/4 Clay (16) TCL, 3/4 Rice (10) GHO. All other reports were of 1–6 birds.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [53 South, 16 North] One found in Kittson (Lancaster) on 3/11 RBJ was possibly a released bird. Otherwise, all reports were south of a line from Clay to Carlton, where found in every county.



Ruffed Grouse, 11 May 2014, Lutsen, Cook County. Photo by David Brisance.

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [9 South, 25 North] Found throughout normal range, essentially northeast of a line from Norman to Fillmore. Spring drumming counts were up 34% in parts of the northern range and remained stable in southern range (MN DNR).

Spruce Grouse (*Falcipennis canadensis*) — [5 North] All reports: 3/8 Lake (9, C.R. 2) CAs, 3/19 Lake (1, C.R. 2 north of Sand River) JmW, 4/18 Koochiching (Toumey-Williams Rd.) AMe, 5/25, 5/29 St. Louis SLF, 5/30 Lake of the Woods *vide* JMJ, 5/31 Cook SLP.

Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [2 South, 13 North] Two south reports: 5/11 Yellow Medicine BRB, 5/16 Lac qui Parle (2, Plover Prairie) DLP. High counts 4/1 Polk (30, Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) CrM, m.ob., 5/4 St. Louis (18, Sax-Zim Bog) TPW. Additional north reports from Aitkin, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Koochich-

ing, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Red Lake, Roseau.

Greater Prairie-Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [10 North] All reports were from counties the Northwest and West-central regions: Becker, Mahnomen, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Roseau, Wilkin, including high counts 3/29 Clay (35, Spring Prairie S.N.A.) PBB, 3/30 Polk (30, Pankrat Natural Area) CrM, m.ob., and a new county record 5/25 Kittson (C.R. 8 west of Hwy 59) KRE, m.ob.

Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [51 South, 25 North] Reported as far north as Kittson, Roseau, Clearwater, Itasca. Probable escapees or released birds also seen in southern St. Louis (1–2 birds). High count 3/29 Hennepin (45, Brooklyn Park) TLo.

Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) — [2 North] All reports from Lake Superior in Lake 5/12 JWL, 5/29 DCo, CWi, and St. Louis **3/16** (record early date, Stoney

- Point, possibly overwintered) KJB, then 4/28–5/27 (max. 85 on 5/8, Duluth, small groups counted in flight along Brighton Beach) KJB, m.ob. Also see summer report.
- Pacific Loon** (*Gavia pacifica*) — [1 North] Only report 5/26 St. Louis (basic plumage, Lester River) KJB.
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [40 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/21 Chisago ALo, 3/30 Rice TFB, 4/1 Hennepin CTh. Early north (median 4/2) 4/11 Crow Wing JPR, 4/12 Cass BAW, 4/13 Otter Tail DST. High count 4/24 Chisago (71, Goose Lake) Dpi.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [52 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/9) 3/13 Dakota PEJ, CMB, 3/20 Goodhue RTe, 3/22 Olmsted MiD. Early north (median 3/27) 3/31–4/1 Crow Wing PSP, ph. JPR., 4/2 Cass PSP, Hubbard MaH. High counts 4/17 Dakota (250, estimated count, Lake Byllesby) ADS, 4/25 Hennepin (202) CMB.
- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [44 South, 27 North] Early south (median 3/26) 4/5 Kandiyohi SGa, 4/6 Dakota BWF, Goodhue DAB, DBz, JWH. Early north (median 4/10) 4/12 Cass BAW, 4/13 Grant HHD, RAE, 4/19 Douglas PEJ, DFN, Grant PEJ, DFN, Todd SC, DBz, DAB. High counts 5/1 St. Louis (2,588, Lake Superior, between Lakewood Rd. and French River) PHS, 5/5 Hennepin (1,660, Lakes Harriet and Calhoun, counted individually) †CMB. Late south 5/21 Dakota PDK, 5/22 Stearns RMa, 5/23 Waseca GLa (median 5/14). Late north 5/26 Marshall CCr, 5/29 Grant ToL, St. Louis ALo, 5/30 St. Louis AM (median 6/3).
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [23 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/3) 4/14 Sherburne PLJ, PMJ, 4/15 Dakota PEJ, 4/18 Hennepin ph. CMB. Early north (median 4/7) 4/24 Cass BAW, Polk SVo, St. Louis ClN, 4/25 Lake JWJ, TJo, Marshall RAE, St. Louis JLK, AM. Notable high counts in St. Louis on Lake Superior all exceeded the prior state record count (2,094): 5/1 (3,955) PHS, 5/2 (3,594) PHS, 5/9 (2,519, different birds from those of the 5/1–2 high counts) KJB.
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [18 South, 10 North] Early south (median 4/9) 4/11 Hennepin TLo, 4/15 Goodhue GJM, 4/16 Washington JLM. Early north (median 4/22) 4/20 Polk SAU, 4/29 Wilkin ANy. Two Northeast reports: 5/4 St. Louis (3) KJB, 5/7 St. Louis (1) †MLH. New county record 5/4 **Fillmore** (6, Kappers' Ponds) JWH, ph. GER.
- Western Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [24 South, 11 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/13 Faribault PEJ, DFN, 4/15 Dakota PEJ, 4/17 Goodhue RAE. Early north (median 4/21) 4/20 Douglas LS, 4/25 Douglas JPE, 4/28 Traverse ANy. High count 5/29 Douglas (50, Lake Osakis) ToL. One Northeast report 5/18–19 St. Louis (Park Point) †PHS.
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — No reports.
- Western Grebe** × **Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis* × *A. clarkii*) — [1 South] One apparent hybrid reported 5/14 Stearns (1, Albany W.T.P.) †PCC.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) — [51 South, 30 North] Early south (median 3/17) 3/21 Chisago ALo, Rice DAB, JLn, 3/22 Dakota BRL. Early north (median 3/30) 4/9 St. Louis TPW, 4/10 Cass BAW, Otter Tail JsS. High counts 5/1 Crow Wing (380, Crow Wing Lake) JLK, 5/4 Meeker (331, Lake Washington) RMa.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [52 South, 29 North] Overwintered south in Ramsey/Dakota. First south migrants (median 3/26) 3/15 Winona DBz, 3/26 Big Stone CRM, KMS, JMs. Early north (median 4/7) 4/5 Otter Tail DST, 4/9 Crow Wing ABI, 4/10 Polk SAU. High counts 4/18 Carver (370) JCy, 4/17 Cottonwood (300) DHR, 4/18 Washington (300) GJM.
- American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [28 South, 23 North] Early south (median 4/18) 4/11, 4/20 Hennepin (4, Elm Creek P.R.) LWn, 4/20, 4/22 Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/18) 4/25 Becker RAE, Douglas JPE, 5/3 Roseau BWF, St. Louis ALo, BMu. High count 5/29 Polk (11, Burnham Creek W.M.A.) VLs.
- Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [6 South,

- 2 North] All south reports 5/8–10 Dakota (180th St. Marsh) GLa, CRM, ToL, 5/14 Jackson (near Holthe S.N.A.) BRB, 5/21 Goodhue (Hok-Si-La Park) DCZ, PSm, 5/24 Hennepin (2, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) PEB, CMB, 5/25–27 Wabasha (Dorer Pools) DAB, RPR, DBz, 5/28 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) DEv. All north reports 5/24 Norman RAE, 5/25 Kittson (3, Twin Lakes W.M.A.) CRM, m.ob.
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [52 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/8) 3/4 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) DAd, 3/7 Hennepin (Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) AxG, 3/9 Washington JHh, 3/10 Big Stone BJU. Early north (median 3/20) 3/23 Crow Wing JPR, 3/30 Becker HeH, ShG, Douglas JPE. High counts 4/10 Wright (100) ToL, 5/1 Meeker (100, Pigeon Lake rookery) RMA, 5/10 Meeker (100) AXH.
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [47 South, 20 North] Early south (median 3/22) 3/29 Sherburne JaM, 3/31, 4/2 Hennepin ThM, LWn, 4/4 Ramsey AxG. Early north (median 4/1) 4/4 Otter Tail DST, followed by more reports from this county, then 4/12 Clay (6) PBB, Grant DPG. High count 5/21 Otter Tail (50, Grotto Lake) TJd.
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — [9 South, 3 North] All south reports 4/19 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) †MPi, Lac qui Parle (2) LGL, (4, Salt Lake) PEJ, m.ob., 4/20 Stevens (Clear Lake) DLP, 4/25 Wright (Albion Twp.) †PLJ, 4/26–29 Lac qui Parle (Bailey Slough) †DWK, †SBM, KDS, Yellow Medicine SGa, 5/4 **Fillmore** (Morgan Rd) †JWH, ph. CWG, 5/8 Olmsted (East Landfill Reservoir) JWH, JJS, m.ob., 5/14 Cottonwood (near Westbrook) †DHr, 5/18 **Wabasha** (C.R. 24 and C.R. 30) JMs, DBz, †DWK, RBW, †JmP. All north reports 5/26 Marshall/**Polk** (Agassiz Valley Watershed Impoundment) KRE, m.ob., 5/29 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) RAE.
- Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*) — No reports.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [9 South, 1 North] All south reports 4/12 Lyon (2, Sham Lake) GWe, TKa, 4/25 Pipestone TKa, 4/26 Big Stone (Ortonville) DLP, 4/30 Lyon (16, Cottonwood Lake) ph. GWe, 5/2 Lyon (Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe, 5/8 Martin (200th St. and 260th Avenue) ClN, CoN. All north reports 5/22–30 Grant (2, North Ottawa Impoundment) WCM, m.ob.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [43 South, 18 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/19 Anoka AXH, 4/20 Hennepin DBz, DAB, JWH, Sherburne WAn, 4/21 Kandiyohi JWd. Early north (median 5/3) 5/3 Wadena CRM, 5/4 Otter Tail RTo, 5/7 Crow Wing KeM. High counts 5/25 Lyon (8, Sham Lake) GWe, 5/8 Rice (5) CRM.
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [11 South, 4 North] Early south (median 3/29) 4/9 Dakota JmJ, 4/18 Hennepin BAF, SHF. All north 4/5 Otter Tail (3, Fergus Falls) DST, 5/5 Polk (2, Parnell Water Impoundment) SAu, VLa, 5/19 Clay (S. Moorhead) RHO, 5/29 Grant (2, North Ottawa Impoundment) ToL. High count 5/5 Hennepin (8, Minneapolis) KeL.
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — [1 South] Only report 5/25 Hennepin (adult, Orono) ph. LTM.
- GLOSSY IBIS** (*Plegadis falcinellus*) — [1 South] One south record 5/13 **Lyon** (adult found with three White-faced Ibis at Black Rush Lake) ph. †RJS.
- White-faced Ibis** (*Plegadis chibi*) — [10 South, 1 North] All south reports: 4/26 Lac Qui Parle (Salt Lake) ph. JPR, m.ob., 4/26 **Yellow Medicine** SGa, 5/2–13 Lyon (max. 5, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) ph. RJS, ph. JWd, m.ob., 5/5–6 Winona (Bartlet Lake Rd.) ph. †DBz, ANY, 5/9–14 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) BAB, ph. ALD, ph. †DWK, ph. AWi, m.ob., 5/11–23 Wabasha DBz, m.ob., 5/14 Carver (Laketown Twp.) WCM, 5/14 Cottonwood (7, near Westbrook) DHr, 5/21 Rock (3, Hills W.T.P.) MGo, 5/26 Lincoln (3) RAE. One north report 5/3–30 Grant (max. 3, North Ottawa Impoundment) DFN, PEJ, m.ob. High count 5/16 Wabasha (20, flooded field along C.R. 24 near Kellogg) BWF.
- Plegadis ibis** (*Plegadis* sp.) — [1 South] Only report 5/20 Nicollet (Swan Lake) ARW.
- Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) — [52 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/11) 3/17 Wabasha DBz, 3/18 Goodhue †GJM, Scott RMD, 3/20 Rock JTh, Washington JHh, Winona ANY. Early north (me-

- dian 3/30) 3/21 Otter Tail (28) WVE, JVE, 3/31 Morrison MEM, 4/2 Cass (3) KeM. High count 4/20 St. Louis (**677**, W.S.H.C., Thompson Hill) FJN.
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [43 South, 26 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/15 Rice TFB, 3/20 Rice DAB, 3/21 Le Sueur CRM, m.ob. Early north (median 4/1) 4/10–11 Crow Wing ABi, JPR, 4/11 Cass KeM, Morrison KEM. High count 4/20 St. Louis (21, W.S.H.C.) FJN.
- MISSISSIPPI KITE** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) — [2 South] Only report was of one seen 5/21 **Blue Earth** (Land of Memories Park, Mankato) ph. †ChH, AnK, m.ob. that was observed flying north into **Nicollet** ChH.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. High counts 3/30 St. Louis (476, West Skyline, Duluth) KJB, 4/20 St. Louis (106, W.S.H.C.) FJN.
- Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) — [49 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/4) 3/10 Dakota TAT, 3/11 Murray DHr, Olmsted, 3/14 Freeborn AHk. Early north (median 3/10) 3/4, 3/11 St. Louis NPo, EBr, 3/13 Polk GT. High counts 4/20 St. Louis (16, W.S.H.C.) FJN, 5/16 Marshall (15, Agassiz N.W.R.) AHR.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [48 South, 28 North] Earliest south and north migrants difficult to distinguish from overwintering individuals. Late south 5/21–22 Hennepin LSe, KMa, 5/26 Ramsey JmM. High count 4/20 St. Louis (**536**, W.S.H.C.) FJN.
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [50 South, 22 North] Early north (median 3/18) 3/9 St. Louis JAn, 3/25 Clay RHO, 3/29 Polk SAu. High counts 4/20 St. Louis (**10**, W.S.H.C.) FJN, 5/2 Hennepin (4) CMB.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [4 South, 9 North] All south reports 3/15–16 Brown (juvenile, Lake Hanska C.P.) †BTS, †MiO, 3/26, 3/30 Blue Earth (max. 2, Land of Memories Park) BHW, ChH, 4/12 Sherburne (Zimmerman) THl, 5/21 Hennepin (adult, Nine Mile Creek) †DW. North reports from Beltrami, Cass, Carlton, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Pine, Polk, St. Louis.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [24 South, 12 North] Early north (median 3/14) 3/24 Morrison ph. KEM, 3/25 Aitkin KCR, 3/28 Cass BAW. Unusual Southwest report 3/29 **Lyon** HHD, RAE.
- Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus*) — [48 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/7) 4/2 Lac qui Parle FAE, 4/5 Rice JBk, 4/6 Carver MJa, JCy. Early north (median 4/10) 4/2 Hubbard MAW, 4/19 Carlton AVa, St. Louis JLK, High counts 5/2 Blue Earth (643) BHW, 5/3 Blue Earth (264) BHW.
- Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [20 South, 4 North] Early south (median 4/3) 4/2 Steele NFT, 4/8 Jackson BRB, 4/17 Jackson (2) DOB. All north 4/26 Clay (Felton Prairie) PBB, 5/2 Clearwater CRM, KMS, 5/18 St. Louis (Duluth) †TRK, 5/26 Marshall CCR.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [53 South, 29 North] Reported statewide. High count 4/20 St. Louis (1,312, W.S.H.C., including 24 adult dark/rufous, 3 Krider's intergrades, 1 partial albino) FJN. Harlan's reported 3/14 Cottonwood DHr, 3/30 Blue Earth ChH, 4/1 Wright ToL, 4/5 Nobles BTS, m.ob. Krider's reported 3/29 Nobles PEJ, 3/30 Stearns †PCC.
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [39 South, 25 North] High counts 4/20 St. Louis (**160**, W.S.H.C., daily record) FJN, 4/6 Aitkin (38, near Pietz's Road) JPR. Late south 5/7 Faribault CoN, 5/8 Nobles (Vogt Park) DDr, 5/10 Dakota (Ritter Farm Park) GMo (median 5/10). Late north 5/18 Clay (Felton Prairie) NKu, 5/23 Lake of the Woods (near Williams) †CAS, Roseau AFo, 5/28 Roseau BSi (median 5/24).
- Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [8 South, 3 North] All south 3/9 Houston (2) GMu, 3/22 Nicollet ChH, Renville KRi, 3/23 Goodhue DBz, Renville KRi, Rice TFB, 3/31 Rice TFB, 4/5 Hennepin (Crow-Hasan P.R.) †ALD, Renville KRi, 4/9 Mower (near Dexter) JRo, Stevens JEB. All north 3/15 Marshall (south of Donaldson) JMJ, 3/30 St. Louis ABL, 4/5 St. Louis (2, Sax-Zim Bog) SWy, 4/20 St. Louis (6, W.S.H.C.) FJN, JLK, 5/6 Hubbard (2, Park Rapids) MaH.
- Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [2 North] An early migrant on 5/1 in Norman *fide* JMJ, followed only by 5/21 Cass ANy, SC, DBz, 5/24 Cass ABi.

KING RAIL (*Rallus elegans*) — [1 South] The first record since 1992 was found in a residential garden in Goodhue (Zumbrota) on 5/27 ph. EPA, ph. DAC, †KRo, ph. †PEB, ph. †MJM, †TAT, ph. †ANy, m.ob. (**The Loon** 86:209)

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) — [34 South, 16 North] Early south (median 4/15) 4/11 Hennepin (2) LWn, 4/22 Anoka SBM, DWK. Early north (median 5/5) 5/1 Roseau *fide* JMj, 5/2 Clearwater CRM, KMS, Crow Wing JPR. High counts 5/14 Hennepin (5, Wood Lake N.C.) SBM, 5/7 Hennepin (4, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) RDE.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*) — [46 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/14) 4/21 Hennepin RDa, 4/22 Goodhue CBU, 4/23 Lac qui Parle BJU, Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/23) 4/29 Todd MEm, 5/2, 5/5 Crow Wing JPR, 5/5 St. Louis DnM. High count 5/20 Polk (**25**, Tilden Twp.) VLa, JeD.

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*) — [3 South] Found 5/8+ Sherburne (3, Sherburne N.W.R., Big Bluestem Pool where this species has been found annually since 2009) TLa, ph. JJB, ph. JPR, m.ob., 5/11+ Wabasha (2, Whitewater W.M.A., Dorer Pools) DBz, ANy, m.ob., 5/17 Fillmore (Kappers' Ponds) JWH, ph. CWG, RMD, BWF, ChH.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*) — [52 South, 27 North] Overwintered in Scott. Probable early south migrants 3/7 Goodhue PEJ, 3/8 Dakota KOk, Ramsey BAF, Winona DBz, ANy. Early north (median 3/28) 3/24 Otter Tail (4) JsS, 3/30 Clay PBB, 4/2 Traverse DLP. High counts 4/25 Faribault (2,750, Rice Lake W.M.A.) CIN, 4/21 Steele (1,100, comprising 1,000 at Oak Glenn and 100 at Lake Kohlmier) NFT.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) — [39 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/14) 3/15 Wabasha PEJ, DFN, Washington PNi, 3/17 Wabasha DBz, Winona (2) ANy. Early north (median 3/21) 3/3 Morrison DLP, 3/20 Crow Wing (3) JPR, 3/21 Otter Tail (4) WVE, High count 4/11 Clay (230, Cromwell Twp.) PBB.

BLACK-NECKED STILT (*Himantopus mexicanus*) — [2 South, 1 North] Three first county records: 5/12–13 **Faribault** (Minnesota Lake) ph. †WAF, 5/14–15 **Yellow**

Medicine (Miller Lake) ph. †MHe, ph. ANy, DBz, 5/24–31+ **Grant** (Herman W.T.P.) ph. SPS, ph. †DWK, ph. JTa, (5/27 nest with egg) ph. DBM. Also see summer report.

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [15 South, 2 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/12 Stearns PCC, 4/19 Big Stone (2) PEJ, DFN, 4/23 Big Stone (11, Thielke Lake) DLP, Kandiyohi (Atwater W.T.P.) JWD, SGA. All north 5/9 Morrison (11, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) MEm, 5/18 Wadena (2) PJB. High count 5/8 Mower (17, Grand Meadow W.T.P.) RAE.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [15 South, 17 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/4 Carver (2) WCM, 5/9 Faribault (2) ANy, DBz, RMD, Kandiyohi JEB, Renville JEB. Early north (median 5/16) 5/16 Itasca SC, 5/18 Crow Wing (7) PSP, JPR, Norman DFe, JeL. High counts 5/20 Washington (35, Forest Lake Twp.) BRL, 5/25 Kittson (30) KRE. Late south 5/26 Renville (2) GWe, Yellow Medicine RAE, 5/30 Big Stone DLP (median 6/6). See summer report for late north reports.

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [10 South, 6 North] Early south 4/22 Lac qui Parle (3) ToL, 4/24 Sherburne (2) ToL, 5/5 Pipestone JSc. Early north 5/14 Mille Lacs JEB, 5/16–17 Itasca SC, 5/18 Norman DFe, (4) JeL. High counts 5/7 Waseca (20) ANy, 5/7 Lac qui Parle (17) PLJ, PMJ. Late south 5/18 Dodge BWF, 5/20–24 Washington LMS, (4) BRL, RBW, m.ob. Late north 5/24 Norman RAE, 5/25 Hubbard JEB, Roseau KRE, m.ob., but also see summer report.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [28 South, 16 North] Early south (median 4/22) 5/3 Lac qui Parle (2) DAB, GHo, 5/4 Yellow Medicine RAE, HHD, 5/5 Scott JSP, Swift BJU. Early north (median 5/8) 5/16 Becker (3) JeL, DFe, Itasca SC, 5/17 Morrison FGo. High count 5/24 Washington (30, 190th and Fenway) ASi. See summer report for late migrants south (median 6/2) and north (median 6/10).

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) — [1 North] One found at Park Point in St. Louis by local residents on 5/18 was first reported 5/19 PAs and documented 5/20 ph. JLK, ph. KRE, ph. PHS. It had been banded as



Piping Plover, 20 May 2014, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Jan and Larry Kramer.

a chick in July 2013 on the Missouri River north of Bismarck, North Dakota.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [52 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/2) 3/15 Lac qui Parle BJU, Winona DBz, 3/20 Lyon (4) GWe, and eight additional counties on 3/21. Early north (median 3/18) 3/21 Otter Tail WVE, JVE, 3/30 Becker HeH, ShG, Clay PBB, Crow Wing ABi, Douglas JPE. High counts 5/4 Chippewa (28, Montevideo) DoC, 4/11 Cottonwood (25, Shalom Hill Farm) TKa.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) — [48 South, 28 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/19 Dakota BDo, Steele NFT, 4/21 Hennepin TLo, Lyon (Sham Lake) GWe. Early north (median 4/29) 5/3 Pine SBE, Traverse HHD, 5/5 Crow Wing JPR. High counts 5/15 Morrison (30, counted by 1s at Pierz W.T.P.) PEB, 5/14 Pipestone (25, Pipestone W.T.P.) TKa, 5/14 Stearns (25, Albany W.T.P.) PCC.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) — [40 South, 19 North] Early south (median 4/19)

4/19 Mower RJW, 4/24 Cottonwood RMD, Dakota (2) BDo, DAd, KDS, Faribault (2) ClN. Early north (median 4/30) 4/29 Otter Tail Jss, 5/5 Clay (2) RHO, 5/6 Aitkin JPR, Mille Lacs HCT. High count 5/2 Lyon (14, Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe. Late south 5/28 Dakota HHo, RaM, but also see summer report (median 5/27). Late north 5/23 Morrison MEm, KEm, 5/25 Aitkin JPR, Kittson JMJ (median 5/25).

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [46 South, 27 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/31 Dakota DWK, Faribault WAF, Lac qui Parle DLP, Mower DBz, Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/8) 4/7 Morrison JeM, DTM, 4/9 St. Louis KRE, 4/11 Clay PBB, Crow Wing PSP, JPR, Morrison MJB. High count 4/12 Dodge (40) DAB. Late south 5/23 Goodhue GJM, 5/25 Goodhue JSP, 5/27 Dakota ADS (median 5/25). Late north 5/25 Marshall CCr, Roseau KRE, RZi, 5/26 Hubbard (2) ANy, 5/29 Aitkin SBM (median 5/28).

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [26 South, 10

- North] Early south (median 4/24) 4/17 Fillmore RAE, 4/24 Cottonwood RMD, 4/25 Lac qui Parle KeL. Early north (median 5/1) 4/28 Traverse ANy, 5/4 Wadena PJB, 5/5 Polk SAu. High count 5/7 Olmsted (24, Cascade Meadow Wetlands) JWH, LAV. Late south 5/21 Washington JSP, 5/22 Lac qui Parle RDi (median 5/26). Late north 5/23 Itasca (5) SC, 5/29 Polk VLa, but also see summer report (median 6/1).
- Lesser Yellowlegs** (*Tringa flavipes*) — [47 South, 28 North] Early south (median 3/29) 3/31 Dakota GJa, Faribault WAF, 4/1 Rice TFB, 4/4 Winona DBz. Early north (median 4/9) 4/13 Becker ShG, HeH, 4/19 Aitkin PSP, Beltrami DPJ, Clay BB, Morrison SC, DAB, JWH, Otter Tail LS. High counts 5/10, 5/11 Wabasha (100, Mississippi River Pool 4) LHL. See summer report for late migrants south (median 6/6) and north (median 6/1).
- Upland Sandpiper** (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [12 South, 9 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/26 Lac qui Parle SBE, 5/3 Big Stone DPG, 5/5 Pipestone JSc, 5/8 Olmsted JWH. Earliest north reports were all from Clay, beginning 5/3 Clay MO; additional early north reports 5/13 Pine (2) SC, 5/14 Traverse DLP. High count 5/18 Clay (12, 6 pairs at Felton Prairie) LFr.
- Whimbrel** (*Numenius phaeopus*) — [1 South, 3 North] All south 5/10 **Rice** (south of C.R. 12 along C.R. 72) †DAB, ph. GHo, DAB. All north 5/19 St. Louis (14, Duluth) KJB, 5/24 Cook (Paradise Beach) DFN, 5/26 Douglas (south of Brandon) ph. DWK, 5/28 Cook (Taconite Harbor) CLN, MGo, but also see summer report.
- Hudsonian Godwit** (*Limosa haemastica*) — [14 South, 11 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/19 Big Stone PEJ, DFN, 4/26 Lac qui Parle KMS, Yellow Medicine DWK, SBM. Early north 5/16 Becker (12, Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) LMs, Itasca SC, 5/18 Norman DFe, (4) JeL, High count 5/20 Marshall (25, northwest of Agassiz N.W.R.) LFr. Late south 5/28 Faribault WAF, 5/29 Carver JCy, DWK, 5/30 Lac qui Parle DLP, but also see summer report. Late north 5/25 Becker RAE, Roseau (20) KRE, m.ob., 5/25–26 Grant (Herman W.T.P.) DWK, m.ob., and Kittson CRM, m.ob., 5/26 Polk CRM, m.ob.
- Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*) — [12 South, 18 North] Early south (median 4/13) 4/22 Big Stone DLP, 4/26 Lac qui Parle JFR, Stearns (2) DPG. First north reports all from Clay, beginning (median 4/13) 4/13 Clay (5) WCM; first report away from Clay was 4/20 Polk JMJ, SAu. High counts 5/20 Marshall (20) LFr, 5/10 Clay (17, Felton Prairie) RSh.
- Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*) — [14 South, 10 North] Early south (median 5/14) 5/9 Faribault ANy, DBz, RMD, ANy, 5/11 Sibley (2) KRE, m.ob., Wabasha m.ob. Early north 5/17 St. Louis (7) BCM, 5/19 St. Louis TPW, (5) KJB, (8) JLK, (18) PAs. First north reports away from St. Louis: 5/21 Crow Wing (8) JPR, 5/22 Aitkin (3) ANy, DBz, Grant (3) CNn. New county record 5/20 **Isanti** RAE. High counts 5/19 St. Louis (18, Park Point R.A.) PAs, 5/20 Brown (18, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS. Late south 5/27 Kandiyohi JoS, SGa, JWd, 5/29 Lac qui Parle DLP, 5/30 Washington DWK, PNi, GJa, KDS, GHo (median 6/1). Late north 5/25 Roseau CRM, m.ob., 5/26 Polk CRM, m.ob., St. Louis PHS, 5/29 St. Louis KMS, but also see summer report.
- Red Knot** (*Calidris canutus*) — [2 North] All north 5/22 Grant (6, North Ottawa Impoundment) MO, 5/25 Roseau (basic plumage, along C.R. 3, 7 miles north of Badger) KRE, m.ob. Also see summer report.
- Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*) — [14 South, 6 North] Early south (median 5/3) 5/7 Lac qui Parle (35, Salt Lake, Minnesota side) BMc, 5/8 Dakota CRM, Goodhue GLa, Yellow Medicine (2) PLJ, PMJ. Early north 5/14 Mille Lacs JEB, 5/20 Morrison (2) DWK, HCT, PEB, 5/23 Grant MO, Polk (3) KRE, m.ob. Late south 5/27 Kandiyohi (3) SGa, JWd, Lac qui Parle DLP (median 5/28); also see summer report. Late north 5/31 Aitkin JPR; also see summer report.
- Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*) — [13 South, 9 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/5 Meeker RMa, 5/12 Big Stone DLP, 5/14 Stearns (5) PCC. Early north 5/8 Marshall (4) CCr, 5/9 Morrison (7) MEM, then none until 5/15. New county record 5/17 **Fillmore** (southeast of Goethite W.M.A.) RMD. High count 5/25 Roseau (20) KRE. Late south 5/26 Renville (5) GWe, 5/27 Carver RAE;

- also see summer report. Late north 5/30 Kanabec JEB; also see summer report.
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*) — [29 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/19) 4/18–19 Dakota GHo, m.ob., 4/19 Lac qui Parle LAG, CRM, JMs, 4/20 Dakota PEJ, 4/21 Lyon (3, Sham Lake) GWe. Early north (median 5/10) 5/12–14 St. Louis KJB, m.ob., 5/17 Morrison MJB, FGo, 5/18 Clay DFe. High counts 5/22 Grant (150, North Ottawa Impoundment) MO, 5/19 Sibley (120, Sand Lake) DWK. See summer report for late northbound migrants.
- Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*) — [25 South, 11 North] Early south (median 4/6) 4/3 Carver JCy, 4/4 Brown ALo, and in Cottonwood, Jackson and Swift on 4/6. Early north 4/19 Otter Tail LS, 5/14 Mille Lacs JEB, 5/17 Morrison MJB, FGo. High counts 5/25 Yellow Medicine (45, Miller Richter W.M.A.) KeL, 5/22 Grant (30, North Ottawa Impoundment) CNn. Late south 5/26 Yellow Medicine RAE, 5/27 Carver RAE, Dakota TAT, Kandiyohi (5) JWd (median 6/1). Late north 5/31 Aitkin (7) JPR, but also see summer report.
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [45 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/15) 3/31 Mower (5) DBz, 4/11 Dakota (8) GHo, Houston (10) ANy. Early north (median 5/6) 4/24 Red Lake RAE, 5/11 Itasca SC, 5/14 Mille Lacs JEB, Morrison HCT, PEB, St. Louis (2) JLK. High counts 5/14 Stearns (95, Albany W.T.P.) PCC, 5/18 Cass (46) BAW. Late south 5/25 Goodhue JSP, Lac qui Parle (13) and Yellow Medicine (6) KeL, but also see summer report. Late north 5/30 Kanabec JEB, 5/31 Aitkin; also see summer report.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [34 South, 17 North] Early south (median 4/29) 5/8 Dakota GLa, CRM, Fillmore RAE, HHD, Mower m.ob. Early north (median 5/14) 5/16 Becker JeL, DFe, 5/18 Cass BAW, Norman DFe, JeL. High counts 5/23 Polk (200) KRE, 5/30 Lac qui Parle (53) DLP. See summer report for late northbound migrants.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** (*Calidris subruficollis*) — No reports.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [42 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/1) 3/31 Carver JCy, Faribault WAF, Mower (2) DBz, Redwood JMs. Early north (median 4/19) 4/13 Clay (2) WCM, 4/19 Otter Tail LS, 4/25 Traverse DLP. High counts 4/21 Dakota (62, Lake Byllesby) GHo, 4/12 Lac qui Parle (53, Salt Lake) KeL. Late south 5/29 Lac qui Parle DLP, Sherburne (2) DAd, PNi, but also see summer report for additional late south and late north reports.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Calidris pusilla*) — [32 South, 16 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/1 Brown (14) BTS, 4/13 McLeod PRH, 4/17 Dakota GJM. Early north (median 5/4) 4/19 Otter Tail LS, 5/13 St. Louis (2) TPW, 5/17 Becker (30) LFr. High counts 5/31 Dakota (295, Lake Byllesby R.P., counted by 5's) BAF. See summer report for late migrants.
- Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [25 South, 16 North] Early south (median 4/30) 5/2 Lyon GWe, 5/5 Faribault WAF, 5/7 Lac qui Parle (31, Salt Lake) PLJ, PMJ. Early north (median 5/8) 5/11 Itasca SC, 5/14 Kanabec JEB, St. Louis (8) JLK. Late south 5/22 Lac qui Parle (3) RDi, Wabasha LMS, 5/25 Goodhue JSP (median 5/24). Late north 5/26 Polk HHD, JCC, 5/30 Grant (2) CRM, RAE (median 5/25).
- Long-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) — [11 South, 3 North] Early south (median 4/24) 4/19 Lac qui Parle PEJ, DFN, 4/20 Dakota JHh, EzH, 4/21 Lyon (Sham Lake) GWe. All north 4/20 Otter Tail LS, 5/9 Itasca SC, 5/17 Morrison MJB, FGo. High counts 5/7 Lac qui Parle (12, Salt Lake, Minnesota side) BMc, 5/11 Wabasha (10, Upper Mississippi River N.W.F.R., Pool 4) LHL. Late south 5/16 Olmsted (6) CRM, m.ob., 5/17 Stearns RZi, 5/25 Goodhue JSP (median 5/19).
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [39 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/22) 4/5 Lac qui Parle BJU, Scott BAB, and in Blue Earth, Dakota (2 locations), and Goodhue on 4/6. Early north (median 3/31) 4/11 Itasca EEO, 4/12 Becker WCM, Cass ABi, Clay (3) TCL, ToL, Crow Wing ABi, Wadena PJB. High count 4/25 McLeod (30, Winsted) SBE.
- American Woodcock** (*Scolopax minor*) — [38 South, 25 North] Early south (median 3/13) 3/21 Hennepin CAS, Olmsted SHk,



Short-billed Dowitcher, 13 May 2014, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

3/30 Mower RTP, Rice TFB, Washington PNi, m.ob. Early north (median 3/26) 4/2 Becker KBl, 4/3 Pine TSM, 4/5 Roseau CrM, TrM, AMu. High count 5/21 Dakota (8, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Cliff Fen) SKE.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [36 South, 24 North] Earliest south reports (median 4/23) beginning in Lac qui Parle on 4/19 LAG, JMs, CRM, and in Big Stone on 4/23 DLP, then 4/25 McLeod CRM, SBE. Early north (median 5/1) 4/25 Clay PBB, 5/1 Clearwater JMs, 5/3 Morrison MJB, 5/5 Becker (2) ASM. High counts 5/10 Brown (290, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) KRE, BTS, 5/17 Pennington (75, Thief River Falls W.T.P.) AHr, 5/18 Stearns (70, Albany W.T.P.) PCC.

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [16 South, 7 North] Early south (median 5/12) 5/2 Steele (4) HCT, 5/10 Carver PEJ, Wabasha ANy, DBz. Early north 5/19 Polk (5, Erskine W.T.P.) RPR, 5/20 Polk (Tilden Twp.) VLa, JeD, 5/21 Cass (2, Longville W.T.P.) DAY. High count 5/20 Brown (30, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS. Late south 5/28 Carver JCy, but also see summer report. Late north 5/26 Kittson KRE, m.ob., Polk

CRM, m.ob., 5/26–29 Grant CRM, CNn, GLa, ToL.

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) — [1 North] A minimum of three jaegers tied the spring seasonal record established in 2005. All were in St. Louis at Park Point, except where noted: **5/16** (adult, Superior Entry) KJB, **5/17** (light morph) ph. BCM, (2) PEJ, 5/19 (3 adults) KJB, 5/24 (light morph, 23rd Avenue East) JLK, 5/28 (adult, dark morph) †CIN, MGo.

Stercorarius jaeger (*Stercorarius* sp.) — [1 North] Several reports of unidentified jaegers were also exceptionally early: **5/11** St. Louis (Park Point) CAS, **5/16** St. Louis (Park Point) MLH, PHS.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [42 South, 23 North] Early south (median 4/3) 4/6 Blue Earth ChH, Dakota m.ob., Faribault WAF, 4/8 Houston (4) DBz. Early north (median 4/13) 4/13 Traverse HHD, RAE, 4/15 Traverse DLP, 4/18 Clay PBB, and six more counties on 4/19. High counts 5/7 St. Louis (2,608, Duluth) KJB, 5/12 St. Louis (2,100, Duluth) KJB. KJB estimated that about 10,000 moved through

- Duluth this spring from 5/7–31. Late south 5/19 Pipestone TKa, Wabasha ANy, LMS, 5/21 Blue Earth ChH, AnK, AnK, Goodhue (2) PSm, DCZ (median 6/6). Late north 5/26 Marshall and Polk CRM, m.ob., 5/28 St. Louis (600, almost all immatures along Park Point) KJB, but also see summer report.
- Little Gull** (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) — [1 South, 1 North] All reports: 5/12 St. Louis (adult, Brighton Beach, Duluth) KJB, 5/13 St. Louis (2 adults, Brighton Beach) ph. KJB, 5/16 **Dakota** (adult, Lake Byllesby) †BAF, ph. SHF, ph. ANy, m.ob.
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [39 South, 14 North] Early south (median 3/25) 4/4 Winona ANy, DBz, then in Dakota (2 locations), Goodhue, Jackson, Nobles, Stevens on 4/6. Early north (median 4/6) 4/15 Traverse DLP, 4/18 Clay TCL, RHO, PBB, and also in Becker, Otter Tail and Wadena on 4/19. High counts 5/10 Cottonwood (200, Lake Talcot) DHr, 5/18 Nobles (200, Okabena Lake) JWu. All reports were south and west of a line from Winona to Stearns to Roseau, except for 5/14 Kanabec JEB.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [52 South, 34 North] After no February reports statewide, early south migrants 3/14 Cottonwood RAE, DHr, Dakota CMB, CRM, CAS, SBE, and in eight additional counties 3/15. Early north (median 3/12) 3/21 Otter Tail (33) WVE, JVE, 3/23 St. Louis TCL, TPW, 3/28 Traverse JMs, CRM, KMS. High count 4/10 Hennepin (800, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) ToL.
- CALIFORNIA GULL** (*Larus californicus*) — [1 South] One report: 4/22 **Anoka** (Centerville Lake) ph. BRL, ph. †DWK, SBM, ELC.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [42 South, 23 North] Last reported south 5/28 Anoka (4) KSk, 5/30 Hennepin (2) KdB. High count 4/22 Anoka (110, Centerville Lake) SBM.
- Thayer's Gull** (*Larus thayeri*) — [1 North] Only report was of one 5/30 in St. Louis (Superior Entry) ph. KJB.
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucoides*) — [1 South] Only report: 5/11 **Wabasha** (first-cycle, C.R. 30 and C.R. 24) ph. ANy.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*) — [3 South, 1 North] All south 3/20, 3/22, 3/29 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) ph. †CMB, ph. †DWK, m.ob., 4/8 Ramsey (Crosby Farm R.P.) ph. †Dad, 4/26 **Kandiyohi** (Atwater W.T.P.) ph. †JWd. All north 5/1 **Polk** (south of Erskine) ph. DBM, CRM, m.ob.
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [1 South, 4 North] Only south report 4/29–5/2 **Murray** (Lake Sarah) ph. RJS. Reported near Lake Superior from Lake (near Two Harbors) 3/24 (adult) JWl, 4/6 JWl, and from St. Louis 3/18 (Canal Park) LrM, 4/18 (Port Terminal) JLK, 5/2 St. Louis (imm., Park Point R.A.) †TPW. All other north 4/7 Beltrami (adult, Lake Bemidji) SVo, 4/17 **Clay** (C.R. 12 and C.R. 23) †PBB.
- Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) — [2 North] All north reports 3/5 Lake (adult, near Two Harbors) †JWl, 3/17 Lake (adult, Knife River) ELC, 3/22 St. Louis (third- or fourth-cycle, Canal Park) CIN, 5/13 St. Louis (2, first-cycle and second-cycle, Park Point) ph. KJB.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [19 South, 14 North] Early south (median 4/23) 4/25 Hennepin (3) JRg, 5/3 Washington RAE, 5/4 Carver (3) WCM, Ramsey RBW, Steele NFT. Early north (median 5/3) 5/5 Crow Wing (13) ABi, 5/6 Beltrami DPJ, 5/8 Cass (34) BAW, Itasca SC. High counts 5/19 Cass (114, Longville W.T.P.) BAW, 5/17 Steele (75, Rice Lake S.P.) NFT. See summer report for late south migrants.
- Black Tern** (*Cblidonia niger*) — [40 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/26 Hennepin (2) SWl, 5/7 Cottonwood (3) BRB, and five additional counties on 5/8. Early north 5/17 Pennington (3) AHr, St. Louis SES, SGW, and Marshall, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Polk on 5/20. High counts 5/19 Lyon (250, Cottonwood Lake) GWe, 5/13 Nicollet (150, Nicollet W.T.P.) JPr, 5/14 Pipestone (150, Pipestone W.T.P.) TKa.
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [21 South, 16 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/20 Murray (3, Lake Wilson) †TKa, 4/25 Ramsey REH, 5/8 Olmsted (2) ANy, DBz, RMD, JWH. Early north (median 5/1) 5/6 Crow Wing (2) JPR, Koochiching (2) CMn, 5/7 Roseau BSi. High counts 5/17 Itasca (150) TCL, 5/15 St. Louis (80, Park Point R.A.) JLK. Late south 5/24 Dakota RGA,

Wabasha (3) JPr, 5/26 Carver JCr, 5/28 Scott RGa (median 6/1).

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*) — [44 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/10) 4/17 Dakota (19, Lake Isabel Park) DVe, 4/19 Hennepin TLo, Meeker WPe, Mower RJW. Early north (median 4/19) 4/25 Traverse DLP, 4/26 Becker HHD. High counts 5/17 Becker (50, Detroit Lake) LFr, 5/12 Dakota (36, Lake Byllesby) KDS.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) — [53 South, 31 North] Found statewide.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [45 South, 11 North] Reported from almost all counties south of a line from Clay and Becker to Dakota; also found in Marshall, Itasca, and 5/24 **Isanti** (Sec. 4, Stanford Twp.) RBJ, 5/10 **Ramsey** (3) ANy.

WHITE-WINGED DOVE (*Zenaida asiatica*) — [2 North] A second record for **Lake** was found in Two Harbors on 5/25 ph. †JWL, ph. BWF, DAG, JWH, †PHS, m.ob. Several days later another individual provided a first record for **Grant** (Elbow Lake) 5/30–31 ph. †CNn, †RSF.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) — [53 South, 32 North] Found throughout the state. High count 5/4 Chippewa (26, Montevideo) DoC.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [11 South, 1 North] Early south 5/16 Wright JEB, then none until 5/25 Carver (2) JCy, 5/26 Chisago MJB, Washington DFN. Only north report 5/23 Morrison (Pine Ridge) MGo.

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [12 South, 7 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/8 Rice DAB, 5/12 Hennepin (Westwood Hills N.C.) ThM, 5/13 Hennepin (Minnetonka) ThM. Early north 5/18 Aitkin (Rice Lake N.W.R.) GKr, 5/20 Aitkin (S.R. 200 near U.S. 2) RyM, 5/25 Hubbard (Akeley Twp.) MAW, (Park Rapids) MaH, Polk SAu.

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Megascops asio*) — [12 South] No north reports. South reports, all of single birds, from Blue Earth, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Hennepin, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Olmsted (gray morph), Martin, McLeod, Ramsey (intermediate morph), Rice, Wright (gray morph).

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) —



Northern Hawk Owl on nest, 26 April 2014, Sax-Zim Bog, St. Louis County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

[42 South, 20 North] Reported throughout the season and state. Adults on nests in 16 counties.

Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [25 South, 12 North] The winter invasion of this species continued as birds were found widely. High count 3/29–31 Dodge (14, southwest corner of the county) RMD, NFT. Late south 4/15 Dakota (2, Great Western Industrial Park) DVe, 4/22 Swift DO, 4/23 Hennepin (Loretto) JCr, **5/29** Waseca AEB (median 4/2). Late north 4/30 Pine (Pine City) EEO, 5/7 Roseau BSi, 5/19 St. Louis (Park Point) KJB (median 4/19).

Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) — [4 North] Last reported in Aitkin 4/3 (S.R. 200) EEO, 4/6 (C.R. 18) JPr; in Itasca 3/26 (east of Wawina along U.S. 2) EEO; in Lake 5/27 (north of Lake Isabella) *vide* SGW; and nested in St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) 4/26 AXH, where birds were still present at the end of the season.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) — [33 South, 20 North] Observed in most counties north-west of a line from Watonwan through Polk. High count 5/17 Mille Lacs (**12**, Mille

- Lacs W.M.A. and Mille Lacs-Kathio S.P.) HCT, PEB.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [7 North] Found in Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Lake, St. Louis (nested, AXH), and in the Northwest in Kittson (adult on nest in aspen grove northeast of Lancaster, HHD, KRE, m.ob.) and Roseau.
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [6 South, 3 North] Late south 4/18 Jackson (2) BRB. Also found south in Anoka, Carver, Ramsey, Scott, Sibley. All north 3/30 St. Louis (UMD campus) RK, 4/5 Roseau (2, Beltrami Island S.F.) VLa, CrM, TrM, AMU, 4/22 Lake SGW.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [7 South, 9 North] After few winter reports, south migrants were noted 3/25 Rice TFB, 3/29 Meeker, Wright JEB, 4/5 Lac qui Parle (Walter Twp.) BJU, 4/6 Blue Earth (3, Lincoln W.P.A.) ChH, 4/11 Brown (2) BTS, 4/21–5/5 Anoka (max. 3, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) DWK, ph. AWi, ToL, RZi. All north 3/28 Traverse CRM, JMs, KMS, 4/1 Polk (Pankratz Memorial Prairie S.N.A.) CrM, TrM, VLa, AMU, 4/8 Becker (5, Hamden Slough N.W.R.) and Otter Tail *vide* MJM, 4/9–10 Clay (2, Spring Prairie S.N.A.) PBB, 4/11 Morrison (2) MJB, 4/12 Clay (Buffalo River S.P.) TCL, 4/13 Norman (Twin Valley W.M.A.) ToL, 4/19 Morrison (2) FGo, 4/26 Crow Wing JPR, 5/1 Norman and Roseau *vide* MJM.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*) — [3 North] All reports: 3/23 Koochiching (Rainy Lake) AMe; 3/28, 4/2 Lake (same location) SGW; 4/5 Roseau (specimen found just outside Beltrami Island S.F.) GMM.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [7 South, 9 North] South reports in April: 4/9 Carver JCy, 4/18 Sherburne SC, DBz, DAB, (Sand Prairie W.M.A.) JWH, 4/22 Anoka (female with brood patch picked up by The Raptor Center in East Bethel) *vide* AXH. North reports from Polk (nest with egg), Wadena, Hubbard, Cass, Crow Wing, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake, Cook.
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [36 South, 19 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/7 Faribault BAb, ToL, Nobles JJS, then from Dakota, Faribault, Kandiyohi, Olmsted, Rice, and Washington on 5/8, and from 4 additional counties on 5/9. Early north (median 5/10) 5/17 Mille Lacs HCT, PEB, 5/19 Clay JAd, and from six additional counties on 5/20. High counts 5/26 Ramsey (70, St. Paul, one flock of 50 and two small groups) JdV, 5/20 Hennepin (63, three loose groups flying north, counted between 7:00 and 7:15 P.M.) JfS.
- Eastern Whip-poor-will** (*Antrostomus vociferus*) — [7 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/27 Washington DFN, 4/28–29 Steele PSu, 5/3 Rice TFB. Early north 5/6 Pine TSM, 5/9 St. Louis AM, 5/15 St. Louis SLF. High counts 5/13 Anoka (7, Bunker Hills R.P.) SaH, 5/23 Lake of the Woods (5, Zippel Bay S.P.) AFO.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [48 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/27 Blue Earth ChH, 4/28 Hennepin CMB. Early north (median 5/1) 5/6 Crow Wing JPR, Polk VLa. High counts 5/9 and 5/16 Hennepin (70, Loring Park) AbA.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) — [45 South, 30 North] Early south (median 5/4) 4/30 Renville (3) KRi, 5/3 Isanti AST, 5/4 Washington GJa. Early north (median 5/7) 5/8 Becker HeH, Morrison (2) MEm, 5/9 DouglasJPE. High count 5/23 Houston (10, Reno S.F.) SHo.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [49 South, 31 North] Overwintered south; notable increase in south reports beginning 3/30. Early north (median 3/26) 3/30 Clay PBB, 4/2 Todd DTM, 4/6 Otter Tail JsS. High counts 4/20 Morrison (6, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm, MEm, 4/19 Anoka (5, Springbrook N.C.) KMa.
- LEWIS'S WOODPECKER** (*Melanerpes lewis*) — [2 North] The individual first seen 11/2/2013 was last observed in Roseau/Lake of the Woods (Roosevelt) on 5/10 *vide* MJM.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [41 South, 21 North] Overwintered south, though 3/29 Hennepin (Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) RDE was probably an early migrant. Early north (median 4/25) 4/28 Beltrami MFr, 5/5 Crow Wing 5/6 Mille Lacs PSP. High count 5/29 Anoka (8) SKe.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [52 South, 27 North] Found state-

- wide, except along the border with Canada. High counts 4/7 Hennepin (13, T. S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) AWI, 5/9 Ramsey (12, Crosby Farm R.P.) DAd,
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [50 South, 34 North] Early March birds in Hennepin and Rice were likely overwintering. Early south migrants 3/30–31 Mower RTP, 3/31 Dakota ADS, Freeborn DBz, McLeod PRH, Sherburne TSh, Washington (2) GJa. Early north (median 4/5) 4/2 Wadena PJB, 4/6 Crow Wing JPR, 4/7 Cass DoH, Crow Wing (3) ABi, Lake JWL. High counts 5/3 Clay (17, Buffalo River S.P.) MO, 4/22 Morrison (15, Crane Meadows N.W.R.) KEm, MEM.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. High count 4/1 Rice (16, Walcott) JLn.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Picoides villosus*) — [49 South, 33 North] Observed statewide. High counts 4/19 Olmsted (11, Oxbow Park) PTr, 5/18 Hennepin (10) ThM.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — No reports.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [6 North] Reported from Cass, Clearwater, Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, and St. Louis. No reports of more than two individuals.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early north (median 3/26) 3/4 Clay (S. Moorhead) RHO, 3/15 Wadena PJB, 3/17 Clay (“Red-shafted” form) ph. †RHO. High counts 5/4 St. Louis (record-high spring count of **1,025** at Park Point) KJB, 4/19 St. Louis (71, Stoney Point) JLK, 4/21 Beltrami (65, Bemidji) SVo.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [46 South, 30 North] Reported statewide except from the extreme southwest. High count 3/30 Stearns (5, St. Wendel) LuS.
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [53 South, 32 North] Early north (median 3/7) 3/9 Kanabec and Pine DWK, Wadena PJB, 3/14 St. Louis TPW, 3/15 Douglas JPE. High count 4/20 St. Louis (26, W.S.H.C., Thompson Hill) FJN.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [34 South, 19 North] Early north migrants (median 3/14) 3/13 Crow Wing JPR, Pennington *vide*
- JMJ, 3/14 Cass SC, Crow Wing ToL, 3/15 Wilkin RAE. High count 4/20 St. Louis (6, W.S.H.C., Thompson Hill) FJN. Probably late south migrants 5/20 Anoka KSk, 5/21 Blue Earth ChH (median 5/18).
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [32 South, 18 North] Reported south throughout the season. Early north (median 4/8) 3/23 St. Louis TPW, 3/29 St. Louis ABL, 4/6 Clay PBB, 4/7 Lake JWL.
- Prairie Falcon** (*Falco mexicanus*) — [2 North] Two north reports, though neither with details: 4/10 Roseau (near Greenbush) DBM, 4/19 Polk MJM.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [30 South, 14 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/5 Hennepin (T.S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) HCT, CMB, 5/7 Dakota ADS, BAF, Hennepin (3 more locations) m.ob. Early north (median 5/15) 5/9 Clay PBB, 5/13 Crow Wing JPR, 5/15 Hubbard RBJ. High counts 5/13 Hennepin (3, Mississippi Gorge R.P.) MDu, 5/22 Dakota (3, Dodge N.C.) AGu. Present south through end of period, see summer report for late south dates (median 6/11).
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [37 South, 24 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/1 Washington JHh, 5/6 Hennepin PWh, Olmsted KeA, Sherburne TSh. Early north (median 5/12) 5/10 Itasca JLK, 5/15 Becker CoN, CIN, Morrison HCT, PEB, 5/18 Todd DTM, JeM. High count 5/30 Scott (12, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [21 South, 19 North] Reported with details from 9 south and 3 north counties. Early south (median 5/11) 5/7 Faribault CIN, CoN, 5/18 Hennepin BAF, 5/19 Hennepin CMB, 5/20 Ramsey ASi. Early north 5/23 St. Louis BHo, 5/24 Douglas DWK, St. Louis BHo. High count 5/26 St. Louis (4) BHo. Present south through end of period. **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] Identification details included from all 9 south counties. Early south

- (median 5/16) 5/20 Dakota RMD, 5/21 Hennepin CMB, 5/22 Dakota WPo, 5/23 Rice TFB. High count 5/24 Washington (3, Falls Creek S.N.A.) ASi.
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [26 South, 18 North] Identification details included from 13 south, but only 2 north counties. Early south (median 5/16) 5/16 Hennepin DGe, 5/17 Carver JCy, 5/18 Ramsey ASi. Early north (median 5/17) 5/26 Polk JCC, 5/28 St. Louis EBr, PNi. High count 5/29 St. Louis (25, Sax-Zim Bog) EBr.
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [34 South, 7 North] Reported with ID notes from 14 south, 4 north counties. Early south (median 5/9) 5/10 Wabasha LHL, 5/13 Big Stone DLP, 5/14 Hennepin MPi, Ramsey ASi. Early north (median 5/17) 5/15 Morrison HCT, PEB, 5/20 Morrison DWK, HCT, PEB, 5/25 Crow Wing JPR. High count 5/30 Hennepin (10) CMB.
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [50 South, 31 North] Reported with details from 18 south and 11 north counties. Early south (median 5/1) 4/24 Faribault CIN, 5/3 Rice PSu, 5/5 Carver JCy, Steele PSu. Early north (median 5/6) 5/13 Lake JWL, Mille Lacs PEB, 5/14 Mille Lacs and Morrison PEB. High count 5/19 St. Louis (24, Duluth, Park Point) KJB.
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [49 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/21) 3/21 Le Sueur CRM, m.ob., 3/30 Hennepin CMB, JWu. Early north (median 3/29) 4/5 Morrison KEm, 4/6 Otter Tail DST, 4/7 Crow Wing JPR. High counts 4/13 Ramsey (20, Fort Snelling S.P., Pike Island) JRg.
- Say's Phoebe** (*Sayornis saya*) — [1 South, 1 North] One south report 4/28 Big Stone (Ortonville) ph. †ANy (**The Loon** 86:209). One north 5/7–8 Polk (University of Minnesota – Crookston) ph. VLa, ph. †SAu. Also see undocumented reports.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [42 South, 25 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/5 Hennepin KOk, McLeod PRH, Olmsted JWH, 5/6 Carver (4) JCy, Freeborn BWF, Hennepin CAs. Early north (median 5/8) 5/10 Clay PBB, 5/11 Crow Wing JPR, Hubbard MAW. High counts 5/30 Scott (11, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, 5/24 Hennepin (10, Elm Creek P.R.) TLo.
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [12 South, 13 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/5 Faribault WAF, 5/11 Hennepin DGe, DvR, 5/16 Cottonwood WCM. Early north (median 5/10) 5/9 Becker HeH, Clay KMn, 5/10 Polk JMj. High count 5/22 Grant (5, North Ottawa Impoundment) CNn.
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [49 South, 29 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/24 Pope JMs, 5/4 Washington GJa, 5/5 Brown MiO, Hennepin MSc, McLeod KLz, Scott BAB. Early north (median 5/6) 4/27 Otter Tail KPe, 5/6 Douglas MJM, 5/9 Cass BAW, MSc, Itasca SC. High counts 5/24 Rice (29) DAT, 5/13 Carver (20, single flock at recently burned prairie) JPr.
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [7 South, 4 North] All early south reports from Dakota, 3/31 RaM, 4/10 DWK, DAd; first report away from Dakota 4/20 Kandiyohi JoS. Early north (median 4/13) 4/26 Wilkin PCC, 4/30 Clay PBB.
- Northern Shrike** (*Lanius excubitor*) — [32 South, 24 North] High counts 4/2 St. Louis (3) NPo, 4/6 Aitkin (3) JPR. Late south 4/9 Dakota MSw, Kandiyohi JEB, Lac qui Parle JEB, Stevens JEB, 4/12 Chisago JSa (median 4/5). Late north 4/16 Itasca PLe, 4/22 Mille Lacs JEB (median 4/19).
- WHITE-EYED VIREO** (*Vireo griseus*) — [1 South] One report, 5/11–13 Carver (Rapids Lake Unit, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) ph. JCy, JMs, WCM, KMS, RZi.
- Bell's Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*) — [4 South] Early south (median 5/15) 5/18 Rice TFB, 5/24 Wabasha JiH, CWi, DCo. Also reported from Dakota and Washington.
- Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [44 South, 24 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/5 Rice JSP, Steele PSu, 5/6 Ramsey SBE, SWI, 5/8 widespread arrivals. Early north (median 5/9) 5/10 Morrison JFR, MEm, 5/11 Wadena PJB, 5/15 Morrison HCT, PEB. High counts 5/22 Carver (10, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/24 Hennepin (8, Elm Creek P.R.) TLo.
- Blue-headed Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius*) — [45 South, 24 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/28 Dakota ADS, Hennepin BeH, 4/29 Pope ANy, Steele PSu. Early north (median 5/5) 5/3 Clay MO, 5/5 Itasca DnM, 5/6

- Cass BAW, Crow Wing JPR, Douglas BEc, Wadena JDi. High counts 5/25 St. Louis (10, Bear Head Lake S.P.) RSA, 5/7 Carver (6) JCy. Late south 5/26 Scott BAb, 5/27 Anoka KRy, but also see summer report (median 5/31).
- Warbling Vireo** (*Vireo gilvus*) — [48 South, 25 North] Early south (median 5/1) 4/30 Mower AHk, 5/3 Hennepin RCB. Early north (median 5/8) 5/10 Morrison JFR, MEm, 5/15 Morrison HCT, PEB, 5/17 Becker CoN, CLN, Mille Lacs HCT, PEB. High count 5/21 Hennepin (8, Veterans Memorial Park) DSP.
- Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [29 South, 18 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/6 Hennepin GJa, Ramsey SWl, 5/7 Faribault CoN, CoN, 5/8 Carver WCM, Rice DAB. Early north (median 5/14) 5/13 Crow Wing ABi, JPR, 5/19 Aitkin GKr, 5/20 St. Louis TPW, JLK. High count 5/18 Hennepin (4) JRg. Late south 5/27 Kandiyohi SGa, 5/29 Dakota GLa, 5/31 Hennepin GDO (median 5/30).
- Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [41 South, 30 North] Early south (median 5/6) 5/7 Ramsey BNW, 5/8 Freeborn ARW, ANy, Mower ANy, DBz, RNS, Ramsey IJo. Early north arrivals well after the 5/10 median, 5/18 Becker CMN, Crow Wing JPR, 5/19 Aitkin GKr, Marshall CCr. High counts 5/30 St. Louis (30) JMr, 5/24 Carver (17) JCy, 5/28 Steele (17) PSu.
- Gray Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [12 North] Reported from normal Northeast — North-central range. High count 3/12 St. Louis (11, Sax-Zim Bog) EBr.
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High count 5/10 St. Louis (1,200, Park Point) KJB.
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [16 North] Reports from throughout usual range. High count 3/29 St. Louis (11, Sax-Zim Bog) CrM, TrM, AMu, VLl.
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/23 Chisago (120) DPi, 4/2 St. Louis (120) AM.
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [8 South, 31 North] Reported north of a line from Washington to Clay. Rare county reports 4/23 **Benton** HHD, 3/15 **Douglas** JPE, and two reports from **Wright** (Lake Maria S.P.): 3/1 CAS, 5/3 DTr, JEd. High counts 3/1 St. Louis (25, Sax-Zim Bog) MSc, 3/22 St. Louis (21, Sax-Zim Bog) EBr.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [52 South, 28 North] No reports from 6 northeastern counties and Ramsey. High counts 3/18 Sherburne (250) MJB, 3/22 Polk (250) SAu.
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [41 South, 24 North] Early south (median 4/5) 4/11 Wright ToL, 4/17 Hennepin JuW. Early north (median 4/11) 4/9 Becker ShG, 4/19 Douglas PJK, 4/20 Otter Tail RTo. High count 5/22 Wright (140, Otsego) ToL.
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [52 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/20) 3/30 Winona PEJ, 3/31 Dakota CMB, Hennepin RCo, 4/1 Sherburne PMJ. Early north (median 4/3) 4/11 Carlton TiH, Itasca EEO, Otter Tail DST, 4/12 widespread arrivals. High counts 4/24 Cass (750, Sylvan Lake Public Access) BAW, 5/15 Carver (300, Rapids Lake) DAT, GHo.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [48 South, 19 North] Early south (median 4/12) 4/19 Hennepin GLa, CMB, 4/20 Dakota PEJ, JEd, DTr, Hennepin SC, DAB, AxG, Ramsey MSc, Rice TFB, Winona LHL. Early north (median 4/21) 4/22 Morrison ANy, 5/1 Becker ShG, HeH, 5/4 Clay PBB. High counts 5/11 Wabasha (70, Whitewater W.M.A.) RaJ, 4/21 Ramsey (50, Crosby Farm R.P.) MSc, 5/10 Winona (50, White-water S.P.) RaJ.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [45 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/11 Hennepin (Elm Creek P.R.) LWn, 4/20 Hennepin (Purgatory Creek) JFR, DBz, DAB, ToL, Rice DAB. Early north (median 4/30) 5/9 Douglas JPE, Itasca SC, 5/10 Cass DAY, Clay RHO, MO, RSh. High count 5/16 Steele (100, Oak Glen Lake) PSu.
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [46 South, 29 North] Early south (median 4/18) 4/18 Hennepin SBE, AxG, 4/19 Hennepin SBM, VDo, THl, MPi, 4/20 Rice DAB, Wabasha LHL. Early north (median 4/25) 4/24 Cass BAW, 4/29 Otter Tail ANy, 5/4 Wadena PJB. Second highest spring count 5/13 Hennepin (2,000, Old Cedar

- Avenue Bridge, conservative count) BAF; also 5/15 Becker (500, Tamarac N.W.R.) CLN, CoN.
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/6 Hennepin JSg, 4/11 Hennepin LWn, 4/12 Dakota KMS, 4/13 Anoka JaM. Early north (median 4/19) 4/21 Itasca SC, 4/22 Morrison KEm, 4/24 Cass BAW, Clay PBB, Morrison MJB. High counts 5/15 Carver (**200**, Rapids Lake) DAT, GHo, 5/15 McLeod (**200**) KLz, 5/9 Hennepin (150) JmM.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts all from Sax-Zim Bog, St. Louis: 3/1 (**75**) MSc, 3/11 (**65**) EBr.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [3 North] Only reported from Cook, Lake and St. Louis. No reports of more than two individuals.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [8 South] Reported from five counties in usual southeast range, plus Rice, Steele, and Washington. High counts 3/16 Winona (4) TPr, 4/2 Goodhue (4) LHL.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [26 South, 24 North] High count 5/15 St. Louis (8) JLK. Late south away from nesting areas 5/28 Scott BSG, 5/29 Hennepin HJa (median 5/23).
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported statewide. High counts 4/11 Ramsey (15, Crosby Farm R.P.) MSc, 3/20 Sherburne (13, Riverside Park) TSh.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [43 South, 26 North] Present north and south as the season began. High counts 4/18 Ramsey (11, Crosby Farm R.P.) AgP, 4/12 Hennepin (10, Powderhorn Park) JJo. Late south 5/26 Ramsey HCT, Washington AWi, 5/31 Dakota DVe (median 5/21).
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [53 South, 28 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/16 Rice CEw, 4/20 Ramsey SWl, Rice TAs, Washington JLM. Early north (median 4/29) 5/6 Otter Tail DST, Polk VLa, SAU, 5/7 Clay RHO. High count 5/18 Steele (24) PSu.
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [27 South, 15 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/31 Rice TFB, 4/2 Hennepin KvB, 4/4 Anoka MPa. Early north (median 4/11) Crow Wing JPR, 4/14 Polk m.ob., 4/19 Cass ABi. High count 4/16 Hennepin (5) CMB. Late south 5/20 Sherburne TSh, Stearns TJd (median 5/13).
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*) — [29 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/25 McLeod MJB, 5/2 Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/3) 5/9 Cass SC, 5/11 Itasca SC, 5/13 Mille Lacs HCT, PEB. High counts 5/20 Polk (15) VLa, JeD, 5/28 St. Louis (12) PNI.
- Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [40 South, 24 North] Early south (median 4/25) 5/4 Dakota JEd, DTr, Hennepin ThM, 5/5 Anoka DFe, Ramsey DAd. Early north (median 5/4) **4/21** Beltrami (Bemidji) SVo, 5/5 Becker ASM, 5/8 Crow Wing ABi. High count 5/22 Nicollet (15, Swan Lake W.M.A.) DAd.
- Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [1 North] Only report 5/7 Crow Wing (Brainerd) ph. JPR was likely the same individual as one reported during the prior winter.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [48 South, 10 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/18 Goodhue DWK, 4/19 Dakota BDo, SWe, 4/20 Carver (3) JCy. Early north (median 5/6) 5/5 Otter Tail JsS, 5/13 Mille Lacs HCT, PEB. High count 5/11 Goodhue (**25**, Hok-Si-La Park) SPE.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [38 South, 22 North] Early south (median 3/25) 3/21 Scott BAb, 3/23 Meeker MJB. Early north (median 3/25) 4/5 Morrison KEm, MEm, 4/7 Itasca SC. High count 4/5 Carver (16) JCy. Many south reports after the 5/7 median departure, final reports 5/12 Mower RJW, 5/17 Stearns RPR, 5/19 Chisago RZi.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus calendula*) — [51 South, 31 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/29 Washington JSP, 3/30 Faribault RAE, Ramsey (6) SWl. Early north (median 4/6) 4/7 Crow Wing JPR, 4/11 Cass (2) BAW. High counts 5/1 Rice (60, River Bend N.C.) GHo, 5/3 Ramsey (50, Crosby Farm R.P.) MSc. Late south 5/23 Anoka JSP, Hennepin RDa, Ramsey JSP, Scott BAF, 5/24 Pope AnS (median 5/24).

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) — [50 South, 26 North] Early south (median 3/1) 3/9 Houston DJa, Winona GHo. Early north (median 3/16) 3/30 Becker ShG, HeH, Crow Wing ABi, Douglas JPE, Morrison DLP. High count 4/22 Ramsey (40, Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant) KRy.

Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) — No documented reports.

Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [3 South, 1 North] South individuals continued from the winter season in Wabasha (C.R. 26) 3/2 JPr, 3/9 JCC, GHo, KDS, and in Winona 3/17 DBz. One additional south report 4/15 Renville ph. DAC, RBJ (median late 3/25). Two north reports, both from Tamarac N.W.R. in Becker: 3/3 KBl, 4/26 HHD (median late 4/10).

Veery (*Catbarus fuscescens*) — [33 South, 30 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/5 Olmsted PTr, 5/6 Hennepin BeH. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Clay PBB, St. Louis TPW, 5/9 Becker HeH, ShG, Crow Wing JPR, ABi, Morrison HCT, St. Louis KJB. High counts 5/19 St. Louis (28, Park Point) KJB, 5/23 Lake of the Woods (15, Zippel Bay S.P.) AFo.

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catbarus minimus*) — [43 South, 20 North] Early south (median 5/3) 5/5 Hennepin ph. KOok, 5/6 Ramsey ph. JuW, Rice DAT. Early north (median 5/8) 5/6 Polk SAU, 5/8 Crow Wing JPR, Morrison DLP. High counts 5/19 St. Louis (12, Park Point) KJB, 5/14 Carver (10, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/22, 23 Lake of the Woods (10, Zippel Bay S.P.) AFo. Late south 5/26 Dakota SBE, Kandiyohi SGa, 5/27 Hennepin CMB (median 5/27). Late north 5/24 St. Louis JLK, 5/26 Carlton BWF (median 5/28).

Swainson's Thrush (*Catbarus ustulatus*) — [50 South, 31 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/25 Hennepin CMB, LFr, Ramsey ASi, 4/26 Fillmore (3, Forestville) CEg; also see undocumented reports. Early north (median 5/2) 5/5 Clay TCL, Crow Wing JPR, Polk SAU. High counts 5/15 Pipestone (25, Split Rock Creek S.P.) TKa, 5/18 Crow Wing (25, Northland Arboretum) MEM. Late south 5/31 Dakota AGU, but see summer report (median 6/1).

Hermit Thrush (*Catbarus guttatus*) — [45

South, 27 North] Probable overwintering bird reported 3/8 Wabasha BRL. Early south migrants (median 3/28) 3/27 Ramsey IJo, 3/30 Carver JCy, 3/31 Rice JBl, Washington PNi. Early north (median 4/10) 4/1 Crow Wing JPR, 4/12 Clay KMn, Crow Wing KeM, Otter Tail JsS. High counts 4/21 Cass (37) BAW, 5/2 Hennepin (23) CMB. Late south 5/21 Jackson DHR, 5/25 Stearns CPK, 5/26 Ramsey JSP (median 5/16).

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [34 South, 14 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/1 Ramsey RaF, 5/2 Kandiyohi SGa, 5/5 Hennepin SHu, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/8) 5/10 St. Louis TPW, 5/14 Pine SC, 5/15 Cass DAY. High count 5/23 Scott (11, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., all singing males) BAF.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/31 Dodge (500) NFT, 4/7 Morrison (300) KEm.

Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) — No reports.

Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [52 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/28 Anoka TUn, Big Stone ANy, 4/29 Hennepin BKa. Early north (median 5/6) 5/7 Clay PBB, Crow Wing JPR, 5/8 Crow Wing PSP, Morrison HCT, DLP, Otter Tail DST. High counts 5/18 Hennepin (25, Elm Creek P.R.) TLo, 5/24 Anoka (24, Rice Creek) DPJ.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [49 South, 29 North] Early south (median 4/13) 4/11 Freeborn LeF, Scott BAb, 4/12 Winona DBz. Early north (median 4/23) 4/24 Itasca SC, 4/25 Morrison MEM, KEm, 4/26 Todd HHD. High counts 5/10 Clay (8) RSh, 5/19 Washington (8) PNi, 5/23, 5/26 Sherburne (8, Wildlife Drive) JSf, JCr.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [3 South, 4 North] All south reports: 4/26 **Martin** (Fish Lake boat access) RBW, 5/9 Fillmore HHD, RAE, JWH, RTP, 5/11 Redwood MJM. All north: 5/11 Itasca ph. SC, 5/15–22 St. Louis (Park Point) ph. †JLK, †PHS, m.ob., 5/22 Lake (Agate Bay) JWL, 5/23 Becker (Rainbow Resort) ph. LiS, St. Louis (Everett St. and Morningside Avenue) SVB.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [53

- South, 33 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/18 Cottonwood (300, Westbrook W.P.A.) DHr, 4/5 St. Louis (300, mouth of Miller Creek) AM.
- American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*) — [27 South, 8 North] Early south (median 4/10) 4/5 Nobles HHD, LS, KRE, 4/12 Dakota RTE, Lyon (9) TKA, Steele DAB, RMD. Early north (median 4/29) 4/22 Morrison ANY, 5/9 Itasca SC. High count 5/10 Carver (20) JCy. Late south 5/19 Wabasha ANY, 5/20 Blue Earth ChH, AnK, Isanti BWF, ANY, DBz (median 5/16). Late north 5/19 Cass BAW, 5/24 Hubbard JEB (median 5/23).
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [2 North] Few reports, all from St. Louis except 3/21 Polk (1) SAu. High counts 3/16 St. Louis (100, Ely) LrM, 3/17 St. Louis (75, Ely) JmW. Late north 4/20–23 St. Louis AM (median 4/17).
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [49 South, 26 North] Early north migrants 3/8 Polk SAu, 3/17 Todd KeM. High counts 5/2 Scott (290, Credit River) MSw, 4/19 Hennepin (200, Elm Creek P.R.) SSt.
- Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [30 South, 10 North] Early north (median 3/9) 4/10 Crow Wing (6) JPR, 4/13 Becker WCM, Clay WCM, Grant HHD, RAE. High count 3/31 Dodge (2,000) NFT. Late south 4/24 Dakota (2) DAd, 4/26 Lac qui Parle SMC, 4/28 Big Stone (75) ANY (median 5/4). Late north 5/3 Morrison (25) MJB, Wilkin TCL, 5/11 Clay (2) MO (median 5/19).
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — [1 North] All reports from Felton Prairie in Clay. First reported 5/7 (Assiniboia Skipper Unit) ASM, 5/10 (3) RHO (median 4/24). Several reported high counts of 3 individuals.
- Smith's Longspur** (*Calcarius pictus*) — [2 South] All south 5/1 Yellow Medicine (4, Echo W.T.P.) PME, 5/2–3 Lyon (36, Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe, BAB, GLa. No north reports.
- Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [35 South, 26 North] High counts 3/31 Dodge (500) NFT, 3/9 Kanabec (130) MHe, 3/29 Lyon (115) TKA. Late south departures were well after the 3/28 median: 4/18 Chisago ELC, 4/22 Benton JEB. Late north 4/23 Cook DMB, St. Louis (4) NLM, 4/26 Lake SES, 4/28 Itasca SC (median 5/8).
- Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [47 South, 31 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/27 Steele PSu, 4/28 Olmsted MHm, 5/1 Hennepin PWh. Early north (median 5/4) 5/5 Clay TCL, 5/6 Cass BAW, Mille Lacs HCT, Polk VLa, SAu. High counts 5/18 Becker (38, Tamarac N.W.R.) HeH, ShG, 5/23 Scott (21, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF.
- Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Parkesia motacilla*) — [9 South] Early south (median 4/23) 4/15 Washington BDo, 4/26 Fillmore CEg, 5/2 Houston (2) ANY, DBz.
- Northern Waterthrush** (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) — [48 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/25) 4/28 Rice TFB, 4/29 Rice JLn, 4/30 Hennepin CMB, Lac qui Parle DLP. Early north (median 5/4) 5/4 Clay MO, PBB, 5/5 Cass BAW, Clay TCL, Crow Wing JPR. High count 5/7 Hennepin (47, T.S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) SMC. Late south 5/26 Hennepin TAT, CMB, GrS, 5/27 Lac qui Parle DLP (median 5/29).
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — [38 South, 23 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/5 Hennepin PWh, Olmsted MGe, Steele (3) PSu, Washington ECL, 5/6 Dakota ADS. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Hubbard MaH, 5/8 Morrison HCT, 5/9 Crow Wing JPR. High counts 5/19 Aitkin (10) GKr, 5/29 Cass (10) SBM. Unusual north report 5/24 Kittson KRE, m.ob. Late south away from breeding range 5/26 Hennepin BCh, 5/29 Dakota DTr, 5/30 Hennepin HCT (median 5/28).
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora cyanoptera*) — [25 South] Early south (median 5/2) 5/5 Rice DAB, 5/6 Freeborn BWF, widespread reports 5/7. High counts 5/24 Washington (12, William O'Brien S.P.) ASi, 5/10 Washington (9, Afton S.P.) JEd. First spring with no north reports since 2009.
- Golden-winged Warbler X Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera* X *V. cyanoptera*) — [5 South] More reports than usual of these apparent hybrids: 5/7 Ramsey (Vista Hills Park) †MJM, 5/8–12 Hennepin (Veterans Memorial Park, Richfield) ph. SBM, 5/13 Hennepin (Rock Garden near Lake Harriet) KvB, ToL, 5/16

- Fillmore TAT, 5/17 Hennepin (Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden) GrS, 5/21 Steele (Saco Farm Woods & Fields) †PSu, 5/21–24 Carver (possibly the same bird seen spring 2013 at the same location) JCy. All were described or photographed as a variant of the Brewster's backcross form, except for the Rock Garden bird which was not described.
- Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*) — [51 South, 31 North] Early south 4/10 Anoka REH, 4/19 Washington JBl, 4/24 Watonwan RMD, 4/25 Hennepin RBW, all ahead of the 4/26 median. Early north (median 5/3) 4/29 and 5/5 Becker ShG, HeH, 5/5 Cass BAW, Clay RHO, TCL, Crow Wing SC, KeM. High count 5/18 Crow Wing (30, Northland Arboretum) MEm.
- Prothonotary Warbler** (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [13 South] Early south (median 5/4) 5/7 Scott JEB, Washington PNi, 5/8 Rice DAB, 5/9 Goodhue PRH. High count 5/21 Goodhue (4, Hok-Si-La Park) DCZ.
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Oreothlypis peregrina*) — [50 South, 28 North] Early south (median 4/28) 5/4 Rice PDK, 5/5 Fillmore RTP, Rice JSP, Scott JSP, 5/6 Hennepin JHh. Early north (median 5/7) 5/6 Douglas MJM, 5/8 Crow Wing PSP, 5/9 Cass BAW, Clay TCL, Crow Wing JPR. High counts from Carver P.R. 5/22 Carver (70) JCy, 5/21 Carver (65) JCy, 5/20 Carver (58) JCy. See summer report for late south migrants
- Orange-crowned Warbler** (*Oreothlypis celata*) — [51 South, 25 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/20 Hennepin MHu, Ramsey AGu, 4/24 Cottonwood RMD, Martin RMD, Watonwan RMD. Early north (median 4/25) 4/20 Hubbard MaH, 4/22 Hubbard MAW, 4/26 Clay MO. Notable high counts 5/9 Hennepin (17) SBM, 5/18 Becker (16) HeH, 4/22 Hubbard (15) MAW. Late south 5/23 in four counties, then 5/24 Kandiyohi JWd, 5/25 Hennepin NCr (median 5/22). Late north 5/24 Kittson KRE, m.ob., 5/25 Roseau CRM, m.ob. (median 5/27).
- Nashville Warbler** (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*) — [47 South, 28 North] Early south (median 4/26) 5/2 Rice TFB, 5/5 ten additional counties. Early north (median 5/3) 5/6 Douglas MJM, 5/7 Polk SAu, 5/8 Cass BAW, Morrison HCT, DLP, St. Louis AM. High count 5/13 Chisago (50) JSa. Late south 5/27 Ramsey CS, 5/31 Hennepin MaP, but also see summer report (median 5/29).
- Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) — [14 South, 7 North] Early south (median 5/11) 5/9 Hennepin CMB, 5/12 Carver RBJ, CRM, ALO. Early north (median 5/17) 5/13 Carlton AVa, 5/24 Cook SLP, Hubbard MaH, St. Louis JLK. Late south 5/26 Hennepin CMB, Pipestone TKa, Steele PSu, Washington DFN, 5/31 Hennepin BTS (median 5/30).
- Mourning Warbler** (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) — [25 South, 18 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/8 Carver JCy, Faribault WAF, Hennepin SRG, Scott GLa, CRM, Washington JHh, 5/9 two more counties. Early north (median 5/14) 5/10 Hubbard MAW, 5/19 Clay JAd. High count 5/23 Carver (8) JCy. Late south 5/31 Anoka RMD, Kandiyohi SGa, Washington DFN (median 6/5). See summer report for additional late south migrants and potentially summering individuals.
- Kentucky Warbler** (*Geothlypis formosa*) — [1 North] No reports with details.
- Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [53 South, 32 North] Early south (median 5/2) 5/2 Hennepin CMB, 5/4 Hennepin DFe plus nine other counties on 5/5. Early north (median 5/7) 5/6 Cass BAW, 5/7 Crow Wing JPR, 5/9 St. Louis TPW. High counts 5/28 St. Louis (52, Sax-Zim Bog) PNi, DAd, 5/30 Sherburne (50, Sherburne N.W.R.) DSP.
- Hooded Warbler** (*Setophaga citrina*) — [6 South] All south (median 5/9) 5/8+ Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P. R.) BAB, 5/10 Dakota (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAB, 5/10+ Washington (max. 5, Afton S.P.) ph. PNi, m.ob., 5/13 Goodhue (Hok-Si-La Park) GHo, 5/17+ Dakota (Lebanon Hills R.P.) m.o.b., 5/26 Hennepin (male and female, T.S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) TAT, CMB, GrS, Chisago (Stacy, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) MJB, 5/27 Olmsted ph. JhB.
- American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [50 South, 32 North] First south reports on 5/5 (median 5/3) from Dakota, Fillmore, Hennepin, Olmsted, Ramsey, Steele, Swift, and Washington! Early north (median 5/8) 5/5 Crow Wing JPR, 5/6 Becker HeH, ShG,

- Polk VLa, St. Louis JLK. Several high count reports of 50+ individuals from 5/18–5/22 in both Goodhue and Hennepin locations.
- Cape May Warbler** (*Setophaga tigrina*) — [39 South, 26 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/5 Olmsted, Washington PNi, 5/6 Hennepin CMB, McLeod PRH plus 11 counties on 5/7. Early north (median 5/9) 5/5 Otter Tail TJa, 5/6 Cass BAW, 5/7 Hubbard MaH. High count 5/18 Aitkin (12) GKr. Late south 5/24 Ramsey MaK, Stearns CPK, 5/25 Hennepin NCr (median 5/22).
- Cerulean Warbler** (*Setophaga cerulea*) — [19 South, 1 North] Well represented this season beginning with early south (median 5/7) 5/5 Carver MJa, 5/8 Olmsted MHm, 5/9 Fillmore ToM, Renville JEB. Only report away from typical range 5/23 **Becker** (Tamarac N.W.R., “Historic Old Indian Trail”) WCM, PME, m.ob.
- Northern Parula** (*Setophaga americana*) — [42 South, 19 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/5 Dakota CAs, Rice DAT, Washington ECL, JSf, BDo, plus four counties on 5/6 and 11 counties on 5/7. Early north (median 5/6) 5/6 Polk VLa, 5/7 Hubbard MaH, 5/8 Cass BAW, Morrison DLP. High counts 5/25 St. Louis (20, Bear Head S.P.) RSA, 5/11 Hennepin (15, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) MHu. Late south 5/26 Washington DFN, 5/30 Rice TFB (median 5/26).
- Magnolia Warbler** (*Setophaga magnolia*) — [48 South, 27 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/3 Lyon RJS, Ramsey HED. Early north (median 5/9) 5/7 Cass BAW, Clay PBB, Hubbard MaH. High counts 5/17 Goodhue (16, Hok-Si-La Park) SPe, 5/18 Steele (16, Saco Farm Woods & Fields) PSu. Late south 5/26 Renville GWe, Steele PSu, 5/28 Ramsey BCh (median 5/31).
- Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Setophaga castanea*) — [29 South, 13 North] Early south (median 5/8) 5/6 Ramsey BCh, 5/7 Hennepin TJo, Ramsey PSe, 5/8 Hennepin ABL, Mower BJL, Olmsted SHk, LAV, PTr. Early north (median 5/13) 5/8 Morrison DLP, 5/9 Cass BAW, 5/14 Beltrami DPJ, 5/18 Becker HeH, ShG, Cass BAW. Late south 5/24 Pope DWK, Scott HCT, 5/30 Sherburne JEB (median 5/25).
- Blackburnian Warbler** (*Setophaga fusca*) — [33 South, 25 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/5 Rice TFB, 5/6 Freeborn BWF, Stearns RAE plus six counties on 5/7. Early north (median 5/7) 5/8 Crow Wing ABi, Morrison DLP, MEm, 5/9 Crow Wing JPR, Itasca SC, Morrison HCT. Notable high count 5/25 St. Louis (15) RSA. Late south 5/28 Hennepin GrS, Washington RMD, 5/31 Washington Asi (median 5/31).
- Yellow Warbler** (*Setophaga petechia*) — [53 South, 34 North] Seen in all counties starting early south (median 4/27) 4/26 Hennepin TLo, 5/3 Hennepin GDO, Lyon RJS, 5/4 Dakota SuS. Early north (median 5/4) 5/6 Douglas MJM, Polk SAu, 5/7 Becker HeH, ShG. High counts 5/13 Dakota (50) DVe, 5/22 Hennepin (50+) PEB, CMB, 5/15 Carver (45) DAT.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Setophaga pensylvanica*) — [41 South, 25 North] Early south (median 5/6) 5/3 Lyon RJS, 5/5 Rice TFB, 5/6 Olmsted KeA, Ramsey FKB, SWl, Stearns RAE plus 11 counties on 5/7. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 and 5/8 Cass BAW, 5/10 Morrison MEm. High counts 5/30 St. Louis (30) JMr, 5/19 Rice (26) DAB, 5/26 Cass (22) ABi. Late south 5/29 Carver REH, Sherburne DAd, PNi, 5/30 Scott TBa, RGA (median 6/3), but see summer report for potential breeding activity.
- Blackpoll Warbler** (*Setophaga striata*) — [48 South, 25 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/3 Lyon RJS, 5/6 McLeod PRH plus five other counties on 5/7. Early north (median 5/9) 5/6 Polk SAu, VLa, 5/7 Otter Tail KPe, 5/8 Crow Wing ABi, Morrison HCT. High counts 5/18 Becker (27) ShG, HeH, 5/23 Carver (24) JCy, 5/23 Cass (23) BAW. Late south 5/27 Hennepin CMB, Rice TFB, Steele PSu, 5/29 Yellow Medicine BJU (median 5/30). Late north 5/27 Marshall JMs, Pennington JMj, Polk SAu, 5/28 Roseau BSi, St. Louis EBr (median 5/30) but see summer reports for June migrants.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Setophaga caerulescens*) — [4 South, 2 North] Few reports of this uncommon species. All south 5/9 **Mower** (Cedar City Cemetery) BJL, 5/13 Hennepin (Plymouth) SSt, 5/15 Dakota (Eagan) PBl, Hennepin (Westwood Hills N.C.) ThM, 5/16 Washington (Afton S.P.) BDo, PNi, 5/18 Hennepin (Richardson N.C.) JRg, Washington (Mahtomedi) TJd,

- 5/24 Dakota (Lake Rebecca P.R.) PHa, 5/26 Hennepin (Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden) BCh. North reports beginning 5/22 **Kanabec** (male) CAM, then only from Cook 5/23+ DFN, m.ob.
- Palm Warbler** (*Setophaga palmarum*) — [48 South, 28 North] Early south (median 4/22) 4/20 Hennepin PRi, 4/22 Washington BDo, 4/25 Hennepin JRg. Early north (median 4/25) 5/2 Cass BAW, 5/3 Clay PBB, 5/4 Wadena PJB. High counts 5/6 Hennepin (75, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) GJa, 5/16 Becker (70, Tamarac N.W.R.) LMs, 5/8 Washington (67, Lake Elmo R.P.) KDS. Late south reports nicely ending on the median 5/23 Hennepin GDO, Sherburne JSf, JRg (median 5/23).
- Pine Warbler** (*Setophaga pinus*) — [24 South, 18 North] Early south (median 4/23) 4/6 Blue Earth ChH, 4/9 Scott BAb, 4/20 Olmsted MHm, Washington PNi. Early north (median 4/25) 3/23 Crow Wing PSP, 4/26 Hubbard MAW, 5/1 Crow Wing JPR, Todd JLK. High counts 5/8 Dakota (5, Acacia Park Cemetery) TAT, 5/25 St. Louis (5, Bear Head S.P.) RSA.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/2) 3/31 Hennepin BRL, 4/10 Carver JCy, Dakota GrS, Goodhue PEJ, KDS, Hennepin CMB, JaJ, Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/7) 4/8 Koochiching STi, 4/11 Cass BAW, Crow Wing JPR. High counts 5/6 Douglas (300) MJM, 5/14 Stearns (289) PCC, 5/10 Morrison (250) MEM, HeH. Late south 5/28 Dakota DVe, 5/30 Scott DEv (median 5/28).
- YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER** (*Setophaga dominica*) — [5 South] All reports 5/18 **Olmsted** (Rochester) ph. MBe, 5/21 Hennepin (Kingfield neighborhood, Minneapolis) †JCa, †PEB, †TAT, ph. GrS, †DWK, †CMB, SBM, AGu, KMS, 5/21 Washington (Mahtomedi) †JHh, EzH, 5/22–30+ Winona (Whitewater S.P.) DCZ, †DBz, DAB, 5/30–31+ **Dodge** (Evergreen Cemetery, Mantorville) ph. RZi, JWH, JPr, RAE.
- BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER** (*Setophaga nigrescens*) — [1 South] Eighth state record 5/10 **Mower** (near Austin) ph. BPL.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Setophaga virens*) — [40 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/30) 5/3 Brown ARW, 5/5 Benton HHD, Carver MJa, Hennepin SBM, Olmsted LAV, Washington GJa, BDo. Early north (median 5/4) 5/5+ Cass BAW, 5/5 Crow Wing (Brainerd) JPR, 5/6 Crow Wing (second location in Brainerd) ABi, 5/7 Hubbard MaH. High counts 5/25 St. Louis (**25**, Bear Head S.P.) RSA, 5/26 Cook (**25**, Grand Portage S.P.) DDU, BMO. Late south 5/24 Hennepin ADr, RDa, 5/25 Rice JBk (median 5/30).
- Canada Warbler** (*Cardellina canadensis*) — [24 South, 21 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/7 Rice DAB, TFB, 5/8 Rice GHO, 5/10 Hennepin SHU. Early north (median 5/14) 5/12 Pine JSa, 5/18 Cass BAW, Clay NKu. High count 5/25 St. Louis (12) RSA. Late south 5/27 Hennepin JmM, 5/28 Ramsey BCh, Steele PSu (median 5/31).
- Wilson's Warbler** (*Cardellina pusilla*) — [44 South, 24 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/5 Dakota JmK, Faribault WAF, Olmsted JWH, LAV, SHk, Ramsey BCh, AGu, Steele PSu. Early north (median 5/10) 5/6 Morrison MJB, 5/7 Hubbard MaH, 5/8 Becker GMe, Cass BAW. High counts 5/14 Hennepin (16) BAF, 5/7 Rice (15) DAB, 5/21 Hennepin (15) DSp. Late south 5/27 Hennepin JmM (median 5/29), but also see summer report for more late south migrants and potential breeders north.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** (*Icteria virens*) — [1 South] Only report 5/18 **Jackson** (Christiana Twp.) ph. BRB.
- Spotted Towhee** (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [2 South, 1 North] All reports 4/2–8 **Kandi-yohi** (male, Yohi W.M.A.) ph. †JWd, SGa, JoS, 5/9 Lyon (**3** males, School Grove Lake) PME, 5/5 Clay (Moorhead) †RHO, 5/30+ Clay (male paired with female Eastern Towhee, Buffalo River S.P.) MO, m.ob.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [35 South, 11 North] Early south (median 4/16) 4/12 Wabasha JPt, ScM, 4/15 Houston SHo, 4/17 Wabasha LHL, Washington PNi. Early north (median 5/4) 5/5 Crow Wing KeM, 5/6 Clay TCL, Polk SAU. High counts 5/23 Sherburne (**12**, Sherburne N.W.R.) JLB, 5/26 Washington (**12**, Afton S.P.) SOa, 5/28 Winona (**12**, Great River Bluffs S.P.) SHo.

Spotted Towhee X Eastern Towhee

(*Pipilo maculatus* X *P. erythrophthalmus*)
— [1 South] One report of this apparent hybrid 5/1 Hennepin (Bass Ponds, no details) PEJ.

American Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*)

— [49 South, 28 North] High counts 3/20 Lac qui Parle (47) BJU, 3/31 Ramsey (40) KRY. Late south 5/8 Rock LF, Steele SOa, 5/9 Goodhue PRH, 5/12 Mower RTP (median 5/2). Late north 5/15 St. Louis JLK, 5/17 Roseau BSi (median 5/7).

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)

— [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/26) 3/29 Washington JHh, 3/30 Hennepin NRa, Ramsey SWl. Early north (median 4/11) 4/1 Polk VLa, m.ob., 4/13 Norman ToL, 4/15 Clay DRo, Todd DTM. High counts 5/19 St. Louis (93, Lafayette Square, Park Point) PHS, 5/7 Becker (68, Fig Lake Farm) HeH, ShG.

Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*)

— [48 South, 30 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/21 Chisago DPi, Dakota RaM, 4/25 Steele PSu, Washington JHg. Early north (median 4/27) 4/22 Otter Tail DST, 4/28 Traverse ANy, 4/29 Grant ANy. High counts 5/11 Becker (65, Hamden Slough N.W.R.) ShG, HeH, 5/20 Polk (65) VLa, JeD, 5/11 Clay (57, Buffalo River S.P.) MO.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) — [50 South,

13 North] Early south (median 4/1) 4/2 Hennepin PEJ, 4/7 Carver JCy, 4/10 Rice TFB, Scott BrH. Early north (median 4/21) 4/16 Otter Tail JSi, 4/20 Clay PBB, Otter Tail LS. Unusual north reports 5/29 **Carlton** GLa, 5/30 **St. Louis** KMS. Notable high count 5/10 Washington (26, Afton S.P.) JEd.

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) —

[48 South, 27 North] Early south (median 3/29) 4/3 Lyon GWe, 4/5 Lac qui Parle BJU, plus four more counties on 4/6. Early north (median 4/12) 4/13 Crow Wing PSP, 4/14 Morrison KEm, MEM, 4/18 Clay PBB, Pine ELC.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) —

[33 South, 14 North] Early south (median 4/22) 4/16 Dakota JWL, 4/20 Isanti (Spencer Brook W.M.A.) DPG, 4/24 Sherburne ToL. Early north (median 5/4) 4/26 Clay (Buffalo River S.P.) MO, 4/30 Becker ShG,

HeH, 5/3 Clay PBB, Traverse HHD. New county record 5/7 **Dodge** ANy, and an unusual north report 5/7 **St. Louis** †JLK. Impressive high count from a traditional location 5/13 Anoka (16, Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve) SKe. Also notable, 5/19 Wabasha (7, Weaver Dunes S.N.A.).

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [49 South, 31 North] Early

south (median 4/1) 4/8 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/12 Blue Earth SSe, Dakota LEC, TJo, Dodge DAB, RMD, Winona DBz. Early north (median 4/17) 4/18 Pine ELC, 4/19 Todd SC, DAB, JWH, 4/20 Clay PBB, Otter Tail LS, Polk SAU.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus sava-*

vannarum) — [27 South, 11 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/27 Lac qui Parle DLP, 5/4 Dakota RTe, Washington GJa, 5/5 Meeker RMa. Early north (median 5/8) 4/29–5/5 Otter Tail JSs, 5/6 Polk JMJ. Rare spring record 5/25 **Lake** (Two Harbors) JWH. High counts 5/23 Clay (30, Felton Prairie) JAd, 5/23 Sherburne (13, Sherburne N.W.R.) JIB, 5/26 (13, Sherburne N.W.R.) JCr.

Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus ben-*

slovii) — [13 South] All reports from the southeast portion of the state. Early south (median 5/11) 4/30 Rice TFB, 5/2 Scott MSw, 5/3 Rice (Carleton College Cowling Arboretum) JBk, 5/4 Washington (Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) GJa. New county record 5/7 **Faribault** (Blue Earth River A.M.A.) CoN. High counts 5/31 Washington (12, Afton S.P.) ASi, 5/26 Scott (7) MHu, 5/30 Hennepin (6, Crow-Hassan P.R.) HCT.

Le Conte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus lecon-*

teii) — [10 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/23) 4/18–20 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) AxG, ph. JuW, CAS, 4/20 Rice TFB, 4/22 Sherburne JEB, 5/2 Scott MSw. Early north (median 5/2) 5/6 Becker HeH, ShG, Polk EH, 5/10 Clay PBB, 5/11 Itasca SC.

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

— [3 South, 3 North] All south 5/21 Rice (Carleton College Cowling Arboretum) JBk, 5/22 Dakota (Empire Twp.) RMD, 5/23 Dakota (Ritter Farm Park) PMg, 5/24 Hennepin (Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) PEB. All north reports 5/11 Becker (Hamden

- Slough N.W.R.) ShG, HeH, 5/24 Cass BAW, ABi, 5/30 Polk (Burnham Creek W.M.A.) VLa.
- Fox Sparrow** (*Passerella iliaca*) — [44 South, 24 North] Presumed first migrants south (median 3/13) 3/7 Hennepin AxG, 3/9 Dakota DFN, 3/18 Meeker PKF. Early north (median 3/29) 3/30 Douglas JPE, 3/31 Becker ShG, HeH, Clay PBB, Todd DTM, JeM. High counts 4/16 Morrison (91) KEm, 4/21 Cass (56) BAW, 4/20 Chisago (50) MJB. Late south 5/8 Dakota NBn, Faribault ALD, Wright JBm, 5/13 Sherburne JIB (median 4/29). Late north 5/7 Polk VLa, 5/9 Douglas JPE, 5/13 St. Louis JLK (median 5/9).
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/21) 3/15 Winona DFe, 3/21 Carver JCy, 3/23 Hennepin AgP, Washington CAs. Early north (median 3/26) **3/11** St. Louis EBr, 4/1 Polk TrM, CrM, VLa, 4/6 Clay MO. High counts 4/30 Dakota (45) MSw, 4/19 Hennepin (40) TLo.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [45 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/12) 4/11 Cottonwood TKa, Dakota DTu, Hennepin JVI. Early north (median 4/24) 4/25 Clay (Gooseberry Park) PBB, 4/29 Crow Wing, Otter Tail JsS, Wilkin ANy. High counts 5/9 St. Louis (**34**) KJB, 5/15 Otter Tail (16) JsS, 5/7 Hennepin (15) DPa. Late south 5/23 Houston SHo, Sherburne KEm, MEm, Washington CBU, 5/24 Brown KSw, Hennepin JCr (median 5/25).
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [48 South, 31 North] Overwintered south. Presumed early south migrants (median 3/24) 3/30 Lyon GWe, 3/31 Sherburne TSh. Early north (median 4/15) 4/15 Crow Wing PSP, 4/19 Cass ABi, Clay RHO, Pine Tjo, Polk SAu, Todd SC, Wadena SC, DAB, JWH. High counts 4/19 Hennepin (20) TLo, 5/6 Polk (18) SAu, 5/6 St. Louis (16) JLK.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [51 South, 31 North] Overwintered north and widely south. Presumed early south migrant (median 3/20) 3/18 Meeker PKF. Presumed early north (median 4/11) 4/13 St. Louis JLK, 4/19 Cass ABi, Clay RHO, Morrison KEm, Pine Tjo. High counts 5/9 St. Louis (327) KJB, 5/6 Clay (300) TCL. Late south 5/23 Carver JCy, AWi, Olmsted JHD, Ramsey MDu, 5/24 Brown KSw, Ramsey MaK (median 5/27).
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [42 South, 24 North] Overwintered south. Presumed early south migrants 4/18 Lyon GWe, 4/19 Hennepin AFb, 4/27 Lac qui Parle JFR. Early north (median 4/28) 5/5 Becker ShG, Otter Tail TJa, 5/6 Clay TCL, Polk SAu, VLa, St. Louis JLK. High counts 5/14 Lac qui Parle (45) FAE, 5/12 Otter Tail (25) JsS, 5/14 Polk (20) SAu. Late south reported in 11 counties on 5/18 and then 5/20 Kandiyohi SGa (median 5/22). Late north 5/23 Polk BMu, 5/24 Kittson m.ob. (median 5/21).
- White-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [45 South, 24 North] Overwintered south in two counties. Presumed early south migrants (median 4/21) 4/8–10 Olmsted LAV, 4/20 Wright LNi, 4/22 Scott MSw. Early north (median 4/23) 4/29 Wadena PJB, 4/30 Douglas LGl, 5/4 Wadena PJB. High count 5/9 Hennepin (20, Clifton French R.P.) RBu. Late south 5/29 Pope AnS, 5/30 Steele PSu (median 5/21). Late north 5/24 Cook SLP, 5/27 St. Louis EBr (median 5/25).
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [51 South, 33 North] Seen statewide. Late south 5/16 Kandiyohi JIL, Olmsted LAV, Scott BAb, 5/17 Anoka DPG, 5/24 Stearns MJB (median 5/19). "Oregon" subspecies reports 3/31–4/1 Morrison (max. 2) ph. KEm, 4/3 Stearns MJB, 4/4 Ramsey TI, 4/5 Dakota ADS, 4/7 Crow Wing ph. JPR, through 4/13 Polk (2) ph. SAu, 4/16 Otter Tail DST, 4/19 Hennepin ph. BAF, SHF.
- Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*) — [11 South] All reports 5/6 Blue Earth (Good Thunder) ph. JNe, 5/8–10 Fillmore (first-year male) RAE, JWH, ph. DAC, ph. GEr, m.ob., 5/8–9 Freeborn (first-year male) ARW, AEB, ph. DcS, 5/9 Hennepin (first-year male) ph. LFz, 5/10 Mower (Honey Tree Farm) ph. SWm, 5/11 Blue Earth (adult male, near Courtland) GLa, KRE, ph. RZi, m.ob., Scott (first-year male, Shakopee) ph. AMo, 5/12 Faribault WAF, Washington (2, 1 photographed) ph. JLM, 5/14+ Washington (Afton S.P.) JSe, 5/16 Blue

- Earth (female, south of Mankato) ChH, 5/17–18 Rice (first-year male, Faribault) †DAB, BWF, 5/21 ph. Sherburne (first-year male) BTe, 5/22 Ramsey (first-year male) DSG.
- Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga olivacea*) — [31 South, 29 North] Early south (median 5/5) 5/7 Faribault CoN, Ramsey RZi, PSe, Winona MHA plus six other counties on 5/8. Early north (median 5/12) 5/10 Morrison JFR, PSP, MEm, 5/14 Cass BAW. High counts 5/26 Scott (9, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BAF, SHF, 5/21 Sherburne (7) JGb.
- Western Tanager** (*Piranga ludoviciana*) — [5 South, 3 North] All south 4/20 Goodhue (west of Red Wing) VTh, 5/8 Dakota (Burnsville) NBn, 5/12–14 Hennepin (Champlin) ph. SvB, ph. PEB, m.ob., 5/13–17 **Rice** (Faribault) TFB, †DAB, m.ob, 5/14 **Sherburne** (near Princeton) ph. KNy, 5/18 Hennepin SKe, 5/21 Sherburne (Becker Twp.) ph. BTe. All north 4/20 Crow Wing (Fort Ripley/St. Mathias) ph. *fide* PSP, 5/6 Douglas (Brandon) ph. SWt, 5/13 Crow Wing (north of Crosslake) ph. JPR, ABi, 5/16 **Pennington** (Thief River Falls) †JMj.
- Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [53 South, 17 North] Reported statewide except in far northwest corner. Northernmost report 4/16 Cook (Grand Marais) DMB.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [52 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/28 Lac qui Parle BJU, 5/2 Olmsted MHm, 5/3 Brown BTS, Olmsted SHk, Washington PCa. Early north (median 5/3) 4/20 Mille Lacs SAd, 5/2 Todd JLK, 5/5 Otter Tail JsS. High counts 5/8 Carver (**32**) JCy, 5/24 Scott (24) BAF.
- Blue Grosbeak** (*Passerina caerulea*) — [3 South] All reports were from its traditional range: 5/21 Lyon GWe, 5/22 Rock DAC, RBJ, 5/25 Rock MSS, JmP, 5/26 Pipestone TKa.
- LAZULI BUNTING** (*Passerina amoena*) — [3 South] All reports 5/11 **Waseca** (Jansville) ph. CCBl, 5/21 Ramsey (Roseville) ph. DSG, 5/21–23 Hennepin (Orono) ph. LTM.
- Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*) — [43 South, 23 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/5 Carver JCy, 5/6 Hennepin KeL, Hous-
- ton KRz, Olmsted MHm, Rice JHl, Wright JBg. Early north (median 5/9) 5/8 Crow Wing PSP, 5/11 Hubbard MAW. High count 5/17 Dakota (10, Carleton College Cowling Arboretum) MDu.
- Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*) — [13 South, 2 North] Early south (median 5/10) 5/11 Murray GWe, 5/12 Faribault WAF, 5/17 Goodhue PDK. Only north reports 5/30 Kanabec and Mille Lacs JEB.
- Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [47 South, 29 North] Early south (median 5/1) reported from nine counties on 5/7. Early north (median 5/5) 5/9 Morrison HCT, Otter Tail JsS, 5/10 Marshall CCr then reported from eight counties on 5/11. High counts 5/12 Dakota (**85**) BDo, 5/20 Polk (**65**) VLa, JeD, 5/11 Becker (**54**) HeH, ShG.
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in all counties. Overwintered both north and south. Presumed first north migrants 3/21 Otter Tail WVE, JVE, 3/22–23 Otter Tail *fide* JMj, JsS, 3/28 Douglas JTa, Traverse JMs, CRM. High counts 4/1 Wright (5,000) ToL, 3/23 Meeker (3,000) MJB, 4/13 Becker (2,500) ToL.
- Eastern Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna*) — [32 South, 17 North] Early south (median 3/17) 3/19 Chisago JmW, 3/23 Goodhue DBz, 3/28 Carver JCy. Early north (median 3/25) 3/30 Douglas JPE, 4/5 Clearwater *fide* JMj. Also noteworthy north reports 5/13–30 Lake m.ob., 5/31 Cook RBj.
- Western Meadowlark** (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [37 South, 22 North] Early south (median 3/15) 3/9 Lac qui Parle BJU, 3/20 Chippewa LHI, Lyon GWe, Pipestone TKa. Early north (median 3/16) 3/26 Douglas BEc, 3/29 Clay PBB, Polk JMj. High counts 4/2 Polk (42) KJB, 3/29 Yellow Medicine (40) DPG.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [50 South, 25 North] Early south (median 3/29) 3/30 Lyon GWe, 4/1 Lac qui Parle BJU, 4/2 Lyon GWe. Early north (median 4/10) 4/8 Otter Tail *fide* JMj, 4/12 Grant DPG, 4/19 Clay PBB. High counts 5/30 Grant (97), 5/16 Dakota (75) SFi, 4/26 Big Stone (60) SBE.
- Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [45 South, 21 North] Overwintered south. Pre-

- sumed first south migrants (median 3/6) 3/15 Martin HHD, 3/18 Meeker PKF, 3/19 Cottonwood DHR. Early north (median 3/20) 3/23 Otter Tail ARO, 4/1 Becker ShG, HeH, 4/2 Clay PBB, KaS. High counts 5/5 St. Louis (210) SGW, NLM, 4/18 Wabasha (160) LHL, 4/19 Houston (100) MHn. Late south 5/4 Dakota RZi, Hennepin CMB, JWl, ToL, 5/14 Hennepin KvB (median 5/1). Late north 5/17 Hubbard MaH, 5/19 Marshall CCR (median 5/3).
- Brewer's Blackbird** (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [35 South, 27 North] Early south (median 3/15) 3/31 Rice TJo, 4/1 Wright ToL, 4/5 Cottonwood LHL, Hennepin CTh. Early north (median 4/2) 4/6 Marshall CCR, 4/8 Hubbard MAW, 4/10 Crow Wing PSP.
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in every county. See winter report for overwintering birds and early migrants, north and south. Presumed early north migrants (median 3/9) 3/8 Pine SBE, 3/10 Red Lake RBJ, 3/29 Douglas JTa.
- Great-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [1 South] Only report 4/5 **Nobles** (Lake Okabena) KRE, m.ob.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [53 South, 33 North] See winter report for overwintering birds. Early south (median 3/13) 3/20 Lac qui Parle ToL, LHL, 3/21 Lac qui Parle BJU, Le Sueur DFe, CRM, KMS. Early north (median 4/6) 4/5 Morrison KEm, 4/6 Aitkin JPR, Crow Wing JPR, St. Louis AM. High counts 4/13 Faribault (300) ClN, 4/14 Lyon (275) GWe, 4/12 Chisago (200) JSa.
- Orchard Oriole** (*Icterus spurius*) — [41 South, 19 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/5 Steele NFT, 5/6 Houston KRz, Rice TFB, then reported from seven counties on 5/7. Early north (median 5/15) 5/11 Douglas PJK, 5/14 Polk SAu, 5/17 Wadena PJB, 5/18 Clay LMs then reported from six counties on 5/19. High count 5/24 Polk (11) SAu.
- Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) — [52 South, 34 North] Early south (median 4/29) 4/24 Lyon GWe, 4/28 Hennepin DNe, 4/30 Renville KRi, 5/4 Washington GJa then five counties on 5/5. Early north (median 5/4) 5/6 Becker HeH, ShG, ASM, Clay SAu, Crow Wing JPR, Douglas BEc, Mille Lacs HCT, Otter Tail TJa, DST. High count 5/14 Hennepin (26, Wood Lake N.C.) BAF.
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [6 North] Only a few reports away from Sax-Zim Bog, St. Louis County in the first half of March. Late north 3/11–12 St. Louis EBR, 3/16 Koochiching, 4/8 Itasca ScW.
- House Finch** (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [52 South, 27 North] Reported statewide.
- Purple Finch** (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [34 South, 30 North] Found in every region, though fewest reports southwest of a line from Big Stone to Mower. Late south 5/18 Anoka SaH, 5/19 Chisago RZi, Hennepin KKB, 5/23 Winona DCZ (median 5/17).
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [3 North] This sporadic and unpredictable species was only reported three times: 3/25 Itasca SC, 4/5 Roseau m.ob., 5/29 Crow Wing PSP.
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — No reports.
- Common Redpoll** (*Acanthis flammea*) — [1 South, 1 North] Only reports 3/7 Marshall CCR, 4/5 Renville KRi.
- Hoary Redpoll** (*Acanthis hornemanni*) — No reports.
- Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*) — [9 South, 11 North] Almost all reports from the North-central and Northeast regions. Late south 5/11 Blue Earth WCM, 5/16 Sherburne MWi, 5/18 Scott GLa, 5/22 Hennepin SMC (median 5/21). See summer report for records into June.
- American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*) — [53 South, 33 North] Found statewide. Notable high counts 5/25 Marshall (**150**) CCR, 4/5 Roseau (120, Beltrami Island S.F.) m.ob.
- Evening Grosbeak** (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [7 North] Reported throughout the season in North-central and Northeast regions. Counts of 20–25 were common in St. Louis at the Sax-Zim feeders and elsewhere in March.
- House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) — [53 South, 31 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/5 Polk (120) SAu, 3/1 Hennepin (100) KOK.
- EURASIAN TREE SPARROW** (*Passer montanus*) — [1 North] Tenth state record 4/15–22 **Polk** (University of Minnesota, Crookston campus) ph. VLa, ph. †SAu, ph. CBh, †JMJ, ph. †RTE, m.ob.

Contributors

AbA	Abigail Anderson	CPK	Chad Koppes	HED	Heather Edgerton
ABi	Andrew Birch	CrM	Charlie Muise	HeH	Heather Hundt
ABL	Andrew B. Longtin	CRM	Craig R. Mandel	HFH	Hap Huber
AdJ	Adam Johnson	CTh	Carol Thomas	HHD	Herb H. Dingmann
ADr	Annette Dreier	CWG	Carl W. Greiner	HHo	Hannah Hoff
ADS	Andrew D. Smith	CWi	Catherine Winans	HJa	Henry Jackson
AEB	Al E. Batt	DAB	David A. Bartkey	IJo	Ian Johnstone
AFb	Andrea Forbes	DAC	David A. Cahlander	JAd	Josh Adams
AfO	Andy Forbes	DAd	David Adair	JaJ	Jane Johnson
AgP	Angela Pitera	DAT	Dan A. Tallman	JaM	Jason Multerer
AGu	Arjun Guneratne	DAY	Dale A. Yerger	JAn	Josh Anderson
AHk	Ann Hokanson	DBF	Deborah Buria-Falkowski	JBg	Jan Bergstrom
AHr	Ann Harste	DBM	Dennis and Barbara Martin	JBk	Jared Beck
ALD	Alyssa L. DeRubeis	DBz	Dedrick Benz	JBl	Joshua Bielke
ALo	Allen Loken	DCK	David C. Keyes	JBm	Janice Bergstrom
AMe	Allan Meadows	DCo	Dan Collins	JCa	Jason Caddy
AMo	A.J. Morales	DcS	Darcy Sime	JCC	Joel C. Claus
AMu	Allan Muise	DCZ	Dave C. Zumeta	JCr	Joshua Christian
AnK	Andrew Krenz	DDr	David Druke	JCy	John Cyrus
AnS	Aanan Schlieff	DDu	Derek Dunnett	JDB	Judd Brink
ANy	Andrew Nyhus	DEv	Devin Everaert	JDi	Jason Dirks
APi	Aaron Pietsch	DFe	Deborah Fellows	JDv	Joshua Davis
ARo	Alma Ronningen	DFN	David F. Neitzel	JEB	Jerry E. Bonkoski
ARW	Alex Watson	DGe	Daniel George	JEd	Jeff Eddy
ASi	Abraham Simons	DHr	Daryl Hrdlicka	JeD	Jessica Dowler
ASM	A. Steven Midthune	DJa	Dan Jackson	JeL	Jennifer Lanzendorf
ASt	Alex Stark	DLP	Douglas L. Pierzina	JeM	Jerome McKenna
AVa	Abbie Valine	DMB	David M. Brisance	JFR	James F. Ryan
AWi	Andy Witchger	DMK	Dee Kuder	JIS	Jeff Serena
AxG	Alex Greene	DNe	Dale Newberg	JGb	John Gburzynski
AXH	Anthony X. Hertzell	DnM	Dawn Marsh	JhB	Johanna Beam
BAB	Betsy Beneke	DOB	Derek O. Bakken	JHD	Joel Dunnette
BAb	Brad Abendroth	DoC	Don Coughlin	JHg	Jay Heggerness
BAF	Bruce A. Fall	DoH	Don Hoppe	JHh	Jacqueline Hosch
BAW	Ben A. Wieland	DPa	David Pavlik	JHl	John Holden
BBy	Brian Byrne	DPG	Dan and Pam Guynn	JiH	Jim Hailey
BCh	B. Chen	DPI	Darcy Pinotti	JIl	Jeff Illies
BCM	Chris Mansfield	DPJ	Douglas P. Johnson	JJo	Jonathon Jongmsa
BDo	Ben Douglas	DRi	Dean Riemer	JJS	Jeff J. Stephenson
BEc	Benjamin Eckhoff	DRo	Doug Roise	JJW	Jim and Jude Williams
BeH	Ben Harste	DSg	Dennis Sandberg	JJB	Jill Beim
BET	Bill E. Tefft	DSp	David Spawn	JLK	Larry and Jan Kraemer
BGr	Barb Grosberg	DST	Dan and Sandy Thimgan	JLM	Jenna Meier
BHo	Bill Hohengarten	DTM	Shawnee Mc Kenna	JLn	Jake Langeslag
BHW	Bethany Hawkwatch	DTr	Dale Trexel	JLO	James L. Otto
BJL	Bruce Lees	DTu	David Trudeau	JMJ	Jeanie M. Joppru
BJU	Bill Unzen	DVe	Dan Versaw	JmJ	Jim Johnson
BKa	Bill Kass	DvR	Devii Rao	JmK	Jami Markle
BMc	Bradley Mcdonald	DW	Don Wanschura	JmM	Jamie McBride
BMo	Bill Mountain	DWK	Douglas W. Kieser	JmP	Jim Peterson
BMu	Bonnie J. Mulligan	DWR	Dean W. Riemer	JmR	Jon Marifke
BNW	Ben Wilson	EBR	Erik Bruhnke	JmS	Janet Majerus
BPI	Brian Plath	ECi	Elizabeth Closmore	JmW	Jimmy Woodard
BRB	Brad R. Bolduan	EEO	Earl E. Orf	JNe	John Nelson
BRh	Brandon Hoskins	EH	Emily Hutchins	JoS	Joel Schmidt
BRL	Bill R. Litkey	ELC	Erik Collins	JPE	John P. Ellis
BSg	Becca Sengbusch	EMH	Beth Hamel	JPR	John Richardson
BSi	Beth Siverhus	EPA	Elijah Parker	JPr	Jerry Pruett
BTe	Brett Teigland	EzH	Ezra Hosch	JPt	Jeanne Pletig
BTS	Brian T. Smith	FAB	Fabiana Osburnsen	JRg	Jordan Rogers
BWF	Ben W. Fritchman	FAE	Fred A. Eckhardt	JRo	Jim Rorah
BWL	Brad W. Larson	FGO	Frank Gosiak	JSA	Joe Sausen
CAM	Craig A. Menze	FJN	Frank J. Nicoletti	JSc	John Schladweiler
CAs	Caleb Ashling	FKB	Frank Berdan	JSe	Jess Searcy
CBh	Chuck Bush	GDO	Greg Overall	JSt	Jeffrey Saffle
CBu	Cheryl Burgmeier	GEr	Gary Erickson	JSg	Jason Swingen
CCBI	Chad and Cheryl Bleeis	GHO	Gerald Hoekstra	JSi	Jean Siirila
CCr	Christian Carrico	GJa	Gregory Jahner III	JSo	Joel Soma
Ceg	Claudia Egelhoff	GJM	Gabe Miller	JSP	Jen Sobiech-Pariseau
Cew	Cody Ewers	GKr	Gunnar Kramer	JSS	Jason Swelstad
CH	Chris Hockema	GLa	George Lahr	JtA	Janet Anderson
ChH	Chad Heins	GME	Grant Mehring	JtA	Joshua Taylor
CJS	Chris and Jen Selvey	GMM	Gretchen M. Mehmel	JTh	John Thorson
CKB	Christopher Brown	GMO	Greg Mochinski	JuW	Justin Watts
CIN	Clinton Nienhaus	GMu	Greg Munson	JVE	Josiah Van Egmond
CMB	Conny M. Brunell	GRh	George Rhodes	JVI	Jenni Vainik Ives
CMn	Christopher Martin	GrS	Gregg Severson	JWd	Josh Wallestad
CMN	Connie M. Norheim	GT	Gary Tischer	JWH	John W. Hockema
CnN	Charlene Nelson	GWe	Garrett Wee	JWl	Jeffrey Wells
CoN	Collin Nienhaus	HCT	Howard Towle	JWL	James W. Lind

JWM	Jan W. Mattson	NKu	Noah Kuck	SHk	Sandy Hokanson
JWu	Jian-Long Wu	NLM	Norma L. Malinowski	SHo	Steven C. Houdek
KaS	Kara Susag	NPo	Nate Popkin	SHU	Stan Hunter
KBl	Kelly Blackledge	NRa	Nathan Rathbun	SKe	Sue Keator
KCR	Kim and Cindy Risen	PAI	Pam Albin	SLF	Steve L. Falkowski
KdB	Karen de Boer	PAs	Paula Aschim	SLP	Susan Plankis
KDS	Kevin D. Smith	PBB	Patrick Beauzay	SLS	Susan L. Schumacher
KeA	Keith Anderson	PBI	Pam Blixt	SMC	Scott M. Clark
KeL	Ken Larson	PCa	Pamela Campbell	SOa	Steve Oakley
KeM	Kevin Mortensen	PCC	Phillip C. Chu	SPe	Samuel Petrie
KEm	Kimberly Emerson	PDK	Penelope Hillemann and David Keyes	SPS	Steve Stucker
KJB	Karl J. Bardon	PEB	Paul E. Budde	SOu	Susan Quinn
KKb	Kathy Koelbl	PEJ	Paul E. Jantscher	SRG	Stephen R. Greenfield
KLZ	Kristine Leuze	PHA	Paige Hanson	SSe	Scott Seigfried
KMa	Kyle Maust	PHS	Peder H. Svingen	SSt	Sid Stivland
KMn	Kelly Mann	PJB	Paul J. Binek	STI	Sherry Tilander
KMS	Kenneth M. Schumacher	PJK	Pat Korkowski	STW	Sylvia T. Winkelman
KNy	Karl Nyman	PJM	Pete Makousky	SuS	Susanne Strysick
KOk	Keiichiro Okamoto	PKA	Paul Kammen	SvB	Steve Broste
KPe	Kassie Pesch	PKF	Paul and Koni Fank	SVB	Sandra van den Bosse
KRE	Kim R. Eckert	PLe	Peter Leschak	SVo	Skyler Void
KRI	Keith Raitz	PLJ	Paul L. Johnson	SWe	Steve Weston
KRo	Karl Roe	PME	Paul M. Egeland	SWI	Stephen Wolf
KRy	Kelly Raymond	PMg	Philip Margarit	SWm	Steve Williams
KRz	Kathryn Rozovics	PMJ	Paul M. Johnson	SWT	Sharon Watson
KSi	Kathy Sidles	PNI	Peter Nichols	SWy	Sarah Wynn
KSk	Kari Skordahl	PRH	Pete Hoeger	TAS	Theo Ash
KSI	Kyle Slifka	PRi	P. Richardson	TAT	Tom A. Tustison
KSw	Kathryn Schladweiler	PSe	Peter Sebastian	TBa	Tyler Bache
KvB	Kevan Bohan	Psm	Paul Smithson	TCL	Tim Lamey
KWy	Kate Wyman	PSP	Pamela S. Perry	TFB	Tom F. Boevers
LAV	Lance A. Vrieze	PSu	Paul Suchanek	THI	Tammy Holmer
LEC	Laura E. Coble	PTr	Patty Trnka	ThM	Thomas Malone
LeF	Lee Freshour	PWh	Pat White	TIH	Timothy Heren
LeR	Lesly Roxana	RAE	Ronald A. Erpelding	TJA	Teresa Jaskiewicz
LFr	Linda Fritschel	RaF	Ray Fini	TJd	Tom Jod
Lfz	Laura Finazzo	RaJ	Rachel Jorgenson	TJo	Tim Johnson
LGI	Lynn Glesne	RaM	Randall Mateo	Tka	Tyson Kahler
LHI	Luke Hollander	RBJ	Robert B. Janssen	TLa	Terry Lacroix
LiS	Linda Schumann	RBu	Robert Burmaster	TLo	Tom Lochner
LMs	Larry Moss	RBW	Bob Williams	ToL	Tony Lau
LMS	Larry Sirvio	RCB	Bob Butson	ToM	Todd Mitchell
LNI	L. Nielsen	RCo	Ronald Cordes	TPr	Tom Prestby
LrM	Larry Mays	RDa	Rob Daves	TPW	Terry P. Wiens
LS	Linda Sparling	RDE	Roger D. Everhart	TRK	Ted Keyel
LSe	Laura Segala	RDi	Roger Dietrich	TrM	Tracey Muise
LTM	Lili McMillan	REH	Robert E. Holtz	TSh	Tabassam Shah
LuS	Lucy Senstad	REr	Russ Ergen	TSM	Scott and Terry Miller
LWn	Libby Wanner	RGa	Ryan Galloway	TUn	T Unwin
MaH	Marshall Howe	RHO	Robert H. O'Connor	VDo	Vicky Douglas
MaK	Mary Kinner	RJS	Roger J. Schroeder	VLa	Vanessa Lane
MAW	Marlene A. Weber	RJW	Robert Watson	VTh	Vicky Thomas
MBe	Mary Beer	RLR	Ronald L. Refsnider	WAF	Wayne Feder
MDu	Matt Dufort	RMA	Rene Martin	WAn	Wyatt Anderson
MEm	Marilyn Emerson	RMD	Robert M. Dunlap	WCM	William Marengo
MFr	Meghan Frenzel	RNe	Randal Newton	WPe	Wendy Pepin
MGe	Melissa Gerken	RNS	Richard N. Smaby	WPo	Walt Popp
MGo	Malcolm Gold	RPR	Robert Russell	WVE	William Van Egmond
MHa	Maureen Harding	RSA	Renner S. Anderson		
MHe	Melissa Hein	RSF	Randy S. Frederickson	Abbreviations	
MHL	Madeleine H. Linck	RSh	Rick Shaw	A.M.A.	Aquatic Management Area
MHm	Mark Hoffmeyer	RTe	Raymond Tervo	C.P.	County Park
MHn	Michael Henry	RTo	Randy Toppen	C.R.	County Road
MHu	Michael Hurben	RTP	Ray Potthoff	F.R.	Forest Road
Mid	Michael Degerstrom	RyM	Ryan Merrill	N.C.	Nature Center
MIO	Michael Oetken	RZi	Roy Zimmerman	N.M.	National Monument
MJA	Meriah Jacobs-Frost	SAD	S. Adolphson	N.W.F.R.	National Wildlife and Fish Refuge
MJB	Milton J. Blomberg	SaH	Sauli Hirsimaki	N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
MJM	Michael J. Majeski	SAU	Sandy Aubol	P.R.	Park Reserve
MLH	Michael Hendrickson	SBE	Steve Betchkal	R.A.	Recreation Area
MO	Mark Otnes	SBM	Scott B. Meyer	R.P.	Regional Park
MPa	Mark Palas	Sbn	Steven Brown	S.F.	State Forest
MPI	Matt Pierce	SC	Shawn Conrad	S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
MSc	Matt Schultz	ScM	Scott Mehus	S.P.	State Park
MSS	Mark Sparky Stensaaas	ScW	Scott Warsen	S.R.	State Road
MSw	Michael Sweet	SCZ	Shawn Zierman	Twp.	Township
MWi	Max Wilson	SES	Steven E. Schon	W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
MZA	Mathew Zappa	SFi	Savannah Fielden	W.P.	Wilderness Park
NBn	Nick Benson	SGa	Stephen Gardner	W.P.A.	Waterfowl Protection Area
NCR	Nathan Cross	SGW	Steve G. Wilson	W.S.H.C.	West Skyline Hawk Count
NED	Nelvina E. De Kam	SHF	Susan H. Fall	W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds
NFT	Nels F. Thompson	ShG	Shawn Goodchild		

The M.O.U. 300 Club

Compiled by editors Anthony X. Hertzell and David A. Cahlander

Hundreds of fortunate birders were able to see at least one of several ultra-rare Accidental species which were documented in Minnesota during 2014. Among the more unexpected were Common Eider (first record since 1966), Wood Stork (the two records in 2014 were just the second and third for the state), King Rail (first record since 1992), and Mew Gull (first record since 1998). And despite no additions to the state list — which still stands at 439 species —

two more birders have joined the Roberts Club (Karol Gresser and Douglas P. Johnson).

The following is a compilation of each contributing M.O.U. member's state life list totals, that is, the sum total all bird species seen within Minnesota. The guilds are the Roberts Club (at least 85% of the state list), the 300 Club, and the 200 Club. Additional birding achievements as well as Minnesota Big Day totals are available at our web site, <http://moumn.org>.

The Roberts Club

Birders who have seen a minimum of 85% of the state's 439 bird species in Minnesota

409 Kim R. Eckert	389 Kim W. Risen	382 Richard Wachtler
406 Robert B. Janssen	388 Don O. Kienholz	381 Dedrick Benz
406 Peder H. Svingen	386 Don A. Bolduc	381 Ronald L. Huber
405 Anthony X. Hertzell	385 Jerry E. Bonkoski	381 Gloria Wachtler
403 Bill R. Litkey	385 David A. Cahlander	381 Warren E. Nelson
398 Ray Glassel	385 Bill George	380 Ronald A. Erpelding
394 Paul M. Egeland	385 John W. Hockema	380 Hap Huber
394 Barbara Martin	384 David P. Sovereign	380 Charles Krulas
392 Robert L. Ekblad	383 Jeff J. Stephenson	380 Howard Towle
391 Jo Blanich	383 Tom A. Tustison	376 Karol Gresser
391 Steve Blanich	382 Steve Millard	374 Douglas P. Johnson
390 Richard Ruhme	382 Andrew D. Smith	

The 300 Club

Birders who have seen a minimum of 300 species in Minnesota

373 Robert M. Dunlap	367 Mark S. Citsay	358 Bob Williams
373 Rick Hoyme	366 Diane M. Anderson	356 David R. Benson
372 Al A. Bolduc	366 Phillip C. Chu	356 Joel C. Claus
372 Oscar L. Johnson	366 Connie L. Osbeck	356 Janet C. Green
372 Craig R. Mandel	366 Linda Sparling	356 Sparky Stensaas
372 William C. Marengo	365 Mike L. Hendrickson	355 Steve J. Roman
371 Conny M. Brunell	365 David W. Thurston	352 Dave Baden
371 Terry Savaloja	364 Bruce B. Baer	352 Terry P. Brashear
370 John P. Ellis	364 Herb H. Dingmann	352 Peter Neubeck
370 Jerry Pruett	364 Leslie Marcus	350 Betsy Beneke
370 Dick Rengstorf	364 James L. Otto	350 David A. Bartkey
370 Bill Stjern	364 Jim Williams	349 Marjorie Cahlander
369 Elizabeth Campbell	363 Jim R. Eikenberry	349 Nancy A. Jackson
369 Randy S. Frederickson	362 Ben W. Fritchman	349 Blaine Seeliger
369 J. S. Futcher	362 Jerry Gresser	348 Kenneth Oulman
369 Susan Schumacher	360 Bill Pieper	347 Kenneth M. Schumacher
368 Jim Egge	359 Mike Mulligan	345 Mark Junghans
368 Forest V. Strnad	358 Dick Sandve	345 Craig A. Menze

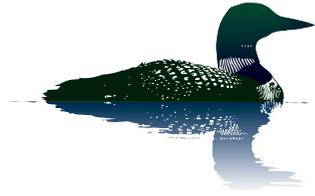
343	James W. Lind	323	Jeanie M. Joppru	310	Fred Z. Leshner
341	Warren Wegener	323	Dale A. Yerger	310	James F. Ryan
340	Milton J. Blomberg	322	Lars Benson	310	Theodore Voelker
340	Chet A. Meyers	322	Frank Berdan	309	Clara Dahle
340	Warren Woessner	322	Kathy A. Heidel	309	Bob Heise
338	Bonnie J. Mulligan	321	Linda B. Felker	309	Mark Otnes
337	William R. Bronn	321	Dick Hartman	309	Steven E. Schon
337	Ken LaFond	321	Raymond Tervo	309	Sandy M. Thimgan
337	Andrew Nyhus	320	Renner S. Anderson	308	Jason Caddy
337	Judith Sparrow	320	Erik Collins	308	Larry Sirvio
336	Mark C. Alt	319	Jonas Benson	307	Brad Abendroth
335	Colin R. Gjervold	319	George Lahr	307	Deanne Endrizzi
335	Brian T. Smith	319	Karl Roe	307	Fr Tom Margevicius
334	Pete Hoeger	319	Roger J. Schroeder	307	Connie M. Norheim
334	Al Schirmacher	316	Joel Dunnette	307	Joel Schmidt
333	Cindy Risen	316	Chad Heins	307	Anthony M. Smith
331	Douglas Mayo	316	Steven Midthune	306	Dick Hartman
331	Robert H. O'Connor	316	Alexander R. Watson	305	Burnett Hojnacki
330	Frank Gosiak	316	Ben A. Wieland	304	Alyssa L. DeRubeis
330	Alice Hennessey	314	Clay Christensen	304	Janet Majerus
330	Robert E. Holtz	314	Mike W. Steffes	304	Thomas Malone
330	Nathan Schirmacher	313	Tom A. Nelson	304	Pamela S. Perry
329	David Johnson	313	Shelley A. Steva	303	Tom F. Boevers
328	Paul L. Johnson	313	Dan T. Thimgan	303	Andy Forbes
328	Roy Zimmerman	312	Shawn Conrad	302	Molly Malecek
327	Earl E. Orf	312	Nelvina E. De Kam	302	Keith T. Pullen
326	Elizabeth Bell	312	Diana Doyle	301	Dee Kuder
326	Tom Bell	311	Kathi Berdan	300	Gerald Hoekstra
325	Gary Simonson	311	Chris Fagyal	300	Don Starkweather
324	Kevin D. Smith	310	K. Scott Foster		

The 200 Club

Birders who have seen a minimum of 200 species in Minnesota

299	Jackie M. Potts	266	Clinton Nienhaus	238	Aaron Lang
295	Michael J. Majeski	266	Fred Eckhardt	238	Stephan Bossert
294	Gary W. Johnson	266	Patrick B. Beauzay	236	Jenni Vainik Ives
293	Ric Zarwell	265	Bill Bruins	235	Ron Martin
292	John Richardson	265	R. Fred Arey	235	Scott M. Clark
291	Richard L. Miller	262	Michael Oetken	233	Dan Deutsch
290	Jake Musser	262	Robert Jessen	232	Lynn Patricia
289	Richard N. Smaby	262	Stephen Gardner	230	Josh Anderson
288	John E. Morrison	262	Thomas Benjamin Hertzell	230	Sandy Aubol
288	Matt Dufort	261	Andrew D. Bicek	224	Anthony Mitchell
283	Pat Dewenter	261	David Nafus	223	Andy Marnell
279	Andrew B. Longtin	260	Jennifer Vieth	221	Alex Lewanski
278	Melissa Hein	260	Ken Vail	221	Paul J. Binek
277	Chris Mansfield	260	Rebecca Vail	221	Paul T. Sullivan
277	Jim Hughes	259	Andrew Birch	220	Carl Runke
277	Terry P Wiens	256	Ben Harste	219	Mark LaRose
276	John Kroll	254	Kyle TePoel	219	Paul A. Hetland
275	Tom Auer	250	Tim Lamey	216	Jeff Chapman
274	Dan & Pam Guynn	249	Lane Doerring	215	Molly Jo Miller
273	Reggie Carlson	246	Janet Reusch	211	Ray Potthoff
271	Kay Smaby	245	Russell R. Widner	207	Glennie Gilleen
270	Nels F. Thompson	241	Derek O. Bakken	206	Matt Pierce
269	Andrew Krenz	240	Wendy Pepin	205	Richard Wood
268	Malcolm Gold	239	Cheryl Boyes	201	Neil Skoog

Notes of Interest



GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER NEST PARASITIZED BY BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD



— In mid May 2014, I noticed a pair of Great Crested Flycatchers investigating a nest box which I had installed in my Ramsey County yard the previous summer. The box was ten feet up in an oak tree and had yet to be used by any species. Nest-building was well underway before the end of May, and by 3 June, the female had laid her first egg. The box held two eggs on 4 June, but after this, the female seemed disinterested with the nest box and spent very little time in or near it. The male was only intermittently close by and for almost a week, both birds appeared casually indifferent.

Checking the box on the morning of 9 June revealed the same two eggs. That afternoon, a female Brown-headed Cowbird arrived and her attention was immediately drawn to the nest box. The following day, I watched her enter the box and quickly leave.

On 13 June, the female flycatcher's interest seemed to return and incubation began later that day. When she left the nest box briefly on 16 June, a quick check revealed four Great Crested Flycatcher eggs and one of the cowbird (Figure 1), which I removed. The remaining flycatcher eggs hatched on 26 June (Figure 2) and all the young successfully fledged on 10 July.

In looking through the current and historical Minnesota ornithological literature, I found 89 different species reported as having been parasitized by cowbirds, but until this record, Great Crested Flycatcher was not among them.

Continent-wide, Great Crested Flycatchers are very rarely reported parasitized by cowbirds, and this is the first documented instance for Minnesota. **Anthony X. Hartzel, 8461 Pleasant View Drive, Mounds View, MN 55112.**



Great Crested Flycatcher clutch with one Brown-headed Cowbird egg (lower left), 16 June 2014, Mounds View, Ramsey County. Photo by Anthony X. Hartzel.



Great Crested Flycatcher nestlings and one pipped Great Crested Flycatcher egg, 26 June 2014, Mounds View, Ramsey County. Photo by Anthony X. Hartzel.

SAY'S PHOEBE IN BIG STONE COUNTY — On 28 April 2014, I was driving through



Ortonville near the town's grain elevators when a phoebe — dropping down from its perch — caught my attention. I watched it through binoculars and noticed its peach-colored sides and immediately

thought of Say's Phoebe.

I was able to watch the bird for half an hour as it worked its way around the yard and grain elevator areas. I got several photographs of it both perched and in flight. While it was in flight, I was able to clearly observe the translucent remiges and black tail. Eastern Phoebe shows yellow on belly, no peach coloration, and has a darker head and dark remiges when seen in flight. **Andrew Nyhus, 220 North Union Street, Norwood-Young America, MN 55368.**



Say's Phoebe, 28 April 2014, Ortonville, Big Stone County. Photo by Andrew Nyhus.

KING RAIL IN GOODHUE COUNTY — This bird was first found by Elijah Parker in



his backyard in Zumbrota, Goodhue County. I was able to observe it intermittently at close range for half an hour or longer. The bird stood very tall for a rail and was much larger than a Virginia Rail (may-

be twice as large), which could be immediately eliminated on size and stature alone. It had robust, thick legs which appeared long and were a dull olive-gray. When the bird stretched its wing (which lasted for several seconds), the bright chestnut wing coverts were clearly observed and quite impressive due to the brightness of the rufous tones. I was also fortunate to get a very clear view of the underwing. The black-and-white stripe of the side or flanks extended well up into the underwing into the axillars area.



King Rail, 27 May 2014, Zumbrota, Goodhue County. Photo by David A. Cahlander.

Clearly visible was a bill that was about the size of my index finger. The upper mandible was dark brownish and the lower mandible was pale orange. The eye was seen to have reddish/brown tones. Also clearly visible was a thick and elongated buff-colored stripe above the eye. A white crescent below the eye was readily apparent. The back was boldly mottled with buff and dark brown extending onto a brownish neck and nape and further extending to a dark crown. The raised tail showed a pattern of black-and-white mottling. The flanks had a dark blackish-gray and white striping extending to the lower belly. The neck ventrally and the breast and throat were a rusty brown. The cheek was brownish with a pale gray area on the upper portion of the cheek blending into the brown tones of the face below the eye. **Tom A. Tustison, 4214 Wentworth Avenue, South, Minneapolis MN.**

Corrections to *The Loon* Volume 86

Compiled by Peder H. Svingen

Volume 75

Page 95. Warbling Vireo. Change high count in Chippewa County to 12 (RBJ).

Volume 77

Page 227. Northern Harrier. Change date for high count in Kittson to 4/2.

Volume 81

Page 185. Cliff Swallow. Change 5/14 high count from Polk to Stearns (Albany W.T.P.) RPR.

Volume 83

Page 73. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Change date for high count to 8/14 in Carver.

Page 160. Canvasback. Change high count location from Wabasha to Cottonwood and delete Lake Pepin.

Volume 84

Page 38. Golden-winged Warbler. Add the actual count (18) for 6/18 Pine.

Page 40. Eastern Towhee. Add the actual count (15) for 7/17 Sherburne.

Page 42. Grasshopper Sparrow. Change high count in Rock from 18 to 16.

Page 44. Eastern Meadowlark. Add the actual high count (20) for 7/17 Sherburne.

Page 85. Mountain Bluebird. Delete "No reports" and add 10/20 Cook (male, Grand Marais) ph. DMB.

Page 121. BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE. Change 2nd date from 12/18 to 12/17.

Page 123. Snowy Owl. Change 1993–1993 to 1993–1994.

Page 126. Carolina Wren. Change first date seen to 12/8 Chisago RSg.

Page 127. Varied Thrush. Delete Hubbard KLa and change Beltrami CBC to Bemidji CBC (bird was seen along E shore of Lake Plantagenet, Hubbard County, during the Bemidji CBC). Change first date in Dakota from 1/17 to 1/12.

Page 178. White-faced Ibis. Add 5/4 Hennepin (Old Cedar Avenue Bridge) †MJM.

Page 178. *Plegadis* ibis. Add 4/26 Lac qui Parle (4 miles W of Boyd) FAE and extend dates to 4/28 (2) at Cory Lake.

Volume 85

Page 20. Eastern Whip-poor-will. Change observer for Anoka high count to S. Hirsimaki.

Pages 21–22. Yellow-throated Vireo. Change high count to 7 in Cass.

Page 31. Indigo Bunting. Add number of birds (14) to high count.

Page 68. Clark's Grebe. Delete 8/28 Traverse.

Page 74. Lesser Black-backed Gull. Change first Hennepin date to 11/27 and credit C. Meyers.

Pages 82–83. Smith's Longspur. Add 10/21 Lyon (one at county landfill) KRE.

Page 137. Red Crossbill. Add observer (G. Ludi) for high count in Cook.

Page 175. *Plegadis* ibis. Change county from Stevens to Swift for 3 near Danvers.

Page 176. BLACK-NECKED STILT. Change location for 5/3–4 Big Stone to 3 miles SW of Graceville.

Page 183. Eastern Phoebe. Add record high northbound count 4/13 Dakota (18 at Trout Brook, Miesville Ravine C.P.) KDS.

Page 187. Northern Mockingbird. Change first date seen in Ramsey to 5/11.

Page 196. Common Redpoll. Add county name Chisago to late south JSa.

Volume 86

Page 134. Cooper's Hawk. Add 12/6, 12/8, 12/9 Polk (banded female) †SAU.

Index to *The Loon* Volume 86

Compiled by Anthony X. Hertzelt and David A. Cahlander

Index to Authors

- Anderson, Aaron and Janet Lowell "Lewis's Woodpecker in Roseau County" 103
- Budde, Paul E. "First Record of Presumed Glossy Ibis X White-faced Ibis for Minnesota" 158
- Budde, Paul E., Bruce A. Fall, and Andrew D., Smith "The Winter Season: 1 December 2013 through 28 February 2014" 127
- Budde, Paul E., Doug W. Kieser, James W. Lind, William C. Marengo, and Andrew Nyhus "The Fall Season: 1 August through 31 November 2013" 67
- Budde, Paul E., Doug W. Kieser, William C. Marengo, and Brian T. Smith "The Spring Season: 1 March through 31 May 2014: 173
- Cahlander, David A "Owl in the Chimney" 102
- Cahlander, David A. and Anthony X. Hertzelt "The M.O.U. 300 Club" 206
- Delahousaye, Darrell "Bald Eagle Takes Black Scoter" 161
- Faber, William E. and Michael R. North "The Effect of Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Development on Regional Breeding Bird Distributions" 111
- Fall, Bruce A., Andrew D. Smith, and Paul E. Budde "The Winter Season: 1 December 2013 through 28 February 2014" 127
- Fredrickson, Arnie "American White Pelicans at the Head of Lake Pepin, 2012-2013" 59
- Hertzelt, Anthony X. "Great Crested Flycatcher Nest Parasitized by Brown-headed Cowbird" 208
- Hertzelt, Anthony X. and David A. Cahlander "The M.O.U. 300 Club" 206
- Hertzelt, Anthony X. and T. Benjamin Hertzelt "Broken-wing Distraction Display by a Sandhill Crane" 100
- Hertzelt, T. Benjamin and Anthony X. Hertzelt "Broken-wing Distraction Display by a Sandhill Crane" 100
- Jansky, Carol, James T. Pathoulas, and Nicole E. Noyes "Nest Boxes without Predator Guards: Potential Ecological Traps for Tree Swallows?" 167
- Kessen, Ann E. and Peder H. Svingen "The Summer Season, 1 June through 31 July 2013" 24
- Kieser, Doug W., Paul E. Budde, James W. Lind, William C. Marengo, and Andrew Nyhus "The Fall Season: 1 August through 31 November 2013" 67
- Kieser, Doug W., Paul E. Budde, William C. Marengo, and Brian T. Smith "The Spring Season: 1 March through 31 May 2014: 173
- Lind, James W. "Record Late Ruby-throated Hummingbird Nest in Lake County" 160
- Lind, James W., Paul E. Budde, Doug W. Kieser, William C. Marengo, and Andrew Nyhus "The Fall Season: 1 August through 31 November 2013" 67
- Lowell, Janet and Aaron Anderson "Lewis's Woodpecker in Roseau County" 103
- Marengo, William C., Paul E. Budde, Doug W. Kieser, James W. Lind, and Andrew Nyhus "The Fall Season: 1 August through 31 November 2013" 67
- Marengo, William C., Paul E. Budde, Doug W. Kieser, and Brian T. Smith "The Spring Season: 1 March through 31 May 2014: 173
- Mehmel, Gretchen, Michael R. North, Beth Walters, and Beth Siverhus "Birds of the Beltrami Island State Forest and Red Lake Wildlife Management Area Region Part 3" 6
- Nichols, Peter "Bald Eagle Takes Black Scoter" 161
- North, Michael R. and William E. Faber "The Effect of Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Development on Regional Breeding Bird Distributions" 111
- North, Michael R., Gretchen Mehmel, Beth Walters, and Beth Siverhus "Birds of the Beltrami Island State Forest and Red Lake Wildlife Management Area Region Part 3" 6
- Noyes, Nicole E., Carol Jansky, and James T. Pathoulas "Nest Boxes without Predator Guards: Potential Ecological Traps for Tree Swallows?" 167
- Nyhus, Andrew "Long-tailed Jaeger in Roseau County" 53, "California Gull in Red Lake County" 54, "Say's Phoebe in Big Stone County" 209
- Nyhus, Andrew, Paul E. Budde, Doug W. Kieser, James W. Lind, and William C. Marengo "The Fall Season: 1 August through 31 November 2013" 67
- Pathoulas, James T., Carol Jansky, and Nicole E. Noyes "Nest Boxes without Predator Guards: Potential Ecological Traps for Tree Swallows?" 167
- Siverhus, Beth, Michael R. North, Gretchen Mehmel, and Beth Walters "Birds of the Beltrami Island State Forest and Red Lake Wildlife Management Area Region Part 3" 6
- Smith, Andrew D., Bruce A. Fall, and Paul E. Budde "The Winter Season: 1 December 2013 through 28 February 2014" 127
- Smith, Brian T., Paul E. Budde, Doug W. Kieser, and William C. Marengo "The Spring Season: 1 March through 31 May 2014: 173
- Svingen, Peder H. "Corrections to *The Loon*" 210
- Svingen, Peder H. and Ann E. Kessen "The Summer Season, 1 June through 31 July 2013" 24
- Tustison, Tom, "Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee" 3, "Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee" 107, "King Rail in Goodhue County" 209
- Walters, Beth, Michael R. North, Gretchen Mehmel, and Beth Siverhus "Birds of the Beltrami Island State Forest and Red Lake Wildlife Management Area Region Part 3" 6
- Weston, Steve "The 2013-2014 Minnesota Christmas Bird Count" 145
- Winker, Kevin "Book Review: Handbook of the Birds of the World, Special Volume" 50

Index to Photographers

- Bardon, Karl J.: Long-tailed Jaeger 4, Ring-billed Gull 81, Parasitic Jaeger 81
Brislane, David: Winter Wren 89, Boreal Chickadee 105, Ruffed Grouse 179
Cahlander, David A.: Yellow-throated Warbler 1, Barred Owl 102, King Rail 108, King Rail 209
Delahousaye, Darrell: Black Scoter 161, Black Scoter 162, Bald Eagle 162
Derubeis, Alyssa: Northern Hawk Owl 137, Great Egret 165
Fredrickson, Arnie: American White Pelican 61, American White Pelican 64
Friend, Michelle Glossy Ibis X White-faced Ibis 159
Hertzel, Anthony X.: Eastern Wood-Pewee 55, Sandhill Crane 101, Eastern Screech-Owl 136, Blue Jay 136, Ruby-throated Hummingbird 160, Northern Hawk Owl 189, Great Crested Flycatcher 208
Johnson, Joyce: Rufous Hummingbird 4
Kramer, Jan and Larry: Piping Plover 184
Lind, Jim: Ruby-throated Hummingbird 160
Majeski, Michael J.: Lewis's Woodpecker 57, Lewis's Woodpecker 103
Meadows, Allan: Belted Kingfisher 85
Nyhuis, Andrew: Long-tailed Jaeger 54, California Gull 54, Say's Phoebe 209
Schroeder, Roger J.: Glossy Ibis 109
Siverhus, Beth: Black Tern 7
Stensaas, Sparky: King Eider 163
Stucker, Steven P.: Black-necked Stilt 109
Svingen, Peder H.: Red Knot 79, Short-billed Dowitcher 187

Index to Species

- Avocet, American 30, 78, 183
Bittern, American 28-29, 75, 180
Least 24, 28, 75, 180
Blackbird 126
Brewer's 19, 22, 47-48, 97, 203
Red-winged 19, 22, 46-48, 96, 142, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 202
Rusty 19, 23, 96, 142, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 202
Yellow-headed 19, 47-48, 96, 114, 119, 123, 125, 202
Bluebird, Eastern 11, 40-41, 68, 89, 139, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 195
Mountain 68, 89, 195, 210
Bobolink 19, 22, 46-47, 96, 114, 119, 121-124, 202
Bufflehead 26, 73, 131, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 178
Bunting, Indigo 19, 46-47, 96, 120, 202, 210
Lazuli 4, 24, 46, 174, 202
Snow 13, 91, 140, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 196
Canvasback 26-27, 73, 111, 131, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177, 210
Cardinal, Northern 19, 46, 96, 117, 141, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 202
Catbird, Gray 12, 40-41, 48, 90, 128, 140, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 195
Chat, Yellow-breasted 24, 44, 199
Chickadee, Black-capped 10, 22, 38-39, 88, 139, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 194
Boreal 10, 22, 38, 41, 88, 139, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 164, 194
Collared-Dove, Eurasian 34-35, 83, 135, 146-148, 152, 154, 189
Coot, American 30-31, 66, 78, 134, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 183
Cormorant 51, 65-66, 145
Double-crested 28-29, 65, 75, 133, 180
Cowbird, Brown-headed 20, 47-48, 97, 142, 147, 149, 153, 203, 208, 216
Crane, Sandhill 22-23, 30-31, 67, 78, 100-101, 104, 114, 120, 124, 134, 183
Creepers, Brown 10, 40-41, 88, 139, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 194
Crossbill, Red 20, 22, 48, 69, 97, 128, 142, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 203, 210
White-winged 21-22, 48, 97, 142, 146-147, 203
Crow, American 9, 22, 38-39, 87, 139, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 193
Cuckoo, Black-billed 34-35, 83, 189
Yellow-billed 34, 83, 189
Dickcissel 19, 46-47, 69, 96, 114, 121-124, 202
Dove, Mourning 22, 34-35, 83, 135, 146-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 189
White-winged 174, 189
Dowitcher, Long-billed 80, 186
Short-billed 33, 80, 186-187
Duck 66, 127, 133, 173
American Black 26-27, 72, 130, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177
Harlequin 67, 73, 127, 131, 178
Long-tailed 24, 26, 73, 127, 131, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 178
Ring-necked 26-27, 73, 127, 131, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177
Ruddy 27-28, 74, 132, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 178
Wood 26-27, 72, 83, 130, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 176
Dunlin 32, 80, 186
Eagle 51, 65, 125
Bald 29-30, 65, 68, 76-77, 88, 127, 131, 133, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 161-162, 164, 182
Golden 77, 129, 134, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 182
Egret 65
Cattle 30, 67, 76, 181
Great 29-30, 62, 65, 76, 181, 216
Snowy 24, 30, 67, 76, 173, 181
Eider, Common 206
King 127, 131, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 163
Falcon, Peregrine 36-37, 68, 76-77, 86, 117, 138, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 191
Prairie 68-69, 86, 191
Finch, House 20, 47-48, 97, 117, 142, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 203
Purple 20, 47-48, 97, 142, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 203
Flicker, Northern 22-23, 36-37, 85, 138, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 191
Flycatcher 52, 86, 170, 191
Acadian 24, 36, 86, 191
Alder 6-7, 22, 36-37, 86, 192
Great Crested 7, 36-37, 86, 123, 192, 208, 216
Least 7, 22, 36-37, 86, 123, 192
Olive-sided 6, 22-23, 36, 86, 191
Scissor-tailed 24, 36
Willow 6-7, 36-37, 86, 192
Yellow-bellied 6-7, 36, 86, 191
Gadwall 26-27, 72, 111, 127, 130, 147-148, 150, 152, 154,

156, 176
 Gallinule, Common 30-31, 78, 183
 Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray 40-41, 89, 194, 210
 Godwit, Hudsonian 32, 79, 185
 Marbled 22, 31-32, 79, 185
 Golden-Plover, American 32, 67, 78, 183
 Goldeneye, Barrow's 67, 74, 107, 127, 132, 145, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 173, 178
 Common 26-27, 74, 107, 131-132, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 178
 Goldfinch, American 21-23, 48, 97, 143, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 203
 Goose 111, 127, 173
 Cackling 24, 26, 71, 130, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 176
 Canada 26-27, 65-66, 71, 111, 130, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 176
 Greater White-fronted 26, 67, 71, 130, 145, 147, 176
 Ross's 67, 71, 173, 176
 Snow 26, 71, 130, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 176
 Goshawk, Northern 30-31, 67, 69, 76-77, 134, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 182
 Grackle, Common 20, 22, 47-48, 97, 142, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 203
 Great-tailed 48, 69, 97, 203
 Grebe 51
 Clark's 24, 28, 67, 75, 173, 180, 210
 Eared 28-29, 69, 75, 180
 Horned 25, 28-29, 67, 69, 75, 133, 173, 180
 Pied-billed 28-29, 75, 133, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 180
 Red-necked 28-29, 75, 133, 173, 180
 Western 28-29, 75, 180
 Grosbeak, Blue 24, 46-47, 96, 202
 Evening 21, 23, 48, 97, 128, 143, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 174, 203
 Pine 20, 69, 97, 128, 142, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 174-175, 203
 Rose-breasted 19, 22, 46-47, 69, 96, 114, 120-121, 123-124, 128, 142, 202
 Grouse 117-118, 124, 126
 Ruffed 22-23, 28-29, 74, 111-112, 114, 117-118, 120-121, 123-126, 132, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 179
 Sharp-tailed 22, 28-29, 74, 133, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 179
 Spruce 22, 28-29, 74, 133, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 179
 Gull 62, 65, 82, 127, 145-146
 Bonaparte's 33, 82, 187
 California 54, 56, 68, 82, 173, 188
 Franklin's 31, 33, 53-54, 82, 188
 Glaucous 68, 83, 127, 135, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 188
 Great Black-backed 68, 83, 135, 147, 188
 Herring 33, 35, 54, 82, 127, 135, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 188
 Iceland 24, 33, 68, 82, 135, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 174, 188
 Laughing 68, 82
 Lesser Black-backed 68, 82, 135, 188, 210
 Little 82, 173, 188
 Mew 206
 Ring-billed 33, 35, 53-54, 81-82, 127, 135, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 188
 Sabine's 5, 68, 82
 Thayer's 68, 82, 127, 135, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 173, 188
 Harrier, Northern 23, 30-31, 76-77, 114, 119-121, 123-124, 133, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 182, 210
 Hawk 51, 145
 Broad-winged 30-31, 77, 117, 182
 Cooper's 30-31, 76-77, 111, 117, 121, 124, 134, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 182, 210
 Ferruginous 24, 30
 Red-shouldered 30-31, 77, 117, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 182
 Red-tailed 30-31, 77, 134, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 182
 Rough-legged 77, 134, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 182
 Sharp-shinned 25, 30, 76-77, 115, 121-123, 134, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 182
 Swainson's 30-31, 67, 69, 77, 182
 Heron 51, 65
 Great Blue 5, 29-30, 65, 75, 133, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 181
 Green 29-30, 76, 181
 Little Blue 30, 67, 76, 181
 Hummingbird, Ruby-throated 34-35, 84, 159-160, 164, 190
 Rufous 4, 24, 34
 Ibis, Glossy 109, 158-159, 164, 173, 181
 White-faced 30, 76, 107, 110, 158-159, 164, 173, 181, 210
 Jaeger, Long-tailed 3-4, 24, 33, 53-54, 56, 67, 81
 Parasitic 3, 81, 187
 Jay, Blue 8, 38-39, 87, 112, 118, 123, 136, 138, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 193
 Gray 8, 23, 38-39, 87, 138, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 175, 193
 Junco, Dark-eyed 18, 46-47, 95, 141, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 201
 Kestrel, American 36-37, 77, 85, 138, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 191
 Killdeer 31-32, 78, 134, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 184
 Kingbird, Eastern 7, 36, 39, 68, 86, 192
 Western 36-37, 86, 192
 Kingfisher, Belted 34-35, 84-85, 114, 120-122, 124, 137, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 190
 Kinglet, Golden-crowned 11, 22, 40-41, 89, 139, 147, 194
 Ruby-crowned 11, 22, 40-41, 89, 139, 194
 Kite, Mississippi 67, 76-77, 173, 182
 Kittiwake, Black-legged 210
 Knot, Red 67, 79, 173, 185
 Lark, Horned 9, 38-39, 87, 114, 122-124, 139, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 193
 Longspur, Chestnut-collared 40, 91, 196
 Lapland 12, 91, 140, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 196
 Smith's 91, 174, 196, 210
 Loon 24, 51, 133
 Common 28-29, 67, 75, 114-115, 117, 120-121, 123-124, 129, 133, 180
 Pacific 67, 69, 75, 173, 180
 Red-throated 25, 28, 67, 74, 133, 173, 175, 179
 Magpie, Black-billed 8, 22, 38-39, 68, 87, 139, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 193
 Mallard 26-27, 72, 127, 130, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177
 Martin, Purple 9, 38-39, 68, 87, 193
 Meadowlark, Eastern 19, 22, 46-47, 96, 114, 116, 118-119, 121, 123-124, 202, 210
 Western 19, 22, 48, 69, 96, 115-116, 118, 122-125, 202
 Merganser, Common 27-28, 74, 132, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 178

Hooded 26-27, 74, 132, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 178
 Red-breasted 27-28, 74, 127, 132, 147, 178
 Merlin 36-37, 77, 86, 117, 138, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 191
 Mockingbird, Northern 40, 68, 90, 174, 195, 210
 Night-Heron, Black-crowned 30, 67, 76, 181
 Yellow-crowned 30, 67, 76, 173, 181
 Nighthawk, Common 34-35, 68, 84, 190
 Nuthatch, Red-breasted 10, 22-23, 38, 41, 88, 114, 122-124, 139, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 194
 White-breasted 10, 40-41, 88, 139, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 194
 Oriole, Baltimore 20, 47-48, 97, 129, 142, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 203
 Orchard 24, 47-48, 69, 97, 203
 Osprey 29-30, 76-77, 114-116, 123-124, 182
 Ovenbird 13, 22, 42-43, 91, 111, 114, 117, 123-125, 196
 Owl 127, 145
 Barred 23, 34-35, 84, 102, 111, 136, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 189
 Boreal 68, 84, 137, 190
 Great Gray 22, 34-35, 68-69, 84, 137, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 174, 190
 Great Horned 23, 34-35, 83, 117, 136, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 189
 Long-eared 34, 84, 137, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 190
 Northern Hawk 24, 34-35, 68, 84, 136-137, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 174, 189
 Northern Saw-whet 22, 34-35, 84, 137, 145, 147, 190
 Short-eared 22, 34, 69, 84, 137, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 190
 Snowy 68, 83, 127, 136, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 174, 189, 210
 Partridge, Gray 27-28, 74, 132, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 178
 Parula, Northern 15, 42-43, 92, 198
 Pelican 59-66
 American White 24, 28-29, 59, 60, 61, 66, 75, 104, 127, 133, 145, 147, 145, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 180
 Brown 24, 28, 60
 Phalarope, Red-necked 33, 81, 187
 Wilson's 31, 33, 81, 187
 Pheasant, Ring-necked 27-28, 74, 114-115, 121-122, 124, 132, 147, 150, 152, 154, 156, 178
 Phoebe, Eastern 7, 36-37, 86, 123, 192, 210
 Say's 174-175, 192, 209, 216
 Pigeon, Rock 34-35, 83, 135, 146-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 189
 Pintail, Northern 26-27, 72, 131, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177
 Pipit, American 68, 90, 196
 Sprague's 68, 90
 Plover, Black-bellied 30, 78, 183
 Piping 24, 32, 78, 183-184
 Semipalmated 32, 78, 183
 Prairie-Chicken, Greater 28, 74, 133, 145, 147, 175, 179
 Rail, King 108, 173, 183, 206, 209, 216
 Virginia 30-31, 77, 114, 120-121, 123-124, 127, 134, 183, 209
 Yellow 22, 30, 77, 182
 Raven, Common 9, 23, 38-39, 87, 129, 139, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 174, 193
 Redhead 26-27, 73, 131, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177
 Redpoll, Common 21, 69, 97, 128, 142, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 203, 210
 Hoary 21, 97, 128, 143, 146, 203
 Redstart, American 14, 22, 42-43, 92, 123, 197
 Robin, American 12, 22, 40-41, 48, 90, 140, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 195
 Sanderling 32, 79, 185
 Sandpiper, Baird's 32, 80, 186
 Buff-breasted 33, 80, 186
 Least 33, 80, 186
 Pectoral 33, 80, 186
 Semipalmated 33, 80, 186
 Solitary 32, 78, 184
 Spotted 31-32, 78, 184
 Stilt 32, 79, 185
 Upland 31-32, 79, 185
 White-rumped 25, 33, 69, 80, 186
 Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied 23, 34, 37, 85, 114, 121, 123-124, 129, 137, 146-147, 191
 Scaup, Greater 24, 26, 73, 127, 131, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 173, 177
 Lesser 26, 73, 111, 131, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177
 Scoter, Black 67, 73, 127, 131, 161-162, 164, 178
 Surf 67, 73, 178
 White-winged 67, 73, 127, 131, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 178
 Screech-Owl, Eastern 34-35, 83, 135-136, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 189
 Shoveler, Northern 26-27, 72, 130, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177
 Shrike, Loggerhead 7, 36, 39, 87, 174, 192
 Northern 7, 87, 138, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 192
 Siskin, Pine 21, 48, 97, 143, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 203
 Snipe, Wilson's 22, 31, 33, 80, 114, 121, 123-124, 134, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 186
 Solitaire, Townsend's 68, 89, 128-129, 140, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 174, 195
 Sora 30-31, 77, 183
 Sparrow 128
 American Tree 16, 94, 141, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 200
 Baird's 17
 Chipping 16, 22, 44-45, 48, 94, 120, 128-129, 141, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 200
 Clay-colored 17, 22, 44-45, 48, 94, 114, 120-121, 123-124, 200
 Eurasian Tree 174, 203
 Field 17, 44-45, 94, 114, 121, 123-124, 128, 141, 200
 Fox 17, 95, 141, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 201
 Grasshopper 17, 22, 44-45, 94, 114, 118-119, 121, 123, 200, 210
 Harris's 18, 24, 46, 95, 141, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 201
 Henslow's 17, 23-24, 45-46, 94, 200
 House 21, 48, 97, 143, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 203
 Lark 17, 24, 44-45, 94, 114-115, 118-119, 124, 200
 Le Conte's 17, 22, 45-46, 94, 200
 Lincoln's 18, 22, 45-46, 95, 201
 Nelson's 17, 24, 46, 95, 200
 Savannah 17, 22, 44-45, 94, 114, 118, 121, 123-124, 128, 141, 200
 Song 18, 45-46, 48, 95, 120, 141, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 201
 Swamp 18, 22, 45-46, 95, 141, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 201
 Vesper 17, 22, 44-45, 94, 114, 118, 122-124, 200
 White-crowned 18, 46, 95, 141, 146-147, 153, 201

White-throated 18, 22, 46-47, 95, 141, 147, 149, 151, 155, 157, 201
 Starling, European 12, 40-41, 90, 140, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 195
 Stilt, Black-necked 109, 173, 183, 210
 Stork, Wood 206
 Swallow 171
 Bank 9, 38-39, 88, 114, 120-122, 124, 193
 Barn 9, 22, 38-39, 68, 88, 194
 Cliff 9, 22, 38-39, 88, 193, 210
 Northern Rough-winged 9, 38, 88, 193
 Tree 9, 38-39, 88, 167-172, 193, 216
 Swan 145
 Mute 24-26, 71, 173, 176
 Trumpeter 26-27, 69, 72, 114, 121, 123-124, 127, 130, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 176
 Tundra 24, 26, 66-67, 72, 127, 130, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 176
 Swift, Chimney 34-35, 68, 84, 117, 190
 Tanager, Scarlet 18, 23, 46-47, 95, 202
 Summer 24, 46, 69, 95, 174, 201
 Western 174, 202
 Teal, Blue-winged 26-27, 72, 114, 121-122, 124, 127, 130, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177
 Cinnamon 173, 177
 Green-winged 26-27, 72, 131, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 177
 Tern, Arctic 68, 83
 Black 5, 7, 33, 35, 83, 114, 119, 122-124, 188
 Caspian 33, 35, 83, 188
 Common 34, 83, 188
 Forster's 34-35, 83, 189
 Least 25, 71, 129, 175
 Thrasher, Brown 12, 40-41, 90, 114, 121-122, 124, 128, 140, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 195
 Thrush 68, 145-146
 Gray-cheeked 11, 90, 195
 Hermit 12, 22, 25, 40-41, 69, 90, 128, 140, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 175, 195
 Swainson's 11, 22, 40, 68, 90, 129, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 175, 195
 Varied 68, 90, 128, 140, 146, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 174, 195, 210
 Wood 12, 40-41, 90, 111, 114, 117, 121, 123-124, 195
 Titmouse, Tufted 38, 88, 139, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 194
 Towhee, Eastern 16, 22, 44-45, 94, 114, 118, 120-121, 123-124, 128, 140, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 199-200, 210
 Spotted 44, 69, 93, 174, 199-200
 Turkey, Wild 24, 28-29, 74, 127, 133, 145, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 179
 Turnstone, Ruddy 32, 67, 79, 185
 Veery 11, 22, 40-41, 90, 114, 117, 121, 123-124, 195
 Vireo, Bell's 24, 38, 87, 192
 Blue-headed 8, 38-39, 87, 192
 Philadelphia 8, 38-39, 87, 193
 Red-eyed 8, 22, 38-39, 48, 87, 111, 123, 193
 Warbling 8, 22, 38-39, 87, 193, 210
 White-eyed 38, 174, 192
 Yellow-throated 8, 38-39, 87, 192, 210
 Vulture, Turkey 29-30, 76-77, 181
 Warbler 69, 122, 128, 174
 Bay-breasted 15, 42-43, 92, 198
 Black-and-white 13, 22, 42-43, 91, 114, 122-123, 197
 Black-throated Blue 15, 44-45, 69, 93, 198
 Black-throated Gray 174, 199
 Black-throated Green 16, 22, 44-45, 93, 199
 Blackburnian 15, 22, 42-43, 92, 198
 Blackpoll 15, 44, 93, 198
 Blue-winged 42-43, 91, 114, 120-121, 124, 196
 Canada 16, 22, 44-45, 93, 199
 Cape May 14, 25, 42-43, 92, 198
 Cerulean 42-43, 92, 174, 198
 Chestnut-sided 15, 22, 43-44, 93, 112, 114, 120, 123-124, 198
 Connecticut 14, 22, 42-43, 92, 197
 Golden-winged 13, 42-43, 91, 120, 196, 210
 Hooded 42-43, 92, 174, 197
 Kentucky 24, 42, 197
 Magnolia 15, 42-43, 92, 198
 Mourning 14, 22, 42-43, 92, 110, 197
 Nashville 13-14, 22, 42-43, 91, 197
 Orange-crowned 13, 42, 91, 197
 Palm 15-16, 44-45, 93, 199
 Pine 14, 16, 22, 44-45, 93, 115, 122-124, 199
 Prothonotary 42-43, 91, 197
 Tennessee 13, 42, 91, 197
 Wilson's 16, 22, 44, 93, 199
 Worm-eating 5
 Yellow 15, 22-23, 43-44, 48, 92, 120, 198
 Yellow-rumped 16, 44-45, 48, 93, 128, 140, 147, 199
 Yellow-throated 24, 44-45, 56, 69, 93, 199
 Waterthrush, Louisiana 42, 91, 196
 Northern 13, 42-43, 91, 196
 Waxwing, Bohemian 12, 68, 90, 128, 140, 145-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 196
 Cedar 12, 40-41, 68, 91, 123, 140, 145-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 196
 Whimbrel 32, 67, 79, 173, 185
 Whip-poor-will, Eastern 22, 34-35, 84, 190, 210
 Wigeon, American 26, 72, 130, 147-148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 176
 Eurasian 173, 176
 Willet 32, 79, 184
 Wood-Pewee, Eastern 6, 36-37, 55, 86, 191
 Western 6, 23
 Woodcock, American 31, 33, 80, 186
 Woodpecker 145
 American Three-toed 22, 36-37, 68, 85, 138, 146, 174, 191
 Black-backed 22, 36-37, 85, 138, 146-147, 174, 191
 Downy 34, 37, 85, 138, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 191
 Hairy 22, 34, 37, 85, 138, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 191
 Lewis's 68, 84, 103-104, 127, 137, 174, 190
 Pileated 23, 36-37, 85, 103, 111, 138, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 191
 Red-bellied 34, 37, 85, 103, 137, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 190
 Red-headed 34, 37, 84, 114, 120, 122-124, 137, 146-147, 157, 190
 Wren 146
 Carolina 24, 40, 68, 89, 128, 139, 146-147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 174, 194, 210
 House 10, 40-41, 88, 175, 194
 Marsh 11, 40-41, 88, 194
 Sedge 11, 22-23, 40-41, 88, 114, 120, 122-124, 194
 Winter 11, 22, 40-41, 88-89, 128, 139, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 194
 Yellowlegs, Greater 32, 78, 184
 Lesser 32, 79, 185
 Yellowthroat, Common 14, 22, 42-43, 92, 197

In This Issue of *The Loon*

Volume 86 Number 4

Great Egret, 29 April 2014, Golden Valley, Hennepin County

Photo by Alyssa DeRubeis Front Cover

Nest Boxes Without Predator Guards

Potential Ecological Traps for Tree Swallows?

Carol Jansky, James T. Patboulas, and Nicole E. Noyes 167

The Spring Season

1 March through 31 May 2014

Paul E. Budde, Doug W. Kieser, William C. Marengo, and Brian T. Smith 173

The M.O.U. 300 Club

Anthony X. Hartzel and David A. Cablander 206

Notes of Interest

Great Crested Flycatcher Nest Parasitized by Brown-headed Cowbird

Anthony X. Hartzel 208

Say's Phoebe in Big Stone County

Andrew Nybus 209

King Rail in Goodhue County

Tom A. Tustison 209

Corrections to *The Loon*

Peder H. Svingen 210

Index to *The Loon*

Anthony X. Hartzel and David A. Cablander 211

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