

The **Loon**

SPRING 2022
VOLUME 94 – NUMBER 1



Journal of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
Carpenter Nature Center
12805 Saint Croix Trail South
Hastings, MN 55033

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

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Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

Thomas A. Tustison, Chairman

The most recent meeting of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (MOURC) was conducted via internet video conference on 5 December 2021. In attendance and voting at this meeting were MOURC members Dedrick A. Benz, Rebecca R. Engdahl (alternate), Anthony X. Hertzell, Ann E. Kessen, Douglas W. Kieser, William C. Marengo, Andrew D. Smith, Steven P. Stucker (alternate), Howard C. Towle (alternate), and Thomas A. Tustison (chair). Subsequent to the meeting, the following records were voted on and were Accepted:

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) [Accidental], 2 May 2022, Hyland Lake Park Reserve, Hennepin County (record #2022-015, vote 7-0). Five adults, photographed.

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, 14-15 May 2022, Old Mill Park, Minnesota Lake, Faribault County (record #2022-034, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) [Casual], 17-21 April 2022, county road 7 approximately 0.4 mile north of county road 30, Bellingham, Lac qui Parle County (record #2022-007, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Black-necked Stilt, 23 April 2022, northeast of the intersection of county road 7 and 410 Street, Southbrook Township, Cottonwood County (record #2022-008, vote 7-0). Four adults, photographed.

Black-necked Stilt, 1-3 May 2022, Osakis sewage ponds, Douglas County (record #2022-023, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Black-necked Stilt, 6 May 2022, North Ottawa Impoundment, Grant County (record #2022-028, vote 7-0). Adult female, video recorded.

Black-necked Stilt, 7-8 May 2022, Nicollet wastewater treatment plant, Nicollet County (record #2022-022, vote 7-0). Two adults, photographed.

Black-necked Stilt, 7-8 May 2022, Edgerton wastewater treatment plant, Pipestone County (record #2022-024, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Black-necked Stilt, 12 May 2022, Weaver, Wabasha County (record #2022-038, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Black-necked Stilt, 24 May 2022, Pipestone wastewater treatment plant, Pipestone County (record #2022-049, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

Black-necked Stilt, 25 May 2022, near the intersection of U.S. Highways 12 and 75, Ortonville, Big Stone County (record #2022-046, vote 7-0). Two adults, photographed.

Black-necked Stilt, 27 May 2022, Quine Avenue between 300th and 310th streets, Bigelow Township, Nobles County (record #2022-051, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) [Casual], 19 May 2015, Old Cedar Avenue Bridge, Bloomington, Hennepin County (record #2015-049, vote 7-0). Adult.

Red Knot, 26-27 May 2018, Naniboujou Lodge beach, Grand Marais, Cook County (record #2018-069, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

Red Knot, 27 May 2021, Knife River Marina, Lake County (record #2021-096, vote 7-0). Two adults, photographed.

Red Knot, 23 May 2022, junction of state highway 310 and 340th Avenue, Jadis Township, Roseau County (record #2022-047, vote 6-1). Adult, photographed.

Red Knot, 23-30 May 2022, Park Point near Sky Harbor Airport, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2022-048, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

Red Knot, 25-28 May 2022, East Valley Township west of Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Marshall County (record #2022-050, vote 7-0). Two adults, photographed.

Ruff (*Calidris pugnax*) [Casual], 2-3 May 2022, southeast quadrant of intersection of county roads 70 and 23, Rock Creek, Pine



Ruff, 2 May 2022, Rock Creek, Pine County. Photo by Thomas Burns.



Ivory Gull, 8 January 2022, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

County (record #2022-016, vote 7-0). Alternate-plumaged adult male, photographed. First county record.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) [Casual], 27 April 2022, 180th Street Marsh, Vermillion Township, Dakota County (record #2022-013, vote 5-2). Adult, photographed. Interestingly, this bird was initially identified with the aid of the eBird Merlin App. It may have otherwise been overlooked. Fourth county and 11th state record.

Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea*) [Accidental], 3-12 January 2022, Canal Park, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2022-001, vote 7-0). Immature, photographed. Thirteenth state record.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*) [Casual], 8 August 2021, Tuttle Lake, Tenhassen Township, Martin County (record #2021-095, vote 7-0). Adult. First county record.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) [Casual], 28-29 April 2022, near Ada sewage ponds, Norman County (record #2022-014, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Glossy Ibis, 7 May 2022, Geneva Lake, Freeborn County (record #2022-037, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) [Casual], 11 March - 25 April 2020, Houston, Houston County (record #2020-100, vote 7-0). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 19 September - 13 October 2020, Houston, Houston County (record #2020-099, vote 7-0). Two calling birds; audio re-

corded.

Barn Owl, 18 January 2022, Houston County (record #2022-002, vote 7-0). Photographed. The caretaker of the shed where this owl was photographed stated that the bird had been present since the summer of 2021 (**The Loon** 93:53-54).

Barn Owl, 6 May 2022, Winona County (record #2022-025, vote 7-0). Photographed (infrared trail cam capture after dark).

Lewis's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*) [Casual], 4 May 2022, county road 15 about 0.3 mile south of 660th Street, Canisteo Township, Dodge County (record #2022-017, vote 6-1). First county and eighth state record.

Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) [Casual], 11-12 April 2015, along Sleepy Hollow Road 0.5 mile east of county road 21, St. Mathias Township, Crow Wing County (record #2015-050, vote 7-0). Adult female, photographed. First county record.

Mountain Bluebird, 12-16 March 2016, Spring Lake Park Reserve, Schaar's Bluff unit, Nininger Township, Dakota County (record #2016-055, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed.

Mountain Bluebird, 17 April 2022, east of Madison Lake, Le Ray Township, Blue Earth County (record #2022-005, vote 7-0). Adult female, photographed.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) [Casual], 7-20 January 2021, rural Hartland, Freeborn County (record #2021-097, vote 7-0).



Glossy Ibis, 7 May 2022, Geneva Lake, Freeborn County. Photo by Paul E. Jantscher.



Bullock's Oriole, 9 May 2022, Waite Park, Stearns County. Photo by Demelza Larson.

Adult, photographed. First county record.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 3–4 January 2022, private residence along Township Road 197 about one mile south of county road 19, Birch Cooley Township, Renville County (record #2022-070, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 20 January – 25 May 2022, private residence, Ravenna Township, Dakota County (record #2022-064, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. The last date seen is approximate.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 21 March 2022, Deep River Road near the intersection of Root River State Trail, Holt Township, Fillmore County (record #2022-003, vote 7–0). Five adults, photographed.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 30–31 March 2022, private residence, 29th Street Southwest, Austin, Mower County (record #2022-004, vote 7–0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 19 April – 13 May 2022, Sakatah State Park bridge at The Narrows, Rice County (record #2022-006, vote 7–0). Two adults, photographed. First county record.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 25–28 April 2022, private residence, Rushford, Fillmore County (record #2022-010, vote 7–0). Three adults, photographed.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 9 May 2022, private residence, Bath Township, Freeborn County (record #2022-053, vote 7–0). Adult,

photographed.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 12 May 2022, Faribault, Rice County (record #2022-054, vote 7–0). Two adults, photographed.

Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*) [Accidental], 9–10 May 2022, Sunwood Park Drive at 2nd Avenue South, Waite Park, Stearns County (record #2022-031, vote 7–0). Adult male, photographed. First county record.

Bullock's Oriole, 22 May 2022, private residence, Bigfork, Itasca County (record #2022-041, vote 7–0). First-year male, photographed. Second county and eighth state record. It's notable that six of the eight state records have occurred since 10 May 2019.

Kentucky Warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*) [Casual], 25 May 2015, Veterans Memorial Park, Richfield, Hennepin County (record #2015-051, vote 5–2). Video recorded.

Kentucky Warbler, 31 May – 8 June 2018, about three miles west of New Ulm along KC Road in Milford Township, Brown County (record #2018-070, vote 7–0). Audio recorded. First county record.

Kentucky Warbler, 8 May 2022, Mendota Heights, Dakota County (record #2022-021, vote 7–0). Adult male.

Kentucky Warbler, 9 May 2022, Hidden Valley Park, Savage, Scott County (record #2022-020, vote 7–0). Adult male, photographed.

Kentucky Warbler, 14–16 May 2022, Afton State Park, Washington County (record #2022-



Black-headed Grosbeak, 9 May 2022, Coon Rapids, Anoka County. Photo by Ron Refsnider.



Painted Bunting, 24 April 2022, St. Charles, Winona County. Photo by Luke Hollander.

033, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Setophaga dominica*) [Casual], 21 June 2021, Hillside Road, Reno, Houston County (record #2021-098, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed.

Yellow-throated Warbler, 24 April 2022, Rice Lake State Park, Steele County (record #2022-012, vote 5-2). First county record.

Yellow-throated Warbler, 9-17 May 2022 Frontenac State Park, Goodhue County (record #2022-027, vote 7-0).

Yellow-throated Warbler, 10-11 May 2022, south of Agate Lake, Cass County (record #2022-029, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Yellow-throated Warbler, 12 May 2022, north of Vadnais Lake, Ramsey County (record #2022-042, vote 6-1).

Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) [Casual], 9 May 2022, private residence, Coon Rapids near Mississippi River, Anoka County (record #2022-026, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed. First county record.

Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*) [Casual], 9 May 2022, near the Crow River just north of Thomas Trail, Hassan Township, Hennepin County (record #2022-030, vote 6-1).

Lazuli Bunting, 13 May 2022, Cottonwood, Lyon County (record #2022-039, vote 7-0). Apparent first-spring male, photographed.

Lazuli Bunting, 14-15 May 2022, private residence, Underwood, Otter Tail County (re-

cord #2022-044, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed.

Lazuli Bunting, 20-22 May 2022, private residence, north shore of Kabekona Lake, Hubbard County (record #2022-040, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed. First county record.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) [Casual], 24-25 April 2022, private residence, St. Charles, Winona County (record #2022-009, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed. 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.)

Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*) [Accidental], 15 October 1983, south of Montevideo, Yellow Medicine County (record #1983-001, vote 0-7). The sighting was submitted 38 years after the observation. While this is not necessarily fatal to the record, there was

no supporting documentation such as contemporaneous field notes or sketches. Details are lacking for such an important observation and memory is attenuated after such a long interval. Unfortunately, the Committee could not accept the record.

Western Sandpiper, 21–22 May 2022, east of Belle Plaine, Scott County (record #2022-043, vote 1–6). Although accompanied by photographs, several members felt that the documentation did not adequately eliminate other similar species especially Semipalmated Sandpiper.

Least Tern, 28 May 2022, Edgerton wastewater treatment plant, Pipestone County (record #2022-058, vote 2–5). While the described flight characteristics were suggestive of this species, overall details were insufficient.

Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*) [Accidental], 21 April 2022, Odessa Overlook, Big Stone County (record #2022-018, vote 0–7). Many details that would help support the identification were lacking. Certain details that were provided are inconsistent with Brewer's Sparrow such as the unstreaked back.

Bullock's Oriole, 23 May 2022, private residence, Marshall, Lyon County (record #2022-045, vote 1–6). The observer, who has little experience with this species, mentions that there are field notes, but neglected to include them with the report. The observer is apparently describing a female which is a difficult task given the variability of the similar Baltimore Oriole. There are inconsistencies in what is described when compared to standard references. For example, the observer states "Below the nape down the central back, however, was more patterned medium gray and light brown-gray, rather than solid olive." This statement would appear to be indicative of a female Baltimore rather than a Bullock's.

Yellow-throated Warbler, 13 May 2022, northwest side of Schulze Lake, Lebanon Hills Regional Park, Dakota County (record #2022-036, vote 0–7). The description was generally too vague to agree that the identification was correct. For instance, the described "Black and some White eye mask" is vague and contains no information about the location of these colors, the size or extent of the mask, or the ratio of black to white. Finally, the observer, who only viewed it briefly through a camera lens while attempting to photograph the bird, lacks experience with the species.

Yellow-throated Warbler, 28 May 2022, Bluefin Bay, Tofte, Cook County (record #2022-067, vote 2–5). Most members felt that a Blackburnian Warbler could not be ruled out.

The efforts of all those observers who document unusual species are greatly appreciated, whether or not the records are Accepted. Though photographs are always welcome, observers are strongly encouraged to submit written documentation based on contemporaneous field notes for all records. The Committee acknowledges with thanks those who provided written descriptions for the records listed in this article: Brad Abendroth, Brent Ankeny, Kevin Ash, Heidi A. Balgaard, Susan E. Barnes, Allen E. Batt, Cole Bauer, Lon Baumgardt, Dedrick Benz, Karla A. Bloem, Conny M. Brunell, Thomas Burns, Philip C. Chu, Jeremy Cushman, Jack DeMarais, Steve Dietz, Stephen Dinsmore, Lois Van Dyke, Vayla Van Dyke, Larry Kopischke, Kim R. Eckert, Kimberly A. Emerson, Frank Fabbro, Bruce A. Fall, Koni Fank, Wayne Feder, Roger Field, Andy Forbes, Michele Frisch, Dave Gross, Liz Harper, David Harrington, Natalie Heer, Bonnie Heinecke, Nancy Henke, Anthony X. Hertzler, Edward Hicks, John W. Hockema, Luke Hollander, David Holmen, Ezra Hosch, Paul E. Jantscher, Ted Keyel, Jan Kraemer, Larry Kraemer, Demelza Larson, Brandon Lentz, Janet Malotky, Josh Manske, Douglas Mayo, Nolan Meyer, Todd Mitchell, David F. Neitzel, Donald Nelson, Lori Payne, Mike Peppersack, Paula Perdoni, Joshua Pierce, Douglas L. Pierzina, Addie Putman, Jeff Reed, Ronald L. Refsnider, John Richardson, Roger J. Schroeder, Richard N. Smaby, Brian T. Smith, Linda Sparling, Peder H. Svingen, Amy Warzybok, Pete Warzybok, Joshua G. Watson, Trey Weaver, Garrett Wee, Steve Weston, 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: 66 records voted on — 59 Accepted, 7 Not Accepted.

Edina, MN 55407.

The Ecological Importance of Woodpeckers, and Considerations for Effective Management

Part I, Black-backed and American Three-toed Woodpecker

Michael R. North

The Black-backed (*Picoides arcticus*) and American Three-toed woodpeckers (*P. dorsalis*) are the rarest and most specialized of the regularly occurring woodpeckers in Minnesota. I view them as a dichotomous species-pair; a yellow-crowned conifer-affiliated version of the red-crowned deciduous-affiliated species-pair of Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*) and Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*). The Black-backed and Hairy woodpeckers are about the same size, whereas the American Three-toed is intermediate in size between Downy Woodpecker and their larger congeners.

Black-backed and American Three-toed woodpeckers are affiliated with coniferous forests instead of deciduous forests, and they are often affiliated with fires, often showing up in abundance for a few years after a major forest fire. The perceived association with forest fires has led various government agencies to identify them as species of management concern due to the extent to which humans suppress fires on the landscape. I believe their habitat needs are more nuanced than simply relying on and responding to fires.

American Three-toed Woodpeckers breed across the boreal forest from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts in Canada and Alaska, barely reaching Minnesota; and in the mountainous western United States as far south as Arizona and New Mexico, including a relict population in the Black Hills of South Dakota. They were once considered conspecific to the wide-spread Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker (*P. tridactylus*) of northern Eurasia, where they have been more extensively studied than in North America (e.g., Pakkala et al. 2002, Butler et al. 2004, Fayt 2006). They are often associated with old growth forests (Pakkala et al. 2002). Similar to their Eurasian counterparts, American Three-toed Woodpeckers have a strong associa-

tion with spruce beetles (Burdett and Niemi 2002, Kelly et al. 2018), which *P. tridactylus* is known to keep under control through foraging (Virkala 2006). Beetle infestations result from forest-killing events such as fires, floods, and windthrow (Burdett and Niemi 2002). Nesting (n=9) occurred at a density of 1 nest/125 acres (50 ha) in unsalvaged burned forests in Montana (Hutto and Gallo 2006).

Like American Three-toed Woodpeckers, Black-backed Woodpeckers breed across the boreal forest from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts in Canada and Alaska, around Lake Superior, and in the mountainous western United States, including relict populations in the Black Hills and Sierra Nevada Mountains of California. The latter's range does not extend as far north as the former, and in eastern North America it extends a little farther south. Black-backed Woodpeckers use mature forests (Corace et al. 2001), seem to be more reliant on burned forests than do American Three-toed Woodpeckers (Hoyt and Hannon 2002), and forage extensively on wood-boring beetle larvae (Corace et al. 2001). Nesting (n=10) occurred at a density of one nest/110 acres (45 ha) in unsalvaged burned forests in Montana (Hutto and Gallo 2006) and one nest/30 acres (n=21) in burned forests in Oregon (Russell et al. 2009).

In 2008, Partners-In-Flight (PIF 2008) estimated there were 3,000 Black-backed and 300 American Three-toed woodpeckers in Minnesota. The most recent estimate is that there are 2,600 (440–5,700) Black-backed Woodpeckers in Minnesota, and they do not have an estimate for American Three-toed Woodpeckers (PIF 2021).

In the following sections, I synthesize the literature, databases, and recent observations of Black-backed and American Three-toed woodpeckers in Minnesota. Sources of data include incidental observations collected by

Table 1. Cover type and stand age data for individual American Three-toed Woodpecker observations in the Minnesota DNR Natural Heritage Information System database. Single and double asterisks indicate single sightings of a bird using multiple stands (see text).

Breeding Season		Non-breeding Season	
Cover Type	Age	Cover Type	Age
Black Spruce	161	White cedar - stagnant	171, 142, 135, 54
Black Spruce	132	White cedar*	123
Tamarack	125	Black spruce*	107, 88
Black Spruce	116	Black spruce**	94, 114, 100, 75
Black Spruce	116	White cedar**	117
Black Spruce - stagnant	115	Tamarack	83
Black Spruce	114	Tamarack	41
Black Spruce	95	Balsam poplar	38
Black Spruce - stagnant	68	Aspen	12
Black Spruce - stagnant	68	Lowland brush	n/a
Black Spruce - stagnant	44		

DNR staff and cooperators, observations from the Minnesota County Biological Survey, eBird data, and contracted services to survey habitat for woodpeckers. All of these data except the eBird data are fed into the DNR's Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS) database. The NHIS database has 253 records of Black-backed Woodpeckers and 28 records of American Three-toed Woodpeckers. The eBird database has 5,079 records of Black-backed Woodpeckers and 1,013 records of American Three-toed Woodpeckers as of 2 March 2022. The NHIS dataset has greater levels of precision and quality control reviews than the eBird database, especially in regard to locational accuracy. Additional field research is being conducted in 2022 by Katelyn Bergstrom.

American Three-toed Woodpeckers

Very little information is available on American Three-toed Woodpeckers in Minnesota. Although Roberts (1932) long ago suspected this species nested in Minnesota, based on pairs and a fledgling in July 1902 at Itasca State Park, and regular occurrences in the Mesabi Range, the first nest was not documented until 1981, in Cook County (Eckert 2000). Besides the cases mentioned above, Eckert (2000) summarized other known breeding evidence: a report of nesting at Scenic State Park in Itasca County in 1984, a pair with fledged young reported in Cook County 1985, a nest in St. Louis County in 1991, nests in the same tree for three consecutive years (1993–1995) in St. Louis County, and a nest found 30 May 1999 in Cook County.

During the Breeding Bird Atlas period (2009–2013), three additional breeding records were confirmed in Lake County and one in Lake of the Woods County. The latter record was a recently fledged male observed by the author and several others on 28 August 2012 in a 138-year-old (primary forest) black spruce stand along Miller Creek on the Red Lake WMA, which was clearcut later that year. The three Lake County records included a nest with young 26 June 2010, a fledgling from a nest in an aspen tree 19 July 2009, and a female feeding a recently fledged young male 29 July 2013.

Since the Breeding Bird Atlas project, two additional nests have been found on the Red Lake WMA in Lake of the Woods County. On 22 July 2020 Steve Kolbe of the Natural Resources Research Institute (NRRI) reported that adults were still feeding young in a nest he found a few days earlier in a 95-year-old black spruce stand along the Rapid River Forest Road. On 21 June 2021 a nest with begging young was found by Brett Howland (NRRI) in a 23-cm-diameter dead snag in a 116-year-old black spruce stand also along the Rapid River Forest Road. This nest was still active 25 June, and the young could be heard from about 75 m away (Zane Den Ouden, pers. comm.). I suggest that one reason so few nests of this species have been found in Minnesota is that the majority of the population appears to be late nesting birds (e.g., three nests and fledglings 19–29 July), and field ornithologists are not looking for them at this time. A study in Utah reported fledging dates of 19–23 July for several nests (Hill 2002).

The Minnesota Ornithologists' Union's on-line occurrence maps indicate that in winter, Three-toed Woodpeckers are Occasional from Roseau County east to Cook County, and south to Wadena and Pine counties. Within that area, they are Uncommon in Lake and Aitkin counties. South and west of there, they are Rare (fewer than five records/season) in Clearwater, Hubbard, Becker, Clay, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Sherburne, Isanti, Hennepin, Washington, and Dakota counties during the non-breeding season.

The NHIS and eBird databases include 11 breeding season and 8 non-breeding season records of American Three-toed Woodpeckers that can be tied to forest cover types and ages (Table 1). One non-breeding season observation occurred at the intersection of three stands, all of which are included in Table 1 and are marked by an asterisk. Martin Kehoe provided the Red Lake WMA with a map of four locations where American Three-toed Woodpeckers regularly occurred near his cabin in Gustafson Camp SNA. One use-area consisted of stagnant cedar stands ranging in age from 54–171 years (Table 1); another was a young aspen cutover near a beaver flowage; another was a 38-year-old balsam poplar stand; and a fourth use-area centered around a 94 year-old black spruce stand that also included a 117-year-old cedar stand and black spruce stands of 114, 100, and 75 years (marked by double-asterisks in Table 1).

The data indicate the importance of older lowland conifer stands for breeding American Three-toed Woodpeckers, and suggest more flexibility in habitat needs for non-breeding activities.

Black-backed Woodpeckers

More is known about Black-backed Woodpecker ecology than American Three-toed Woodpecker ecology in Minnesota. Black-backed Woodpeckers have a clear affinity for conifers, especially lowland conifers. Of 80 breeding season observations in the NHIS database where stand cover type and age data existed, 76 (95%) were in coniferous stands, and 5% were in deciduous stands (Table 2), but the dominant trees in one deciduous stand were red pines. Approximately half (39/80) of the observations are in stands older than 90 years. Fifty-two (65%) of the observations were in

lowland stands (cedar, black spruce, tamarack, ash), and of these, 33 (63.5%) were in stands older than 90 years and 19 were in younger stands. Twenty-three (45%) of the 51 sightings in lowland conifers were in stands greater than 110 years old; since mills for processing lowland conifers generally did not open up until 1910, stands older than 110 years are almost certainly primary forests (i.e., never logged).

Besides lowland conifers, Black-backed Woodpeckers also utilize upland old growth red pine stands, as well as savannah-like settings that include red pine plantations and natural pine stands that have been thinned, and the margins and interiors of burned areas. Older jack pine stands (>50 years) appear to be an important habitat component in savannah-like settings (Siverhus et al., 2022).

In addition to the above, we have two separate records from 1 June 2017 in Koochiching County that place the bird on a road. One sighting is adjacent to three stagnant spruce stands that ranged from age 116–160. The other was near five black spruce stands that ranged from age 37–97 and two aspen stands that ranged from age 62–66.

Black-backed (and American Three-toed) Woodpeckers are frequently found in winter in the Sax-Zim Bog; however, few areas within the Bog contain DNR forest lands that have Forest Inventory Module (FIM) data associated with them. The NHIS database has only nine non-breeding season observations that overlap with FIM data. These show a continued reliance on conifers, including older natural origin red pine stands (Table 3).

Recent Minnesota breeding has been confirmed in Carlton, Cook, Becker, Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, St. Louis, and Roseau counties (Green and Janssen 1975, Janssen 1987, Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas 2021, Siverhus et al. 2022, B. Engdahl, pers. comm., Anthony X. Hertzler pers. comm.). Probable breeding records exist for Aitkin, Cass, Crow Wing, and Marshall counties (Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas 2021, Minnesota Ornithologists' Union 2021). Reliable locations to find breeding pairs include Superior National Forest, Chippewa National Forest, Itasca State Park, Scenic State Park, Hayes Lake State Park, Pine Island State Forest, and Beltrami Island State Forest. Roberts (1932) listed a nest near Lake

Cover Type	<40	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	120-129	144-159	176-244
White cedar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
White cedar -stagnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Black spruce - lowland	2	-	1	-	2	4	-	1	3	-	1	-
Black spruce - stagnant	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2
Tamarack	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	-	3	2	1
Tamarack - stagnant	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Red pine - natural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Red pine - plantation	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Jack pine	4	-	5	3**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black spruce - upland	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White spruce	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balsam fir	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Aspen	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

*Age data in Table 2 are imperfect. Our records note that 1 used stand identified as one-year old aspen in Table 2 actually contained 18-inch red pine as retention trees in the Solana State Forest in Aitkin County.

**A 61-year-old jack pine stand was used for nesting in St. Croix State Park on 26 June 2000.

Table 2. Cover types and ages of Black-backed Woodpecker breeding season observations at precise locations.

Cover Type	<40	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	120-129	144-159	176-244
Red pine - natural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Black spruce	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black spruce - stagnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamarack	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack pine	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aspen	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3. Cover types and ages of stands used by Black-backed Woodpeckers outside the breeding season.

Location	Year	Date	Stand Type	Stand Age	Nest Tree	Tree Status	Tree Age	Tree Diameter	Setting
BISF (LOW)	2008	-	red pine	121	red pine	alive	-	34 cm	savannah
BISF (LOW)	2015	2-23 June	open	n/a	jack pine	alive	>44	25.5 cm	savannah
BISF (LOW)	2016	14 June	jack pine	55	jack pine	alive	>65	31.5 cm	savannah
BISF (Roseau)	2016	14 June	red pine planted	56	jack pine	dead	-	19 cm	savannah
BISF (Roseau)	2016	15 June	jack pine	n/a	jack pine	dead	-	22 cm	burned
BISF (Roseau)	2021	22-26 June	red pine planted	52	jack pine	dead	-	21 cm	savannah
BISF (Roseau)	2021	25 June - 7 July	jack pine	52	jack pine	dead	-	19.2 cm	savannah
Fond du Lac (Carlton)	2009	29 May	-	-	tamarack	alive	-	-	-
Superior NF (St. Louis)	2009	23 June	-	-	tamarack	alive	-	-	-
Two Rivers (St. Louis)	2010	5 June	-	-	tamarack	dead	-	~23 cm	clearcut edge
Eveleth (St. Louis)	2010	10 June	-	-	tamarack	alive	-	-	-
Big Moose Lake/BWCA (St. Louis)	2013	24 June	-	-	spruce	dead	-	-	beaver pond
Isabella Lake (Lake)	2013	25 June	-	-	balsam poplar	dead	-	26.8 cm	burned

Table 4. Nest site characteristics of Black-backed Woodpecker nests in Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties, Minnesota, 2008-2021 (MRN data), and from select records in the Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas database (2009-2013) and MOU nest card database.

Minnetonka in Hennepin County in 1891, and there is a specimen in the Bell Museum collected 9 May from this nest location (Anthony X. Hertz, pers. comm.). Seven nests have been documented in the Beltrami Island State Forest from 2008–2021, mostly in dead or dead-sections of jack pines (Table 4). Peak nestling stage occurs from mid-late June, with some nestlings present past 7 July. Despite their larger size, Black-backed Woodpeckers will nest in smaller diameter trees (e.g., 19–22 cm) than Hairy Woodpeckers and Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus varius*). The average diameter for the eight measured nest trees in Table 4 is 24.9 cm. Six of the eight nests were 1.5–2 m above the ground, and one was about 7 m up a dead tree that had several old cavities in it, suggesting at least occasional reuse of the same tree. Other cavities were reported at heights of 1.7 m (Anthony X. Hertz pers. comm.) and 4 m (Steve Wilson, pers. comm.). An additional nest tree was estimated to have a diameter of 23 cm (9 inches). Data in Table 4 should not be viewed as representative of the species across its habitats, because observers are likely going to find upland nests more readily than nests in lowland conifer bogs due to habitat conditions.

The Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas contained 13 confirmed nest records based on nests with young (NY), feeding young (FY), or occupied nest (ON; Table 5). The results show that the nestling period of the breeding season occurs from 29 May – 7 July. These dates closely correspond to the dates of 2 June – 7 July from nests found in the Beltrami Island State Forest. Anthony X. Hertz (pers. comm.) found an early active nest 26 May 2016 in Koochiching County, and a nest that fledged three young in July 2020 near Isabella, Lake County.

Additionally, Sparky Stensaas reported an active nest at eye level along the Orr Bog boardwalk 18 June 2015; the fledglings from this nest were found nearby on 22 June by Josh Wallestad (MOU-Net Digest 17–18 June 2015 and 21–22 June 2015).

Becca Engdahl (pers. comm.) found a female feeding a fledgling in Iron Springs Bog SNA 24 June 2021; Deane Johnson (pers. comm.) found an adult male at the same location 10 June 2021.

Used Black-backed Woodpecker nests appear to be attractive nest sites for House Wrens

Breeding Activity	Day	Year
NY	29 May	2009
NY	5 June	2010
NY	8 June	2010
NY/ON	10 June	2010
NY/FY	11 June	2011
NY	12 June	2011
NY	18 June	2011
FY	20 June	2011
NY	23 June	2009
ON	24 June	2013
NY	25 June	2013
NY	27 June	2010
NY	7 July	2009

Table 5. Dates of active nests (primarily the nestling stage) from confirmed nests from the Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas project, 2009–2013.

(*Troglodytes aedon*). The nest found in the red pine plantation in 2021 later contained several twigs, indicative of House Wren activity (pers. obs.). In 2021, Beth Siverhus found a used cavity likely created by a Black-backed Woodpecker that contained a House Wren nest (Figure 1).

Like the Three-toed Woodpecker, Black-backed Woodpeckers wander south of their breeding range in winter. The Minnesota Ornithologists’ Union’s online occurrence maps indicate that in winter, Black-backed Woodpeckers are Occasional from Roseau County east to Cook County and south to Hubbard County (including Becker County), then south-east to Pine County. Within that area they are Uncommon in Lake of the Woods, St. Louis, Lake, Cook, and Aitkin counties. South and west of there, they are Rare (<5 records) in the Red River valley to Clay County and Otter Tail County to the Twin Cities Metro area. Within that area, there are more than five records in Stearns and Sherburne counties. South of there, there are fall, winter or spring records in Yellow Medicine, Watonwan, Rice, Goodhue and Winona counties.

I banded both members of four pairs of Black-backed Woodpeckers, and recaptured both members of one pair once (Table 6). Since 1960, 2,145 Black-backed Woodpeckers have been banded in the U.S. and Canada (including 31 in Minnesota), with only ten recoveries (in-

Band No.	Year	Day	Age	Sex	Weight	Wing	Tail	Primary color	Primary covert color
1272-43797	2015	2 June	>2	F	>84	128	88	black	black
1272-43797	2016	14 June	>3	F	72.0	130	88	black	black
1272-43798	2015	23 June	1	M	64	132	89	?	brown
1272-43798	2016	14 June	2	M	69.5	130	93	black	brown
1152-15122	2016	14 June	1	M	78.1	128	85	brown	brown
1152-15123	2016	14 June	1	F	70.0	130	85	brown	brown
1152-15124	2016	15 June	1	F	66.9	124	66	brown	brown
1152-15125	2016	15 June	1	M	72.9	129	86	brown	brown
1412-93901	2021	25 June	>2	M	73.58	125	--	black	black
1412-93902	2021	25 June	>2	F	71.94	122	--	black	black

Table 6. Banding and recapture data from eight Black-backed Woodpeckers banded in Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties, 2015–2021. Weight given in grams, wing measurements in mm.

cluding my two: U.S. Geological Survey 2021). The pair banded at Norris Camp in 2015 were nesting in a dead scar area of a living jack pine <2 m above the ground and 1 m off a road, allowing them to be seen and photographed by many visitors from their vehicles. That tree blew over the following winter, and the pair returned to nest in another jack pine 110 m to the north of the first. The recapture of both members of the pair provided the first documentation of extended mate fidelity in this species. Also of note, now that the male was two years old, it should have had black primary coverts upon recapture (Pyle 1997); however, the coverts were still brown although the primaries were black. This may suggest an opportunity to refine the aging techniques for this species. Typical weights ranged from 64–78.1 g (Table 6); the heavier female weight recorded on 2 June likely included egg mass, which is typical during egg laying period (pers. obs.).

Acknowledgments

I thank Bob Dunlap (Minnesota DNR) for taking the lead in developing a GIS database of sightings of Black-backed and American Three-toed woodpeckers (and Boreal Chickadees) from NHIS and eBird data sets; Lee Pfannmuller for providing me with raw data from the Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas project; Beth Siverhus, Becca Engdahl, Alex Bouchard, and Zane Den Ouden for woodpecker nest searching; Steve Kolbe and Brett Howland (NRRD) for sharing nest locations; Steve Wilson for providing additional nest records; Martin Kehoe for mapping use-areas around Gustafson Camp SNA;

and all of the MNBBA atlas volunteers who provided sightings and especially those who provided detailed notes with their sightings.

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Figure 1. House Wren nest in a used cavity which was likely excavated by a Black-backed Woodpecker, Beltrami Island State Forest, 2021. Photo by Beth Siverhus.

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The 2021 Summer Season

1 June through 31 July 2021

Ann E. Kessen¹ and Peder H. Svingen²

Noteworthy waterfowl during the summer of 2021 included five Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks that spent one day in early July at a farm pond in Sherburne County, providing a first county record. Also of interest during the season were Mute Swans seen at St. Croix State Park in Pine County and at the Old Cedar Avenue bridge and Independence Lake, both in Hennepin County.

In early June, Lake of the Woods County saw its first Wild Turkey record. An adult male Rufous Hummingbird visited Lake City in Wabasha County for two days in late July. The most exciting bird of the summer was the Limpkin discovered at Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A. in Washington County, a first for the state. Not only was this bird unexpected, but it further delighted birders by remaining in the area from the beginning of June until the middle of July, enabling many folks to see and/or hear it.

Black-necked Stilts were found during the season in Big Stone and Grant counties, with a high count of five at Marsh Lake in Big Stone in June. Whimbrels were discovered both at Park Point Recreation Area in St. Louis County and south of Madelia in Watonwan County, where three were present on June 1. Early June also saw several reports of Parasitic Jaeger from Lake Superior, St. Louis County. That same month also brought a visit from a Laughing Gull near the Detroit Lakes Pavilion in Becker County, providing a first county record. Around the same time a California Gull was discovered in Lake of the Woods County.

Early June in St. Louis County was a good time to see Red-throated Loons on Lake Superior, with a high of 17 seen at Stony Point on June 3. Completely unexpected was a first county record Magnificent Frigatebird soaring over Mille Lacs Lake, Mille Lacs County, on June 8. Documentation included a photo taken by a 12-year old observer. A Neotropic

Cormorant spent time from spring into fall on Richfield Lake in Hennepin County. It was joined by a second bird in mid-June, and this bird also stayed into the fall.

Rare herons turned up during the first part of the summer, with a Little Blue Heron providing a first county record in Watonwan and a Yellow-crowned Night-Heron visiting Freeborn County. Also early in the season, it was a surprise to see a Black Vulture rafting with Turkey Vultures over Waite Park for a first Stearns County record. Observers in Minneopa State Park, Blue Earth County, enjoyed seeing a Mississippi Kite at the end of June.

A Scissor-tailed Flycatcher visited Rock County near Luverne in late June and a first county record Acadian Flycatcher was documented in Waseca that same month. Two adult Say's Phoebes with two fledglings were a first county record for Stevens. A pair with three fledglings was also present in Big Stone County, and another individual lingered at Felton Prairie, Clay County.

A site near Belview, Redwood County, hosted a Bell's Vireo in midsummer for a first county record. A big surprise for the summer season was the Townsend's Solitaire found on June 1 at Oxbow Park in Olmsted County. This bird provided only the second summer record in the state. Observers enjoyed Yellow-breasted Chats in Blue Earth, Redwood, and Todd counties, with the last occurrence being a first county record.

In June, Lake of the Woods County hosted an Orchard Oriole for just the second time. Unusual warbler records included a Blue-winged Warbler (first county record) in Schoeman Park, Rock County, a Hooded Warbler (2nd county record) east of Pine City, Pine County, and a Yellow-throated Warbler near Reno in Houston County. Observers in June were pleased to find single adult male Summer Tanagers in Becker and Nicollet coun-

ties. Dickcissels are famously irregular in their abundance, and in 2021 they had a VERY good year, with reports from all 87 Minnesota counties.

Weather Summary: June 2021 was the third warmest on record for the state. The statewide average temperature for the month was 5° F above normal. July brought continued warm temperatures, though the statewide average was only 1.4° F above normal.

Besides being warm, both months were also dry as the state's drought continued. Most regions were several inches below normal in both June and July. Where rain did fall, it was mostly in the Southeast region.

Notable weather events for the season included a severe thunderstorm with large hail across central and southern Minnesota on 17 June, another thunderstorm on 6–7 July across southern and central Minnesota, and a strong thunderstorm that was accompanied by large hail and several tornados centered in Beltrami County.

Insufficiently Documented Reports of Regular Species: Hudsonian Godwit 7/12 Sibley (very early southbound migrant); Long-billed Dowitcher 6/1 Grant (very late northbound migrant); Sharp-shinned Hawk 6/1–22, 7/24, 7/25 in several south counties (all south reports in summer require solid documentation);

Boreal Chickadee 6/18 Hennepin (far out of range); Yellow-rumped Warbler 6/22 Rice (out of range); and Wilson's Warbler 7/11 Carlton, 7/30 Meeker (very early southbound migrants).

Maps: A map is included for each species having at least one confirmed breeding record during 2021 (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.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to all who submitted summer reports and breeding records. Your data make this report possible. We are grateful for the data provided by eBird. Thanks also 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. Weather data is from the Minnesota DNR's HydroClim Minnesota newsletter (<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/hydroclim/index.html>). Anthony Hertzell and Dave Cahlander produced the maps used in this report.

- ¹ **Stacy, MN;**
- ² **Duluth, MN.**

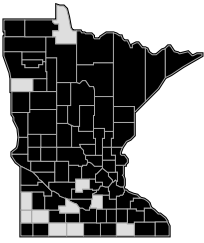
KEY TO THE SEASONAL REPORT

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. Totals in bold-italic (**55**) indicate a CBC total within or exceeding the top three high counts for that species.
10. Dagger “+” preceding observer's initials denotes documentation was submitted.
11. “ph.” denotes a species documented with a photograph.
12. “v.t.” denotes a species documented by video.
13. “a.t.” denotes a species documented by audio.
14. High counts that are multiples of 100 are assumed or known to be estimates unless otherwise noted.

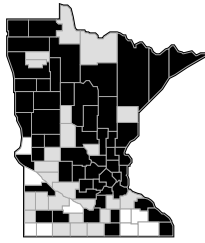
The *Seasonal Report* is a compilation of seasonal bird sightings from throughout Minnesota. We particularly invite reports from parts of the state that have been neglected or covered lightly in past reports. To become a contributor, contact the Editor of the Seasonal Report, Paul E. Budde, seasons@mournn.org.

- BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK** (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) — [1 South] Seen 7/3 **Sherburne** (5, farm pond near C.R. 3 and C.R. 23) HHD, ph. ASu, ph. ToL, m.ob.
- Snow Goose** (*Anser caerulescens*) — [3 South] Found 6/2 Washington (Lost Valley Prairie S.N.A., with large flyover flock of Canada Geese) NHa, 6/18 – 7/31 Hennepin (Loring Park, Minneapolis) m.ob., 7/12 McLeod (3, Hutchinson) BHa.
- Greater White-fronted Goose** (*Anser albifrons*) — [2 North, 2 South] Observed 6/1 Dakota (Lebanon Hills R.P.) MwT, 6/7 Clearwater (Gonvick) SDz, 6/7 Redwood (Morgan W.T.P.) JSc, 6/17 Traverse (possible injured wing) DLP.
- Canada Goose** (*Branta canadensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Encountered in every county.
- Mute Swan** (*Cygnus olor*) — [1 North, 1 South] Seen 6/1 Pine (2, St. Croix S.P.) ebd, 6/8 – 7/31+ Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave Bridge, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) m.ob., 6/11–13 Hennepin (max. 2, Lake Independence) ph. ABL.
- Trumpeter Swan** (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [33 North, 45 South] Found in all regions of state. High count 6/3 Aitkin (**348** at Rice Lake N.W.R.) PEJ. First county breeding records: 5/30 *Chisago* JSa, 8/6 *Stevens* ebd.
- Tundra Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*) — No reports.
- Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Spatula discors*) — [31 North, 46 South] Observed in all regions. First county breeding record: 7/3 *Red Lake* KEm.
- Northern Shoveler** (*Spatula clypeata*) — [22 North, 19 South] Seen in every region except Southeast.
- Gadwall** (*Mareca strepera*) — [19 North, 20 South] Found in all regions except Southeast. First county breeding records: 7/16 *Becker* ebd, 6/18 *Roseau* AXH.
- American Wigeon** (*Mareca americana*) — [14 North, 6 South] Observed in all regions except East-central, South-central, Southeast. Most commonly found in the Northwest.
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported from every county except Mower.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [8 North] Seen in *Becker*, *Clearwater*, *Cook*, *Lake*, *Lake of the Woods*, *Marshall*, *Roseau*, *St. Louis*.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [12 North, 9 South] Found in all regions except North-central, Southeast.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [24 North, 25 South] Observed in every region. First county breeding record: 6/1 *Ramsey* ebd.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [11 North, 7 South] Reported from all western regions plus *St. Louis*, *Stearns*, *Watonwan*.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [23 North, 28 South] Seen in all regions. High count 6/23 *Pennington* (**250**, counted by 10s, *Thief River Falls* W.T.P.) PHS.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [29 North, 23 South] Found in all regions. First county breeding record: 6/19 *Koochiching* ebd.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [1 North] Observed 6/4 *St. Louis* (female-plumaged, mouth of *French R.*) PHS, 6/4 *St. Louis* (male, *Park Point Nature Trail*) PHS, ebd.
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [14 North, 13 South] Reported from scattered locations in every region except East-central.
- Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [1 North] Seen 6/4 *St. Louis* (female, *Scenic Hwy 61* near *French R.*) ph. PHS, JLK.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta deglandi*) — No reports.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [1 North] Seen 6/3 *St. Louis* (adult male, *Stony Point*) IDv, 6/4 *St. Louis* (adult male, *Scenic Hwy 61*, between *McQuade Rd.* and *French R.*) ph. PHS.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [10 North, 2 South] Found in all northern regions plus *Dakota*, *Otter Tail*, *Stearns*.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [19 North, 3 South] Observed in all northern regions plus *Millie Lacs*, *Scott*, *Sibley*, and 7/12 *Carver* †WCM.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [31 North, 44 South] Reported statewide. First county breeding record: 6/26 *Wilkin* RMD.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [17 North, 4 South] Seen in every region except Southwest, Southeast. Unusual report 6/8 *Freeborn* (*Arrowhead Point C.P.*) †PSu. First county breeding records: 6/18 *Becker* ebd, 7/12 *Douglas* LGL.
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) —

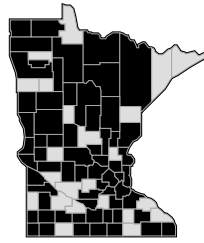
- [8 North] Reported from Beltrami, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, St. Louis. First county breeding records: 6/15 *Hubbard* ebd, 7/17 *Lake of the Woods* RBJ.
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [19 North, 33 South] Seen in all regions except Northeast. High count 6/8 Freeborn (161, Arrowhead Point C.P.) PSu.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [31 North, 50 South] Found throughout state. Unusual locations 6/5 Koochiching (2, near Loman) ebd, 6/8 **Lake of the Woods** (C.R. 95) ASu. First county breeding records: 7/10 *Lyon* GWe, 8/8 *Watowan* KEM.
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [25 North, 7 South] Reported from every region except Southwest, South-central.
- Spruce Grouse** (*Canachites canadensis*) — [3 North] Observed in Cook, Koochiching, St. Louis.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [9 North, 1 South] Seen in all northern regions plus Yellow Medicine. First county breeding record: 7/3 *Mahnomen* KEM.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [7 North] Found in Becker, Clay, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Red Lake, Wilkin.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [6 North, 13 South] Observed in all western and southern regions plus Renville, Washington.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [19 North, 52 South] Reported along and south of a line from Polk to Carlton.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [29 North, 45 South] Seen in every region. High count 7/11 Grant (50, NW of Wendell) EzH m.ob.
- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [4 North] All reports: 6/1 St. Louis ebd, 6/3 Pennington SPS, 6/3 Roseau SPS, 7/18 St. Louis JLK, 7/29–30 Lake ebd, MWS.
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [23 North, 15 South] Observed in all regions except Southeast.
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [8 North, 10 South] Reported from scattered locations in all regions except North-central, Northeast, East-central. Unusual report 6/6 Olmsted (Silver Creek Reservoir) ph. LAV.
- Western Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [10 North, 10 South] Seen in all regions except Northeast, Southeast. High count 7/26 Douglas (143, Lake Osakis in Peterson Bay) REH, RLF.
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — [1 North] One adult seen 7/11, 7/26 Douglas (Lake Osakis in Peterson Bay) EzH, ISH, RLF, REN.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [34 North, 53 South] Observed statewide. First county breeding records: 7/4 *Isanti* MHe, 6/20 *Koochiching* ebd.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [21 North, 48 South] Encountered in all regions except Northeast. First county breeding record: 7/14 *Cottonwood* KEM.
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [14 North, 45 South] Found in all regions. High count 6/8 Martin (7 in four locations) ANy. First county breeding record: 7/10 *Aitkin* ebd.
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [30 North, 29 South] Reported from every region. High count 6/19 St. Louis (10, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd.
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [23 North, 43 South] Found throughout state.
- Eastern Whip-poor-will** (*Antrostomus vociferus*) — [13 North, 8 South] Reported from all regions except West-central, Southwest. Only report from South-central 6/28 Nicollet (C.R. 5) SHo. Most commonly found along northern and eastern borders of state.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [34 North, 52 South] Seen in every county except Watowan. High counts 6/5 Washington (421, Mahtomedi High School, counted individually as birds entered the roost) EzH, IzH, 7/15 Wabasha (365, St. Felix Catholic Church) ebd.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) — [30 North, 49 South] Found throughout state. High counts 6/6 St. Louis (20, Bergen Lake) NPo, 6/19 Aitkin (18, Jacobson) ebd.
- RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD** (*Selasphorus rufus*) — [1 South] Observed 7/27–28 Wabasha (adult male, Lake City) ph. †DBR.
- Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) — [25 North, 32 South] Reported statewide. First county breeding records: 7/13 *Benton* DOr, 6/26 *Cass* PNI.



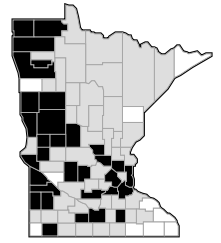
Canada Goose



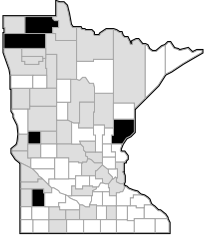
Trumpeter Swan



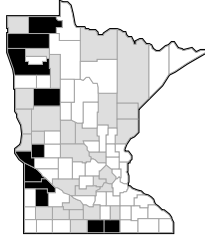
Wood Duck



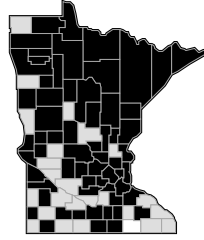
Blue-winged Teal



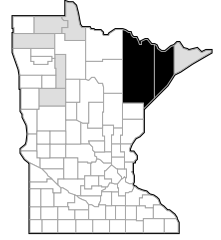
Northern Shoveler



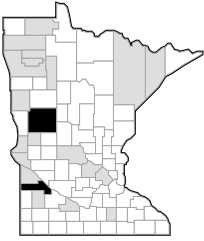
Gadwall



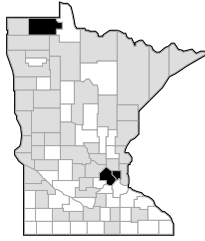
Mallard



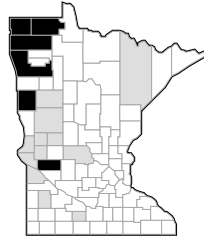
American Black Duck



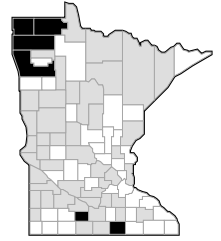
Northern Pintail



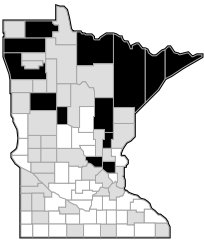
Green-winged Teal



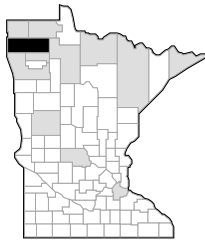
Canvasback



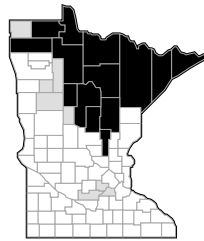
Redhead



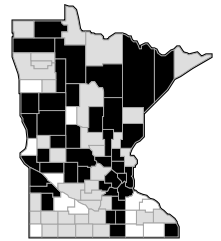
Ring-necked Duck



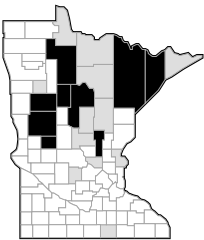
Bufflehead



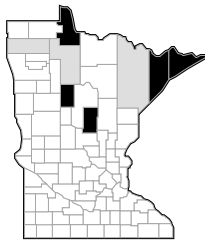
Common Goldeneye



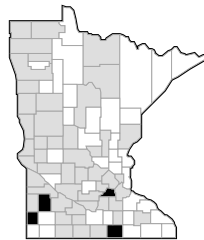
Hooded Merganser



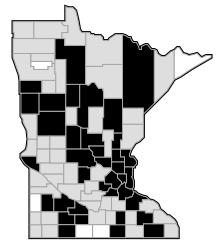
Common Merganser



Red-breasted Merganser

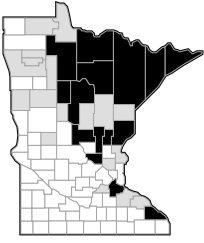


Ruddy Duck

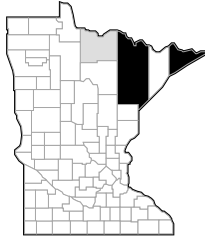


Wild Turkey

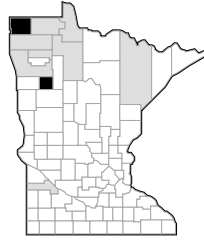
- Sora** (*Porzana carolina*) — [23 North, 27 South] Found in all regions.
- Common Gallinule** (*Gallinula galeata*) — [1 North, 7 South] Observed in Houston, Lyon, Otter Tail (2, Neumann W.P.A.), Ramsey, Sibley, Steele, Washington, Wright. First county breeding records: 7/4 Sibley RBW, 7/26 Steele JmP. Map includes Wabasha breeding record from August.
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [14 North, 32 South] Seen in all regions except Northeast.
- Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [3 North] Reported from Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Roseau. Unusual was the lack of reports from Aitkin.
- LIMPKIN** (*Aramus guaranauna*) — [1 South] First state record 6/1 – 7/19 Washington (continuing bird found by EzH, IsH at Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A.) documented, photographed, and recorded by m.ob.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Antigone canadensis*) — [32 North, 42 South] Found throughout state. Unusual number of summer records in Southwest. First county breeding record: 5/25 Brown ARW. High counts 6/24 Clearwater (198 along 580th St.) CRM, 6/14 Polk (190 near Thief River Falls) ebd.
- BLACK-NECKED STILT** (*Himantopus mexicanus*) — [1 North, 1 South] Documented 6/6–12 Big Stone (max. 5, Marsh Lake) ph. †DLP, 6/16–21 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) †TKa, KTe, †TCL, ebd, 7/1–25 Big Stone (Artichoke L. W.P.A.) ph. †DLP, GWe.
- American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [4 North, 8 South] Observed in West-central, Southwest plus Marshall, Olmsted, Rice, Roseau. Probable southbound migrants 7/12 Rice (4) GHo. It was otherwise difficult to separate migrants from those summering in w. Minnesota, especially the large numbers at Marsh Lake, e.g., 7/5 Lac qui Parle (50, Marsh Lake) DLP, 7/1 Swift (38, Marsh Lake) DLP, 6/27 Lac qui Parle (26, Marsh Lake) DLP.
- Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [6 North, 2 South] Seen in Big Stone, Grant, Marshall, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, St. Louis, Yellow Medicine. Late spring migrants 6/5 Red Lake SAu, 6/6, 6/8 Yellow Medicine GWe, MGi.
- American Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [6 North, 5 South] Found in scattered locations in all western regions plus Hubbard, Watonwan. Late spring migrants 6/18–26 Cottonwood (injured bird at Talcott W.M.A.) m.ob., 6/20 Big Stone (4) DLP, 6/21 Grant (5) TCL, 6/27 Marshall (1) ph. HHu.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High count 7/16 Yellow Medicine (406, Curtis Lake) GWe.
- Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [8 North, 22 South] Seen in all regions except North-central. Late spring migrants 6/15 Nobles (1) KEm, 6/21 Big Stone (7) DLP. First fall migrants 7/17 Jackson, Sibley.
- Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*) — Banded female returned and a pair nested for the 2nd consecutive year at Morris Point, Lake of the Woods County (*The Loon* 93:169–171).
- Upland Sandpiper** (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [13 North, 22 South] Found in every region except East-central, Southeast. First county breeding record: 6/28 Renville SHo. High count 7/31 Yellow Medicine (37) GWe.
- Whimbrel** (*Numenius phaeopus*) — [1 North, 1 South] All reports: 6/1 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) IDv, 6/1 Watonwan (3, 320th St. south of Madelia) ph. KEm.
- Hudsonian Godwit** (*Limosa baemastica*) — [4 North, 3 South] Northbound migrants in Big Stone (6/9, DLP), Grant, Lac qui Parle, Otter Tail, Polk, Red Lake, Yellow Medicine.
- Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*) — [12 North, 7 South] Seen in Northwest, West-central, plus Clearwater, Lac qui Parle, Lake of the Woods, Stearns, Steele, Watonwan. High count 6/18 Kittson (88, Karlstad W.T.P.) AXH, TBH.
- Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*) — [3 North, 5 South] Found in Aitkin, Big Stone, Brown, Crow Wing, Grant, Meeker, Sibley, Stevens. Only fall migrant 7/24–26 Brown BTS, SLH.
- Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*) — [6 North, 17 South] Reported from all regions except Northeast. Late spring migrant 6/8 Big Stone DLP. Southbound migrants: early north 7/5 Marshall (1) HHu; early south 7/3 Big Stone (2) GWe.
- Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*) — [4 North, 9 South] Seen in scattered locations in all regions except Central. Late spring migrants 6/8 St. Louis (5) m.ob., 6/9–10 Big Stone (max. 7) DLP. Southbound migrants: early north 7/22 (1), 7/23 (19) St. Louis ebd, PHS; early south 7/24–25 Brown ((1) BWe, BTS.



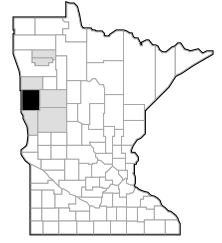
Ruffed Grouse



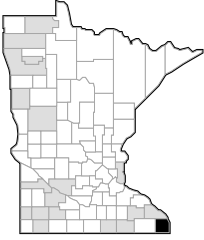
Spruce Grouse



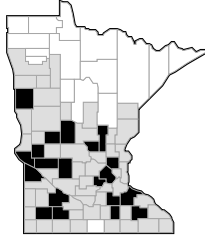
Sharp-tailed Grouse



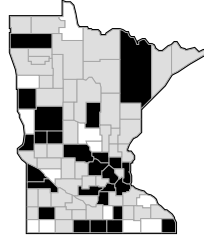
Greater Prairie-Chicken



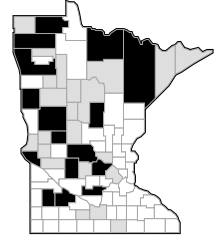
Gray Partridge



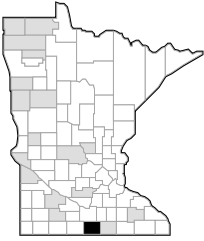
Ring-necked Pheasant



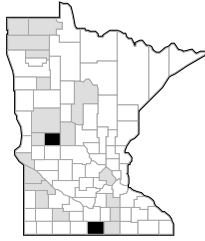
Pied-billed Grebe



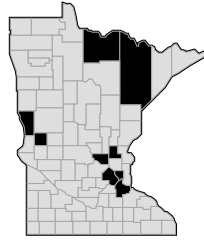
Red-necked Grebe



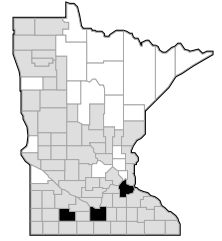
Eared Grebe



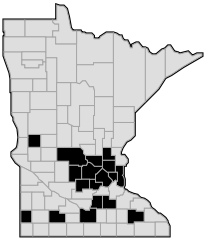
Western Grebe



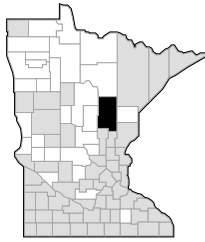
Rock Pigeon



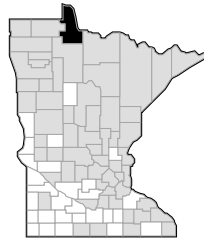
Eurasian Collared-Dove



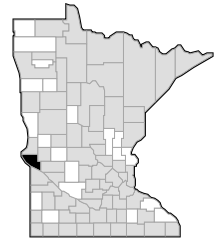
Mourning Dove



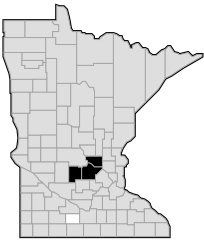
Yellow-billed Cuckoo



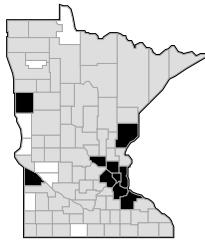
Black-billed Cuckoo



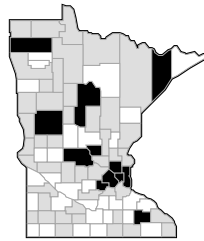
Common Nighthawk



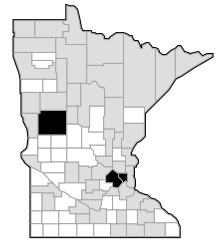
Chimney Swift



Ruby-throated Hummingbird



Virginia Rail



Sora

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) — [10 North, 18 South] Observed in all regions. High count 6/3 Lac qui Parle (150, Big Stone N.W.R.) ebd. Late spring migrants 6/10 Hennepin DWK, 6/10, 6/12 Grant JMy, ebd. Only fall migrant 7/31 Lac qui Parle PLJ.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*) — [11 North, 19 South] Found in every region. Northbound migrants: late south 6/7 Big Stone, Olmsted, Watonwan; late north 6/8 Polk (3) HHu. Southbound migrants: early north 7/5 Todd (2) REn, RLF; early south 7/11 Sibley (2) JWZ, Yellow Medicine (2) GWe.

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*) — [21 North, 43 South] Observed in all regions. Northbound migrants: late south 6/11 (5), 6/12 (2) Watonwan GUn, ChA; late north 6/10 Marshall (8) ebd, 6/10–12 Grant (max. 10) ebd, JSa. Unclassified midsummer reports 6/18 Yellow Medicine (2) RAE, 6/21 Watonwan (1) RAE; the latter may have been exceptionally late since it was at the same location as 6/11–12. Confounding this analysis were potential early fall migrants **6/19–21** (8, North Ottawa Impoundment) Grant ebd, TCL. Early south 6/26 Big Stone (1) LiH, 6/28 in 3 counties. High count 7/16 Yellow Medicine (457, Curtis Lake) GWe.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [9 North, 17 South] Reported from all regions. High counts 6/6 Yellow Medicine (260, Curtis Lake) GWe, 6/9 Big Stone (250) DLP. Late south 6/21 Cottonwood KEm, Watonwan RAE. Late north 6/21 Grant TCL, 6/27 Marshall HHu.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Calidris subruficollis*) — [2 North, 11 South] Exceptionally rare spring migrants **6/4** Grant (3, North Ottawa Impoundment) †BoA, **6/6** Yellow Medicine (3, 100th Ave) †GWe; two equally extraordinary reports from Big Stone had no details. Fall migrants seen in at least one county in every region except Northwest, Northeast, Southeast. First to arrive were 7/25 Cottonwood (7) DWK, Steele (12) JWH, KEm; 7/26 Hubbard (3) REn, RLF.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) — [13 North, 36 South] Found in all regions. Northbound migrants: late north 6/12, 6/13, and probably the same bird **6/19** Grant (1 at North Ottawa Impoundment) m.ob.; late south **6/17–18** Big Stone (5), **6/18** Yellow Medicine (1) GWe. Unclassified midsummer

reports 6/19 Sibley (1) RBW, 6/21 Cottonwood (5) KEm, 6/23 Hennepin (1) RBW lacked details on plumage and molt. Southbound migrants: early north 7/5 Pennington (1) KEm, JWH; early south 7/1 Stearns HHD, 7/3 in three counties. High count 7/31 Yellow Medicine (400, Curtis Lake) EzH.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*) — [15 North, 31 South] Observed in every region. High count 6/1 Big Stone (500) DLP represents peak spring passage. Northbound migrants: late south 6/22 Olmsted (4) JLF, JPr, LAV, 6/22, **6/25** Sibley (2) RBW; late north 6/19 Grant (8) ebd, Polk (1) SAU. Southbound migrants: early north 7/3 St. Louis (1) ebd, 7/5 Becker, Marshall, Todd; early south 7/1 Stearns (1) MJB, 7/3 Nobles (1) KBg. Southbound high count 7/24 Yellow Medicine (350, Curtis Lake) EzH, ASu.

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [5 North, 16 South] Seen in every region except Northeast. Late spring migrant 6/17 Big Stone DLP, DOr. Southbound migrants: early north 7/5 Grant (2) ebd, Marshall (2) HHu; early south 7/4 Olmsted (1) MiD, 7/5 Sibley (1) RBW. High count 7/11 Yellow Medicine (17, Curtis Lake) GWe.

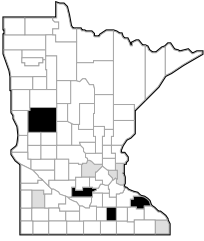
Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) — [1 South] Early fall migrant vocalizing 7/31 Yellow Medicine (Curtis L.) GWe. **Note:** Summer reports of this species without details are not published.

American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) — [14 North, 10 South] Observed in every region except West-central. Only report from Southwest: 6/5 Lyon (4, Camden S.P.) †ebd. First county breeding records: 6/1 Carver COg, 6/15 Houston SHO, 6/18 Roseau AXH.

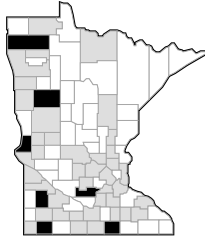
Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) — [33 North, 25 South] Reported from all regions.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) — [32 North, 53 South] Seen in every county except Aitkin, Clearwater. High count 7/27 Goodhue (33, Mississippi River, Colville to Frontenac) SDz.

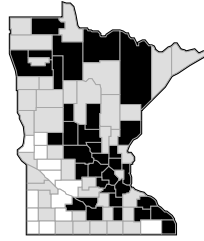
Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) — [17 North, 35 South] Found in all regions. Late north migrants 6/10 Grant (1) ebd, Koochi-ching (calling along Toomey Williams Rd in appropriate habitat, but no subsequent reports) ASu, ebd. Southbound migrants: early north **6/23** Marshall (1, Warren W.T.P.) HHu, 6/26 Cook (MNDOT Pit) ebd; early south



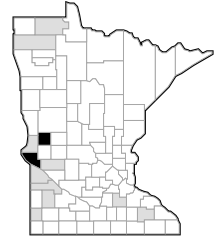
Common Gallinule



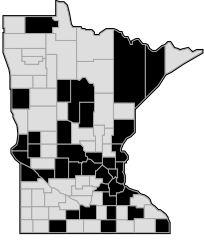
American Coot



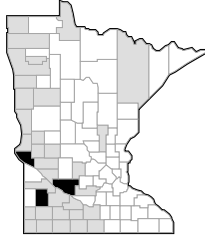
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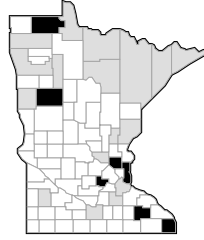
American Avocet



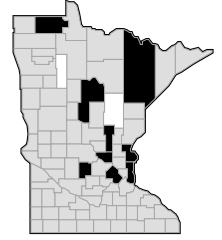
Killdeer



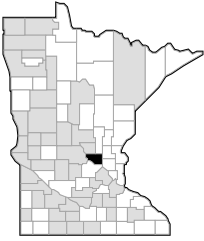
Upland Sandpiper



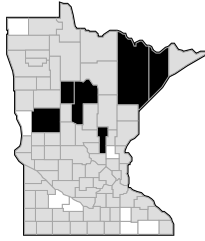
American Woodcock



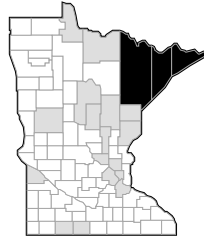
Spotted Sandpiper



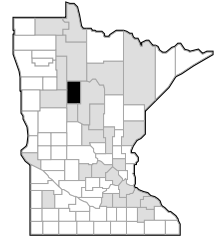
Wilson's Phalarope



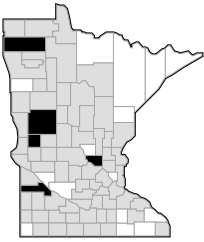
Ring-billed Gull



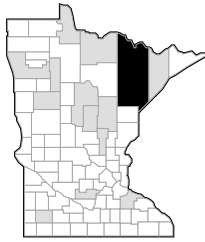
Herring Gull



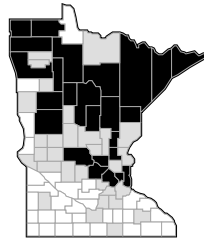
Caspian Tern



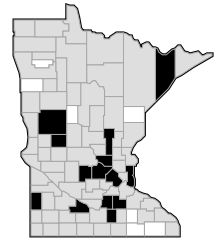
Black Tern



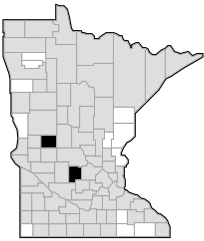
Common Tern



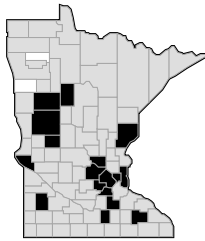
Common Loon



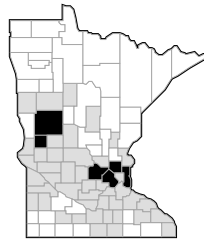
Double-crested
Cormorant



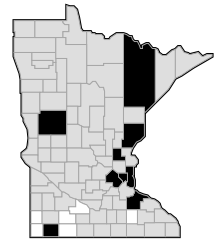
American White Pelican



Great Blue Heron

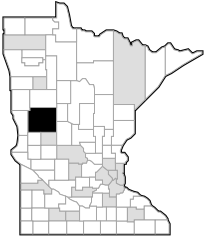


Great Egret

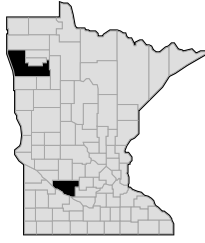


Green Heron

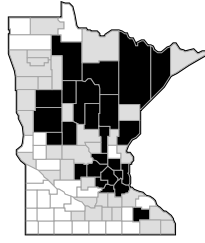
- 6/26** Waseca †DAB, 6/30 Big Stone DLP.
- Lesser Yellowlegs** (*Tringa flavipes*) — [20 North, 39 South] Observed in every region. Northbound migrants: late south 6/8 Stearns (1) MtS, 6/13 Isanti (1) DWK; late north 6/9 Marshall (1) ebd, 6/13 Grant (2) JSa. Southbound migrants: early north 6/19 Grant (1) ebd, Polk (3) SAU, 6/24 Clearwater (1) CRM, Marshall (1) ebd; early south 6/17 Lyon (1) RgS, 6/18 Yellow Medicine GWe, 6/21 Sibley RBW. Very small numbers on these dates made it more difficult than usual to separate northbound from southbound migrants (*The Loon* 74:65–82).
- Willet** (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [2 North, 5 South] Reported from Anoka, Big Stone, Grant, Marshall, Wabasha, Waseca, Watonwan. Spring migrants 6/8, 6/17 Big Stone DLP; potential fall migrants 7/4 Big Stone (2) DLP, 7/9 Watonwan (1) KEM.
- Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [12 North, 28 South] Seen in all regions. Northbound migrants: late north 6/4 Marshall ebd; 6/3 Cottonwood KEM. Southbound migrants: early north 6/21 Grant TCL, 6/22 Marshall (2) ebd; early south 6/29 Lac qui Parle and Swift DLP, Olmsted LAV. Reported without plumage details, location, or number of birds 6/15 Big Stone which precluded classification.
- Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [16 North, 28 South] Observed in all regions. First county breeding record: 7/19 Sherburne PLJ.
- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [3 North, 7 South] Encountered in Big Stone, Brown, Cottonwood, Grant, Hubbard, Lyon, Marshall, Olmsted, Stearns, Yellow Medicine. Northbound migrants: late north 6/3 Grant WPI, 6/4 Marshall (20, Warren W.T.P.) TFe; late south 6/8 Stearns MJB, MtS, 6/10 Big Stone DLP. Southbound migrants: early north 7/4, 7/5 (2), 7/17 (9) Marshall HHu, ebd; early south 7/21–24 Brown BTS, 7/24 Olmsted m.ob.
- Parasitic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) — [1 North] Seen 6/1 St. Louis (2, Park Point) IDv, 6/3 St. Louis (Stony Point) IDv, 6/3–4 St. Louis (Park Point) TLz, m.ob., 6/4 St. Louis (Brighton Beach) TLz.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [9 North] Found in Aitkin, Cass, Crow Wing, Grant, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake of the Woods, Mille Lacs, St. Louis. Migrants not separable from summering birds.
- LAUGHING GULL** (*Leucophaeus atricilla*) — [1 North, 1 South] Observed 6/20–24 **Becker** (Detroit Lakes) ph. †NaH, m.ob., 6/25 Le Sueur (Sakatah L.) †RBW, †DAB.
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [19 North, 37 South] Reported from all regions except Northeast. High counts 6/27 Lake of the Woods (1,500, Rocky Point Rd.) ASu, ebd, 7/27 Freeborn (1,500, Myre-Big Island S.P.) ebd.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [32 North, 47 South] Seen statewide. Record high count 7/12 St. Louis (**30,000** at Interstate Island W.M.A. following restoration efforts for the Common Tern that greatly expanded the surface area of the island) PHS. First county breeding record: 7/2 Otter Tail PLJ.
- CALIFORNIA GULL** (*Larus californicus*) — [1 North] Found 6/24 Lake of the Woods (3rd-cycle lake, fields west of Rocky Point Rd.) †PHS.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [12 North, 7 South] Observed in all regions except Northwest, Southeast. High counts 7/29 St. Louis (550, Duluth, Port Terminal) PHS, 7/31 Lake (300, Knife River Marina) StK.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [14 North, 12 South] Reported from all regions. High count 6/3 Cass (50, Leech Lake, Pelican Island) ebd.
- Black Tern** (*Cblidonias niger*) — [28 North, 44 South] Seen in every region except Northeast. High counts 6/4 Lyon (75, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) ebd, 6/10 Aitkin (75, Rice Lake N.W.R.) ebd, 6/25 Marshall (60, Agassiz N.W.R.) StK, ebd, 7/16 Lyon (60, Coon Creek W.M.A.) GWe.
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [11 North, 3 South] Found in all northern regions plus Goodhue, Mille Lacs, Murray, Sibley. High count 6/3 St. Louis (200, Park Point) PHS; at nearby Interstate Island W.M.A., restoration work continued for a second year.
- Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*) — [17 North, 25 South] Observed in every region. High count 7/7 Clearwater (40, Gonvick) ebd.
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 North] All reports: 6/1–3 St. Louis (up to 4, Park Point) IDv, EHI, m.ob., 6/3 St. Louis (17, Stony Point) IDv, 6/4 St. Louis (2, Brighton Beach) TLz.
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [30 North,



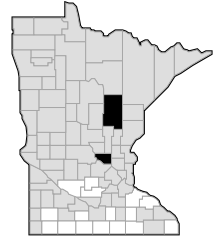
Black-crowned Night-Heron



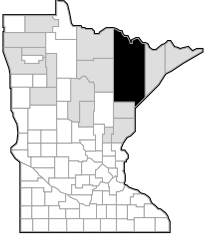
Turkey Vulture



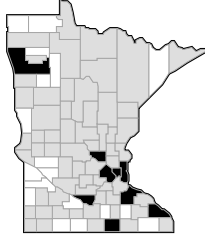
Osprey



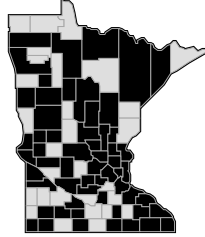
Northern Harrier



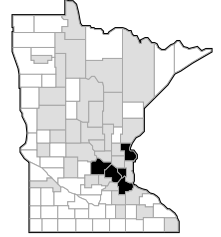
Sharp-shinned Hawk



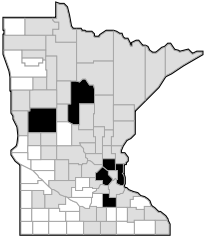
Cooper's Hawk



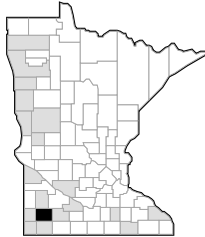
Bald Eagle



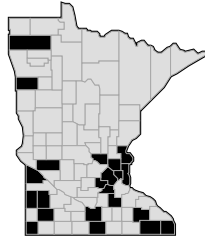
Red-shouldered Hawk



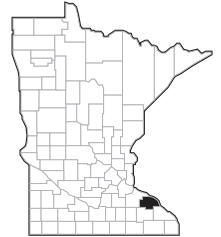
Broad-winged Hawk



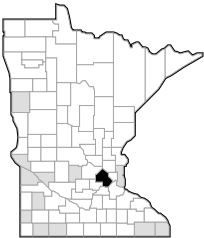
Swainson's Hawk



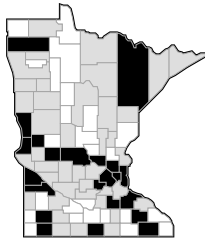
Red-tailed Hawk



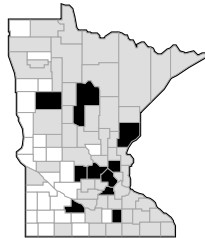
Barn Owl



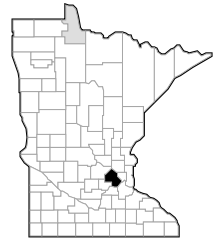
Eastern-Screech-Owl



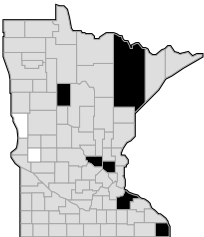
Great Horned Owl



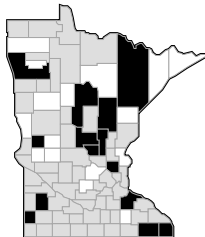
Barred Owl



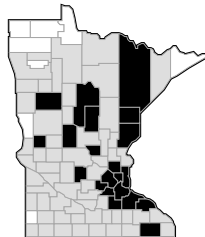
Long-eared Owl



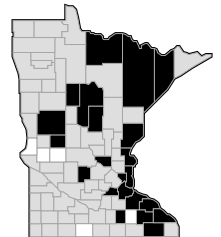
Belted Kingfisher



Red-headed Woodpecker



Red-bellied Woodpecker



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker



Laughing Gull, 20 June 2021, Detroit Lakes, Becker County. Photo by Tyson Kahler.

25 South] Found in all regions. High counts 7/27 Hubbard (34, Kabekona Lake) REn, RLF, 7/9 Cass (26, Walker City Park and Jetty) ebd, 7/11 Otter Tail (26, Otter Tail Lake) ebd.

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD (*Fregata magnificens*) — [1 North] Observed 6/8 **Mille Lacs** (Mille Lacs L., Wahkon Bay) †Th], camera phone photo by 12-year old Grant Warner.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Nannopterum auritum*) — [30 North, 50 South] Reported throughout state. First county breeding record: 6/19 *Washington* ebd. High counts 7/7 Wright (910, C.R. 5 by Annandale) ABL, ebd, 6/25 Meeker (600, Pigeon Lake Overlook) ebd.

NEOTROPIC CORMORANT (*Nannopterum brasilianum*) — [1 South] An adult continuing from spring season was joined by a second bird 6/11 Hennepin (Richfield L.) SLC, ph. †DWK, ph. †PEB, ph. CMB, m.ob. Both remained well into the fall season and were photographed by m.ob.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [27 North, 48 South] Encountered throughout state. First county

breeding record: 7/3 *Douglas* AXH.

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [23 North, 18 South] Found in all regions, though most common in the North. High count 6/18 *Koochiching* (7, Tom Cod Bay) ebd.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [7 North, 22 South] Observed in every region including St. Louis in Northeast, where rare but seemingly now annual in St. Louis River Estuary.

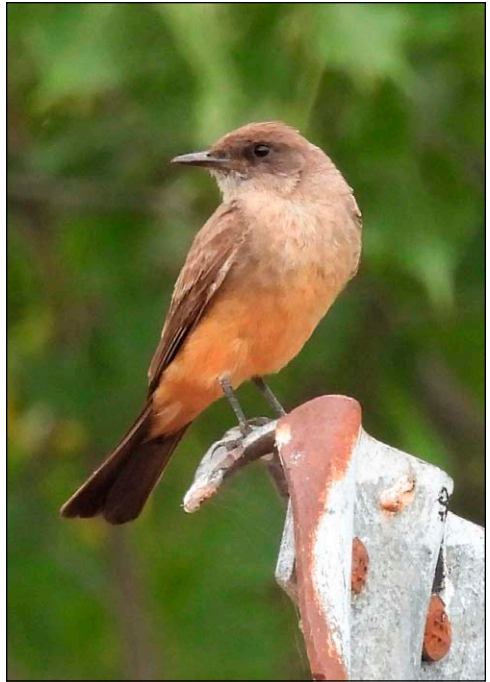
Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) — [32 North, 53 South] Reported from every county except Norman, Pennington. High count 6/29 *Washington* (130, St. Croix River Boat Ramp and Boom Site) EzH, IsH.

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) — [10 North, 40 South] Seen in all central and southern regions plus Becker, Clay, Crow Wing, Hubbard. High count 6/13 *Grant* (255, Niemackl Lake Park) ebd.

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) — [2 North, 3 South] Found in Clay, Grant, McLeod, Swift, Watonwan (2). All were the first half of June; the Watonwan record may have been continuing from spring.



Magnificent Frigatebird, 8 June 2021, Mille Lacs Lake, Mille Lacs County. Photo by Grant Warner.



Say's Phoebe, 6 July 2021, Damen Township, Stevens County. Photo by Kimberly A. Emerson.

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*) — [1 South] Observed 6/6–8 **Watowan** (S. of Madelia, next to a Snowy Egret) ph. †KEm, m.ob.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [1 North, 1 South] Singles reported 6/15 Stevens (Morris) ebd, 7/11 Douglas (Alexandria) ebd.

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) — [34 North, 47 South] Seen statewide. Unusually high numbers reported by m.ob. at Snail Lake R.P. in Ramsey in late July.

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [5 North, 13 South] Found in scattered locations in every region except North-central.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — [1 South] Observed 6/1, 6/26 Freeborn AEB, AXH, TBH.

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chibi*) — [1 North, 2 South] Singles reported 6/3 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) WPI, 6/8 Big Stone (Marsh L.) ph. RMD, 6/28 – 7/28 Big Stone (no details, Artichoke W.P.A.) DLP, 6/11–12 Faribault (Minnesota L.) ph. GUn, RWB. Also

see *Plegadis* sp.

Plegadis ibis (*Plegadis* sp.) — [2 South] All reports: 6/11–12 Faribault (3, Minnesota Lake) GUn, RBW, 7/30–31 Big Stone (juvenile, Otrej W.M.A.) DLP.

BLACK VULTURE (*Coragyps atratus*) — [1 South] Found 6/6 **Stearns** (Waite Park) ph. †JOs, †PCC, ph. †DRL, m.ob.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) — [34 North, 53 South] Seen in all counties. First county breeding record: 7/7 Polk ebd.

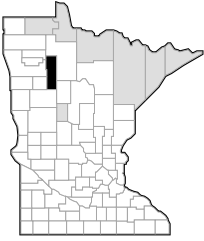
Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [29 North, 30 South] Found in all regions except Southwest. First county breeding records: 7/5 Meeker PKF, 7/17 Olmsted LAV.

Northern Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*) — [34 North, 37 South] Observed in all regions. High count 7/12 Marshall (9, Agassiz N.W.R.) ebd.

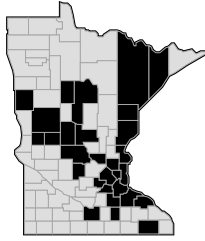
Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) — [16 North] Observed in all northern regions plus Kanabec, Pine. **Note:** Undocumented summer reports south are excluded.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [27

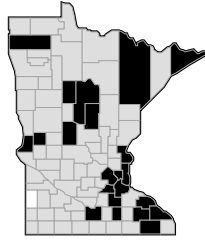
- North, 42 South] Found in all regions.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [4 North] Observed in Cook, Lake, Roseau, St. Louis. All observations were in June.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. First county breeding records: 6/8 Cottonwood KEm, 4/5 Martin PEJ, 6/8 Nobles KEm, 4/24 Steele ebd.
- MISSISSIPPI KITE** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) — [1 South] Seen 6/30 Blue Earth (Minneapolis) †LiH.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [16 North, 22 South] Found in every region.
- Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platyterus*) — [28 North, 28 South] Reported from all regions. Unusual summer reports 6/2 Renville (Minnesota River Valley) SLH, 7/10 Lyon (Camden S.P.) GWe, 7/18 Redwood (Redwood Falls) JnH.
- Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [7 North, 11 South] Seen in all western and southern regions plus Renville. Unusual location 6/6 Winona (3, Utica Twp.) ToM.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in all counties. First county breeding record: 7/14 Blue Earth ChH.
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [1 North] Observed 6/9 Roseau (Roseau River W.M.A.) ebd.
- BARN OWL** (*Tyto alba*) — Please see fall report.
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [1 North, 12 South] Reported from all regions except North-central, Northeast, South-central. Only north report: 7/12 Clay (Moorhead) ebd.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) — [20 North, 34 South] Found statewide.
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*) — No reports.
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [26 North, 34 South] Found in all regions. First county breeding record: 5/16 Meeker PKF.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [4 North] Seen in Aitkin, Beltrami, Koochiching, St. Louis.
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [1 North, 1 South] Nested Polk (Esther Twp., spring record) *vide* SAu. Also reported 6/1–3 Hennepin (adult and fledgling, continuing from spring season, Richard T. Anderson Conservation Area) m.ob., 6/26 Lake of the Woods (Winter Road Lake Peatland S.N.A.) AxB.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [4 North] Seen in Beltrami, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Roseau.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*) — No reports.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [2 North] Found 6/6, 6/9 St. Louis ebd, JEL, 6/16 Cook ebd.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [33 North, 52 South] Reported from all counties except Stevens, Wilkin. First county breeding record: 6/10 Goodhue BxP.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [23 North, 46 South] Found in all regions. First county breeding record: 8/31 Grant CNn.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [27 North, 52 South] Reported from every region. First county breeding record: 6/20 Grant CNn.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [33 North, 49 South] Found statewide. First county breeding record: 7/27 Meeker (fledged young) PKF.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [2 North] Seen 6/2 Koochiching ASu, 6/7 St. Louis JuG, ebd.
- Black-bellied Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [8 North] Observed in Clearwater, Cook, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, St. Louis, Wadena.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Dryobates pubescens*) — [34 North, 53 South] Seen in all counties.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Dryobates villosus*) — [34 North, 52 South] Found in every county except Lincoln.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported from all counties except Lincoln. First county breeding record: 9/9 Douglas ebd.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [33 North, 44 South] Encountered in all regions. First county breeding record: 6/27 Blue Earth ebd.
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [33 North, 52 South] Observed in all counties except Freeborn, Traverse. First county breeding record: 7/15 Benton DOr.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [26 North, 10 South] Seen in every region except Southwest, South-central.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [9



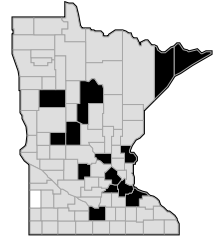
Black-backed Woodpecker



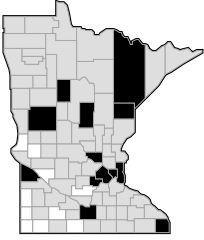
Downy Woodpecker



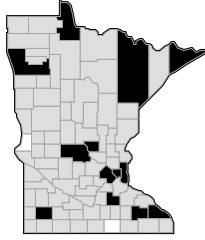
Hairy Woodpecker



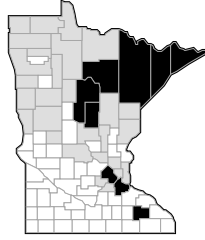
Northern Flicker



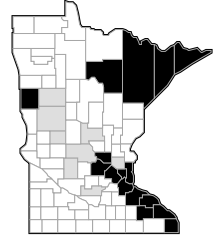
Pileated Woodpecker



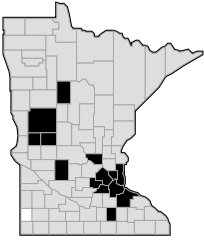
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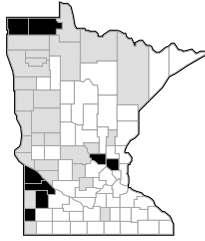
Merlin



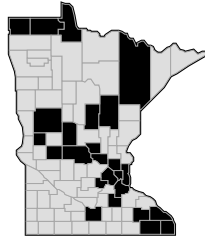
Peregrine Falcon



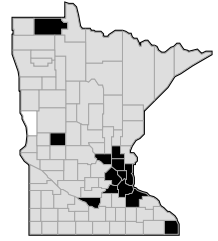
Great Crested Flycatcher



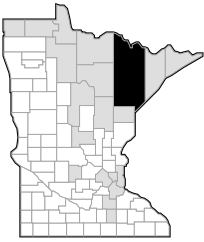
Western Kingbird



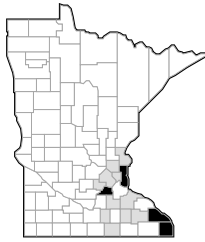
Eastern Kingbird



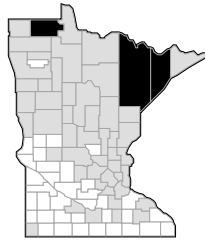
Eastern Wood-Pewee



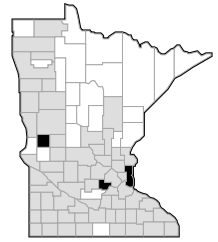
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher



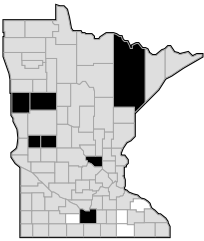
Acadian Flycatcher



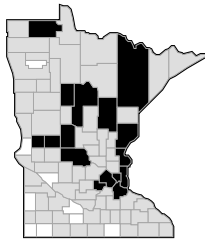
Alder Flycatcher



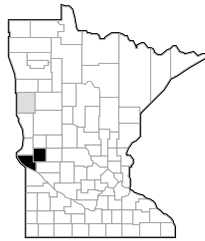
Willow Flycatcher



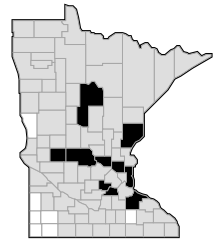
Least Flycatcher



Eastern Phoebe

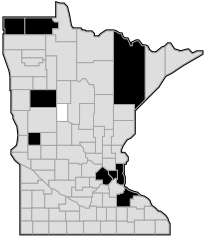


Say's Phoebe

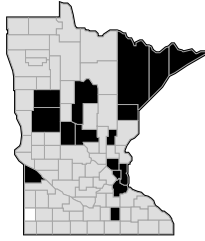


Yellow-throated Vireo

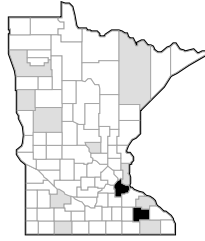
- North, 13 South] Seen in all regions except Southwest, South-central.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [34 North, 52 South] Found in every county except Pipestone. First county breeding record: 6/25 Grant CNn. High count 7/25 Scott (14, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., Pet Trails) ebd.
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [19 North, 15 South] Seen in all regions except Southeast. Unusual locations 6/5 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog, Arkola Rd.) TWe, BWe, 7/13 Koochiching (Voyageurs N.P.) ebd.
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Observed in all counties. High counts both representative of early fall and late spring migration, respectively: 7/27 Polk (25, 145th St., Warren) HHu, 6/1 Polk (23, Angus to Oslo, including 6 individuals in three adjacent cottonwood trees) HHu.
- SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER** (*Tyrannus forficatus*) — [1 South] Observed 6/27 Rock (C.R. 20, Luverne) ph. †SJy.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [16 North, 16 South] Reported from every region except Southwest. Predominately found in the northeastern third of the state; high count 6/10 Koochiching (8, Toomey Williams Road) ASu, ebd. Late spring migrants 6/16 Goodhue GRe, 6/19 Isanti ebd. Though usually treated as migrants, consistent mid-late June reports from Anoka (especially Carlos Avery W.M.A.) and Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) in recent years suggest potential for breeding there. Probable fall migrant 7/23 Ramsey ebd.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [33 North, 53 South] Found in every county except Wilkin. High count 6/8 Scott (20, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R., Forest Trails) CAs. First county breeding record: 7/4 Isanti MHe.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [13 North, 7 South] Reported from all regions except West-central, Southwest, Southeast. Late south migrants 6/4 Rice, Washington (median 6/5). One vocalizing 6/16 Kittson (Pelan W.M.A.) RMD was away from this species' known breeding range and may have been a very late migrant. High count 6/7 Lake (8, Whyte Road / Stony River F.R.) ASu.
- Acadian Flycatcher** (*Empidonax virescens*) — [15 South] Found in Central, East-central, South-central, Southeast. New county record: 6/19 **Waseca** (Waseca Courthouse Park, confirmed by voice) BAB. High counts 7/15 Rice (8, 2+ miles of trails at Nerstrand Big Woods S.P.) MDu, 6/13 Houston (7, Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) KRE, m.ob.
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [30 North, 21 South] Reported from all regions. Late south migrants (vocalizing, away from known breeding range) 6/19 Rock ebd, 6/22 Rice TFB. High count 6/6 St. Louis (25, Sax-Zim Bog) ASu, ebd.
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [15 North, 50 South] Widespread in all regions except Northeast and North-central (only detected in Aitkin). First county breeding records: 8/15 Carver KSo, 8/5 Grant ebd.
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [34 North, 49 South] Reported from every county except Dodge, Mower, Wabasha, and Watonwan. First county breeding record: 7/27 Blue Earth BSA.
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [32 North, 46 South] Found statewide. Nesting documented in no fewer than 15 counties.
- Say's Phoebe** (*Sayornis saya*) — [1 North, 2 South] Reported 6/21 Clay (continuing from May, Felton Prairie) LHL, 6/25 – 7/31+ Big Stone (up to 5, including 3 fledglings from pair found in May at gravel pits by Odessa) ph. DLP, LiH, DWK, GWe, WCM, EzH, 7/6 **Stevens** (2 adults and 2 fledglings, Damen Township) ph. †KEM, JWH. In addition to *Stevens*, first county breeding record 7/31 Big Stone EzH.
- Bell's Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*) — [12 South] Reported from Blue Earth, Dakota, Goodhue, Houston, Le Sueur, Mower, Ramsey, 6/29 – 7/7 **Redwood** (N of Belview) DFe, m.ob.; also Rice, Scott, Wabasha, Washington.
- Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [33 North, 47 South] Found in all regions. High counts 6/12 Sherburne (12, Sherburne N.W.R.) RCL, 6/21 Pope (11, Glacial Lakes S.P.) ebd. First county breeding record: 6/26 Pope ebd.
- Blue-headed Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius*) — [14 North] Encountered in North-central, Northeast plus Marshall, Roseau, Pine. Suitable habitat is lacking at Old Mill S.P., so 6/1 Marshall ebd was likely a migrant.
- Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [4 North, 3 South] Reported in Cook,



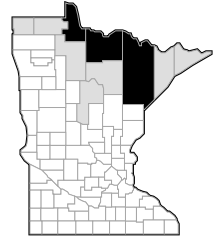
Warbling Vireo



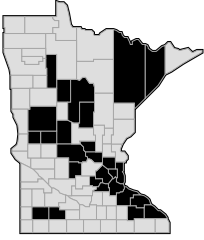
Red-eyed Vireo



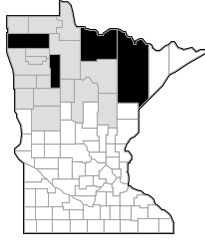
Loggerhead Shrike



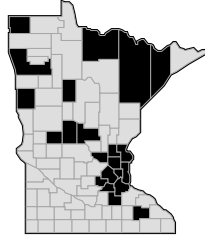
Canada Jay



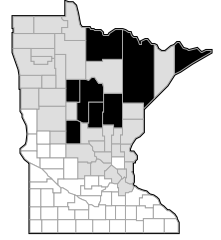
Blue Jay



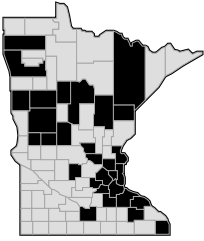
Black-billed Magpie



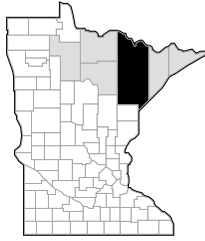
American Crow



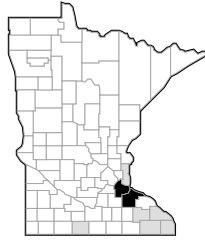
Common Raven



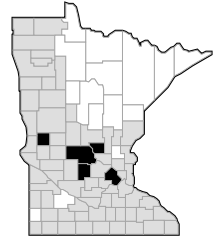
Black-capped Chickadee



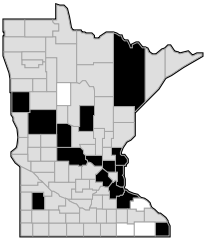
Boreal Chickadee



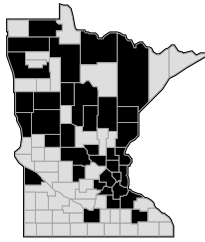
Tufted Titmouse



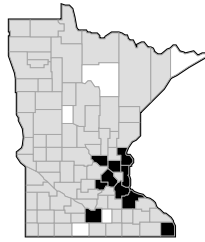
Horned Lark



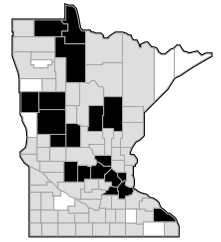
Bank Swallow



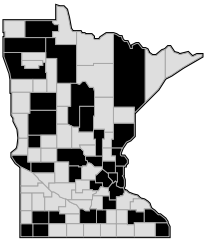
Tree Swallow



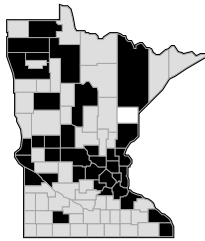
Northern Rough-winged Swallow



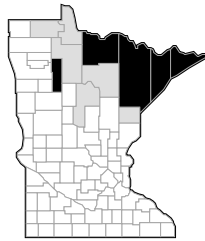
Purple Martin



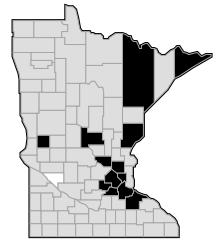
Barn Swallow



Cliff Swallow

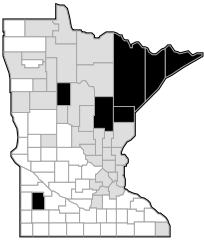


Golden-crowned Kinglet

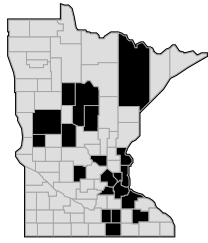


Cedar Waxwing

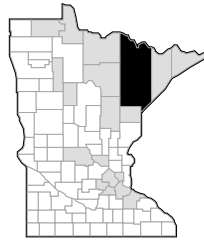
- Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis, plus late migrants in Anoka, Meeker, and late south 6/3 Hennepin ebd.
- Warbling Vireo** (*Vireo gilvus*) — [33 North, 53 South] Found in every county except Wadena. High counts of 14 in 3 Hennepin and 1 Ramsey locations during June. First county breeding records: 7/24 Kittson SAU, 6/19 Washington JEC.
- Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported from all counties except Pipestone. First county breeding record: 8/25 Lac qui Parle WCM.
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [4 North, 8 South] Seen in scattered locations in all regions except North-central, South-central. Unusual location 6/1 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog, near junction of Poplar and Arkola) JLK.
- Canada Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [9 North] Reported from all northern regions.
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in all counties. Spring migration along the North Shore extended into June, as shown by high counts 6/1 St. Louis (254, Park Point R.A.) IDv, 6/3 St. Louis (86, Stony Point) IDv, 6/4 St. Louis (53, Stony Point) TLz.
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [20 North] Reported from all northern regions plus Otter Tail. High counts 6/18 Roseau (35, single flock) AXH, TBH, 7/17 Marshall (30, roost along 150th Ave NW) TWe, BWe.
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found statewide. High count 7/30 Hubbard (350, Willow Road) REEn, RLF.
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [31 North, 11 South] Found in all northern and central regions. High count for a single location 7/30 Hubbard (30, Willow Road) REEn, RLF.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High count 7/24 Scott (39, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) CJE.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [6 North] Found in Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [8 South] Reported from East-central, Southeast, plus 6/26 Martin (Fairmont) ebd. First county breeding record: 8/22 Dakota AFO.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [22 North, 50 South] Seen south of a line from Roseau to Pine. High counts 7/26 Dodge (30, Blooming Prairie) JPr, JmP. First county breeding record: 7/22 Grant CNn.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [33 North, 50 South] Found in all counties except Fillmore, Hubbard, Mower, Wabasha.
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [34 North, 53 South] Observed in all counties.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [31 North, 51 South] Seen in every county except Cook, Itasca, Martin, Wadena, Waseca. First county breeding record: 6/27 Blue Earth REN.
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [29 North, 50 South] Reported statewide.
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [34 North, 53 South] Seen in every county. High count 7/16 Lyon (100, Cottonwood Lake) GWe.
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [33 North, 53 South] Found in all counties except Carlton. High count 6/23 Pennington (400, Neptune Bridge over the Red Lake River) PHS, JMJ.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Corthylio calendula*) — [10 North, 1 South] Reported from North-central, Northeast plus late migrant 6/4 Stearns BoA. High count 6/24 Lake (12, Moose Lake) ebd.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [11 North] Reported from North-central, Northeast plus Roseau. High count 7/21 Cook (21, several mixed flocks at Lower George Lake) ebd represented the beginning of fall migration.
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [34 North, 52 South] Observed in all counties except Chippewa. High count 7/31 St. Louis (108, Stony Point) StK were early fall migrants.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [25 North, 14 South] Found in all northern and central regions plus Houston, Le Sueur, Lyon. Third consecutive year with at least one midsummer report from Southeast: 6/25 Houston (Reno) †ebd.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported throughout state.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [11 North, 8 South] Found in all northern regions, Central, East-central plus presumed late migrant 6/2 Goodhue (Frontenac S.P.)



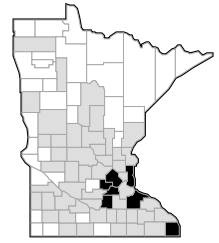
Red-breasted Nuthatch



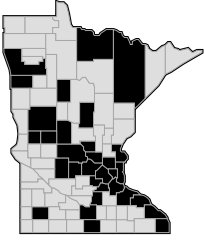
White-breasted Nuthatch



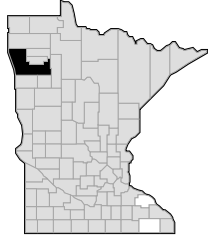
Brown Creeper



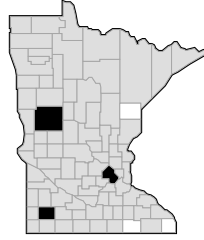
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher



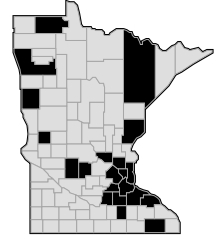
House Wren



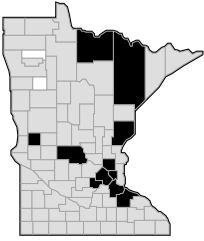
Sedge Wren



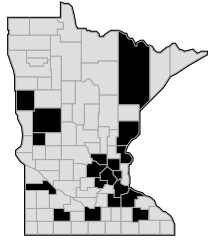
Marsh Wren



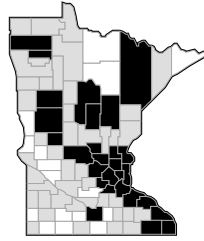
Gray Catbird



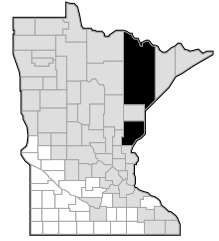
Brown Thrasher



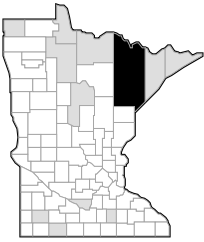
European Starling



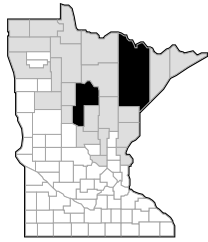
Eastern Bluebird



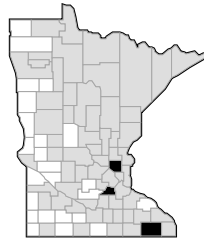
Veery



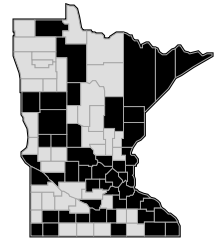
Swainson's Thrush



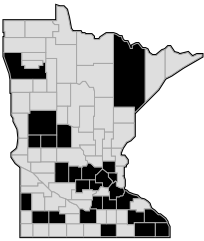
Hermit Thrush



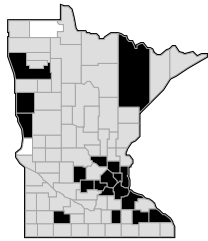
Wood Thrush



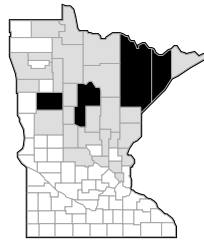
American Robin



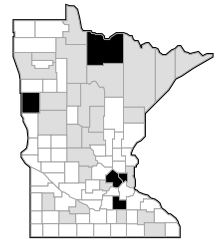
House Sparrow



House Finch



Purple Finch



Pine Siskin

- †SDz.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [12 North, 43 South] Reported south of a line from Marshall to Pine. Records continue to accumulate in far Northwest; e.g., 6/23 Marshall (Old Mill S.P.) PHS, JMJ.
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in every county. High counts 6/7 Ramsey (35, Crosby Farm R.P.) MaS, 6/15 Murray (22, Lake Shetek S.P.) ebd.
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [12 North, 2 South] Reported from North-central, Northeast plus Chisago, Pine, Stearns. Unusual midsummer report 6/30 – 7/2 Stearns (Quarry Park S.N.A.) DOr, m.ob.
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus stellaris*) — [34 North, 51 South] Found in every county except Fillmore, Wabasha. High count 6/19 Marshall (35, Agassiz N.W.R.) ebd.
- Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [33 North, 51 South] Encountered in every county except Carlton, Houston, Mower. High count 7/3 Lac qui Parle (35, Big Stone N.W.R., Auto Tour Road) ebd.
- Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [3 South] Reported 6/2–12 Stearns (St. Cloud) REn, RLF, m.ob., 7/12–25 Hennepin (Minnetonka) ebd, 7/19–21 Scott (Shakopee) RiC, BAab, m.ob.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found statewide. High counts 6/19 Anoka (27, Carlos Avery W.M.A., ~2/mile) RCl, 6/28 Hennepin (25, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) LSY.
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [32 North, 53 South] Reported from every county except Mahanomen, Pennington. High counts 6/7 Sherburne (15, Sherburne N.W.R., Wildlife Drive) JGb. First county breeding record: 7/12 Koochiching ebd.
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [2 North, 2 South] All reports: 6/3 Beltrami (Big Bog S.R.A.) ebd, 6/5 Ramsey (St. Paul) RMD, ph. ELC, 6/20 – 7/6 Clay (pair near Hawley) PBB, ph. PHS, ph. RZI, m.ob., 6/24 Waseca (Courthouse Park) RBJ.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [34 North, 53 South] Seen throughout state.
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [29 North, 42 South] Found in all regions.
- Townsend's Solitaire** (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [1 South] Observed 6/1 Olmsted (Oxbow Park) ph. †JH, TAN. Second summer record (see **The Loon** 67:62).
- Veery** (*Catbarus fuscescens*) — [33 North, 24 South] Reported from all regions except Southwest. High count 6/6 Lake (33, counted individually along Stony River F.R.) FJN, ebd.
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catbarus ustulatus*) — [8 North, 4 South] Found in North-central, Northeast plus late spring migrants in Jackson, Kittson, Murray, Nicollet, Steele. High counts 7/17 Cook (11, B.W.C.A.W., South Temperance Campsite) TSk, 6/8 Cook (9, Lima Mountain Rd, "The Triangle") WCM.
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catbarus guttatus*) — [22 North, 2 South] Reported from all northern regions plus Chisago, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, Sherburne. High count 6/6 Lake (20, Stony River F.R.) FJN, ebd.
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [25 North, 38 South] Found in every region. Unusual reports southwest of Minnesota River Valley 6/8 Martin ANY, 7/20 Nobles ebd. High count 7/10–11 Chisago (10, Wild River S.P.) SML. First county breeding record: 7/4 Fillmore ebd.
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties.
- House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Seen statewide.
- Evening Grosbeak** (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [5 North] Observed in Clearwater, Cook, Itasca, Lake, St. Louis. High count 7/25 Cook (24, Tofte, Gitchi Gami Trail) MPI.
- House Finch** (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [32 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties except Roseau, Traverse.
- Purple Finch** (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [25 North, 5 South] Found in all northern and central regions. High count 6/17–19, 7/22–27 St. Louis (estimated 25, farm in Meadowlands Twp.) IaG.
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [5 North] Found in Beltrami, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, St. Louis.
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [6 North] Found in Beltrami, Cass, Cook, Koochiching, Mille Lacs, St. Louis. High counts 7/14 St. Louis (30, B.W.C.A.W., Pine Lake) JEL, Koochiching (21, Voyageurs N.P. Headquarters Pond) ebd.
- Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*) — [18 North, 13 South] Encountered in all regions. First county breeding record: 5/19 Clay ebd.

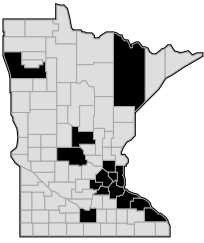


Northern Mockingbird, 22 June 2021, near Hawley, Clay County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

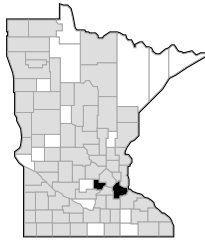


Yellow-breasted Chat, 7 July 2021, Cedar Rock SNA, Redwood County. Photo by Demelza Larson.

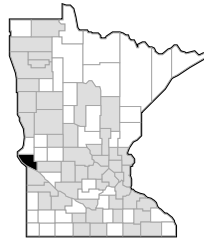
- American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported throughout state. High counts 7/21 Ramsey (40, Battle Creek Park) BBr, ebd, 7/11 Dakota (38, Spring Lake P.R.) MaS.
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — No reports for 2nd consecutive summer.
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus savenarum*) — [25 North, 46 South] Reported from every region, including unusual reports from North-central 6/2–17 Itasca (C.R. 67) KMa, 6/8–24 Koochiching (C.R. 36) ASu, MAJ, PHS. First county breeding record: 6/26 Carver WCM. High count 7/3 Clay (30, Keene Twp., 170th Street N) EzH, JbS.
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [15 North, 33 South] Found in all regions except Northeast. First county breeding record: 6/18 Big Stone DLP. High count 7/15 Norman (10, Spring Creek Twp.) DvP.
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties. High counts 6/25 Clay (27, Concordia College) ebd, 6/25 Houston (26, Reno, Hillside Rd.) ebd. First county breeding record: 7/10 Traverse ebd.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [34 North, 52 South] Found in every county except Houston. High counts 6/5 Kittson (47, Caribou W.M.A.) ebd, 7/6 Clay (30, Buffalo River S.P.) ebd.
- Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*) — [11 North, 48 South] Reported along and south of a line from Clay to St. Louis. Unusual location 6/15 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog, McDavitt Rd.) KTP. High count 6/26 Hennepin (25, Crow-Hassan P.R.) ebd.
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [11 North, 1 South] Detected in all northern regions plus Mille Lacs. Late spring migrant 6/16 Dakota ebd. High count 6/13 St. Louis (9, Sax-Zim Bog, Admiral Rd.) GWe.
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [21 North, 6 South] Reported from all northern and central regions plus late spring migrants 6/10 Rock ebd, 6/19 Dakota ebd. High count 6/22 Koochiching (43, Toomey Williams Rd.) DnS.
- Vesper Sparrow** (*Poocetes gramineus*) — [29 North, 47 South] Encountered in every region.
- LeConte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus leconteii*) — [19 North, 4 South] Found in all northern and central regions plus Cottonwood, Redwood, Rock (second consecutive year at Touch the Sky Prairie, KEm). First county breeding record: 10/3 Redwood MaS.
- Nelson's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) — [5 North] Reported from Kittson, Marshall, Pennington, Polk, Roseau.
- Henslow's Sparrow** (*Centronyx henslowii*) — [4 North, 27 South] Reported from all central and southern regions plus Becker, Clay. First county breeding record: 7/13 Rice MZA.
- Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [34 North, 50 South] Reported from every county except Big Stone, Stevens, Yellow Medicine. High count 6/23 Marshall (21) JMj.
- Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found statewide. High counts 7/16, 7/24 St. Louis (58, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [12 North] Reported from North-central, Northeast plus Kanabec.
- Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported from all counties except Mower. First county breeding record: 6/7 Rice NiR. High count 6/19 Anoka (47, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) RCl.
- Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [20 North, 32 South] Found in every region. High count 7/5 Houston (15, Reno, Hillside Rd.) TWe, BWe.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** (*Icteria virens*) — [1 North, 2 South] Detected 6/3 Todd RLF, ph. REN, 6/26–30 Blue Earth (Minneapolis) a.t. TWe, DWK, MiO, LiH, 7/5–24 Redwood (Cedar Rock S.N.A.) BAB, a.t., ph. DRL, m.ob.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [32 North, 50 South] Found in every county except Brown, Fillmore, Kanabec, Mower, Pine. High count 6/3 Marshall (200, Warren W.T.P.) HHu.
- Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties except Todd. High counts 7/10 Lyon (125, Camden S.P.) GWe, 7/6 Polk (75, SE of Gully) DvP.
- Eastern Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna*) — [20 North, 37 South] Encountered in all regions. Unusual locations 6/1 Rock (Blue Mounds S.P.) ebd, 7/17 Wilkin (near Rothsay) ebd. High count 6/11 Hennepin (14, Crow-Hassan P.R.) DCK.
- Western Meadowlark** (*Sturnella neglecta*) —



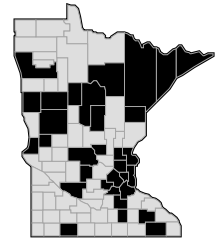
American Goldfinch



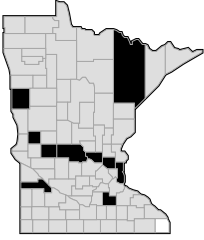
Grasshopper Sparrow



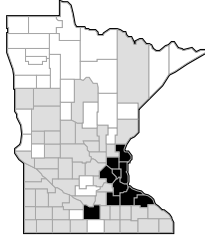
Lark Sparrow



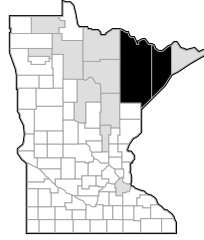
Chipping Sparrow



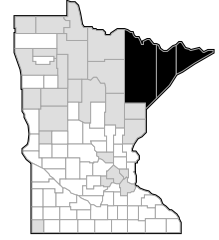
Clay-colored Sparrow



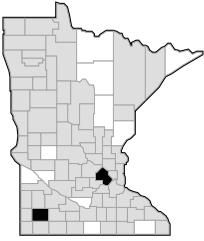
Field Sparrow



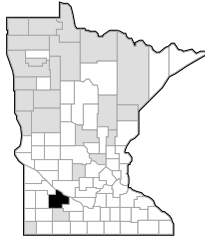
Dark-eyed Junco



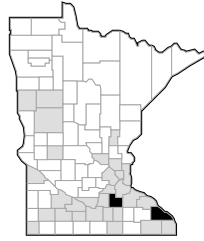
White-throated Sparrow



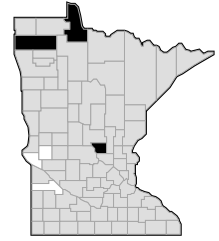
Vesper Sparrow



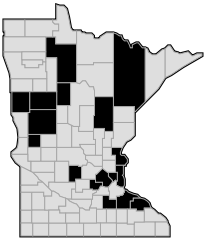
LeConte's Sparrow



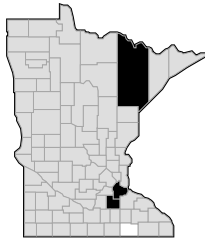
Henslow's Sparrow



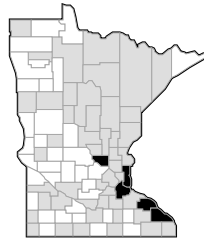
Savannah Sparrow



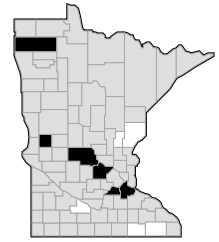
Song Sparrow



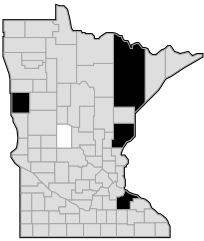
Swamp Sparrow



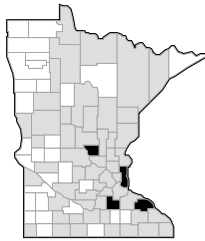
Eastern Towhee



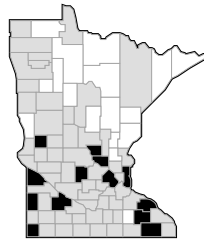
Yellow-headed Blackbird



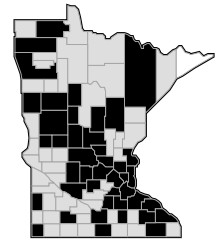
Bobolink



Eastern Meadowlark

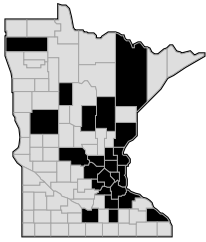


Orchard Oriole

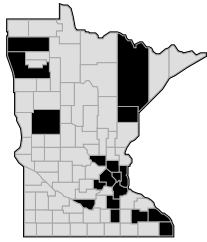


Baltimore Oriole

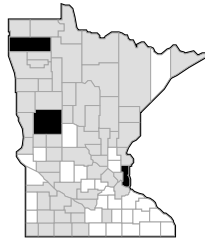
- [24 North, 32 South] Reported from every region, but most common in western counties. High count 7/3 Clay (30, 170th Street North) EzH, JbS.
- Orchard Oriole** (*Icterus spurius*) — [19 North, 51 South] Observed in all regions. Unusual locations 6/5 St. Louis (immature male with female, Alesches' Accommodations) ph. †Nathan Goldberg, 6/24 **Lake of the Woods** (second county record, singing male, 64th St NW) PHS. High counts 7/11 Lyon (12, Lone Tree Lake) GWe, 6/19 Yellow Medicine (9, Spellman Lake) GWe.
- Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) — [33 North, 53 South] Found in every county except Cook. High counts 6/23 Hennepin (17, Cedar Lake) ebd, 6/27 Hennepin (17, Fort Snelling S.P.) ebd.
- Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found statewide.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) — [34 North, 53 South] Encountered throughout state. Parasitized species included Eastern Kingbird, Red-eyed Vireo, American Robin, House Finch, Lark Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Eastern Towhee, Bobolink, Louisiana Waterthrush, Blue-winged Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, American Redstart, Northern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting.
- Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) — No reports.
- Brewer's Blackbird** (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [32 North, 27 South] Observed in every region except Southeast. High count 6/4 Kittson (50, Caribou W.M.A.) ebd.
- Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [34 North, 53 South] Seen throughout state. High count 6/20 Otter Tail (212, 190th St, W Alcott Ave to 195th Ave) PHS.
- Great-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [1 South] Reported 6/16 – 7/25 Jackson (max. 5, adults feeding 2 or 3 juveniles) JWZ, CLB, a.t., ph. LiH, m.ob.
- Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [31 North, 34 South] Encountered in all regions. High count 6/6 Lake (45, Stony River F.R.) FJN, ebd.
- Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Parkesia motacilla*) — [6 South] Reported from Blue Earth, Chisago, Fillmore, Houston, Washington, Winona.
- Northern Waterthrush** (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) — [17 North, 4 South] Found in all northern regions, East-central, plus Mille Lacs. High counts 6/19 Lake of the Woods (10, Zippel Bay S.P.) ebd, 6/25 Lake (8, Spider Island) ebd.
- Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysop-tera*) — [24 North, 8 South] Found in all northern and central regions. High counts 6/5 Aitkin (9, Rice Lake N.W.R.) ebd, 6/13 St. Louis (9, McDavitt Rd.) GWe.
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora cyano-putera*) — [2 North, 25 South] Found within usual summer range, plus extralimital records 7/11 **Rock** (Schoeman Park) †LiH, 7/27 **St. Louis** (Duluth, Park Point R.A.) †JLK. First county breeding record: 6/22 Wright MJB.
- Golden-winged Warbler X Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysop-putera* X *V. cyano-putera*) — [2 South] Hybrids of unspecified phenotype reported 6/1 Olmsted ebd, 6/9–10 Hennepin LSy, SG. "Brewster's" Warbler seen 6/3–7 Wright Dck, 6/19 Washington ebd, 6/23 Dakota ebd.
- Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*) — [29 North, 15 South] Reported in all northern and central regions plus 6/15 Murray (adult male, Lake Shetek S.P.) ebd, 7/26 Winona (female near McNally Landing) ToM.
- Prothonotary Warbler** (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [1 North, 16 South] Reported from Central, East-central, Southeast, plus 7/5 **Lac qui Parle** (near U.S. 75 dam) GWe. High counts 6/14 Carver (8, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) JCy, 6/23 Houston (8, Millstone Land-ing) DvN, ASu.
- Tennessee Warbler** (*Leiothlypis peregrina*) — [14 North, 8 South] Encountered in all northern regions, East-central, plus early south fall migrants 7/15 Carver WCM, 7/20 Meeker PKF. High count 6/6 Lake (18, Stony River F.R.) FJN, ebd.
- Nashville Warbler** (*Leiothlypis ruficapilla*) — [22 North, 4 South] Found in all northern regions, Central, East-central. Early south fall migrants 7/17 Washington PNi, 7/25 Hennepin TAT, Ramsey DnS. High counts 7/31 St. Louis (73, southbound migrants at Stony Point) StK, 6/7 Lake (42, Stony River F.R. / Whyte Road) ASu.
- Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) — [7 North] Found in Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis, Wadena. Record high count 6/10 Koochiching (13, Toomey Williams Road: 11 singing males and one



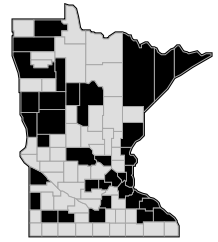
Red-winged Blackbird



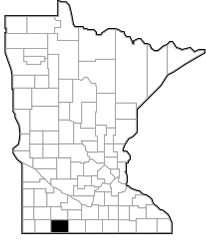
Brown-headed Cowbird



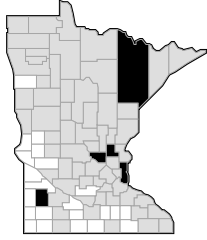
Brewer's Blackbird



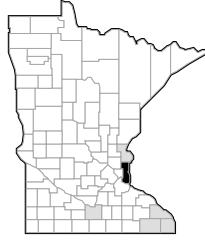
Common Grackle



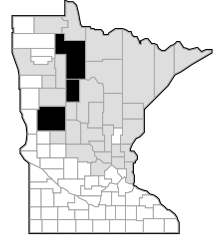
Great-tailed Grackle



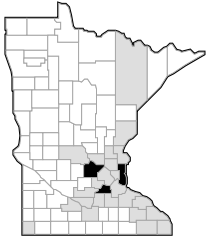
Ovenbird



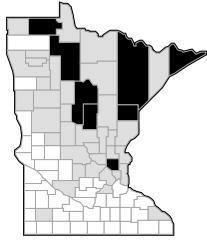
Louisiana Waterthrush



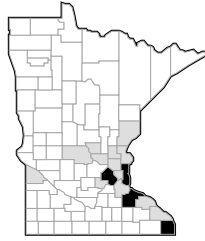
Golden-winged Warbler



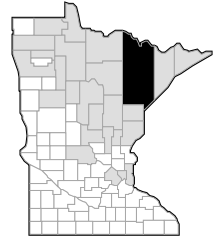
Blue-winged Warbler



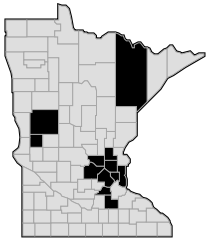
Black-and-white Warbler



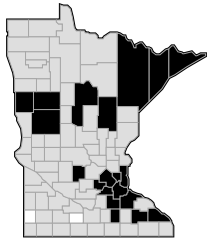
Prothonotary Warbler



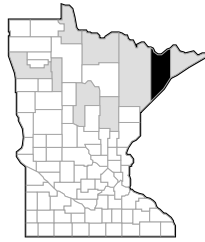
Nashville Warbler



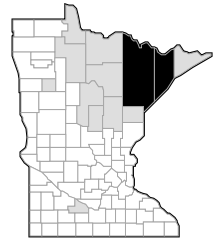
Common Yellowthroat



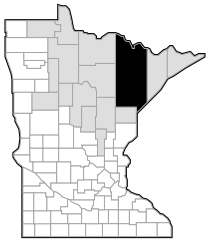
American Redstart



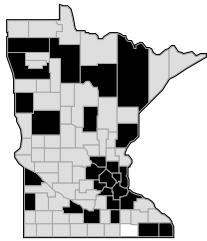
Cape May Warbler



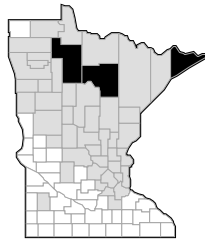
Magnolia Warbler



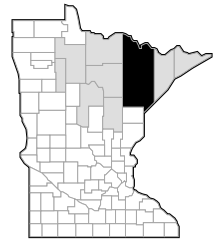
Blackburnian Warbler



Yellow Warbler



Chestnut-sided Warbler



Palm Warbler

- presumed M/F pair) ASu, ebd.
- Mourning Warbler** (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) — [19 North, 6 South] Reported from all northern regions, Central, East-central. High counts 6/6 Lake (11, Stony River F.R.) FJN, ebd, 7/12 Clearwater (11, Itasca S.P., Schoolcraft Trail) ebd.
- Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [34 North, 53 South] Encountered statewide. High counts 6/19 Anoka (84, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) RCL, 6/12 Sherburne (52, Sherburne N.W.R. Wildlife Drive) RCL.
- Hooded Warbler** (*Setophaga citrina*) — [1 North, 5 South] Found in Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Pine, Scott, Washington. Second county record 6/7 **Pine** (private residence east of Pine City) KrM, ebd.
- American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [34 North, 51 South] Reported in every county except Pipestone, Watonwan. High count 6/14 Crow Wing (42, Upper Whitefish Lake, Big Island) BWe, TWe.
- Cape May Warbler** (*Setophaga tigrina*) — [9 North] Reported from all northern regions. High count 6/6 Lake (24, Stony River F.R.) FJN, ebd. Fall migrants 7/29 Polk (East Grand Forks) SAu, 7/31 Cook (flock of 8, Bluefin Bay) LSw.
- Cerulean Warbler** (*Setophaga cerulea*) — [13 South] Encountered in Central, East-central, South-central, Southeast. Found neither farther north than Wright nor farther west than Nicollet. High count 6/23 Houston (6, Reno, Hillside Rd.) ASu, DvN.
- Northern Parula** (*Setophaga americana*) — [17 North] Reported from all northern regions plus Pine. Spring migrant 6/1 Clay ebd. High counts 6/19 St. Louis (8, Bear Head Lake S.P.) ebd, 6/23 Clearwater (8, Itasca S.P.) DnS, PNi. Probable early fall migrant 7/16 Polk (Nielsville) DvP.
- Magnolia Warbler** (*Setophaga magnolia*) — [12 North, 1 South] Encountered in North-central, Northeast, plus presumed spring migrants 6/1 Brown SLH, 6/6 Mahnomen ebd. High count 6/7 Lake (13, Whyte Road / Stony River F.R.) ASu, ebd.
- Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Setophaga castanea*) — [5 North] Found in Cook, Hubbard (6/23 Lake Alice Bog LHL), Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis.
- Blackburnian Warbler** (*Setophaga fusca*) — [16 North] Encountered in all northern regions plus Mille Lacs. High count 6/7 St. Louis (13, Voyageurs N.P., Echo Bay Trail) ebd.
- Yellow Warbler** (*Setophaga petechia*) — [34 North, 52 South] Reported in every county except Mower. High counts 6/19 Anoka (67, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) RCL, 6/4 Sherburne (45, Sherburne N.W.R.—Blue Hill Trail) BoA.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Setophaga pensylvanica*) — [30 North, 16 South] Detected in all northern and central regions plus 7/8 Lyon NMe, 6/7 Rice (2) TFB. High count 6/6 St. Louis (30, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, ASu.
- Blackpoll Warbler** (*Setophaga striata*) — [1 North] Spring migrants 6/3, 6/4 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) ebd. Early fall migrant 7/27 St. Louis (male, Park Point R.A.) †JLK.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Setophaga caeruleascens*) — [3 North] Found in Cook, Lake, St. Louis.
- Palm Warbler** (*Setophaga palmarum*) — [9 North] Seen in North-central, Northeast. High count 6/18 Beltrami (18, Big Bog S.R.A. boardwalk) TWe.
- Pine Warbler** (*Setophaga pinus*) — [21 North, 8 South] Found in all northern regions, Central, East-central. High counts 6/23 Clearwater (9, Itasca S.P.) DnS, PNi, 6/19 Cass (8, Norway Beach R.A.) DnS, PNi. First county breeding record: 7/25 Anoka SRo.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata*) — [19 North, 1 South] Encountered in all northern regions plus Benton, Mille Lacs, Pine.
- YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER** (*Setophaga dominica*) — [1 South] Reported 6/21 – 7/5 Houston (Reno, Hillside Rd.) ph. ToM, DvN, ASu, BWe, a.t. TWe. Presumably the same bird as spring, though reportedly “a couple hundred yards” farther up the road.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Setophaga virens*) — [18 North] Found in all northern regions plus Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine. High count 7/11 Cook (15, Pincushion Mountain) ebd.
- Canada Warbler** (*Cardellina canadensis*) — [12 North, 2 South] Found on territory in North-central, Northeast, plus Pine. Late spring migrants 6/1 Dodge TAN, Hennepin ebd. High count 6/7 Lake (13, Gooseberry Falls S.P.) MO.
- Wilson’s Warbler** (*Cardellina pusilla*) — [4 North] Observed in Cook, Koochiching, Lake,

St. Louis. Last reported 6/19 Koochiching ebd.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) — [1 North, 1 South] Adult males reported 6/8 Becker (Fig Lake Farm) †HeH, 6/24 Nicollet (Kiwanis Woodchip Trail, Mankato) ebd.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) — [30 North, 44 South] Encountered in every region. High count 6/25 Chisago (8, Wild River S.P.) ebd.

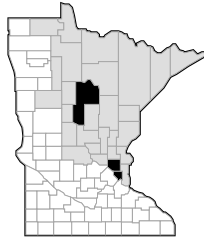
Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [25 North, 52 South] Found in all regions. High counts 6/8 Hennepin (20, Hyland Lake P.R.) RCo, 7/28 Dakota (20, Lebanon Hills R.P.) ebd. First county breeding records: 7/24 Cottonwood KEm, 7/18 Pipestone ebd, 7/4 Polk SAu.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from every county except Wilkin. First county breeding record: 6/24 Cottonwood KEm. High count 7/7 Houston (16, La Crescent, Turkey Valley Lane) KRz.

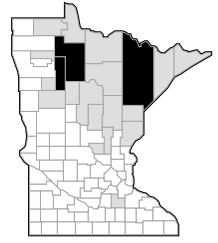
Blue Grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*) — [18 South] Reported from West-central, Southwest, South-central, plus Hennepin, Renville. Fifth consecutive year at Flying Cloud Fields in Eden Prairie.

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) — [32 North, 53 South] Reported in all counties except Kittson, Wilkin. High counts 7/11 Dakota (16, Spring Lake P.R., Bud's Landing) MaS, 7/19 Hennepin (16, Fort Snelling S.P.) ebd. First county breeding record: 7/18 Meeker PKF.

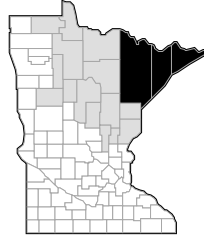
Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in all 87 counties during a major irruption including 6/17 – 7/1 **Cook** (3 locations) PHS, m.ob. High counts 6/30 St. Louis (76, Sax-Zim Bog, S of Arkola Road) PHS, 6/13 Watonwan (75, county-wide) BTS, MiO, 6/7 Carlton (63, Firebird W.M.A. and Automba Road) ASu, 6/16 Aitkin (58, Kestrel Ave.) CLR, KWR. High counts in the Northeast were especially noteworthy given scarcity of suitable habitat compared to other regions; also note 6/8 Koochiching (14, concentrated along one bend of C.R. 6) ASu. In the Koochiching State Forest, two were found singing 6/12 in a clearcut about two miles off Toomey Williams Road TWe, BWe. Major irruptions are thought to be drought-related (**The Loon** 85:35–42). First county breeding record: 7/5 Benton DOR.



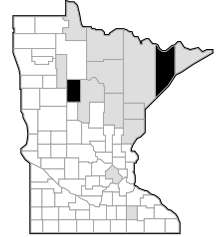
Pine Warbler



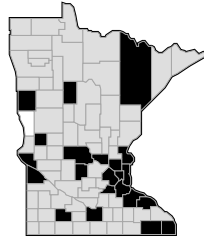
Yellow-rumped Warbler



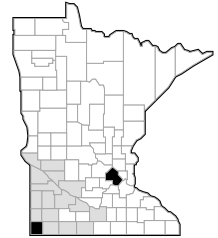
Black-throated Green Warbler



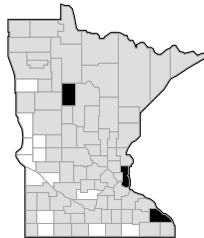
Canada Warbler



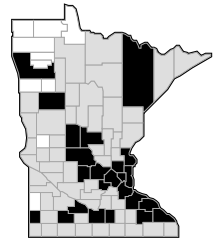
Rose-breasted Grosbeak



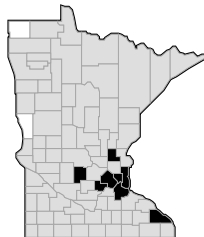
Blue Grosbeak



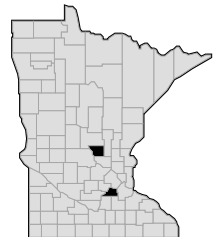
Scarlet Tanager



Northern Cardinal



Indigo Bunting



Dickcissel

A Summary of Winter Raptor Surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog Important Bird Area, St. Louis County

Clinton Dexter-Nienhaus
Head Naturalist, Friends of Sax-Zim Bog

The Sax-Zim Bog Important Bird Area (Sax-Zim Bog IBA) is a well-known bird watching destination, visited by thousands of bird watchers and nature enthusiasts from Minnesota and beyond every year (Friends of Sax-Zim Bog 2020). Most visitors come in hopes of seeing Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) or Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*), winter finches such as Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) and White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*), and resident species like Boreal Chickadee (*Poecile hudsonicus*) and Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*). The Sax-Zim Bog IBA is located approximately 45 miles northwest of Duluth in St. Louis County and consists of 147,000 acres of diverse habitat types (National Audubon Society 2018). The habitat diversity in this region lends itself to impressive biodiversity year-round, including a number of overwintering northern boreal and tundra breeding bird species.

A survey of wintering birds of prey was established in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA during the winter of 2015–2016. These surveys are completed as part of the Hawk Migration Association of North America's Winter Raptor Survey (HMANA WRS) program. The HMANA WRS program was established in 2007 as a way to survey wintering populations of birds of prey across North America. Under this program, protocols have been established to allow citizen scientists to collect and submit standardized data for future analysis.

Survey Route Description and History

The HMANA WRS route in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA is 93.4 miles in length and was established in 2015 by Friends of Sax-Zim Bog Executive Director Sparky Stensaas. Since the inception of the survey route, I have been the primary observer for every completed survey. The sur-

vey starts along the south end of the Sax-Zim Bog IBA, zig-zagging north and east through open field habitats and agricultural lands, mixed forest, lowland conifer forest, shrub carr, and a variety of roadside habitats across the Sax-Zim Bog IBA. The route was defined based on past observations of overwintering birds of prey, and appropriate wintering habitats visible from the road. It was selected for its efficient coverage of the Sax-Zim Bog IBA. Since its initial definition, the route has remained unchanged (Figure 1).

Survey Methods

Winter raptor surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA are completed by a primary and a secondary observer four times a season, starting in late November and ending in late February or early March. February surveys are sometimes completed during the first week of March, to maintain around 30 days between surveys. In the first year of participation (2015–2016), surveys were completed only in December and January.

Weather data — such as snow depth, ice condition, temperature, wind speed and direction, precipitation, and cloud cover — are collected at the beginning and end of each survey. Surveys are completed by driving along roadways and maintaining low speeds to ensure all raptors present can be observed. When a bird of prey is observed from the survey route, we stop to record a number of data points: identification of species, age and sex (when appropriate or possible), GPS coordinates, behavior notes (perched, flying, hunting, etc.), distance and direction from observation point, and associated habitat. Following the completion of each survey, data is entered on the HMANA WRS website.

As the name suggests, the HMANA WRS's goal is to identify and document only birds

Winter Raptor Survey Observations by species in Sax-Zim Bog IBA 2015–2022

Species Observed	November (n=6)	December (n=7)	January (n=7)	February/March (n=6)	Total birds observed	Total birds/Survey (n= 26)
Bald Eagle	77	22	6	25	130	5.0
Rough-legged Hawk	50	20	2	26	98	3.8
Northern Shrike	17	28	15	17	77	2.9
Northern Goshawk	5	4	0	0	9	0.34
Northern Hawk Owl	3	0	0	0	3	0.12
Northern Harrier	1	0	0	2	3	0.12
Red-tailed Hawk	3	0	0	0	3	0.12
Great Gray Owl	1	1	0	0	2	.07
Snowy Owl	0	1	0	0	1	.04

Table 1. All birds of prey detected and identified on Winter Raptor Surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA from 2015–2022. The total number of surveys per month is noted, as well as the total number of birds observed and birds observed/survey.

Bald Eagle detections breakdown by age in Sax-Zim Bog IBA 2015–2022s

Age	November (n= 6)	December (n=7)	January (n=7)	February/March (n=6)
Hatch Year	5	0	0	1
2nd	0	0	0	1
3rd	2	0	1	1
4th	3	0	0	0
Adult	65	21	5	21
Unknown age	2	1	0	1

Table 2. The table above notes the specific ages of Bald Eagles observed during Winter Raptor Surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA. Determination of age follows plumage characteristics and unknown age birds were birds too distant to be aged properly, but still correctly identified.

Rough-legged Hawk detections by age, sex, and color morph in Sax-Zim Bog IBA 2015-2022

Sex (n=98)	November (n=6)	December (n=7)	January (n=7)	February/March (n=6)
Male	18	4	1	9
Female	12	3	1	10
Unknown	20	13	0	7

Age and Morph	November (n=6)	December (n=7)	January (n=7)	February/March (n=6)
Adult Dark	9	5	0	1
Adult Light	21	4	2	18
Juvenile Dark	2	2	0	1
Juvenile Light	16	8	0	5
Unknown Dark	0	0	0	0
Unknown Light	2	1	0	1

Table 3. The table above is broken down into two sections: Section 1 considers the sex breakdown of observed Rough-legged Hawks. Section 2 considers the breakdown of observed color morphs and ages of detected Rough-legged Hawks. Rough-legged Hawk detection breakdown by age, sex, and morph in Sax-Zim Bog IBA 2015–2022.



An adult Bald Eagle repositions on its perch overlooking a road-killed white-tailed deer, 27 November 2017, Sax-Zim Bog, St. Louis County. Photo by Clinton Dexter-Nienhaus.

of prey, including falcons, caracaras, vultures, eagles, kites, hawks, and owls. Formerly, shrikes were also surveyed. Survey data summarized below will consist of adopted protocol recommendations from older guiding documents. Current data is collected with the 1 November 2019 protocol revision in mind, but for purposes of further study for the Friends of Sax-Zim Bog, data is still collected on Northern Shrikes (*Lanius borealis*) and a survey is completed during the month of November, though each is no longer required by HMANA WRS protocol. A full list of documented species can be found in Table 1.

Weather During Survey Period

Weather plays a significant role in the behavior of birds and the ability of a surveyor to spot birds. Surveys were completed with wind speeds from 0–15 km/h. Cloud conditions during surveys are variable, from entirely overcast skies to clear skies. Surveys are rescheduled if too much snow is falling at the start of the survey. Visibility measurements were not taken during surveys. During surveys, February/March had the deepest snowpack on average (52.1 cm), while January was the coldest month on

average with the average low temperatures of -12.8°C and average high temperatures of -9.3°C during surveys (Figure 2). The coldest survey started at -32°C (January 2019) and the warmest survey temperature recorded was 3°C (November 2016, March 2018, and November 2018). Snow pack ranged from 0 to 91.4 cm and varied greatly by month and year. November had on average 9.3 cm of snow, December averaged 26.4 cm, January 42.9 cm, and February/March averaged 52.1 cm of snow on the ground during surveys (Figure 3).

Survey Results

To date, twenty-six surveys have been completed in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA, documenting 326 individual birds of prey. Five species of diurnal raptor, three species of owl, and one shrike species have been documented during the surveys. Of the birds counted, 93.5% of observations have consisted of three species: Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), and Northern Shrike. Of the remaining species, Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) has been observed on six surveys, Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) and Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) have

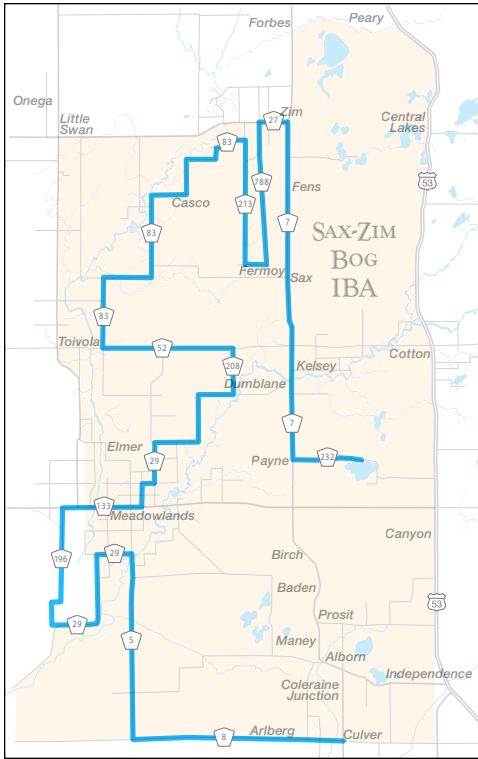


Figure 1. The HMANA WRS route is shown by the blue line within the Sax-Zim Bog IBA. The route starts at Culver and ends at the public boat launch on Lake Nichols east of Payne.

been documented once, while Northern Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*), and Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia uhula*) have each been observed on fewer than five surveys (Table 1).

The following data analysis considers only data collected on Bald Eagles, Rough-legged Hawks, and Northern Shrikes, as these species have been detected with enough frequency to offer adequate data for analysis and interpretation.

Bald Eagles are the most numerous raptor observed during winter raptor surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA, with 130 individuals documented for an average of 5 eagles/survey (Table 1). Unlike shrikes, Bald Eagles can be readily aged in the field. An overwhelming majority (86.2%) of Bald Eagles observed on winter raptor surveys are adult birds. Only 14 sub-adult Bald Eagles have been detected during winter

raptor surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA (Table 2). At least two birds detected during January surveys constituted adult birds at a nest site (Figure 4).

Rough-legged Hawks are the second most numerous raptor observed during winter raptor surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA, with 98 individuals documented for an average of 3.77 hawks/survey. These Holarctic raptors have two color morphs, and adults can be reliably aged and sexed in the field, offering opportunities for increased data analysis. Peak numbers of this species occur in November (Figure 5). Of all the Rough-legged Hawks detected during the surveys, only four were not seen well enough to be aged and sexed (Table 3), though color morph was determined for each. Approximately 20% were dark morph birds. Adults made up 61% of the Rough-legged Hawks observed, with 35% aged as non-adult, and the remaining 4% unaged. Males made up 32.6% of observations, with females making up 26.5% of observations. Unknown sex Rough-legged Hawks account for the remaining 40.8% of observations. This correlates closely to the percent of juvenile birds observed (38.7%). Most hatch-year, second-year, and some dark morph Rough-legged Hawks cannot be reliably sexed in the field, so it makes sense there would be a high number of unsexed birds reported (Liguori 2011).

Northern Shrikes are the most frequently detected bird of prey during December and January surveys, but only the third most numerous bird of prey documented (Figure 6). An average of 2.96 shrikes/survey are detected, but a total of 28 shrikes have been documented on December surveys, with 15 individuals documented on January surveys. These totals outnumber Bald Eagle (Figure 4) and Rough-legged Hawk (Figure 5) detections during the same months. Northern Shrikes are difficult to age and impossible to sex in the field, so most shrikes documented on surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA are reported as unknown age and sex.

Discussion

Before final discussion, it is important to note that the winter raptor survey period in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA is completed during the late fall period and very early spring period of raptor migration in Northern Minnesota. Typically, raptor migration is not complete through St. Louis County until early-mid December and

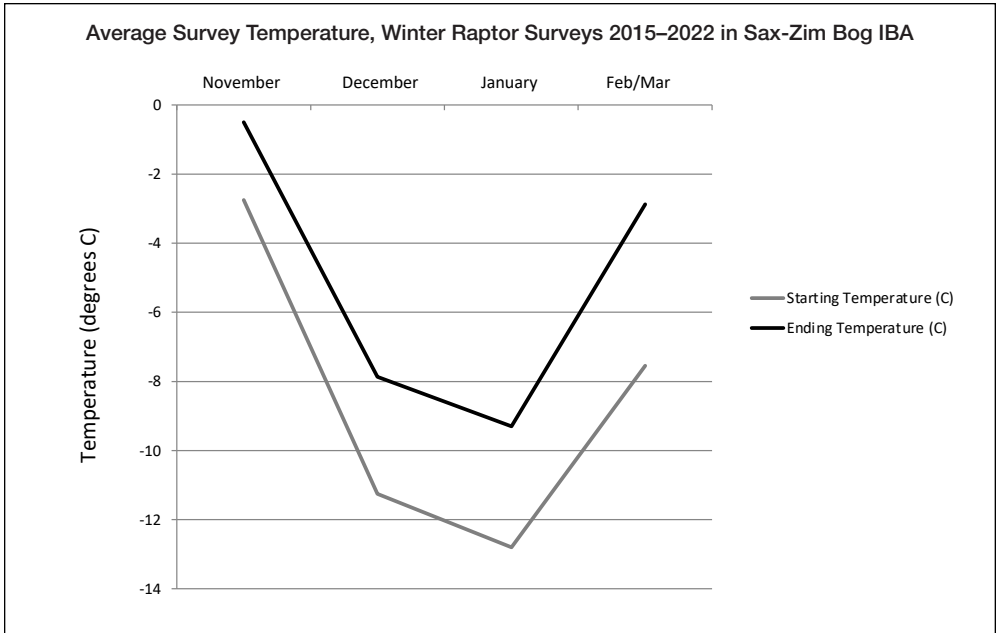


Figure 2. Average temperatures (degrees Celsius) at the start and end of each survey are recorded and noted in the figure above. The pale line notes temperature at the start of surveys and the dark line notes the temperature at the end of surveys.

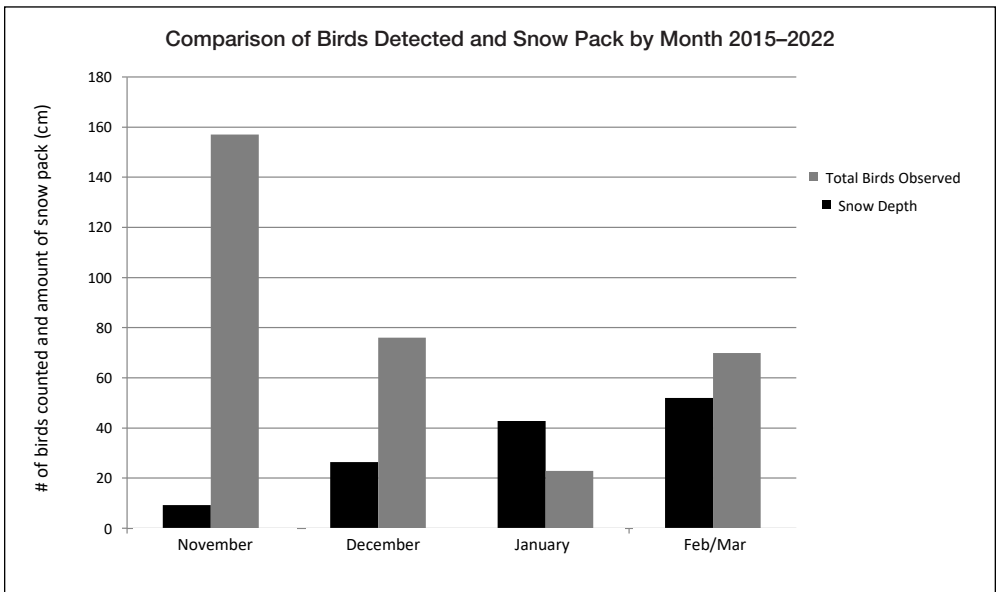


Figure 3. The total number of birds counted is displayed in relationship to the estimated snow pack (cm). Total birds observed is noted by the dark gray bars, while snow depth is noted by the black bars.

starts again in late February and early March. This observation of migration period can be confirmed by looking at Hawk Ridge Bird Observatory's hawk watch data collected from Duluth. The fall hawk count typically ends on 30 November, but has continued to document migration into December (2009, 2011, 2013), as conditions allow (Hawk Ridge Bird Observatory 2022). In the spring, the count usually begins 1 March, but has been completed in late-February documenting early eagle migration (Hawk Ridge Bird Observatory 2021).

Considering the above, birds detected during the late-November survey period may consist of migrants using the Sax-Zim Bog IBA as stop-over habitat and those birds may or may not overwinter in the area. Birds detected during December and late February/early March survey periods may consist of migrants, but likely also include overwintering individuals. January surveys would then be expected to include only overwintering individuals. These hypotheses can be supported by the following observations during HMANA WRS data collection in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA.

Northern Harriers very rarely overwinter in northeastern Minnesota, with only 18 winter records in the MOU database (Minnesota Ornithologists' Union 2022). All but three of the winter records come from early December, likely indicating late migrants as opposed to overwintering individuals. On winter raptor surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog, this species has been observed in both November and late February/March surveys, indicating migrants and not overwintering birds. Similarly, Red-tailed Hawk, another uncommon to rare overwintering species in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA, has been observed only during one November survey. The time period of this observation, with no following observations, would seem to indicate migrating individuals using Sax-Zim Bog IBA as stop-over habitat (Table 1).

The strong periodicity in observations of Bald Eagles and Rough-legged Hawks documented on surveys also supports the above hypotheses. The bulk of Rough-legged Hawk (77.5%) and Bald Eagle (78.1%) observations occur in November or February/March showing that, although high numbers of these raptors are seen during November and late February/early March surveys, many of these birds shouldn't be considered as truly overwintering individuals.

Weather has an impact on which species and how many individuals overwinter in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA (Figure 3). As snow pack increases, the number of birds observed decreases. Deep snow makes hunting difficult for visual hunters or scavenging species (like Rough-legged Hawks and Bald Eagles). However, Northern Shrike numbers maintain fairly consistent levels over the same conditions. To understand this disparity, it is important to consider the life history of each species.

Bald Eagles are adept scavengers, but with scarce patches of open water in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA and snow pack reaching depths of over 1 m during some winters, feeding opportunities are limited. Even so, Bald Eagles are detected regularly during January, indicating enough foraging opportunities to allow a few individual birds to remain in the area. Open water is sometimes present along the St. Louis River during winters in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA, but road-killed (by train or vehicle) or predator-killed mammals are available in the region most winters and Bald Eagles are often seen in small number at those carcasses.

Rough-legged Hawks are well-adapted to winter weather conditions, but foraging success can be limited by snow depth. Voles (especially Meadow Vole) constitute an important food source for Rough-legged Hawks on their wintering grounds (Schnell 2009 and Britt 1967). These small mammals spend much of their time below the snow pack, making them difficult to capture for visual predators like Rough-legged Hawks. Watson (1984) notes that with snow depths of greater than 12 cm, Rough-legged Hawks wintering in Idaho attempted fewer small mammal predations and relied more heavily on carrion when compared to predation attempts with snow depths of 10 cm or less. Schnell (1967) noted that there were significant behavior changes in Rough-legged Hawks with snow depths over five inches, as more birds were found along roadsides than foraging away from roads. Britt (2009) also noted southbound movements from Rough-legged Hawks in response to increased snow depth in the eastern United States. It appears that snow depth may play a role in the number of Rough-legged Hawks wintering in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA during Winter Raptor Surveys.

While Bald Eagles and Rough-legged Hawks might have overwintering capacity lim-

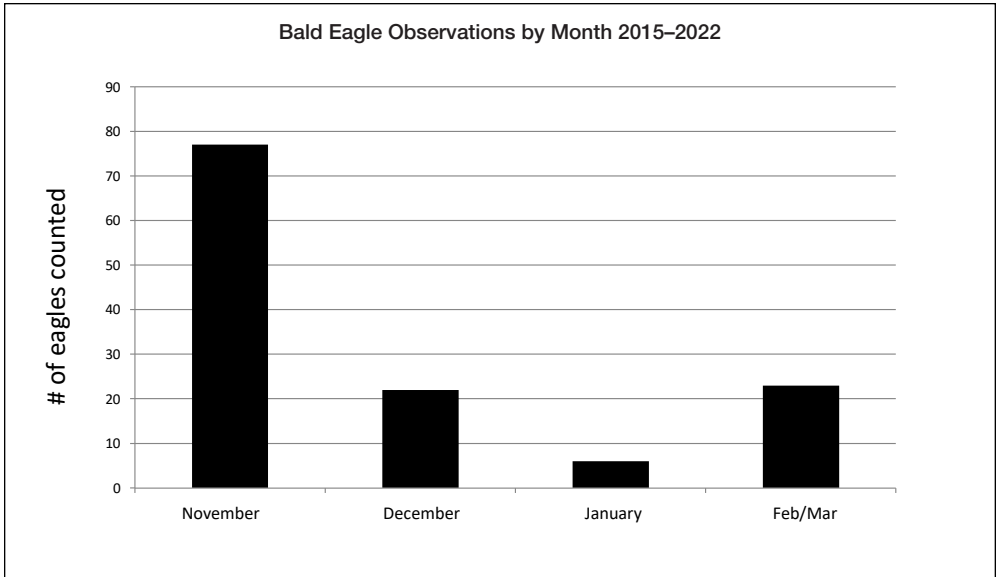


Figure 4. The total number of Bald Eagles documented on Winter Raptor Surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA by month.

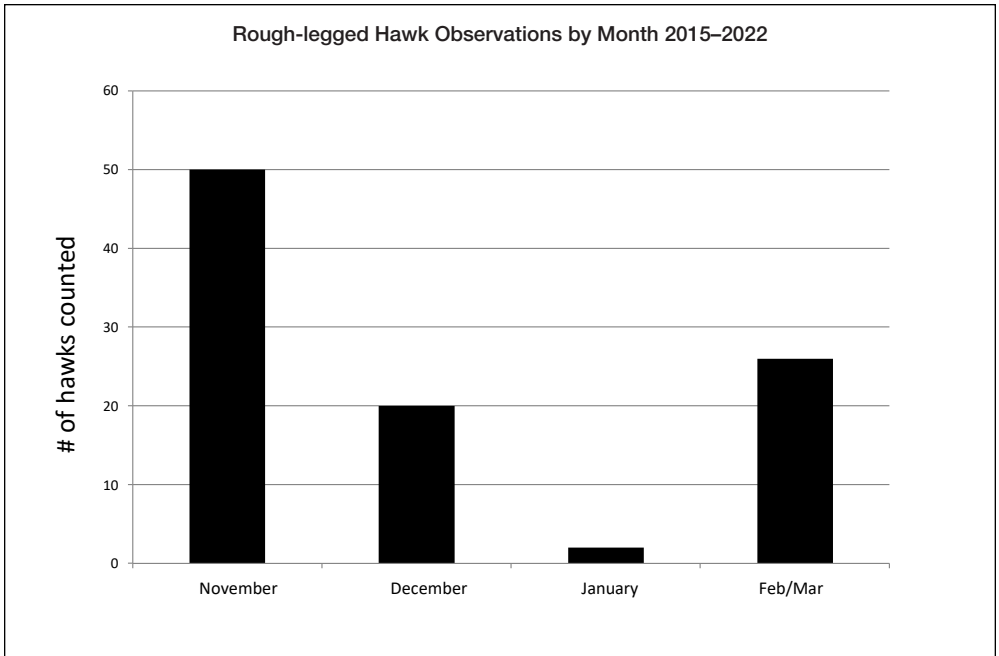


Figure 5. The total number of Rough-legged Hawks documented on Winter Raptor Surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA by month.

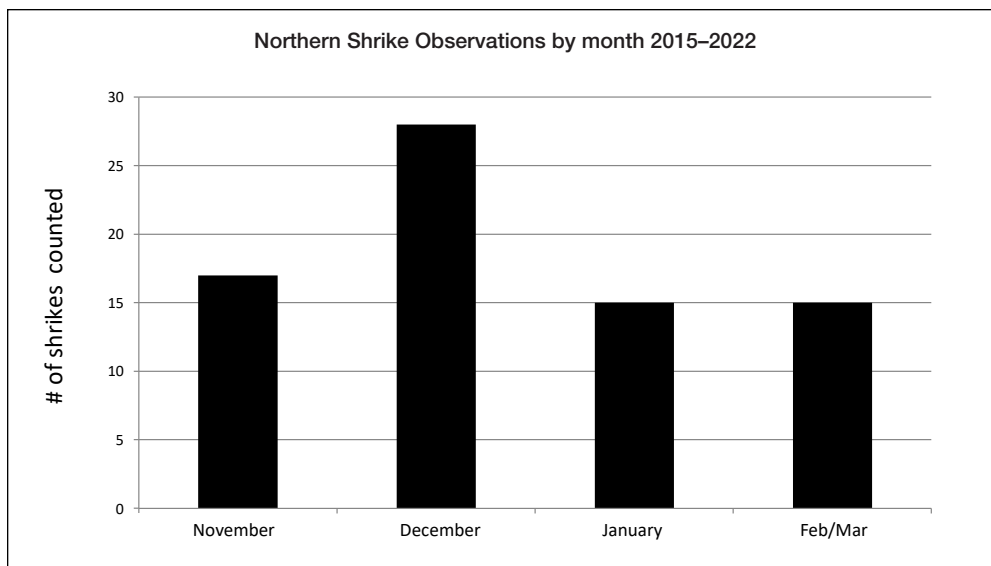


Figure 6. The total number of Northern Shrikes documented on Winter Raptor Surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA by month.

ited by snow depth and foraging opportunities, Northern Shrikes are much better adapted to overwinter in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA. Birds and small mammals make up this visual predator’s winter diet, giving them a greater variety of prey options than Bald Eagles and Rough-legged Hawks. Not only this, but Northern Shrikes will cache prey on wintering territories (Paruk et al. 2020). If snow depth impedes their predation attempts on small mammals, Northern Shrikes can access caches, hunt birds, or even scavenge carcasses.

Though wintering raptors, outside of resident species, may not be overly abundant in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA, Winter Raptor Surveys done so far have shed some light on the stop-over value of this region. While truly overwintering birds of prey may become scarce as winter rolls on, the number of birds of prey using this region during migration is not insignificant. It is my hope that this summary is the first of many on the winter raptor surveys conducted in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA and gives a picture of wintering raptors in greater Northeastern Minnesota.

I would encourage anyone interested in birds of prey or furthering their citizen science pursuits to consider participating in winter raptor surveys. As of this publication, only two other HMANA WRS routes (Nicollet and Blue

Earth counties) are established in Minnesota. In my opinion, the tallgrass aspen parkland and prairie biomes of western Minnesota offer great opportunities for understanding wintering raptors, especially Red-tailed Hawks, in Minnesota and should be considered for future surveys. The prairies and agricultural lands of western Minnesota are under-birded during the winter, compared to more populated areas of Minnesota. However, this area does see a number of interesting Red-tailed Hawk subspecies in migration, including Harlan’s (*B. j. harlani*), Krider’s (*B. j. krideri*), Northern (*B. j. abieticola*), and rarely Western (*B. j. calarus*), all alongside resident and migrant Eastern Red-tailed Hawks (*B. j. borealis*). How many of those migrants stick around during the winter? What other raptors might consider the prairies and agricultural fields of western Minnesota as wintering grounds? A couple of questions that you, dear reader, might be able to help answer!

For further information on the HMANA WRS program, check out HMANA’s website: <https://www.hmana.org/winter-raptor-survey/>. For more information about the Sax-Zim Bog IBA, or the Friends of Sax-Zim Bog check out the following websites: <https://saxzim.org/> and <https://www.audubon.org/important-bird-areas/sax-zim-bog-iba>.



An adult light-morph Rough-legged Hawk overlooking a grassy meadow adjacent to shrub carr habitats along the roadside in the Sax-Zim Bog, 7 November 2019, Sax-Zim Bog, St. Louis County. Photo by Clinton Dexter-Nienhaus.

Acknowledgments

It would be difficult to complete these surveys without help from other observers, especially my wife and constant field companion Kristina, whose keen eyes have been crucial as a co-pilot on these surveys in the Sax-Zim Bog IBA. Special thanks to Sparky Stensaas for starting the route and for Friends of Sax-Zim Bog for continuing support of these surveys.

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Duluth, MN.



The Owl in the Attic

The Christmas Bird Census

Frank M. Chapman

Reprinted from

Chapman, Frank. 1906. *The Christmas Bird Census*. *Bird-Lore* 8:24, 33.

The idea of an annual, national Christmas bird count was first proposed in December 1900 by Frank Chapman of the Audubon Society. The following year, birders in 25 cities across the continent conducted the first CBC. Participants included Audubon chapters and bird clubs from Portland, Maine, west to Okanagan Landing in British Columbia, and south to Palo Alto, California. Minnesota became part of the count on Christmas Day 1905 when bird clubs in Red Wing and Minneapolis joined in.

The thousands of observations included in Bird-Lore's six Christmas Bird Censuses form a mass of information concerning the distribution and numbers of our winter birds, such as one will look for elsewhere in vain. It would be interesting to compare these data with the results of similar observations made Christmas time in England and we hope next year to present returns from observers in England.

Tabulation of these records will afford a definite basis for comparing the bird-life of different years, and enable us to determine whether certain phenomena are merely local or widespread.

For instance, for the first time in years there are no Chickadees in Central Park, New York City, greatly to the regret of resident bird-lovers. Is their absence merely a coincidence, or does it possess a broader significance? The census of 1905 contains reports of some sixty observers north of Washington and east of the Alleghenies, of whom 43 include the Chickadee, the total number recorded being 598. But in 1904, among the same number of census takers, 53 enumerated the Chickadee, the total number being 1,015. The absence the Chickadee from Central Park this winter is, therefore, presumably connected with an apparent decrease in the bird's numbers.

In the case of some other species, the agreement in the returns of the last two years is so marked as to increase our belief in the scientific value of these statistics. Thus in 1904, 32 out of 60 eastern observers list the Song

Sparrow, the total being 242, while in 1905 it is entered in 31 out of 60 returns, the total being 224. We have made no attempt to extend the comparison, but, from the illustrations given, it is clear we have here data of no small value.

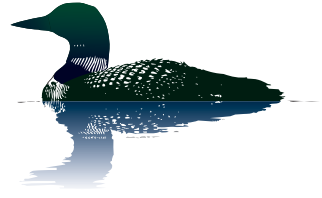
Singularly enough, the only boreal bird recorded by more than one or two observers is the Northern Shrike, which is included in eleven reports as compared with three in 1904. If the presence of boreal birds is to be attributed to the failure of the food supply in their more northern customary winter homes, why should the Shrike, in winter preëminently a bird-eater, desert what, in the absence of boreal birds in more southern latitudes, is doubtless a land of plenty?

—

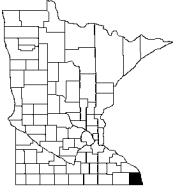
Minneapolis, Minn. — Bright, warm, melting snow. Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, many; Goldfinch, 2; Northern Shrike, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Chickadee, a number; Brown Creeper, 1; Robin, 1. Total, 8 species. — Kenwood Bird Club, Edwin C. Brown, Secretary.

Red Wing, Minn. — Time, 9 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. Clear; about four inches of snow; wind southeast, light; temp., 11° to 36°. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 19; American Goldfinch, 2; Northern Shrike, 2; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Chickadee, 30 (estimated). Total, 7 species, 63 individuals. — Charles Phillips and Nels. Borgen.

Notes of Interest



BARN OWL IN HOUSTON COUNTY — An adult Barn Owl was photographed in a Houston County shed by Neil Wieser on 18 January 2022. I visited the shed on 24 February and did not see the owl but found an enormous amount of poop, pellets, and a few molted feathers (primaries, a secondary, and two tail feathers). Pellets were more oval than sausage-shaped (except extremely large ones), densely packed, and all were dark, all characteristic of Barn Owl pellets and different from the pellets of other owls. The molted feathers indicate the owl has been using the shed since



Barn Owl, 18 January 2022, Houston County. Photo by Neil Wieser.



Barn Owl feathers, 26 February 2022, Houston County. Photo by Karla A. Bloem.

at least late summer. This was corroborated by Doug McPherson, the shed caretaker, who said the owl had been around since the summer of 2021. An Eastern Screech-Owl is the only other owl likely to be regularly roosting in a building in winter, and they are much smaller, with ear tufts. **Karla A. Bloem, Houston MN.**

CANNIBALISM IN COOPER'S HAWKS (*Accipiter cooperii*) — Cannibalism is an uncommon type of feeding strategy where an individual consumes a conspecific as food. There are five forms of cannibalism in raptors: siblicide, filicide, non-parental infanticide, conspecific strife, and conspecific scavenging (Allen et al. 2020). Siblicide, the killing and eating of siblings in the nest, is common in raptors (Redondo et al. 2019) although filicide, non-parental infanticide, conspecific strife, and conspecific scavenging are less common (Allen et al. 2020). For raptors, most cannibalism involves nestlings in the nest when they are most vulnerable (Allen et al. 2020). Direct observations of cannibalism in raptors are rare, likely due to the paucity of such events (Caro et al. 2014). Documented reports of cannibalism among adult raptors are scarce (Steffen 1974; Clevenger and Roest 1977; de Lecea et al. 2011).

The type of cannibalism reported here is conspecific strife, where hawks aggressively fight and occasionally kill and then eat their adult competitors (de Lecea et al. 2011). Conspecific strife is not a common feeding strategy for adult raptors (Allen et al. 2020).

As part of our research protocol, we place a USGS silver band on the right leg and a ACRAFT color band on the left leg of all banded Cooper's Hawks. Females receive a blue color band and males receive a red color band on their left leg. This banding strategy allows us to identify the sex of individual Cooper's Hawks from a distance.

On 11 April 2011, a homeowner who lived in a residential neighborhood of Grand Forks, North Dakota, observed a territorial dispute between two Cooper's Hawks in her back yard. Afterwards, the homeowner observed a blue-banded, adult female eating a deceased, red-banded, adult male on a horizontal tree limb. The female fed on the carcass for about five minutes (Figure 1). A few minutes later, a red-banded, adult male flew to the tree limb and fed on the carcass (Figure 2). It is a reasonable assumption that the deceased, adult male was killed as a result of the territorial dispute. He was identified by his USGS silver band and his red color band. This three-year-old male had been banded as a nestling in Grand Forks, North Dakota, in 2008 by Tim Driscoll.

To our knowledge, this is the first documented direct observation of conspecific strife cannibalism among adult Cooper's Hawk's.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the homeowners for allowing us access to their property. We extend our appreciation to Becky Graham, Anthony Hertzell, and an anonymous reviewer for their efforts in improving this note.

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Timothy G. Driscoll, Director, Urban Raptor Research Project, Grand Forks, ND; Amy L. Gillett, Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin–Stout, Menomonie, WI.



Figure 1. Female Cooper's Hawk eating a deceased male Cooper's Hawk, 11 April 2011, Grand Forks, ND. Photo by the homeowner.



Figure 2. Male Cooper's Hawk eating a deceased male Cooper's Hawk, 11 April 2011, Grand Forks, ND. Photo by the homeowner.

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

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



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The Loon

SUMMER 2022

VOLUME 94 – NUMBER 2



Journal of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
Carpenter Nature Center
12805 Saint Croix Trail South
Hastings, MN 55033

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

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First Minnesota Record of Limpkin

Ezra M. Hosch

On the evening of 30 May 2021, at approximately 8:30 P.M. (CDT), Isaac Hosch and the author discovered Minnesota's first state record of a Limpkin (*Aramus gaurauna*) at Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A. on the west end of the wetland comprised of Rice Lake in Washington County. We had been regularly visiting this location to make audio recordings of Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) and other species commonly found in marshes. As sunset approached on the evening in question, locals to the northwest from the observers' vantage point started a fireworks display, foiling our attempts to get quality audio recordings of the rails. Almost immediately after the author turned off his recording device, the Limpkin started calling loudly from the west at an estimated distance of about 300 yards. As neither observer had field experience with this vocalization, we were initially unsure of what species was responsible for the sounds. Speculation ranged somewhat facetiously from an extremely disturbed Sora (*Porzana carolina*) to a person meeting their demise in the middle of the marsh. We obtained several recordings, but then left the W.M.A. at approximately 9:00 P.M. to go search for a reported Black Rail (*Lateralus jamaicensis*) in nearby Anoka County, with the bird still unidentified.

After listening to my recorded audio on the afternoon of 31 May, I realized that the bird was a Limpkin and alerted the birding community before returning to the site in an attempt to better document it. Immediately upon arrival shortly after 6:30 P.M., the bird could be heard giving loud wailing calls from the wetland. The bird continued to call for several hours, sometimes giving hundreds of series of calls at once, before going quiet for extended periods of time. The bird most actively called in the evening hours and early in the morning, but would give a handful of vocalizations at least once every few hours. The bouts of vocalizations often appeared to be triggered by Sandhill Cranes (*Antigone canadensis*) calling as they



Limpkin, 17 June 2021, Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A., Washington County. Photo by Theresa and Ed Cacek.

flew into their evening roosts — especially when the two species were in close proximity. Additionally, on the first night the bird was detected, it would call raucously in response to fireworks being set off to the northwest. During its stay, the bird moved throughout the marsh, generally favoring the west and south ends, but was later most consistently located on the north end of Rice Lake. Despite the relative ease with which the bird could be detected audibly, it proved to be rather difficult to locate visually, often only being seen during brief flights low over the marsh. These flights were often provoked by the bird being harassed by Yellow-headed Blackbirds (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) that were aggressively defending their territories.



Limpkin, 2 June 2021, Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A., Washington County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

Later in the season toward the end of June and into July, the frequency of the Limpkin's vocalizations decreased significantly, with the bird often heard giving only rapid, low, guttural bursts of calls in flight, rather than the more typical wailing calls. The bird was last recorded on 19 July 2021.

Over the Limpkin's nearly two month stay, I made 13 visits to document it and its behavior, with over twenty hours spent observing and listening to this individual. The Limpkin was accepted as Minnesota's first state record by the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (MOURC) with a unanimous 10–0 vote (Tustison 2021).

Description

The notes taken during my observations as well as analysis of digital images and audio recordings serve as the basis for the following description.

General Appearance: This long-legged, long-necked, medium-sized wader with a decurved bill recalled a large *Plegadis* ibis. The general coloration of the plumage was a dark brown, but with fine white streaking on the

neck, breast, and mantle, with larger white spots on the wing coverts. The legs were black, while the bill was horn-colored at the base, becoming darker towards the tip. The bird would fly with its legs dangling and head and neck held slightly below its center of gravity, appearing rather awkward. Based on the white markings on the wings and upperparts, I identified this individual as a "Speckled" Limpkin, a polytypic group that is comprised of three subspecies which are distributed in the northern part of the species' range (Bryan 2020).

Vocalizations: The Limpkin was heard giving a variety of vocalizations during its stay in Minnesota. The primary loud wailing calls consisted of two types — *kreow* calls and *kow* calls. The *kreow* calls, which are classified as a territorial call by Bryan (2020), were about one second in duration, beginning with a guttural croak followed by a loud, flat-pitched wail (Figure 1). These calls were given occasionally during the beginning of the bird's stay at Rice Lake, becoming more common later during the season. The *kow* vocalizations, an advertisement call (Bryan 2020), were about one half second in duration, frequently starting with the

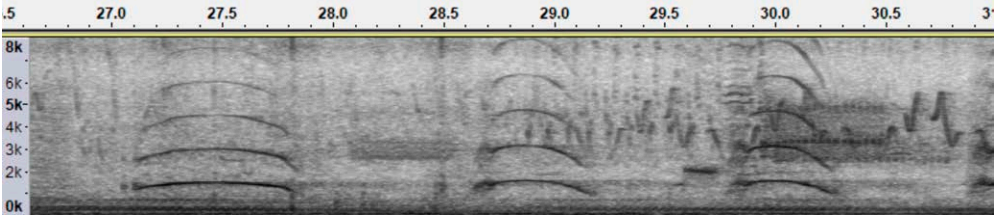


Figure 1. Spectrogram of Limpkin, Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A., Washington County, by Ezra Hosch.

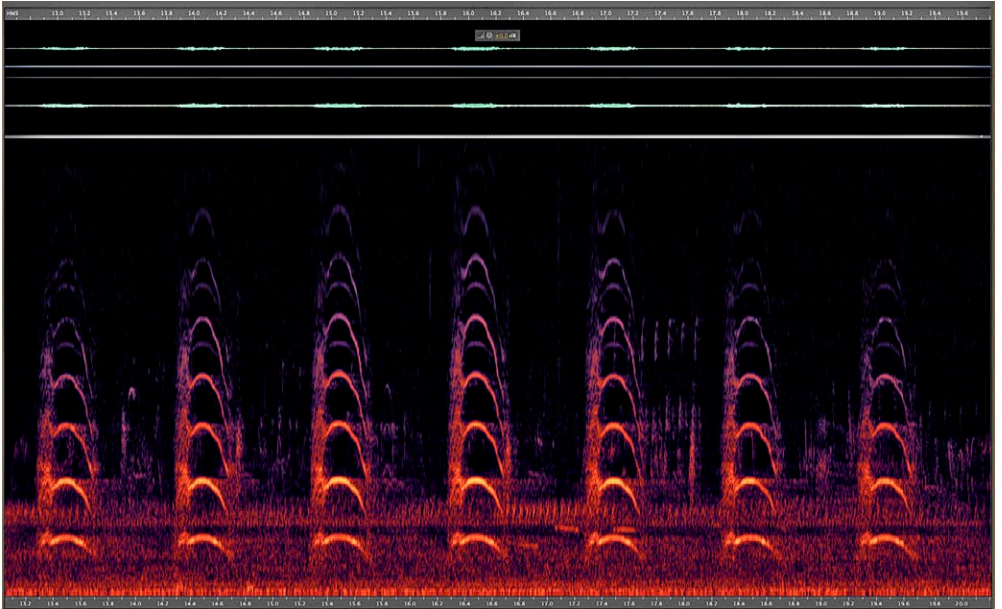


Figure 2. Spectrogram of Limpkin, Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A., Washington County, by Anthony X. Hertz.

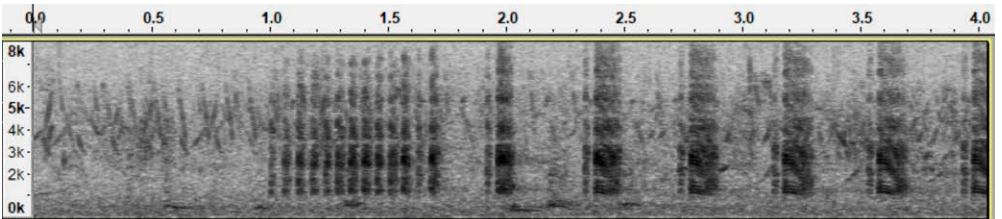


Figure 3. Spectrogram of Limpkin, Paul Hugo Farms W.M.A., Washington County, by Justin Watts.

same guttural quality of the *kreow* calls, but the wail rose and fell in pitch (Figure 2). These two types of vocalizations were often interspersed with one another, sometimes given in bouts of up to 100 consecutive calls. Both the advertising and territorial calls were most persistently given in the evening and early morning, with a few series often delivered about an hour apart throughout the day. Whether the Limpkin called continually throughout the night is undocumented, although it has been noted that this species frequently vocalizes nocturnally (Nicholson 1928). The location from where the Limpkin would give its wailing vocalizations was typically concealed in the marsh. The only time I observed it giving an advertising call was around 9:30 P.M. on 12 June 2021 when I watched it flying in circles about 30 feet above the marsh and giving *kow* calls.

In addition to the territorial and advertising calls, two other vocalizations were noted. One was a short, staccato *kow* call, given during close encounters with Sandhill Cranes and blackbirds, or during other disturbances. This call was classified as an alarm call by Bryan (2020). The third call type was a fast, repeated *kik-kik-kik* that had a slight guttural quality to it (Figure 3). This last vocalization was given only when the bird was in flight, which is consistent with observations of this call type from Florida (Walkinshaw 1982).

The described advertising, territorial, alarm, and flight calls are only known to be given by adult male Limpkins, with females having a different vocal repertoire and immature males' calls not being fully developed (Bryan 2020). As a result, the Minnesota bird can be aged and sexed as an adult male.

Status and Distribution

The core range of the polytypic "Speckled" form of Limpkin includes freshwater marshes in peninsular Florida, Cuba, Bahamas, Jamaica, Hispaniola, in east Mexico from Veracruz and as far south as northern Honduras and in west Mexico from Nayarit to Colima, then from southern Oaxaca down the Pacific rim of Central America to Costa Rica (Chesser et al. 2021, Bryan 2020, Howell and Webb 1995). The monotypic "Brown-backed" form of Limpkin can be found from central Panama to north and east of the Andes from Colombia, the Gui-

anas, to as far south as northern Argentina, as well as west of the Andes in western Ecuador (Chesser et al. 2021, Bryan 2020).

Despite being traditionally considered a sedentary species, Limpkin has an increasing history of vagrancy throughout eastern North America. Formerly considered rare in Georgia (Bell 2001) and South Carolina (Cely et al. 2003) in the early 2000s, it has become increasingly expected, with both states' respective records committees having removed this species from their review lists (GOS 2019, SCBRC 2020). Limpkin has also been reported with increasing frequency in Alabama and North Carolina (eBird 2022). The species is rarer in Mississippi, Virginia, and Tennessee, all of which have a handful of records (eBird 2022). Further reflective of the Limpkin's rapid range expansion, Louisiana received its first record when four individuals were discovered on 30 December 2017 in Lafourche Parish (Dittman and Cardiff 2018). This was quickly followed by confirmed breeding and an explosion in reports of Limpkin in Louisiana (Dobbs et al. 2019), which resulted in the Louisiana Bird Records Committee removing it from its review list just four years after its first state record (Dittman and Cardiff 2021). Limpkin has continued its expansion westward from Louisiana into neighboring Texas, with this state's first seven modern documented records coming in 2021, with some reports involving several birds (Carpenter 2021). Other states that Limpkins have wandered to are Oklahoma, which has two records (Grzybowski and Silcock 2022), Arkansas (AAS 2022), West Virginia (Rucker 2022), Illinois, which has three records (IORC 2022), Ohio, which also has three records (Caldwell 2019), and Maryland, which has five records (MOS 2022). Exceptionally, there are also three records from Nova Scotia (Dickie 1992).

The recent range expansion and increased frequency of extralimital occurrence of Limpkin can likely be attributed to the introduced greater apple snail (*Pomacea maculata*). *Pomacea* sp. is a major food source for Limpkins (Dobbs et al. 2019), and an association with *P. maculata* and Limpkin expansion has been observed at Lake Seminole in Georgia (Smith et al. 2019). Despite the intriguing relationship between non-native apple snail and Limpkin expansion, a detailed discussion is beyond the scope of this article.

Acknowledgements

I thank everyone who submitted written descriptions and media to MOURC. The documentation of Peder H. Svingen and audio recordings by Justin Watts were especially helpful.

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Ezra M. Hosch, Mahtomedi MN.

The 2021 Fall Season

1 August through 30 November 2021

Paul E. Budde¹, Alyssa L. DeRubeis², Ezra M. Hosch³,
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During the fall 2021 season, a total of 326 species of birds were reported in Minnesota. Among these were five Accidental species (Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (2), Ross's Gull, Wood Stork, Neotropic Cormorant (2), Ferruginous Hawk, and a remarkable 17 Casual species.

A Black-bellied Whistling-Duck was discovered in Cottonwood in early August and another was harvested in Nicollet in late September; both were first county records. A pair of Brant harvested near Bemidji was the first record for Beltrami County. At least two Harlequin Ducks were seen in Cook County beginning in late October. All three scoter species were widely reported in the state.

White-winged Dove is generally a spring/summer visitor to Minnesota. This season saw the first fall occurrence of this now Regular species since 2016 when one flew past the Hawk Ridge Bird Observatory. An adult female Rufous Hummingbird was another good bird for Duluth; one visited residential feeders from early November through the end of the season.

An estimated tally of 100 Soras at the Old Cedar Avenue Bridge marshes was an impressive new high count. Yellow Rails were found south at the end of September in Ramsey, Nicollet, and Waseca counties, the last one a first county record. At Sherburne N.W.R., the official crane census tallied over 13,000 Sandhill Cranes, the second highest count in the state.

Black-necked Stilts first found in summer remained into the fall season in Swift and Big Stone counties. Whimbrel records are generally limited to Lake Superior shores in the fall; this season was no exception as the only individuals were found at Park Point in Duluth. A total of ten Red Knots was reported from Becker, St. Louis, and Stearns counties in the last half of August. The fifth Ruff seen in the last 20 fall seasons was an adult female in Freeborn County. A Red Phalarope documented in late October was a first record for Brown County.



Immature Say's Phoebe, Odessa, Big Stone County, 1 August 2021. Photo by Douglas L. Pierzina.

A long-staying Pomarine Jaeger first seen in Wisconsin waters at the end of September was finally discovered in Minnesota in mid-October at the Superior Entry. A first-cycle Black-legged Kittiwake was seen for over two weeks near Park Point. Several groups of Sabine's Gulls passed through Duluth in late September; the only other report was a first record for Ramsey County (see front cover). Near the end of the season, the state's fourth Ross's Gull was discovered at Point Douglas in Washington County. Unfortunately, this first-cycle gull was found dead three days later. A Lesser Black-backed Gull was a new record for Meeker County, while the first Slaty-backed Gull found south since 2009 was new for Wabasha County. In early August, an adult Least Tern was spotted in Martin County, another county first.

Minnesota's fifth Wood Stork was seen in early September in Anoka County; all five have been immatures. Two Neotropic Cormorants lingering from the summer season were present in Richfield, Hennepin County. Possibly one of these same birds graced Dakota County with its

first record. The state's second latest *Plegadis* was found in Kandiyohi in early November.

A Swainson's Hawk seen along the North Shore was a first record for Lake County, while a sickly Ferruginous Hawk was a second record for the same county. A nest of Barn Owls discovered by MNDOT workers under a bridge they were repairing was a first record for Wabasha County.

Snowy Owls were present in below-average numbers for the fall; Northern Hawk Owls and Boreal Owls were not reported. An adult, gray morph Gyrfalcon was spotted in Duluth near the Lester River. Prairie Falcons were seen in Aitkin, Blue Earth/Nicollet, Otter Tail, and Yellow Medicine counties — the most reports since Fall 1993.

An immature Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was found in Olmsted County in mid-October. Passerine counts at Brighton Beach and Stony Point, both in St. Louis County, produced record-high or near record-high fall tallies of many species: Ruby-crowned and Golden-crowned kinglets, Brown Creeper, Purple Finch, White-winged Crossbill, Rusty Blackbird, Northern Waterthrush, Black-and-white Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Northern Parula, Magnolia, Blackpoll, Palm, Yellow-rumped, and Black-throated Green warblers.

A Bohemian Waxwing seen near the end of the season was only the second record for Renville County. More first county records included a Carolina Wren in Meeker, a Mountain Bluebird in Itasca, and a Townsend's Solitaire in Carlton. A Eurasian Tree Sparrow was also reported from Meeker County, while an apparent House Sparrow X Eurasian Tree Sparrow hybrid was photographed in Blaine.

A Lark Bunting was discovered at Park Point in late September. Nelson's Sparrows were found widely during their migration, including a first record for Houston County. Other first county records were a Spotted Towhee in Aitkin, a Connecticut Warbler in Redwood, and Black-throated Blue Warblers in Benton and Douglas. Summer Tanagers are more frequently found north than south in the fall, so this season's four reports from Hubbard, Itasca, and two in St. Louis County was not too surprising. Another first county record was a Blue Grosbeak in Faribault, found, as is often the case for this species, at a gravel pit. Only the fourth fall report of Painted Bunting was

a record-late male photographed in Duluth in late November. A Dickcissel in Yellow Medicine County was also record-late.

Weather: Average temperatures during the fall season were above normal for every month, ranging from +2.3°F in August to +6° in October. This pattern continued the warm streak that had begun in March 2021.

The first major precipitation event of the season was a series of thunderstorms 26–28 August that moved across the southern and central parts of the state. Another line of severe thunderstorms crossed southern Minnesota on 17 September. On 9–10 October severe storms moved into North-central Minnesota and spawned several tornadoes in Park Rapids and farther east in Cook County. The first significant snow across the north arrived with a large storm on 11–13 November that brought precipitation to much of the state.

Documented reports still under review: Barn Owl 9/9–24 Houston (Money Creek Twp.), 10/23–25 Fillmore (Amherst Twp.), 11/11 Houston (Sheldon Twp.).

Insufficiently documented records of Regular species: Golden Eagle 8/12 Lake (extremely early migrant); Orange-crowned Warbler 8/14 Aitkin, 8/28 Benton, 8/30 Big Stone, Meeker (early migrants).

Acknowledgements: Special thanks to Dave Cahlander for building and maintaining the seasonal reports submission and production web pages (<http://moumn.org/moureports/season.php>) through which most of this data is collected and organized. We are also grateful for the additional data provided for the creation of this report by eBird (<http://www.ebird.org>, accessed December 2021). Medians of recent arrivals and departures are based on published and unpublished seasonal report data from the 25-year period 1996 through 2020. Weather data is from the Minnesota DNR's HydroClim Minnesota newsletter (<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/hydroclim/index.html>). Finally and most importantly, our appreciation goes out to all those who contribute their sightings data to the MOU. We are especially grateful to those who respond to our requests for details and who submit observations online.

¹ Washington, DC; ² Golden Valley, MN; ³ Mahtomedi, MN; ⁴ Minneapolis, MN; ⁵ Sleepy Eye, MN.

BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK (*Democoryna autumnalis*) — [2 South] First fall records since 2007: 8/8 **Cottonwood** JmS, †REN, 9/25 **Nicollet** (harvested by a duck hunter near the town of Nicollet) ph. JkE, *fide* GWe.

Snow Goose (*Anser caerulescens*) — [13 North, 13 South] One summered in Hennepin (Loring Park) KDS, m.ob. at least through 9/26. Early north (median 9/6) 9/12–13 Lake (2) GWe, ebd, 9/14 St. Louis H.R.B.O. Early south migrants 9/10–13 Sherburne PLJ, JBh, AvB, 9/13 Washington ebd. High count 11/17 Sherburne (40, near Zimmerman) DIB. Late north 11/4 Pine KPJ, 11/10 Douglas ToR, 11/24 St. Louis (9, Sax-Zim Bog) BLz (median 11/15). Late south 11/30 Rice AvB, but also see winter report (median 12/16).

Ross's Goose (*Anser rossii*) — [1 North, 5 South] One north 9/12 – 11/7 Lake (Two Harbors) ClB, JWL, SLL, GWe, ebd. All south 10/21 – 11/3 Brown (max. 9, season's high count at Somsen Slough W.M.A.) ph. BTS, MiO, m.ob., 10/21 Ramsey LiH, 11/6 Lac qui Parle KeL, 11/21 Yellow Medicine (4) GWe, 11/29 Washington ebd.

Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) — [7 North, 21 South] Early north (median 10/5) 9/23 St. Louis JLK, 10/3 Pennington (5) DvP, 10/14 Grant (75) PEJ. Early south (me-

dian 9/22) 8/21–28 Stevens GWe, BWe, TWe, 9/19 Carver ANY, TWe. High counts 10/18 Grant (310, North Ottawa Impoundment, counted by fives) ebd, 10/22 Lyon (300, near Balaton) GWe. Late north 11/3 Otter Tail (6, Parker's Prairie) BEc, Traverse (5) RAE, 11/15 Polk TJJ, 11/20 Otter Tail (39, Otter Tail Prairie S.N.A.) AaL, MtS, CLu (median 11/2). See winter report for late south migrants.

BRANT (*Branta bernicla*) — [1 North] Only the second Minnesota report of two or more together: 11/11 **Beltrami** (2, "Atlantic" subspecies harvested near Bemidji by a waterfowl hunter) TdN.

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [22 North, 39 South] Early north reports all from St. Louis (H.R.B.O.) (median 9/10) 9/11 (1), 9/13 (2), 9/15 (1); away from Duluth, 9/20 Polk (6) HHu. Early south (median 9/18) 9/18 Ramsey (8) ebd, 9/22 Carver ebd, 9/26 Sherburne (3) MwT, ebd, Swift ANY. High counts 11/7 Brown (182, Sleepy Eye W.T.P., counted individually) BTS, 11/12 Clay (80, Cromwell Twp.) PBB. Late north 11/25 Grant (2) CNn, 11/30 Clay (5) ebd, but also see winter report (median 12/17).

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties in the state and throughout the season. High counts 11/6 McLeod (10,000, near Glencoe)

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. Totals in bold-italic (**55**) indicate a CBC total within or exceeding the top three high counts for that species.
10. Dagger "†" preceding observer's initials denotes documentation was submitted.
11. "ph." denotes a species documented with a photograph.
12. "v.t." denotes a species documented by video.
13. "a.t." denotes a species documented by audio.
14. 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, seasons@mournn.org.

- BAb, 11/7 Washington (6,000, Lake Elmo Airport) JVA.
- Mute Swan** (*Cygnus olor*) — [2 South] All south 8/1–4 and 11/16–30 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) DCZ, MwT, m.ob., 10/28 – 11/30 Hennepin (East Medicine Lake) DAh, m.ob., 10/29 Isanti (Dalbo W.T.P.) JWH, ph. KEm. No reports of more than one individual.
- Trumpeter Swan** (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [32 North, 51 South] Reported in all regions of the state and throughout the season. High count 10/6 Aitkin (**233**, Rice Lake N.W.R.) CJE.
- Tundra Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [20 North, 29 South] Early north (median 10/1) 10/3 Otter Tail (6) ebd, St. Louis (2) JuG, 10/12 Becker (17) NaH, TKa. Early south (median 10/11) 10/12–16 Sherburne (max. 25, Sherburne N.W.R.) ebd, 10/16 Lac qui Parle (5) DLP, 10/18 Wabasha (3) PEJ. High count 11/22 Houston (7,000, estimated, near Brownsville) ebd. Late north 11/25 Morrison (74, near Swanville) AaL, CLu, 11/26 St. Louis (34, Mud Lake) JLK, 11/27 Itasca ebd (median 11/29).
- Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported throughout the state and season. High count 9/17 Kandiyohi (400, Foot Lake) CRM, m.ob.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Spatula discors*) — [31 North, 51 South] Reported throughout the state and season. High counts 8/19 Sibley (1,275, estimated, High Island Lake) GWe, 8/20 Marshall (750, Agassiz N.W.R.) EHi. Late north 10/29 Pine KDS, GHo, 10/29 – 11/1 St. Louis (Park Point) ebd, 11/4 St. Louis (Western Waterfront Trail) JLK (median 10/30). Late south 11/10 Ramsey JZj, Hennepin (6, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) KOC, 11/20 Hennepin (Grass Lake) KBg (median 11/13).
- Northern Shoveler** (*Spatula clypeata*) — [18 North, 45 South] High counts 10/3 Pennington (1,000, estimated, Thief River Falls W.T.P.) DvP, 10/23 Pipestone (350, Pipestone W.T.P.) KEm, BAb. Late north 11/6–12 Pine (2, Pine City W.T.P.) ebd, 11/8 St. Louis JuG (median 11/13). See winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Gadwall** (*Mareca strepera*) — [25 North, 45 South] High counts 10/21 Houston (500, Upper Mississippi N.W.R.) ebd, 11/20 Winona (370, Prairie Island Spillway) ebd. Late north 11/17 Mille Lacs HHD, 11/27–28 Beltrami AxB, ebd (median 12/4). See winter report for late south and overwintering birds.
- American Wigeon** (*Mareca americana*) — [22 North, 41 South] High count 10/21 Houston (800, Upper Mississippi N.W.R.) ebd. Late north 11/28–30 Beltrami (Bemidji) DPJ, DvH (median 11/20). See winter report for late migrants north and south, and for overwintering birds.
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported throughout the state. High counts 11/20 Houston (1,500, Upper Mississippi N.W.R.) MaS, 11/1 Dakota (1,400) MwT.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [12 North, 18 South] Reported north away from Lake Superior in Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Otter Tail, Pine. Early south (median 8/15) 8/21 Hennepin ABL, ebd, 8/23 Dakota (Lakeville) ebd, 9/1 Dakota (max. 5, Burnsville) MAK. High counts 11/15 Wabasha (38, Pool 5) PEJ, 11/7 St. Louis (24, Park Point) KBg, JCJ, MaS, DAh.
- Mallard X American Black Duck** (*Anas platyrhynchos* X *A. rubripes*) — [3 North, 7 South] All north 8/5 – 11/29 St. Louis (Park Point) PHS, m.ob., 8/26 Lake (Ojibway & Triangle Lakes) DEa, 9/8 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) ebd. All south 8/1 Hennepin (General Mills Nature Preserve) ebd, 10/3 Sherburne (2, Lake Fremont) ebd, 10/14 Anoka (Springbrook N.C.) ebd, 10/24 Carver (Carver P.R.) TWe, 11/8–27 Ramsey (Vadnais Lake) APi, LiH, m.ob., 11/8 Scott (2, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) MSW, 11/28 Scott (Shakopee Mill Pond) MwT, ebd.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [20 North, 45 South] High count 9/18 St. Louis (278, Park Point) IDv. Late north 11/9–11 St. Louis (2, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK, 11/12 Pine (4, Pine City W.T.P.) ebd. See winter report for more late north individuals and for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [28 North, 45 South] High count 8/20 Marshall (500, Agassiz N.W.R.) EHi. Late north 11/19–20 Pine (Pine City W.M.A.) KrM, 11/19–23 St. Louis (max. 2) JLK (median 11/18). See winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [18 North, 30 South] High count 11/15 Wabasha (15,000, Pool 5) PEJ. Late north 11/9 Beltrami (4) DPJ,

11/9–10 Mille Lacs MAJ, 11/15 St. Louis ebd, Traverse DLP (median 12/4). See winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*) — [25 North, 35 South] High count 10/24 Douglas (140, Osakis W.T.P.) REn, RLF. Late north 11/27–29 Beltrami (max. 8, Bemidji) AxB, DPJ, DvH (median 12/12). See winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) — [31 North, 40 South] High count 11/15 Wabasha (8,000, Pool 5) PEJ. See winter report for late north and south migrants and overwintering birds.

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*) — [14 North, 16 South] Early north (median 9/27) 9/24 Pine ebd, 9/27–30 St. Louis (max. 14, Park Point) IDv. Early south (median 10/17) 10/1 Meeker PKF, 10/12 Goodhue PEJ, 10/16 Benton (2) JCa. High counts 11/9 St. Louis (150, H.R.N.R., six-hour count) ebd, 10/3 St. Louis (108, Park Point) IDv. Late north 11/27–29 Beltrami (max. 6) AxB, ebd, 11/29 St. Louis (Park Point) JLK (median 12/16). See winter report for more late north migrants, and for late south and overwintering birds.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) — [23 North, 35 South] High counts 11/26 Houston (5,370, Reno Bottoms) EzH, 11/21 Wabasha (2,500, near Altura) MaS. Late north 11/28 Becker NaH, 11/28–30 Beltrami (max. 7) DPJ, ebd, 11/30 Mille Lacs PEJ (median 12/18). See winter report for late migrants and overwintering birds.

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) — [1 North] All north: 10/23 – 11/7 Cook (immature or female, Grand Portage W.T.P.) KRE, m.ob., 10/26 Cook (adult male, Grand Marais Harbor) ebd, 11/19–21 Cook (adult male, Grand Marais Harbor) DFe, LWd.

Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [9 North, 6 South] Early north (median 9/30) 9/25 – 10/1 St. Louis (max. 5, Park Point) MwT, IsH, EzH, PHS. Six north records away from Lake Superior: 10/7–9 Itasca (Guile Lake) CRM, m.ob., 10/11–16 Polk (2, Oak Lake) JCJ, SAU, 10/24 – 11/5 Todd (max. 3, Lake Osakis) REn, RLF, m.ob., 10/25 Pennington (2) ANy, 10/28 Hubbard (Garfield Lake) RLF, REn, 10/29 – 11/7 Beltrami (max. 2, Bemidji) DPJ, ebd. All south 10/6–11 Ramsey (2, Bald Eagle Lake) ELC, GWe, DnS, m.ob., 10/16 Lac qui Parle

(Salt Lake) DLP, 10/23 Kandiyohi (Green Lake) RAE, MJB, 10/28 – 11/7 Brown (max. 2, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) SLH, RAE, RBW, MiO, BTS, 11/3–15 Hennepin (max. 2, Medicine Lake) DAh, API, NSg, m.ob., 11/6–10 Stearns (3, Grand Lake) HHD, DRL, TWe (median 11/24). High count 10/1 St. Louis (5, Park Point and Superior Entry) BKE, PHS.

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*) — [7 North, 6 South] Early north (median 10/6) 9/30 St. Louis (adult male, Park Point) IDv. Additional Lake Superior reports 10/17 – 11/23 St. Louis and 10/30 – 11/7 Cook. Five north reports away from Lake Superior: 10/8–9 Itasca (2, Splithand Lake) CRM, m.ob., 10/26 Morrison (Crane Meadows N.W.R.) MJB, 10/28 Mille Lacs (Mille Lacs Lake) HHD, 11/12 Pine (female, Pine City W.T.P.) ebd, 11/22–28 Beltrami (max. 3, Bemidji) DvH, DPJ, AxB. All south 10/20 Ramsey (Vadnais Lake) LiH, m.ob., 10/21 Benton (2, Little Rock C.P.) MJB, HHD, 10/24 Chisago (Green Lake) ELC, 10/31 – 11/15 Hennepin (max. 3, Bde Maka Ska) ClB, m.ob., 11/5–14 Lac qui Parle (max. 3, Salt Lake) WCM, m.ob., 11/20 Jackson (Sandy Point C.P.) DBz. High counts 11/2 Cook (4) DFN, 11/9 St. Louis (4, Park Point) ebd. Also see winter report for late migrants north and south.

Black Scoter (*Melanitta americana*) — [5 North, 4 South] Early north (median 10/5) 10/17 St. Louis (Stony Point) JWl, IDv, StK, 10/19 St. Louis (2, Park Point) IDv, 10/23 Cook (Hovland) KRE, m.ob. Two north reports away from Lake Superior: 11/19–23 Beltrami (max. 2, Bemidji) AxB, m.ob., 10/24 Todd (2, Lake Osakis) RAE. All south 10/15 Benton (Little Rock Lake West) HHD, DOr, 10/20 Ramsey (Vadnais Lake) LiH, 10/25–26 Chisago (max. 7, season's high count, Green Lake) RAE, m.ob., 11/5–13 Lac qui Parle (Salt Lake) WCM, m.ob. See winter report for late migrants/overwintering birds.

Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [5 North, 4 South] Early north (median 10/17) 10/22–25 Lake (max. 2, Two Harbors) KRE, m.ob. Additional north reports away from Lake Superior 10/29 – 11/1 Carlton (Moose Lake W.T.P.) GHo, KDS, 11/7, 11/23 Beltrami (max. 2, Bemidji) DPJ, DvH. All south 11/13 Ramsey (female/immature, Vadnais Lake) DnS, m.ob., 11/24 Meeker (female/immature, Lake Ripley) HHD, MJB, BNn, 11/27 Carver

- (female/immature, Lake Waconia) BAB, TWe, 11/29–30 Hennepin (Medicine Lake) ebd, m.ob., (2, Lake Independence) SMC.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [27 North, 43 South] Early south (median 9/17) 8/10, 8/25 Lac qui Parle (female/immature, Salt Lake) DLP, WCM, 9/23 Steele (4, Rice Lake S.P.) ebd, 9/24 Freeborn FKB. High count 10/28 Cass (670, Walker W.T.P.) ebd.
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [22 North, 34 South] Two summering individuals in Carver (Wahibo Marsh) and Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.) were still present in early August. Early south migrants 10/1 Hennepin (Deephaven) ebd, 10/7 Hennepin (4, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) MaS. High counts 11/22, 11/27 Hennepin (800, Lake Minnetonka) TWe.
- Barrow's Goldeneye** (*Bucephala islandica*) — No reports.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [32 North, 44 South] Reported statewide. High count 11/11 Ramsey (770, Vadnais Lake) LiH.
- Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser** (*Bucephala clangula* X *Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [2 South] Two reports: 11/27 Goodhue (adult male, Lake Pepin) ph. †PEJ, 11/29 Wabasha (male, Pool #5) †PEJ.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [19 North, 20 South] Early south (median 10/20) 9/13 Chisago (2, Braham Island) GaJ, 10/19–22 Hennepin (max. 2, several locations) TGi, ebd, 10/22 Ramsey (Vadnais Lake) ebd. High counts 11/27 Goodhue (30,000, Lake Pepin) PEJ, 11/26 Wabasha (5,800, Lake Twp) EzH.
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [11 North, 20 South] Reports from the Northeast spanned the season. Away from Lake Superior found 10/7 – 11/29 Beltrami (max. 8, Bemidji) DPJ, DvH, ebd, 10/23 Hubbard (6) MHe, 10/25 Todd SDi, 10/28 – 11/30 Mille Lacs (max. 3, Mille Lacs Lake) HHD, RAE, PEJ, 11/14 Kanabec (2) SPS, 11/29 Douglas (2, Lake Cowdry) ToR. Early south (median 10/27) 10/2 Redwood (Lower Sioux Community W.T.P.) KRE, m.ob., 10/17–20 Ramsey (max. 4, several locations) KDS, API, LiH. High count 11/2 St. Louis (110, Park Point) JLK.
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [15 North, 43 South] High counts 10/29 Hennepin (460, total from lakes Harriet, Hiawatha and Nokomis) CLB, 10/12 Anoka (373, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) ELC. Late north 11/2 Pennington ANy, 11/2–14 Pine TWE, KPJ, 11/4 Carlton ebd (median 11/16). Also see winter report.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [31 North, 49 South] Reported statewide. High counts 11/19 Mille Lacs (60, near Oak Park) ebd, 11/10 Benton (54, near Sauk Rapids) DOr.
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [29 North, 10 South] Reported north from every county but Clay, Grant, Mahnomen, Traverse, Wilkin. Reported south from Stearns, Sherburne, the East-central (Anoka, Isanti, Chisago) and the Southeast (Fillmore, Goodhue, Houston, Wabasha, Winona). High counts 9/26 Cook (10, Lutsen Twp.) ebd, 10/26 Cook (10, Gunflint Trail) ASu, ebd.
- Spruce Grouse** (*Canachites canadensis*) — [6 North] Reported north from Cook, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, St. Louis. High count 9/12 Lake (6, 2 adults and 4 juveniles, north of Isabella) ebd.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [12 North, 2 South] Two south reports 8/20 Big Stone BRB, 8/21 – 11/6 Lac qui Parle (max. 8, reported from 3 separate locations) EHi, KeL, ebd. North reports from Aitkin, Clearwater, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, St. Louis. High counts all from Agassiz Valley Impoundment, on different sides of the county line: 11/30 Marshall (40) HHu, 11/16, 11/25 Polk (35) HHu.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [6 North] Found north in Becker, Clay, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake. High counts 9/14 Clay (20, Buffalo River S.P.) ebd, 9/22 Red Lake (15, Moran W.M.A.) DvP.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [3 North, 13 South] Reported north only from the Northwest (Pennington, Polk, Red Lake). Found south in Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Kandiyohi, Jackson, Martin, Mower, Pipestone, Renville, Watonwan. High counts 10/31 Polk (16, near Warren) HHu, 11/2 Red Lake (15) ANy, 11/17 Polk (15, Brandt-Angus Impoundment) HHu.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [23 North, 52 South] Reported as far north as Kittson and Beltrami in the Northwest and St. Louis in the Northeast. High count 10/6 Cottonwood (40, Lake Augusta W.P.A.) KEm.

- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [33 North, 51 South] High count 9/17 Kandiyohi (180, counted individually, Foote Lake) CRM, m.ob. Late north 11/14 Itasca (2) CLB, 11/15 St. Louis ebd, 11/23–25 Beltrami (2) AxB, DPJ (median 12/4). Late south 11/29 Washington FJN, m.ob., 11/30 Hennepin CLB (median 12/20), but also see winter report.
- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [17 North, 27 South] Early south (median 9/3) 9/5 Sibley (2) RBW, 9/9 Anoka GWe, Benton (7, Little Rock Lake) HHD, 9/11 Isanti ABL. High counts 10/12 St. Louis (191, Park Point) IDv, 10/12 Hennepin (63, total on lakes Harriet and Bde Maka Ska) CMB. Late north 11/25–28 Beltrami AxB, ebd, 11/28–29 St. Louis (2) TWe, JLK, ebd (median 11/24). Late south 11/26 Goodhue SDz, ebd, 11/27 Hennepin CMB, TGi, CLB (median 12/1). Also see winter report for latest migrants north and south.
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [23 North, 17 South] High counts 9/18 St. Louis (23, Stony Point) RyS, 8/3 Cass (21, Takagami Loop) ebd. Late north 11/7 Cook (2) KRE, m.ob., 11/27–28 St. Louis JLK, ebd (median 11/30). Late south 11/8–11 Meeker RAE, HHD, TWe, 11/9 Chisago KRM, 11/11 Big Stone DLP (median 11/19).
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [12 North, 9 South] High count 9/4 Pennington (12, Thief River Falls W.T.P.) JPr. Late north 10/18–19 Marshall (Warren W.T.P.) HHu, 11/2 Pennington (5) ANy (median 10/15). Late south 10/9 Faribault PEJ, Freeborn PEJ, 10/16 Carver JCy, 11/9 Benton HHD (median 10/24).
- Western Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [5 North, 7 South] High counts 8/12 Faribault (627, Minnesota Lake) PEJ, 8/8 Douglas (150, Lake Osakis) REn, ebd. Late north 11/7–13 St. Louis (Park Point) CLB, JLK, APi, ebd (median 11/7). Late south 11/4 Rice TFB, 11/6–9 Hennepin (Medicine Lake) JST, KSz, ebd (median 11/16).
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — No fall reports since 2017.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found statewide. High count 11/24 Ramsey (600, railroad yard near Little Pigs Eye Lake) BBR.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [19 North, 51 South] Reported south from every county except Isanti, Washington.
- In the north, generally reported southwest of a line from Polk to Beltrami to Pine. Only Northeast report: 9/12 St. Louis (Duluth) SCB, PHS. High count 11/16 Olmsted (46, near Dover) LAV.
- White-winged Dove** (*Zenaida asiatica*) — [1 North] The first fall report of this species since 2016: 9/19 St. Louis H.R.B.O.
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High counts 8/3 Steele (100) PSu, 9/4 Benton (100) DOr.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [2 North, 24 South] All north 8/8 **Crow Wing** (Crow Wing Twp.) MJB, 8/29 St. Louis (Park Point) ISH, EzH, ASu, HT0. No counts higher than 3. Late south 9/10 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) ebd, Olmsted (Girl Scout Woods) ebd, 9/27 Nicollet (Swan Lake W.M.A.) BTS (median 9/18).
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [17 North, 22 South] Late north 9/5 Lake SLL, JWJ, St. Louis (H.R.B.O. Banding Station) FJN, 9/7 Clay ThH, 10/2 Cook LWd (median 9/19). Highest count only 4 (two pairs). Late south 9/18 Fillmore ToM, Isanti ebd, Scott ebd, Washington BDo, 9/19 Freeborn ebd (median 9/16).
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [30 North, 42 South] High count 8/25 St. Louis (5,880, Duluth) RyS. Late north 9/22 Clay (5) ebd, 9/23 Marshall (2) DMz, 10/11 St. Louis (7, near Ely) ebd (median 10/1). Late south 10/6 Blue Earth (17) BHW, Dakota MZa, 10/8 Rice (3) ebd (median 10/9).
- Eastern Whip-poor-will** (*Antrostomus vociferus*) — [7 North, 5 South] Late north 9/3–4 Kittson (max. 5, Caribou W.M.A.) DvP, 9/7–10 Polk (max. 2, near Crookston) DvP, 9/11 Pine (St. Croix S.P.) DvP, 9/22 Marshall (near Strandquist) HHu (median 9/11). All south 8/1–15 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) BLz, HHD, 8/4 Anoka (2, Fish Lake N.T.) GrN, 8/22 Carver (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy, 8/31 Washington (Afton S.P.) KIs, 9/4 Houston (3, Mound Prairie S.N.A.) ebd.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [24 North, 48 South] High count 8/21 Washington (1,500, Mahtomedi High School) ECL. Late north, all from St. Louis, 9/16 (3, Moose Valley Banding Station) AVa, 9/25 H.R.B.O., 10/11 H.R.B.O. Late south 10/1 Carver WCM, Ramsey (2) LiH, 10/5 Le Sueur DOr (median



Rufous Hummingbird, 22 November 2021, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Michael W. Sacks.

10/5).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported throughout the state. High counts 8/4 Goodhue (30, residence near Red Wing) PEJ, 9/12 Hennepin (26, Longfellow Gardens, Minneapolis) ebd. Late north 9/26 St. Louis (Park Point) PHS, IDv, 9/28 Itasca ebd, **10/22** Clay (female, Moorhead) LSI (median 9/27). Late south 10/4 Rice ebd, Washington (2) ebd, 10/6–8 Hennepin IVa, RMS, ebd (median 10/14).

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD (*Selasphorus rufus*) — [1 North] One north report of this Casual species 11/6–30+ St. Louis (Duluth, adult female which reportedly first appeared in the neighborhood in late October) LME, ph. †REN, ph. †PHS, m.ob., plus photographs from 17 additional observers on eBird.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) — [9 North, 25 South] High counts 8/5 Otter Tail (5, Neumann W.P.A.) KBg, 8/22 Lake (4, Flood Bay State Wayside) JWJ. Late north 9/12 Aitkin SKS, 9/13 St. Louis (Hartley Park) JLK, (Voyageurs N.P., Sullivan Bay) ebd, 10/9 Douglas JEL (median 9/16). Late south 10/2 Washington (Belwin Conservancy) RMa, BCo, 10/2–4

Washington (Lake Elmo P.R.) BDo, 10/9 – 11/28 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave Bridge) ebd, m.ob. (median 10/13).

Sora (*Porzana carolina*) — [24 North, 41 South] High counts 9/11 Hennepin (**100**, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge, estimated) AFo, 9/21 Freeborn (20, Bhagyam W.P.A., several family groups calling) KEm. Late north 10/23 St. Louis (2) JLK, 10/27–11/1 Pine KrM (median 10/5). Late south 11/28–30 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) KEm, m.ob. (median 10/16), but also see winter report.

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*) — [1 North, 5 South] One north report 8/5–28 Otter Tail (Neumann W.P.A.) KRE, m.ob. All south 8/1 – 9/5 Sibley (4, Sand Lake; family group continuing from summer) RBW, SLH, PRH, ebd, 8/14–27 Wabasha/Winona (max. 9, Whitewater W.M.A.) TWe, JtM, SDz, ebd, 8/30, 9/11 Wright (adult on 8/30, juvenile on 9/11, Clearwater Lake) HBu, 8/25–29 Sherburne (Stickney Lake) DOR, HHD, MJB, PLJ.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*) — [30 North, 51 South] Reported statewide throughout the season. High count 10/24 Meeker (10,900, estimated by 200s, Lake Washington) MJB.

Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [1 North, 3 South] One north 9/29 St. Louis (Duluth, injured bird sent to rehab facility) FJN. All south 9/23 Ramsey (Tony Schmidt Park) †LiH, 9/26 **Waseca** (Lundquist W.M.A.) †KEM, JWH, 10/1 Nicollet (Middle Lake) †Api.

Sandhill Crane (*Antigone canadensis*) — [33 North, 45 South] Reported throughout the state though with only scattered reports from the Southwest. High count 11/9 Sherburne (**13,130**, Sherburne NWR; official refuge crane survey) CyC. Late north 11/12–20 Mille Lacs (max. 3) MAJ, ebd, 11/17 Hubbard (4) REn, ebd, (median 11/14). Late south 11/27 Benton DOr, 11/27 Sherburne (6) PLJ, 11/29 Houston ebd (median 11/29), but also see winter report.

BLACK-NECKED STILT (*Himantopus mexicanus*) — [2 South] Two south reports of this casual species, both continuing from summer: 8/2–5 Swift (max. 4, Marsh Lake) †DLP, RAE, 8/21 Big Stone (Artichoke Twp.) ph. †GWe.

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [3 North, 7 South] All north 8/5 Grant (max. 8, Elbow Lake) KRE, m.ob., 8/10 Todd (Browerville W.T.P.) REn, RLF, 8/21–22 Marshall (11) DLP, JMJ. All south 8/1–11 Swift (max. 76, Marsh Lake) RAE, DLP, 8/8 Olmsted (3, County 9 Marsh) LAV, JPr, ebd, 8/25 Kandiyohi (Swan Lake) JoS, 9/19 Lyon (2, Coon Creek W.M.A.) GWe, 9/23 Faribault (4, Walnut Lake W.M.A.) ebd.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [7 North, 18 South] Early north 8/4 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) VRL, 8/14 – 9/5 St. Louis (max. 9, Park Point) IDv, BLz, ebd (median 8/9). Early south 8/15 McLeod RAE, 8/20 Lyon GWe, 8/22 McLeod (Lewis Lake) TWe. High count 9/18 St. Louis (20, Park Point) IDv. Late north 10/16 Marshall KrM, then only from St. Louis where last reported 10/29 (Mud Lake) JLK, (3) H.R.B.O., 10/30 (Superior Entry) m.ob. (median 10/25). Late south 10/23 Swift DLP, 11/2–7 Big Stone (8) DLP (median 11/5).

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [16 North, 20 South] Early north (median 8/16) 8/14 Grant (2) ebd, 8/15–17 St. Louis (Park Point) IDv, 9/5 St. Louis (Port Terminal) JLK, IDv. Early south (median 8/2) 8/13 Big Stone (3) TAT, 8/17 Lyon NMe, 8/29 Dakota PEJ, Martin DBz. High counts 10/25 Big Stone (530, counted by 10s) DLP, 9/18 St. Louis

(209, Park Point) IDv. Late north 10/16 Mille Lacs (2) MJB, 10/16–19 St. Louis (max. 5, Park Point) KRE, m.ob., 11/9 Cook (Grand Marais) ebd (median 10/29). Late south 11/13–14 Dakota (3, Lake Byllesby) DWK, EHi, PEJ, VRL, 11/16 Goodhue (2, Lake Byllesby) PEJ (median 11/8).

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [32 North, 52 South] Reported statewide. High count 8/8 Lyon (260, Lone Tree Lake) GWe. Late north 10/25 Mille Lacs HHD, 10/30 Lake (Two Harbors) EHi, 11/23 Beltrami DPJ, DvH (median 10/25), but also see winter report.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [18 North, 34 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/15 Sibley (26, High Island Lake) GWe. Late north 10/3 St. Louis H.R.B.O., 10/9–10 Mille Lacs BAb, DFe (median 10/4). Late south 9/27 Meeker ANy, DBz, 10/8 Wright (4) RCL, 10/9 Dakota BxP (median 10/11).

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) — No reports.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [1 North, 18 South] High counts 8/2 Brown (20, Stark Twp.) BTS, 8/6 Rock (15) RAE. All north 8/7 Marshall (Agassiz Valley) HHu. Late south 8/22 Hennepin (E. French Lake Rd.) DEL, 8/29 Olmsted ebd, 9/9 Hennepin (Crow-Hassan P.R.) RLR (median 8/24).

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) — [1 North] Singles reported north 8/12–17 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) IDv, TCL.

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa baemastica*) — [1 South] No north reports. Only south report 9/15 Chippewa DLP.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) — [4 North, 2 South] All north 8/12 St. Louis (2, Park Point R.A.) IDv, 8/15 Grant (Mustinka Slough) ebd, 8/20 Marshall (Agassiz N.W.R.) EHi, 9/4 Kittson (Joe River W.M.A.) ebd. All south 8/3 Big Stone (Hillman Prairie W.P.A.) ebd, 8/21–29 Anoka (2, Rice Lake) ELC, m.ob.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) — [4 North, 7 South] All north 8/14 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) IDv, ebd, 8/21 Marshall DLP, 8/23 Otter Tail (2, Lake Lida) ebd, 9/9–13 Cook (Grand Marais) ebd, 9/11 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) ALw, m.ob., 9/22–24 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) TCL, m.ob. See summer report for earliest southbound migrant. All south 8/17 Lyon (Coon Creek W.M.A.) NMe, 8/20 Jack-

- son (Heron Lake Twp.) ebd, Lyon (11, Sham Lake) GWe, Stearns HHD, 8/22 Yellow Medicine (Spellman Lake) GWe, 8/23 Sibley (High Island Lake) RBW, 8/25 Lac qui Parle (Big Stone N.W.R.) WCM, 8/29 Wright (2, Pelican Lake) RCl. **RED KNOT** (*Calidris canutus*) — [2 North, 1 South] All north 8/14–16 St. Louis (max. 6, Interstate Island W.M.A.) †PHS, JLK, 8/30–9/1 Becker (max. 3, Roberg Lake) HeH, ShG, ph. †TCL, m.ob. Only south report: 8/23–24 Stearns (Paynesville W.T.P.) †PCC, ph. †DRL, m.ob.
- RUFF** (*Calidris pugnax*) — [1 South] One report of this Casual species: 8/18 Freeborn (Albert Lea Lake) ph. †PEJ.
- Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*) — [16 North, 36 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/15 Grant (150, Mustinka Slough) ebd. Late north 9/12 Cook ebd, St. Louis GWe, 9/20 Otter Tail (6) ebd, 9/19–28 Becker (max. 6, Hamden Slough N.W.R., Bisson Lake) NaH, (median 9/22). Late south 10/18 Lincoln (11) ANY, 10/23 Lyon GWe, 10/19 - **11/11** Brown (Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS, m.ob. (median 10/19).
- Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*) — [13 North, 23 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/28 St. Louis (30, Park Point R.A.) ebd, 9/5 St. Louis (30, Duluth Port Terminal) JLK. Late north 10/29 St. Louis (3, Park Point R.A.) ebd, 10/28–31 Beltrami DPJ, m.ob. (median 10/11). Late south 10/14 Wabasha (2) DBz, 10/17 Sherburne ebd, 10/22 Brown BTS (median 10/21).
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*) — [4 North, 12 South] Early north (median 9/2) 9/6 Cook ebd, 9/13 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) IDv, 10/12 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) IDv. See summer report for earliest south migrant; subsequently reported 8/10 Wright ToL, 8/14 Kandiyohi (2) ebd. High count 10/22 Brown (22, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS. Late north 10/16 Marshall HHu, 10/26 St. Louis (3) StK, 10/30 Mille Lacs HHD (median 10/31). Late south 11/7 Big Stone (2) DLP, Brown (3) BTS, RBW, 11/14 Dakota PEJ (median 11/8).
- Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*) — [22 North, 42 South] See summer report for early north and south migrants. High count 8/19 Stearns (167, Paynesville Twp.) PCC. Late north 9/13 Polk HHu, St. Louis (6) IDv, 9/29 Cook ebd, 10/8 Marshall HHu (median 10/9). Late south 10/9 Pipestone KEm, JWH, 10/18 Lincoln ANY, 11/7–10 Brown RBW, m.ob. (median 11/1).
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [28 North, 49 South] See summer report for early north and south migrants. High counts 8/4 Sibley (1,500, High Island Lake) ASu, 8/23 Stearns (501, Paynesville Twp.) PCC. Late north 9/23 Polk (2) HHu, 10/8 Marshall (2) HHu, 10/9 Otter Tail (12) ebd (median 10/14). Late south 10/23 Lyon (8) GWe, 10/23–24 Brown (Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS, 11/3–6 Brown (juvenile, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS (median 10/26).
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [3 North, 10 South] All north 8/15 Lake (3, Two Harbors) ebd, 8/17 Becker (Roberg Lake) NaH, m.ob., 8/17–28 Marshall (max. 5, season high count, Warren W.T.P.) HHu, EHi, 8/29 Becker (4, Roberg Lake) ebd. Early south (median 8/16) 8/18 Blue Earth BSA, 8/19 Dakota EHi, Pope (2) ToR. Late south 8/27 Ramsey LiH, 8/28 Cottonwood (2) ebd, 8/29 Wright RCl (median 10/8). **Note:** undocumented reports of fall migrants prior to August 15th are not published.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** (*Calidris subruficollis*) — [8 North, 30 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/1 Swift (53, Dublin Twp.) MJB, 8/2 Swift (45, location?) DLP, 8/19 Dakota (33, Braun Turf Farms) LHL. Late north 9/15 St. Louis (3, Park Point R.A.) ebd, 9/25 St. Louis (3, Park Point R.A.) GrS, CLN, 10/7 Lake JLK (median 9/21). Late south 9/8 Renville BTS, m.ob., 9/14 Dakota MwT, 9/12–21 Scott (Marsh W.M.A.) BAB, m.ob. (median 9/22).
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [23 North, 46 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/4 Sibley (2,000, High Island Lake) ASu, 8/8 Chippewa (338, Shakopee Lake) WCM. Late north 10/16 Grant ebd, 10/16–18 Mille Lacs (Ogechie Lake) HHD, MJB, 10/18–20 Marshall HHu, 11/2 Mille Lacs HHD (median 10/30). Late south 10/29 Olmsted (2) JHD, 11/4 Yellow Medicine WCM, 11/6 Lyon GWe (median 11/11).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Calidris pusilla*) — [26 North, 44 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/8 Chippewa (203, Shakopee Lake) WCM, 8/20 Marshall (200, Agassiz N.W.R.) EHi. Late north

9/18 Mille Lacs (2) MJB, 9/19 Becker NaH, 9/25 Otter Tail (2) ebd (median 9/29). Late south 9/21 Faribault KEm, 9/25 Lyon (Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) GWe, 10/9 Lyon (2, Sham Lake) GWe (median 10/17).

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [12 North, 26 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/4 Sibley (20, High Island Lake) ASu, 8/20 Marshall (10, Agassiz N.W.R.) ebd. Late north 9/2 (2) Becker JJS, JPr, 9/6 Otter Tail ebd, 9/15 Morrison HHD, **10/6–8** Mille Lacs (max. 3, Mille Lacs Lake) HHD, CRM, m.ob. (median 9/5). Late south 9/8 Renville BTS, BAB, 9/12 Cottonwood (5) ebd, 9/21 Brown BTS (median 9/12).

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) — [7 North, 19 South] Early north (median 8/18) 9/16–17 Polk (max. 3) HHu, ebd, 9/28 (5) Becker NaH, Mahnomen (2) ebd. Early south (median 8/10) 8/8 Pipestone ebd, 8/12 Big Stone DLP, 8/15 Olmsted ebd. High count 10/5 Big Stone (34, C.R. 8) DLP. Late north 10/4 Grant (25) AFo, Norman TCL, 10/9 Otter Tail ebd, 10/6–19 Mille Lacs (max. 5) HHD, m.ob. (median 10/19). Late south 10/22 Olmsted (4) MiD, 10/23 Lyon GWe, 10/25 Big Stone (10) DLP (median 10/27).

American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) — [20 North, 13 South] High counts 9/30 Sherburne (20, flushed while hunting, Sherburne N.W.R.) AFo, 10/6 St. Louis (5, French Twp.) ebd. Late north **11/24** Beltrami (Library Park, Bemidji) DvH, **11/28** Beltrami (Diamond Point Park, Bemidji, same bird?) ebd, **11/29** Carlton (driving along I-35 N, Esko) FJN, HTo (median 11/1). Late south 11/6 Wright ebd, 11/7 Rice (Carleton College Cowling Arboretum) AvB, MZa, 11/12 Rice TFB (median 11/5).

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) — [29 North, 48 South] High counts 10/4 Grant (85, Jim Gritman W.P.A.) AFo, 9/11 Rice (57) TFB. Late north 11/9 Aitkin ebd, 11/11–18 Mille Lacs (max. 3, Rum River) MAJ, HHD, RAE (median 11/15).

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) — [32 North, 52 South] High count 8/1 Clay (16, Red River canoe trip, near Fargo) KCo, THv. Late north 10/2 St. Louis (Pine Forest S.N.A., Park Point R.A., and Western Waterfront Trail) MtS, LiH, JLK, Pennington (2) DvP, 10/9–14 Mille Lacs BAB, m.ob. (median 10/20). Late south 10/10 Jackson (2) KEm, JWH, 10/14 Dodge

LHL, 11/3 Hennepin ebd (median 10/16).

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) — [29 North, 46 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/19 Todd (14, Long Prairie W.T.P.) CRM, m.ob. Late north 10/6 Cass NaH, DFe, 10/8 Red Lake SAu, DvP, 10/9–14 Mille Lacs BAB, m.ob. (median 10/4). Late south 10/10 Dakota RBW, 10/12 Houston (2) MJM, 10/14 Dodge LHL (median 10/11).

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) — [30 North, 50 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High counts 8/4 Sibley (500, High Island Lake) ASu, 8/20 Marshall (350, Agassiz N.W.R.) EHi. Late north 10/19–25 Mille Lacs HHD, 10/22–31 Polk (max. 4) HHu (median 10/24). Late south 10/29 Sherburne (5) ebd, NSg, 11/5 Big Stone DLP, 11/6 Lyon GWe (median 11/4).

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [1 North, 2 South] All north 8/6 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) BLz. All south 9/11 Big Stone ph. DLP, 9/12 Cottonwood (Talcot Lake State W.M.A.) ebd.

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [29 North, 44 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/20 Marshall (75, Agassiz N.W.R.) EHi. Late north 11/3 Otter Tail (2) RAE, 11/4 St. Louis (2, Mud Lake) JLK, 11/7 St. Louis (Superior Entry) GrN, BKa (median 11/6). Late south 11/6 Rice AvB, JBh, Wabasha PEJ, Wright (4) ToL, ABL, 11/9 Houston PEJ, 11/10 Olmsted (2) HCT, LAV (median 11/13).

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [8 North, 20 South] High count 8/15 Grant (14, Mustinka Slough) ebd. Late north 8/22 Becker (2) ebd, 8/25 Todd (6) ebd, 9/9 Douglas (2) ebd (median 9/4). Late south 9/18 Lyon GWe, 9/21 Brown BTS, 9/29 Yellow Medicine WCM (median 9/21).

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [17 North, 28 South] See summer report for early southbound migrants. High count 8/19 Douglas (68, Osakis W.T.P.) CRM, m.ob. Late north 9/19 Red Lake (2) DvP, Todd (2) REn, RLF, 10/11 Marshall HHu (median 9/26). Late south 10/9 Faribault (2) PEJ, 10/10 Lyon GWe, 10/10–14 Jackson (max. 2) KEm, JWH, RAE (median 10/8).

RED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) — [1 South] The first fall record since 2018 was found 10/21–24 **Brown** (Somsen W.M.A.) ph.



Pomarine Jaeger and Herring Gull, 6 November 2021, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

†BTS, ph. †KEm, m.ob.

POMARINE JAEGER (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) — [1 North] A long staying dark morph first-cycle originally discovered on 9/29 at Wisconsin Point by PHS and Robbye Johnson was later documented on the Minnesota side of the border 10/12 – 11/6 St. Louis (Park Point R.A. and Superior Entry) IDv, †EzH, ph. LiH, †JGW, †DFN, ph. †PHS, m.ob.

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) — [1 North] All reports were from St. Louis: Early north (median 9/6) 9/11 (second-cycle light morph, Superior Entry) EzH, 9/13 (adult, Park Point R.A.) IDv, 9/17 (unaged, Park Point R.A.) JLK. High count 9/18 (4, two adults and two first-cycles, Park Point R.A.) IDv. Late north 9/28 (unaged light morph, Superior Entry) ebd, 10/2 (unaged, Park Point R.A.) LiH, BEA, 10/16–19 (first-cycle dark morph, Superior Entry) EzH, m.ob. (median 10/3).

Stercorarius jaeger (*Stercorarius sp.*) — [1 North, 1 South] First-cycle found 9/18 Sherburne ph. TLM. Others were seen in St. Louis 9/11 (first-cycle dark morph, Superior Entry) EzH, 9/22 (Park Point R.A.) TCL, 9/25 (immature, Park Point R.A.) CIN, m.ob., 9/30

(Park Point R.A.) IDv.

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE (*Rissa tridactyla*) — [1 North] A well-photographed first-cycle was reported 10/29 – 11/14 St. Louis (Superior Entry and Park Point R.A.) †AFO, †LHL, †JGW, ph. †DnS, ph. †KEm, ph. †REn, ph. †LiH, m.ob.

Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*) — [1 North, 1 South] All north 9/18 St. Louis (max. 10, first-cycles, Park Point R.A.) IDv, m.ob., 9/19 St. Louis (6, Park Point R.A.) LME, m.ob., 9/21 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) AFO, 9/26 St. Louis (2, first-cycles, Park Point R.A.) EzH, IsH. Only south report: 10/3–9 **Ramsey** (first-cycle, Vadnais Lake) PNI, DnS, ph. †API, ph. LMS, m.ob.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [22 North, 37 South] Early south (median 8/7) 8/1–8 Stearns (max. 4) ebd, m.ob., 8/6 Rock RAE, 8/8 Benton ANy, m.ob., Goodhue SHO. High count 10/27 Beltrami (460, Lower Red Lake) DvH. Late north 11/30 Aitkin (25) PEJ, Crow Wing (77) PEJ, Mille Lacs (15) PEJ (median 11/25). Late south 11/27 Carver TWe, 11/28 Dakota (2) ebd, Wright DWK (median 11/28), but also see



Black-legged Kittiwake, 31 October 2021, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Becca Engdahl.

winter report.

Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) — No reports.

ROSS'S GULL (*Rhodostethia rosea*) — [2 South] A well-photographed first-cycle provided the fourth state and second county record before being found deceased on 11/30: 11/27–29 Washington/Dakota (Point Douglas), found by †BDo and documented by 21 other individuals (*The Loon* 93:210–213).

Franklin's Gull (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [23 North, 50 South] High counts 10/9 Freeborn (5,700, Albert Lea Lake) PEJ, 10/23 Lyon (3,370, Lyons Twp.) GWe. Late north 11/6 Traverse (3, Arthur Twp.) REN, (150, Wheaton) REN, 11/13 Mille Lacs MAJ (median 11/3). Late south 11/19 Ramsey LiH, 11/20 Lyon GWe, Waseca JWH (median 11/18).

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) — [34 North, 50 South] Found statewide through the end of the season. High counts 10/12 St. Louis (9,100, Park Point R.A.) IDv, 8/1 St. Louis (4,000, Interstate Island W.M.A.) PHS.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) — [25 North, 28 South] Observed north throughout the season. Scattered reports south in late July, becoming more frequent in mid-August. High

counts 10/30 St. Louis (1,124, Superior Entry) MLH, 8/28 St. Louis (632, Port Terminal) PHS.

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*) — [2 North, 2 South] Early north 10/15 St. Louis (2, adult and first-cycle, both *thayeri*, Superior Entry) PHS, 10/18 St. Louis (first-cycle *thayeri*, Park Point R.A.) PHS, 10/19 St. Louis (first-cycle *thayeri*, Park Point R.A.) IDv. Early south 11/1 Dakota (first-cycle *thayeri*, SET-Empire mulch site) MwT, 11/1–30 Hennepin (first-cycle *kumlieni*, East Medicine Lake) †LSw, m.ob., 11/14 Dakota (2, adult and first-cycle, both *thayeri*, SET-Empire mulch site) MwT. High count 11/28 St. Louis (10, Superior Entry: 5 adults, 3 first-cycle, and 1 third-cycle, all *thayeri*, and a second-cycle *kumlieni*) ClN, m.ob. Additional reports of *L.g. kumlieni*: 11/6 Cook (adult) ClN, 11/22 Wabasha (adult) PEJ.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) — [1 North, 4 South] All north 9/18 St. Louis (first-cycle, Park Point R.A.) IDv, 9/19 St. Louis (adult, Park Point R.A.) IDv, 10/2 St. Louis (first-cycle, Park Point R.A.) StK, IDv, SNe, 10/15 St. Louis (first-cycle, Superior Entry) PHS, 10/19 St. Louis (first-cycle, Park Point R.A.) IDv, 11/7 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) LiH,



Ross's Gull, 27 November 2021, Point Douglas, Washington County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

KvM. All south 8/14–20 **Meeker** (second-cycle, Belle Lake) ToL, m.ob., 8/20 Lyon (third-cycle, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) NMe, 11/13 **Brown** (adult, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS, 11/16 Sherburne (adult, Elk River Landfill) PLJ.

SLATY-BACKED GULL (*Larus schistisagus*) — [1 South] The first south report of this species since 2009 was an adult found 11/22 **Wabasha** (Lake Pepin) ph. †PEJ. It was last reported in early December.

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [2 North, 2 South] All north 11/4 St. Louis (second-cycle, Canal Park) MLH, 11/7 Lake (Knife River Marina) LiH, KvM, 11/21 St. Louis (first-cycle, Superior Entry) JDx, CIN, 11/27 St. Louis (first-cycle, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK, 11/28 St. Louis (first-cycle, Park Point R.A.) PHS, (4, all first-cycle, Superior Entry) CLN, m.ob., 11/28–30 (first-cycle, Canal Park) MLH, PHS. All south 11/28–30 Hennepin (first-cycle, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) SLC, m.ob., 11/28–29 Wright (first-cycle, Howard Lake) DWK, m.ob.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) — Fourth fall season in last five with no reports.

LEAST TERN (*Sterna antillarum*) — [1 South]

An adult was found 8/8 **Martin** (Tuttle Lake) †SJD.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [17 North, 23 South] High count 8/24 Cass (22, Ten Mile Lake) DoH, ebd. Late north 9/21 Kittson DMz, St. Louis ebd, 9/22 Cass (2) AxB (median 9/26). Late south 9/25 Dakota ebd, 9/26 Lyon GWe, 9/27 Carver JCy (median 9/29).

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*) — [19 North, 39 South] High count 8/5 Grant (40, Stony Brook Twp.) CRM, m.ob. Late north 9/1 Becker (2) DFe, m.ob., 9/4 Marshall (3) JPr, CRM, m.ob., Pennington (3) JPr, CRM, m.ob. (median 9/7). Late south 9/9 Pipestone (4) ebd, 9/11 Anoka (7) GWe, Goodhue ebd (median 9/16).

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) — [9 North, 3 South] High count 8/7 St. Louis (53, Interstate Island W.M.A.) PHS. Latest north all from St. Louis (Park Point R.A.): 10/3 (8) IDv, 10/12 (3) FKB, 10/18 (1) IDv (median 10/9). All south 8/29 Ramsey (Long Lake) MkC, 9/14 Rice (2, Wells Twp.) ebd, 9/25 Lyon (2, Cottonwood Lake) GWe, 10/9 Lyon (Sham Lake) GWe.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*) — [18 North, 29 South] High counts 10/9 Lyon (**55**, Sham



Wood Stork, 2 September 2021, Ham Lake, Anoka County. Photo by Cynthia Atchison.

Lake) GWe, 9/19 St. Louis (43, Park Point R.A.) KJB, IDv. Late north 9/29 Douglas (2) JLK, Todd (2) JLK, 10/1 St. Louis (2) IDv, 10/23 Hubbard MHe (median 10/13). Late south 10/3 Waseca KEm, JWH, 10/9 Lyon (55, Sham Lake) GWe, 10/10 Lyon (Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) GWe (median 10/7).

Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) — [1 North] All reports from St. Louis, beginning 9/18 (Park Point R.A.) IDv, a high count of 6 on 10/28 (Superior Entry) EHi, and a final report 11/7 (5, Park Point R.A.) MLH, m.ob. (median 10/28).

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) — [1 North, 1 South] All north 10/30 St. Louis LHI, 11/1 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) MLH, 11/7 St. Louis (2, Superior Entry) BKa, 11/8 St. Louis (Canal Park) †CLB, m.ob., 11/10–12 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) JLK. All south 11/14–20 Blue Earth (Madison Lake) †ChH, JWH, ph. †KEm.

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) — [28 North, 30 South] High count not representative since peak staging activity was missed: 10/28 Hubbard (272, Kabekona Lake) REn, RLF. Late north 11/24 Hubbard REn, RLF, 11/25 Cook PEJ, 11/27 St. Louis KRE, m.ob. (median 12/3). Late south 11/27 Carver (2) TWE, 11/28

Hennepin (2, Lake Minnetonka) ebd, 11/29 Hennepin (Medicine Lake) RCl (median 12/2).

WOOD STORK (*Mycteria americana*) — [1 South] The fifth state record was an immature found 9/2 **Anoka** (Ham Lake) ph. †CAT.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Nannopterum auritum*) — [33 North, 51 South] High counts 10/6 Dakota (3,000, Resurrection Cemetery) BAF, 10/13 Dakota (2,000, Inver Grove Heights) ebd. Late north 11/14 Kanabec SPS, Mille Lacs CLB, St. Louis LiH, 11/18 Mille Lacs (7) RAE (median 11/17). See winter report for late south migrants.

NEOTROPIC CORMORANT (*Nannopterum brasilianum*) — [2 South] Continuing adults from the summer season were observed 8/2 – 10/1 Hennepin (max. 2, Richfield Lake Park; last date that both birds were observed was 9/21) BAF, m.ob.; what was possibly one of the same birds was also found 8/10–11 **Dakota** (Augusta Lake) ph. †DWK, ph. †BAB, m.ob.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [27 North, 49 South] High counts 8/8 Lac qui Parle (1,452, Marsh Lake) WCM, 10/21 Houston (750, Brownsville Overlook)

- ebd. Late north 11/13 Hubbard RLF, REn, 11/13–18 Mille Lacs MAJ, m.ob., 11/24 St. Louis (2) CIN (median 11/9). See winter report for late south.
- American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [12 North, 16 South] High count 8/6 Wright (3, Pelican Lake) DPG. Late north 9/8 Crow Wing ebd, 9/19 Cass ebd, 10/9 Marshall ebd (median 10/11). Late south 10/3 Hennepin HPe, MyP, Ramsey LA, 10/5–6, 10/20 Lac qui Parle ebd, DLP (median 10/17).
- Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [4 North, 5 South] All north 8/6 Crow Wing (Middle Whitefish Lake) ebd, Otter Tail (south of Ferguson Falls) KRE, 8/31 Morrison (Lake Shamaineau) HHD, 9/2 Norman (Agassiz-Olson W.M.A.) CRM, m.ob. High count 8/29 Hennepin (3, Wood Lake N.C.) MWT. Late south 9/2 Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R. Wildlife Drive) EHI, 9/3–4 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) DvN, m.ob., 9/12 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BLZ (median 9/7).
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [33 North, 53 South] High count 8/17 Anoka (60, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) DFe. Late north 11/11 Beltrami DvH, 11/12 St. Louis (Western Waterfront Trail) JLK, 11/20 St. Louis (Mud Lake) JLK (median 12/1).
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [13 North, 48 South] High counts 8/4 Anoka (257, Marshan Lake) ELC, 8/21 Pope (250, Minnewaska Twp.) GRe. Late north 10/9 Otter Tail (Orwell W.M.A.) BAr, (C.R. 6) SDI, Traverse DWK, 10/10 Otter Tail NaH, 10/14 Traverse (2, Traverse C.P.) ebd (median 10/20). Late south 11/8 Scott BHe, 11/12 Hennepin KBg, Houston EHI (median 11/10).
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — No reports.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [1 North, 1 South] Only north report 10/11 St. Louis (6, St. Louis River, W. Water St.) StK. Only south report 10/15 Houston (22, Mound Prairie Twp.) ebd.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [29 North, 47 South] High counts 8/10 Ramsey (39, counted individually, Snail Lake R.P.) JKU, 8/2 Scott (20, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) LMo, GMo. Late north 9/25 Wadena PJB, 9/27 Carlton ebd, 9/29 Todd JLK (median 10/2). Late south 10/11 Ramsey (2, Vadnais Lake) EzH, LiH, (Maplewood N.C.) JZj, 10/12–17 Dakota RBW, m.ob. (median 10/17).
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [2 North, 9 South] High count 8/6 Otter Tail (6, Grotto Lake) KOC, KBg. Late north 8/8 Grant RAE, 8/10–25 Otter Tail (max. 4, Grotto Lake) ebd (median 9/29). Late south 10/17 Hennepin ebd, 10/17 – 11/8 Winona ToM, m.ob. (median 11/6).
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — [1 South] Only report 8/8 Freeborn AEB.
- White-faced Ibis** (*Plegadis chibi*) — [2 South] All south 8/1 Big Stone DLP, 8/7–13 Big Stone (max. 11, Otrey W.M.A.) DLP, m.ob., 8/12 Big Stone (C.R. 61) DLP, 8/29 Steele (11 of 18 identified as *P. chibi*, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) DAB.
- Plegadis ibis** (*Plegadis sp.*) — [2 North, 4 South] All north 8/16 Becker NaH, (Hamden Slough N.W.R.) NaH, 9/7 Grant (Kube-Swift W.M.A.) WPI. All south 8/1–9 Big Stone (max. 12, Otrey W.M.A. DLP, m.ob.; undoubtedly, some of these ibis were identified by some observers as *P. chibi*. 8/29 Steele (7 of 18 not identified to species, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) DAB, 9/19 Lyon (Coon Creek W.M.A.) GWe, 11/8–9 Kandiyohi (Lake Florida) ebd, SGA.
- Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) — [34 North, 53 South] High counts 9/30 Blue Earth (289) BHW, 9/25 Blue Earth (247) BHW. Late north 10/24 St. Louis H.R.B.O., Todd (3) REn, RLF, 11/1 St. Louis H.R.B.O., (Stony Point) IDv (median 11/1). Late south 10/30 Goodhue RSA, Scott ebd, 10/31 Hennepin ebd, 11/1 Chisago GRe (median 10/31).
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [26 North, 38 South] High counts 9/21 St. Louis (11) H.R.B.O., 9/5 St. Louis (10) H.R.B.O. Late north 10/15 Otter Tail PEJ, St. Louis (4) H.R.B.O., 10/16 St. Louis H.R.B.O., (2, Stony Point) IDv, JLK (median 10/23). Late south 11/4 Hennepin BeH, 11/5 Wabasha ebd, 11/6 Anoka ebd (median 11/4).
- Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [6 North, 7 South] Early north (median 9/27) 9/17 Lake (Tettegouche S.P.) ebd, 9/29 St. Louis (immature) H.R.B.O., 10/8 Aitkin ebd, 10/12 St. Louis (Stony Point) StK. Early south (median 10/12) 10/27 Goodhue ebd, 10/31 Blue Earth (immature) BHW, 11/3 Meeker PKF. High counts 10/16 St. Louis (7, H.R.N.R., Summit Ledges) StK, IDv, 11/2 St. Louis (7) H.R.B.O., 11/24 St. Louis (7, H.R.N.R., Banding Station) FJN.



Black-crowned Night-Heron, 16 October 2021, Winona, Winona County. Photo by Todd Mitchell.

Northern Harrier (*Circus budsonius*) — [34 North, 53 South] High counts all from H.R.B.O. in St. Louis: 9/25 (39), 9/21 (38). Late north 11/26 Crow Wing DMz, 11/28 St. Louis ebd, 11/30 Pine ebd (median 12/11). See winter report for late south migrants.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) — [33 North, 48 South] Early south (median 8/13) 8/7 Stearns DnS, 8/19 Hennepin ebd, 8/21 Anoka MWS. High counts 9/8 St. Louis (1,328) H.R.B.O., 9/21 St. Louis (1,129) H.R.B.O.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [27 North, 49 South] High counts 9/11 Blue Earth (25) BHW, 9/12 Blue Earth (11) BHW. Late north 10/31 St. Louis BEA, 11/2 Polk HHu, 11/12 Todd SDi (median 12/15), but also see winter report.

Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [10 North, 6 South] North reports from Clay, Cook, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Otter Tail, Roseau, St. Louis. All south 10/14 Sherburne (Uncas Dunes S.N.A.) LiH, 10/21 Ramsey (University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus) ANy, Rice (south of Lonsdale) RBW, 10/23 Hennepin (Pamela Park) TAT, 11/19 Ramsey (Vadnais

Lake) LiH, API, 11/22 Sherburne HHD, 11/26 Hennepin (Pond-Dakota Mission Park) TAT, 11/28 Goodhue (Wacouta) PEJ. High counts 10/23 St. Louis (7) H.R.B.O., 10/17 St. Louis (5) H.R.B.O.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High counts 8/31 St. Louis (261) H.R.B.O., 10/16 St. Louis (237) H.R.B.O.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) — [14 North, 26 South] No counts of more than three individuals. Late north 10/16 Otter Tail (Clitherall Lake) BAr, 10/21 Otter Tail (Bluffton Twp.) JSi, 11/2 Douglas JPE (median 10/31).

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) — [31 North, 43 South] Highest counts both from St. Louis on 9/21: (13,821) H.R.B.O., (10,512, Brighton Beach) IDv. Late north 10/18 St. Louis (2) H.R.B.O., 10/22 St. Louis (Lester River) KBg, 10/23 St. Louis (Stony Point) StK, IDv, SNe (median 10/21). Late south 10/12 Hennepin SKe, Yellow Medicine BxP, 10/13 Anoka MAJ (median 10/16).

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [6 North, 11 South] High counts 8/18 Murray (3, Moulton Twp.) KEm, 8/19 Murray (3,

- Chanarambie Twp.) KEm, 8/22 Pipestone (3, Prairie Coteau S.N.A.) EHi. Late north 9/21 **Lake** (Stanley Point) ASu, St. Louis (2) IDv, 10/3 Wilkin REn, RLF (median 9/29). Late south 9/25 Houston LHL, 9/27 Blue Earth BHW, 10/9 Pipestone KEm, JWH (median 10/9).
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High counts 10/17 St. Louis (713) H.R.B.O., 10/16 St. Louis (711) H.R.B.O. Seven Harlan's reported between 10/8 and 11/20; fourteen Krider's reported between 9/5 and 11/15, many of which were undocumented.
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [31 North, 45 South] Early north (median 9/24) 9/22 Norman ebd, 9/24 Beltrami ebd, 9/26 Itasca PLe. Early south (median 10/4) 9/25 Sherburne (2, Sherburne N.W.R.) †ebd, 9/29 Hennepin ebd, Sherburne (Sherburne N.W.R.) PLJ, 10/2 Brown BTS. High counts 10/23 St. Louis (64) H.R.B.O., 10/23 St. Louis (47, Stony Point) SNe, IDv.
- FERRUGINOUS HAWK** (*Buteo regalis*) — [1 North] Only report: 8/15 Lake (Old North Shore Rd., reported sick and found deceased the next day) ph. *fide* SPS.
- BARN OWL** (*Tyto alba*) — [3 South] Documented 10/5–12 *Wabasha* (5 young successfully fledged from a nest under the Hwy. 60 bridge over the Mississippi River; parents were never seen) ph. †RMD, m.ob. Additional records based on remote audio recordings from Houston (Money Creek and Sheldon Twps.) and Fillmore (Amherst Twp.) are still pending consideration by the records committee.
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [2 North, 24 South] All north 8/30 Traverse ANy, 9/15 St. Louis (H.R.N.R.) AWi. South reports all south of a line from Big Stone to Stearns to Ramsey. Two individuals noted as gray morphs, one as a red morph.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) — [26 North, 44 South] Found statewide.
- Snowy Owl** (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [4 North, 5 South] All north 11/26–30 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 11/27 Polk (2, Farley Twp.) SAu, (Keystone Twp.) SAu, 11/28 Clay (Felton Twp.) ebd, Polk (Tabor Twp.) SAu, JCJ, (Euclid) HHu, JMJ, 11/30 Lake (Two Harbors) JWl. All south 11/6 Steele (C.R. 45) ebd, 11/22 Blue Earth (Judson Twp.) ebd, 11/23–26 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) CJE, m.ob., 11/28 Isanti SPS.
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*) — No reports.
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [26 North, 34 South] Found in every region, though very few reports west of a line from Marshall to Redwood to Martin counties. High counts 8/12 Olmsted (4, Haverhill Twp.) ebd, 9/11 St. Louis (4, Greenwood Twp.) ebd.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [4 North] Most reports from St. Louis, beginning 8/22 and continuing throughout the season (max. 3) ebd. Additional reports: 9/1 Lake of the Woods ebd, 9/4–20 Marshall ebd, 9/18 Lake ebd. (This is considered a Sensitive Species in eBird and records are not public. This summary includes eBird records although they are not in the M.O.U. database.)
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [2 North, 5 South] All north 9/20 St. Louis (Western Waterfront Trail) JLK, 11/20 Polk SAu, plus reports from H.R.B.O. banding station in St. Louis (FJN, ebd): 10/16, 10/19, 11/2 (2), 11/4 (4), 11/5 (2), 11/7 (2), 11/8. All south 10/22–31 Nicollet APi, 10/23 Ramsey (2) ELC, 11/3 Goodhue DBz, 11/8–26 Hennepin (max. 5) JBn, m.ob., 11/17 Rice (Morristown) ebd.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [7 North, 8 South] Reported north from Beltrami, Clay, Kittson, Lake, Mahnomen, Marshall, St. Louis as late as 11/26 Lake JWl, St. Louis ebd. Early south (median 10/12) 10/16 Sibley DWK, 10/19 Lac qui Parle KeL, 11/4 Nicollet TrR, Yellow Medicine WCM. High counts 11/27 and 11/30 Steele (8, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) BHW, ebd.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*) — No reports.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [9 North, 8 South] Found north in Carlton, Clay, Cook, Crow Wing, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Morrison, Otter Tail, St. Louis. Early south 10/9 *Wabasha* ebd, 10/15 Winona LHL, 10/19 Hennepin ebd. High count 10/23 Carver (5, Carver P.R.) ebd.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [32 North, 52 South] High counts 10/12 Goodhue (12, Cannon River) JtM, SDz, 9/3 Ramsey (7, Mississippi River) JDv. Several north reports into December.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [24 North, 47 South] High counts 8/20, 9/26 Anoka (15, Fish Lake Nature Trails) MBw, ebd. Late north 10/12 St.

- Louis ASu, m.ob., 10/17 Crow Wing ANY, 10/19 Otter Tail LHL.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [30 North, 53 South] Reported from every region, though scarce in extreme north where not reported from Marshall, Roseau, Clearwater, Cook. High count 9/27 Ramsey (12) EMH.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [33 North, 49 South] High count 9/15 St. Louis (8) H.R.B.O. Late north 11/5 St. Louis (Cooke St., Duluth) DEd, 11/7 Todd ebd, 11/21 St. Louis (E. 4th St., Duluth) PHS, SCB (median 11/16).
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [1 North] Sporadic reports 8/24 – 11/23 St. Louis (male and female but never together, Johnson Rd.) LHL, m.ob., 11/27 St. Louis (2, Alango Twp.) JuG.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [7 North] Reported from Clearwater, Cook, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, St. Louis. No counts of more than two individuals.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Dryobates pubescens*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High counts 8/29 St. Louis (15, Park Point R.A.) EzH, IsH, 9/1 Hennepin (15, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) ebd, 9/21 Hennepin (15, West Medicine Lake Park) MaS.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Dryobates villosus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High count 9/24 Crow Wing (11, Boom Park) JLK.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found throughout the state, but frequency of north reports decreased after mid-November. High counts 9/22 St. Louis (40, H.R.N.R.) FJN, 9/9 St. Louis (36, Hartley Park) JLK.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [34 North, 47 South] Found statewide, though few reports southwest of a line from Lincoln to Martin counties. High count 11/22 Cook (6, Hungry Jack Lodge) ebd.
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported statewide. High counts 9/9 St. Louis (127) H.R.B.O., ASu, 9/21 Lake (105, Two Harbors fairgrounds area) JWJL.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [31 North, 49 South] Reported from 80 counties statewide, a new high. High count 10/11 St. Louis (15, H.R.N.R., Summit Ledges) IDv, Possible early south migrants 8/4 Sibley ASu, 8/7 Faribault BTS (median 8/17).
- GYRFALCON** (*Falco rusticolus*) — [1 North] One report, 11/8 St. Louis †AVa, adult gray morph reported from the Moose Valley banding station staffed by H.R.B.O. First fall report since 2015.
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [19 North, 34 South] High count 10/9 St. Louis (11) H.R.B.O. Late north away from Duluth 10/19 Lake JLK, 10/22 Becker ebd, 10/30 Lake m.ob. (median 11/12).
- Prairie Falcon** (*Falco mexicanus*) — [2 North, 3 South] All north 8/12 Aitkin (Turner Twp.) ph, MHJ, 9/7 Otter Tail (south of Rothsay) †BAB. All south, new fall record 8/29 Nicollet/Blue Earth †BHW, 9/27 Blue Earth BHW, 11/4 Yellow Medicine (Mound Spring Prairie S.N.A.) †WCM.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [28 North, 50 South] High counts 8/21 Carver (11, Carver P.R.) JCy. Late north 9/12 Clay PBB, Douglas ToR, Lake JWJL, SLL, 9/16 St. Louis JLK (median 9/20). Late south 9/21 Lac qui Parle KeL, 9/22 Carver TWe, 9/23 Anoka DFe (median 9/23).
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [6 North, 13 South] High counts 8/19 Pipestone (6, Rock Twp.) KEm, 8/7 Traverse (5) MMk. Late north 8/23 Grant CNn, 8/27 Marshall HHu, 9/4 Traverse KEm, JWH (median 9/7). Late south 9/2 Sherburne EHi, 9/3 Big Stone KEm, JWH, 9/5 Lac qui Parle ANY (median 9/6).
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [33 North, 53 South] High counts 8/22 St. Louis (62, Stony Point) RyS, 8/23 Cottonwood (51, single group, Mountain Lake Twp.) JnH. Late north 9/12 Aitkin ebd, St. Louis H.R.B.O., 9/15 Crow Wing ebd, 9/21 St. Louis (Brighton Beach) IDv (median 9/18). Late south 9/28 Ramsey LiH, 9/29 Anoka ebd, 10/4 Hennepin ebd (median 9/26).
- SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER** (*Tyrannus forficatus*) — [1 South] Only report an immature bird 10/18 Olmsted (Haverhill Twp.) ph. †SHk, ph. †JPr, m.ob.
- Oliver-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [22 North, 38 South] High counts 8/21 St. Louis (7) H.R.B.O., 8/14 Rice (5, Nerstrand Big Woods S.P.) ebd. Late north 9/5 Kittson CRM, m.ob., Roseau ebd, 9/10 Hubbard ebd,

- 9/12 St. Louis RyS (median 9/12). Late south 9/21 Hennepin (Arden Park) ebd, 9/22 Hennepin (East River Flats Park) ebd, 9/23 Carver ebd (median 9/24).
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [33 North, 53 South] High counts 8/21 Fillmore (20, Forestville / Mystery Cave S.P.) SML, 8/21 Scott (18, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Louisville Swamp) ebd, 8/30 Anoka (18) MaS. Late north 9/15 St. Louis ebd, 9/17 Crow Wing LiH, 9/21 Otter Tail ebd (median 9/21). Late south 10/2 Ramsey JZj, 10/3 Waseca PSu, 10/4 Faribault RAE, BTS, MiO (median 10/3).
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [19 North, 32 South] Reported with identification details from 5 north and 19 south counties. Early south (median 8/17) 8/2 Carver KOC, 8/8 Anoka SRO, 8/10 Faribault RBW. High count 9/1 Ramsey (3, Reservoir Woods) RMD. Late north 8/22 Cook JBs, 8/28 Clay PBB (median 8/31). Late south 9/15 Anoka MAJ, 9/17 Hennepin TWe, 9/21 Ramsey ebd (median 9/15). **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*) — [8 South] Reported with identification notes from 6 south counties. Notable fall records 8/1–30 **Anoka** (Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.; first found in late May) SRO, ebd, 8/26 **Steele** (Rice Lake S.P.) DAB. High count 8/24 Winona (4, Coolidge Creek A.M.A.) ToM. Late south 8/26 Steele DAB, 8/29 Houston ToM, 8/30 Anoka ebd (median 8/17).
- Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [15 North, 16 South] Reported with ID notes from 4 north and 7 south counties. No reports of more than 2 individuals. Late north 8/14 Cass ebd, 8/17 St. Louis ebd, 8/28 St. Louis ebd (median 8/24). Late south 9/3 Hennepin ebd, 9/3 Ramsey EzH, LiH, 9/11 Anoka GWe (median 8/31).
- Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) — [4 North, 29 South] Reported with identification notes from 1 north and 12 south counties. High counts 8/15 Carver (3) KSo, 8/31 Olmsted (3) JLF. Only north report 8/5 Otter Tail DFe (median late 8/18). Late south 9/8 Carver APi, 9/9 Ramsey ebd, 9/19 Hennepin ebd (median 8/26).
- Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) — [31 North, 50 South] Identification details from 12 north and 21 south counties. High count 8/22 St. Louis (47, Stony Point) RyS. Late north 9/21 Lake ASu, St. Louis (Brighton Beach) IDv, 10/2 St. Louis (Stony Point) IDv, StK (median 9/18). Late south 9/26 Ramsey CJE, 10/1 Scott BAB, 10/9 Hennepin SKS (median 9/25).
- Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [33 North, 50 South] High counts 8/9 Washington (8, Oakdale Nature Preserve) GrN, 8/16 Dakota (8, Harmon Park) ebd. Late north 10/10 Polk DvP, 10/23–24 Cook (Grand Marais) KRE, LGI, PLJ (median 10/17). Late south 10/30 Dakota ebd, 10/31 Hennepin ebd, 11/29 Scott CRM m.ob. (median 11/2).
- Say's Phoebe** (*Sayornis saya*) — [1 South] One continued from the summer season through 9/12 Big Stone (Odessa gravel pits) DLP, TWe, BAB, ebd. Three juveniles observed here 8/1 DLP.
- Bell's Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*) — [4 South] All reports: 8/1 **Le Sueur** (Kasota Prairie) RBW, 8/14 Wabasha (C.R. 84) TWe, 8/23 Dakota (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Cliff Fen) MZA, 8/25–26 Winona (Great River Bluffs. S.P.) ToM (median late 8/31).
- Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [28 North, 48 South] High counts 9/4 Sherburne (14, Sherburne N.W.R.) SMC, 9/6 Le Sueur (12, Sakatah Lake S.P.) ebd. Late north 9/12 Otter Tail ebd, 9/19 Todd SDi, 9/22 Morrison DLP (median 9/20). Late south 9/28 Hennepin ABL, 10/2 Washington ebd, 10/12 Hennepin RTu (median 10/3).
- Blue-headed Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius*) — [29 North, 49 South] Early south (median 8/20) 8/16 Dakota (Harmon Park) ebd, 8/19 Dakota (Miesville Ravine P.R.) KDS, 8/22 Hennepin CMB, CDg, Ramsey DnS, DFe, Washington PNI. High counts 9/21 St. Louis (14, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/15 St. Louis (12, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/22 St. Louis (12, Brighton Beach) StK. All late north reports from H.R.B.O. banding station in St. Louis (FJN): 10/10, 10/12, 10/13 (median 10/11). Late south 10/17 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) KBg, 10/19 Hennepin (Mother Lake) ebd, 10/25 Rice MZA (median 10/19).
- Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [25 North, 48 South] Early south (median 8/15) 8/15 Blue Earth RAE, 8/17 Sibley RBW,



Loggerhead Shrike, 2 August 2021, Warren, Polk County. Photo by Heidi Hughes.

8/18 Ramsey LiH. High counts 9/6 St. Louis (14, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/15 St. Louis (9, Brighton Beach) IDv. Late north 9/22 St. Louis (Hartley Park) JLK, 9/24 St. Louis (Brighton Beach) IDv, (Chester Park) LME, 9/25 St. Louis H.R.B.O. (median 9/27). Late south 10/3 Dakota GUn, Hennepin TAT, 10/4 Ramsey (Snail Lake R.P.) ebd, 10/9 Ramsey (Long Lake R.P.) ChP, (median 10/4).

Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) — [20 North, 52 South] High counts 8/31 Big Stone (21, new fall high, Big Stone Lake S.P.) WCM, 8/30 Traverse (14) ANy. Late north 9/14 Clay ebd, 9/18 Morrison HHD, 9/24 Otter Tail ebd (median 9/18), Late south 9/26 Benton DOr, Dakota JDv, 9/27 Ramsey JDv, LiH (median 9/27).

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [33 North, 51 South] High counts 8/29 St. Louis (40, Park Point R.A.) IsH, EzH, 9/6 St. Louis (36, Brighton Beach) IDv. Late north 9/28 Todd REN, 9/29 St. Louis (Indian Point) KEJ, 10/2 St. Louis (Park Point) MtS, (H.R.N.R.) ebd (median 10/10). Late south 10/9 Hennepin TAT, Ramsey ebd, 10/10 McLeod ebd, 10/11 Carver NWi (median 10/8).

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [2 North, 1 South] All north 8/2–10 Polk (season high count of 5 on 8/3, 8/4) HHu, ThH, 9/5 **Aitkin** (Clark Twp.) JLa (median late 8/22). All south 8/4–13 Olmsted (Eyota) LAV, JHD, EHi (median 8/29).

Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis*) — [21 North, 35 South] Early north (median 10/9) 10/9 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) ebd, 10/12 St. Louis (Eveleth) ebd, 10/13 Pennington HHu. Early south (median 10/14) 10/12–14 Stearns MtS, MJB, 10/15 Sherburne BBr, 10/16 Carver ChP, ebd. High count 11/27 St. Louis (5, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd.

Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [12 North] All reports from traditional range. High counts 11/21, 11/25 St. Louis (9, Sax-Zim Bog) StK, HTO, MWS.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reports from all counties. High counts from H.R.B.O., St. Louis 9/11 (7,569), 9/10 (6,188).

Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*) — [20 North] Reported from throughout traditional range, plus multiple reports from **Cook** beginning 9/7 (Tofte) JaJ. High counts 8/4 Hubbard (70) REN, RLF, 8/30 Roseau (40, Roseau W.T.P.) HHu.

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported statewide. High counts 10/20 St. Louis (3,118) H.R.B.O., 10/30 St. Louis (819) H.R.B.O.

Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) — [31 North, 14 South] Range expansion continues southward with reports from Pope, Kandiyohi, Scott, Dakota. High count 10/17 St. Louis (121) H.R.B.O.

Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties. High counts 10/16 St. Louis (464, Stony Point) IDv, 10/15 St. Louis (413, Stony Point) IDv.

Boreal Chickadee (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [6 North] Reported from Lake of the Woods and Beltrami east to Cook. No counts of more than 3 individuals.

Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [15 South] Notable records 8/7 **Mower** (Oak Park Village) ebd, 8/13 **Carver** (Carver P.R.) JCy, m.ob. All other reports from normal southeast range north to Chisago. High counts 8/1 Winona (4) ebd, 9/6, 9/19 Fillmore (4, Magelssen Bluff Park) ToM, 10/18 Houston

- (4, Brownsville overlook) ebd.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [22 North, 49 South] High counts 11/6 Lyon (300, Vallers Twp.) GWe, 9/9 Steele (60, Somerset Twp.) PSu.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [23 North, 48 South] High counts 8/22 Lac qui Parle (1,000, Salt Lake) ebd, 8/4 Cottonwood (150, Heron Lake) ebd. Late north 9/3 Pine KPJ, 9/6 Otter Tail BAR, 9/9 St. Louis IDv (median 9/7). Late south 9/18 Yellow Medicine GWe, 9/19 Carver ANY, 9/25 Houston BAB (median 9/23).
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [33 North, 53 South] High counts 8/27 Stearns (800, Albany W.T.P.) ebd, 8/22 Wright (505, Pelican Lake) RCL. Late north 10/14 Otter Tail PEJ, 10/15 St. Louis H.R.B.O., (Stony Point) IDv, 10/16 St. Louis (Stony Point) LiH, EzH, (Moose Valley banding station) AVa (median 10/2). Late south 10/17 Lac qui Parle RAE, Olmsted JHD, 10/24 Stevens ANY (median 10/21).
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [13 North, 40 South] High counts 8/15 Wabasha (50, Whitewater W.M.A.) ebd, 8/18 Pope (50) BEC, 8/17 Pine (40, Sandstone W.T.P.) SBE. Late north 9/3 Morrison ebd, 9/6 Otter Tail ebd, 9/9 Douglas ebd (median 9/3). Late south 9/26 Anoka ebd, 9/28 Hennepin ebd, 10/9 Carver ebd (median 10/1).
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [17 North, 47 South] High count 8/13 Ramsey (4,500, Bald Eagle Lake) EzH, IsH. Late north 9/5 Grant ebd, 9/6 Otter Tail BAR, 9/7 Becker ebd (median 9/7). Late south 9/10 Ramsey LiH, EzH, JKu, 9/11 Anoka GWe, Carver JCy (median 9/15).
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [34 North, 53 South] High counts 8/22 Lyon (315, Cottonwood) GWe, 8/27 Steele (300, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) ALD, CRM. Late north 10/16 Lake EzH, LiH, JWJ, St. Louis H.R.B.O., 10/16–17 St. Louis (Stony Point) StK, IDv, EzH (median 10/9). Late south 10/23 Murray KEM, JWH, 10/29 Isanti KEM, 11/4 Yellow Medicine WCM (median 10/24).
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [27 North, 52 South] High counts 8/17 St. Louis (1,100, Park Point R.A.) IDv, 8/22 Lake (921, Palisade Head) IDv. Late north 9/21 St. Louis (Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/23 Polk HHu,
- and then 10/11 St. Louis (H.R.N.R., Summit Ledges) IDv more than 3 weeks after the 9/18 median. Late south 9/17 Rock ebd, 9/18 Yellow Medicine GWe, 9/25 Hennepin KeK, Lyon GWe (median 9/30).
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Corthylio calendula*) — [34 North, 53 South] Early south (median 8/25) 8/18 Carver WCM, 8/22 Hennepin BAF, 8/24 Sherburne ToL. Several very high counts, including record-high 9/22 St. Louis (**181**, Brighton Beach) StK, SNe, IDv, 10/3 Anoka (**115**, est., Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe, 10/2 Brown (75) BTS. Late north 10/24 Cass DoH, Otter Tail LHL, Polk (Crookston) LHL, 10/26 Grant CNn, 11/7 Polk (East Grand Forks Greenway) SAU (median 11/4). Late south 11/15 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) PSm, 11/15–30+ Hennepin (Bass Ponds) DWK, CRM, KBg, RBW (median 11/22).
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [30 North, 49 South] Early south (median 9/17) 8/21 Chisago JSa, 9/15 Anoka GWe, Hennepin LSw. High counts 9/22 St. Louis (**861**, Brighton Beach) SNe, IDv, StK, 10/4 St. Louis (516, Brighton Beach) IDv. Late north 11/26 Clay DnM, 11/27 Wadena ebd (median 12/10).
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [9 North, 1 South] Although reported from 9 north counties, all counties west of St. Louis had only one or two reports. Early north (median 9/28) 10/3 St. Louis (13, Stony Point) JLK, 10/10 St. Louis (3, Leander) EHi, 10/16 St. Louis (4, Stony Point) IDv. One south report 11/25 Renville GWe (median 11/18). High counts 11/20 St. Louis (45, Moose Valley banding station) AVa, 11/22 (St. Louis (35, H.R.B.O. banding station) FJN).
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties. High counts 8/17 St. Louis (1,260, East Hillside, Duluth) RyS, 9/6 St. Louis (909) H.R.B.O.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [34 North, 51 South] Reports from all counties except Rock, Jackson. High count 8/30 St. Louis (50, Stony Point) ASu.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties. High counts 11/2 Otter Tail (**32**, Otter Tail Lake) TFu, 8/29 Big Stone (22, Big Stone Lake S.P.) BWe.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [29 North, 47 South] Early south migrants arrived

- well ahead of (8/27) median, perhaps some were summering birds: 8/1 Hennepin VRL, 8/4 Hennepin EGB, 8/12 Brown BTS, 8/13 Houston EHi. Highest counts all from Brighton Beach in St. Louis: 9/22 (94) IDv, StK, SNe, 9/21 (51) IDv, 9/15 (43) IDv.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Poliophtila caerulea*) — [10 North, 46 South] Unusual Northwest record 8/4 **Pennington** (Black River Twp.) DvP. High counts 8/22 Washington (8, Afton S.P.) JbS, 8/9, 8/20 Dakota (7, Spring Lake P.R.) CJE. Late north 8/30 Traverse ANy, 8/31 Aitkin MAJ, 9/4 Kanabec SPS (median 9/8). Late south 9/19 Lyon GWe, 9/21 Winona ebd, followed by a very late report 10/20 Scott (near entrance to Wilkie Unit) RBW nearly a month after the 9/24 median.
- House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [27 North, 52 South] High counts 8/3 Hennepin (21, Fort Snelling S.P.) ebd, 8/3, 8/21 Steele (12) PSu, 8/28 Pipestone (12, Split Rock Creek S.P.) VKI, Late north 10/3 Wilkin REN, RLF, 10/10 Clay ebd, 10/14 Mille Lacs SMC (median 10/6). Late south 10/14 Sherburne LiH, 10/16 Dakota ebd, 10/17 Anoka ebd, Hennepin ebd (median 10/17).
- Winter Wren** (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [16 North, 33 South] Early south (median 8/31) 8/29 Sherburne PLJ, 9/3 Washington GBu, 9/5 Isanti MHe, Kandiyohi ebd. High counts 10/3 Anoka (13, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe, 10/4 Ramsey (7, Reservoir Woods) RMD. Late north 10/14 Clay ebd, Cook JZj, Lake ebd, Mille Lacs HHD, MJB, 10/15 St. Louis FJN, SLF, 10/16 Itasca ebd, Mille Lacs HHD, Pine ebd (median 10/24). See winter report for late south migrants and overwintering birds.
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus stellaris*) — [22 North, 47 South] High counts 8/4 Goodhue (21, Frontenac S.P.) SDz, 8/3 Rice (20, Carleton College Cowling Arboretum) MZA. Late north 10/10 Clay ebd, Douglas JEL, 10/11 Lake EHi (median 10/13). Late south 10/10 Carver ebd, Hennepin TAT, 10/11 Meeker ANy (median 10/15).
- Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [26 North, 49 South] High counts 9/4 Lyon (12, Sham Lake) GWe, 9/6 Yellow Medicine (10) GWe. Late north 10/10 Aitkin ebd, Douglas JEL, 10/23 St. Louis JLK (median 10/16). Late south 10/29 Ramsey ebd, 11/6 Lyon GWe, then a late-lingering individual seen 11/20–30+ Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) ABL, m.ob. (median 11/2).
- Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [8 South] New county record: 8/31 **Meeker** (Collinwood Twp.) PKF. Also reported from Blue Earth, Dakota, Fillmore, Hennepin, Ramsey, Wabasha, Winona.
- Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] High counts 9/6 Ramsey (25, Sucker Lake) MMk, 9/12 Carver (24, Carver P.R.) JCy. Late north 10/26 Itasca REn, 10/30 Lake IsH, EzH, 11/10 St. Louis JLK (median 11/1). Late south 11/7 Hennepin EHi, 11/9 Ramsey ebd, 11/12 Washington CNC (median 11/21).
- Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [15 North, 46 South] High counts 9/2 St. Louis (6, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK, 8/13 St. Louis (5) ebd. Late north 10/2 St. Louis ebd, 10/6 Norman ShG, HeH, 10/11 Carlton ebd (median 11/20). Late south 10/8 Dakota MWT, 10/9 Hennepin ebd, 11/6 Dakota ebd (median 1/1).
- Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [1 North] Only report: 8/20 **Marshall** (Agassiz N.W.R.) EHi.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported statewide. High count 11/28 Dakota (1,100 at SET-Empire) MWT.
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [28 North, 43 South] High counts 10/24 Washington (40, Afton S.P.) IsH, EzH, 9/20 Scott (37) ANy. Late north 11/2 St. Louis H.R.B.O., 11/12 Wadena PJB, 11/15 Pine KrM (median 11/30).
- MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD** (*Sialia currucoides*) — [1 North] One north report: 10/8 **Itasca** (Splithand Twp., C.R. 68) ph. †HCT, ph. CRM, m.ob.
- Townsend's Solitaire** (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [5 North, 9 South] Reported from 14 counties, a new high for the fall season, representing at least 28 individuals. Early north (median 10/10) 10/11 **Carlton** (Barnum Twp.) ClN, St. Louis (H.R.N.R., Summit Ledges) IDv, 10/12 St. Louis (Stony Point) IDv, StK, (Chester Creek, Duluth) ClN, JDx. Only north report away from the Northeast: 11/28 Beltrami ebd. Early south (median 10/18) 10/7 Washington BDo, 10/30 **McLeod** (north of Biscay) ph. DWK, 11/3 Stearns HHD, DRL, MtS. Only report of more than one individual: 11/30 **Renville** (2, Sacred Heart Twp.)



Mountain Bluebird, 8 October 2021, Splithand Township, Itasca County. Photo by Nancy Henke.



Townsend's Solitaire, 8 November 2021, Brooklyn Park, Hennepin County. Photo by David House.

BTS.

Veery (*Catbarus fuscescens*) — [20 North, 26 South] Unusual fall record: 9/29 **McLeod** RZi. High count 8/14 St. Louis (12, Hartley Park) JLK. Late north 9/11 Mille Lacs ebd, St. Louis (Brighton Beach) IDv, (H.R.B.O. banding station) FJN, 9/12 St. Louis (Bagley Nature Area, Duluth) ebd, 9/13 St. Louis (H.R.B.O. banding station) FJN (median 9/14). Late south 9/15 Ramsey (Sucker Lakes R.P.) NSg, 9/29 McLeod RZi, 10/3 Ramsey (Reservoir Woods) EmR (median 9/17).

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catbarus minimus*) — [10 North, 17 South] Early north (median 9/2) 8/18 St. Louis (Duluth Heights) JLK, 8/24 St. Louis (Stony Point) ebd, 8/25 St. Louis (Duluth Heights) JLK. Early south (median 9/1) 8/22 McLeod DWK, 8/26 Ramsey (Maplewood N.C.) ebd, 8/30 Ramsey (Vadnais Lake) DnS. Unusual fall report 9/8 **Norman** (Gary Pines) DvP. High counts 9/5 St. Louis (**43**, University of Minnesota - Duluth; nocturnal flight calls) IDv. Late north 10/3 Carlton DRL, Itasca SC, Lake (Two Harbors) IDv, 10/7 Lake (Two Harbors) JLK (median 10/4). Late south 9/30 Ramsey ebd, 10/2 Hennepin ebd, 10/4

Olmsted JHD (median 10/8).

Swainson's Thrush (*Catbarus ustulatus*) — [28 North, 32 South] Early south (median 8/14) 8/1 Hennepin TAT, 8/3 Meeker PKF, 8/9 Benton DOr. High counts 9/5 St. Louis (**402**, University of Minnesota - Duluth; nocturnal flight calls) IDv, 9/4 Aitkin (63, Savanna Portage S.P.; nocturnal flight calls) RMD, 9/7 St. Louis (39, Brighton Beach) IDv. Late north 10/4 St. Louis (Cook) JuG, 10/9 Kanabec SPS, Marshall ebd, St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) SES, EHi (median 10/18). Late south 10/18 Hennepin (Winchell Trail) JHv, 10/21 Hennepin (Westwood Hills N.C.) DAh, Sherburne PLJ (median 10/18).

Hermit Thrush (*Catbarus guttatus*) — [23 North, 29 South] Early south (median 9/14) 9/7 Anoka ebd, Dakota ebd, 9/10 Hennepin TBu, 9/11 Ramsey ebd. High counts 10/17 Hennepin (11, Hagemeister Pond Preserve Park) ACr, 10/12 Hennepin (9, T. S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) ebd. Late north 10/27 Cook ebd, 10/29 Clay ebd, 11/14 Cass REN (median 11/2). Late south, 11/23 Stearns MJB, 11/26 Hennepin ebd, 11/30 Renville BTS (median 12/22). See winter report for late

migrants north and south.

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [9 North, 21 South] Notable fall record 8/28, 9/9

Pope RAE. No counts of more than two birds. Late north 8/25 St. Louis LME, 8/30 Mille Lacs HHD, 9/17 Cass ebd, Itasca ebd (median 9/14). Late south, numerous records after the 10/1 median late date, culminating with 10/10 Ramsey LiH, 10/17 Dakota MSw.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported statewide. High count 10/12 St. Louis (4,143) H.R.B.O.

Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [1 North] Only report 11/20–23 Cass (Hackensack) ph. DoH (median north 11/12).

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties. High counts 8/4 Pipestone (**200**) ebd, 10/9 Ramsey (**200**, Red Rock Road) LiH.

EURASIAN TREE SPARROW (*Passer montanus*) — [1 South] New fall record: 10/13–11/14 Meeker (near Dassel) ph. †PKF, ph. †Tbu, ph. †KEm, m.ob.

House Sparrow × Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer domesticus* × *P. montanus*) — [1 South] Apparent hybrid reported 11/22 Anoka (Blaine) ph. JkS.

American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*) — [29 North, 42 South] Early north (median 9/5) 8/29 St. Louis H.R.B.O., 8/30 St. Louis (Forest Hill Cemetery) JLK, 9/3 Koochiching AaL, CLu. Early south (median 9/8) 9/4 Lyon GWe, 9/9 Sherburne ebd, 9/11 Lac qui Parle DLP, Scott BAb, RBW. High counts 10/3 Wilkin (200, Breckenridge W.T.P.) REN, RLF, 9/25 Sherburne (150, Sherburne N.W.R.) ABL. Late north 11/13 St. Louis (Moose Valley banding station) AVa, 11/14 St. Louis (Lester Park Golf Course) ASu, **11/20** Beltrami TKa, all after the 11/9 median date. Late south 11/10–13 Brown (max. 6, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS, JWH, KEm, 11/13–14 Dakota (max. 35, Lake Byllesby) DWK, EHi, VRL, ebd (median 11/13).

Evening Grosbeak (*Coccythraustes vespertinus*) — [11 North] Widely reported north, perhaps an echo year from last year's irruptive event. Only unusual report 9/21 **Red Lake** (2, Moran W.M.A.) DvP. High counts all from Mary Lou's Feeding Station near Sax-Zim Bog (St. Louis): 11/24 (30) JHn, 11/23 (28) KTP.

Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [11 North] Found in all counties northeast of a line from Roseau to Cass to Carlton. Early

north (median 10/19) all from St. Louis: 10/1 H.R.B.O., 10/4 (Moose Valley banding station) AVa, 10/10 (Gilbert) EHi. High counts also all from St. Louis: 11/20 (161, Stony Point) StK, 11/7 (123, Stony Point) StK, HTO, 11/8 (113) H.R.B.O.

House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [28 North, 52 South] Reported across the state.

Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [31 North, 40 South] Recorded from typical number of northern and southern counties; scarcest in South-central and Southwest. Early south (median 8/22, but see summer report) 8/1 Hennepin ABL, KOC, 8/5 Ramsey DnS, 8/21 Hennepin NHa. Second highest fall count 10/12 St. Louis (**3,250**, Stony Point) IDv, StK; also notable was 10/11 St. Louis (2,013) H.R.B.O.

Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*) — [31 North, 27 South] Second consecutive fall with widely distributed reports from all regions, though fewest reports from the southern tier of counties. Record early fall arrival north (median 10/17) **9/21** St. Louis (4) †H.R.B.O., plus more expected arrival dates of 10/16 St. Louis (Stony Point) IDv, 10/17 Cook LWd, St. Louis H.R.B.O., (Stony Point) IDv, StK, JWL. Early south (median 11/1) 10/23 Hennepin ACr, then 10/29 in Benton, Hennepin, Isanti, Washington. High counts all from Stony Point in St. Louis: 11/7 (**12,100**) StK, HTO, 11/3 (7,010) IDv, 11/9 (6,570) SNe, HTO.

Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni*) — [4 North] All reports 10/29, 11/6 St. Louis (Moose Valley Banding Station, 2 banded hatch-year birds) †AVa, 10/31 Cook (Grand Portage W.T.P.) m.ob., 11/6 Cook (Taconite Harbor) ClN, Lake (Lakeview Cemetery) MaS, 11/7 Cook (Chicago Bay) m.ob., 11/10 St. Louis (Boulder Trail) JLK, 11/11 **Clay** (Hawley) PBB, 11/23 St. Louis ebd.

Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [9 North, 2 South] Lowest fall turnout since 2015. Found scattered across the north, including 11/23 Becker (Tamarac N.W.R. Visitors Center) NaH, TKa. All south (median arrival 11/3): 10/30 Ramsey (Vadnais Lake) LiH, 11/2 Ramsey (Northeast Como Park, St. Paul) RMD, 11/9 Ramsey (Shoreview) APi, 11/25 Lyon (Southwest Minnesota State University) NMe. High counts 11/6 Lake (22, Rohweder Memorial Hwy. Wayside) BKa, GrN, 11/8 St. Louis (7) H.R.B.O., 8/9 Lake (5, F.R. 194 in Ely)

- ebd.
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [28 North, 19 South] An echo year following last fall's exceptional irruption, and marking the second best fall for this species in the state. Found in all regions except the Southeast. Remarkably, found in five of ten Southwest counties, beginning 11/5 Jackson (5) KEm. Early north away from boreal habitat: 10/16 Marshall (5, Agassiz N.W.R.) ebd, 10/23 Todd (2) REn, RLF. Early south (median 11/14) 10/29 Isanti DBz, ANy, Sherburne NSg, ebd, 10/30 Dakota ebd. High counts 11/5 St. Louis (1,348, Stony Point, same location as last fall's record tally) IDv, StK, 11/7 St. Louis (700, Stony Point) StK, HTo, 11/7 St. Louis (634) H.R.B.O.
- Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*) — [28 North, 25 South] Reported statewide in typical numbers, though with few in the Southwest. Early south (but see summer report) 8/4 Anoka ebd, 8/7 Ramsey BNW, 8/20 Lyon GWe. High counts all from St. Louis: 10/16 (1,796, Stony Point) IDv, 10/20 (859) H.R.B.O., 10/12 (591) H.R.B.O.
- American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in every county. High counts all from Stony Point in St. Louis: 9/25 (320) RyS, 11/5 (268) IDv, StK, 11/6 (194) IDv, StK, HTo.
- Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [23 North, 29 South] Reported statewide. Early north (median 9/14) 9/9 St. Louis H.R.B.O., 9/11 Lake JWl; first reported away from the Northeast 9/12 Wilkin (2) RAE, 9/13 Cass (2) ebd. Early south (median 9/24) 9/23 Carver JCy, 9/24 Ramsey ebd, 9/26 Lyon GWe. High counts 11/7 Blue Earth (1,000, near Lincoln W.P.A.) ChH, 11/13 Brown (500, Burnstown Twp.) KEm, 11/6 Murray (350, Skandia Twp.) GWe.
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — No fall reports since 2010.
- Smith's Longspur** (*Calcarius pictus*) — [4 North, 6 South] Widely reported, but mostly lone individuals. All north: 9/15 St. Louis H.R.B.O., 10/3 Wilkin (Breckenridge W.T.P.) REn, RLF, 10/17 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) †JLK, 10/24 Polk (S.R. 9 near Crookston) LHL. All south 10/3 Cottonwood (Rock Ridge Prairie S.N.A.) †LiH, 10/10 Meeker (6, season high count, Dassel) PKF, 10/23 Lyon (North Mahle Marsh) GWe, 11/6 Lac qui Parle (Salt Lake) †DWK, Murray (Skandia Twp.) GWe, Yellow Medicine (Mound Spring Prairie) REn, RLF.
- Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [28 North, 32 South] Found in all regions, with fewest reports from the Southeast. Early north (median 10/9) 9/26 Cook (7, Gunflint Trail) ebd, 10/14 Mille Lacs SMC, 10/15 Cook (Taconite Harbor) JZj, 10/16 also in Beltrami, Lake, St. Louis. Early south (median 10/18) 10/18 Washington PNI, 10/19 Ramsey LiH, Stearns MtS. High counts 11/5 Polk (100, 2 separate flocks, Brislet Twp.) HHu, 11/29 Polk (100, Keystone Twp.) HHu, 11/4 Cook (90, Tofte) JAJ.
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus sava-narum*) — [4 North, 19 South] Reported across regions except Northeast and North-central. Highest count 8/9 Kandiyohi (4, Wilmar) JoS. All north 8/4 Polk (200th St NW near Warren) HHu, ThH, 8/6 Clay (Felton Prairie) BLZ, Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) BLZ, 8/27 Becker (Hamden Slough N.W.R.) ebd. Late south 9/27 Renville DBz, ANy, 10/2 Redwood MaS, 10/4 Lac qui Parle ebd (median 9/30).
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [3 North, 22 South] Few north reports but the most south reporting counties ever for fall. North reports were restricted to the Northwest. High counts 8/3 Anoka (6, Ramsey) ebd, 8/4 Blue Earth (6, Garden City) ebd. Late north 8/14 Marshall HHu, 8/15 Polk HHu, 8/27 Clay PBB (median 9/9). All south reports after August: 9/3 Lac qui Parle JWH, KEm, 9/4 Ramsey ebd, 9/5 Sherburne MwT, 9/23 Wabasha PEJ, 10/3 Sibley MaS (median 9/20).
- LARK BUNTING** (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) — [1 North] Fifth fall record in the past decade: 9/26 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) PAL, ebd, †EzH, ph. IsH, ph. †PHS, m.ob.
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [34 North, 52 South] Found in all counties except Watonwan. High counts 9/13 Polk (52, East Grand Forks) SAU, 9/20 Fillmore (45, Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood S.F.) ToM, 9/5 St. Louis (44, University of Minnesota - Duluth) IDv. Late north 10/29 Becker NaH, 10/30 Cook GWe, NME, m.ob., 11/2 Pine KPJ (median 11/11). Late south 11/13 Hennepin KBg, Ramsey ebd, Rock ebd (median 11/22), but also see winter report.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [28



Lark Bunting, 26 September 2021, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

North, 46 South] Found across all regions, and like last fall, a notable increase of 32% from the 10-year average number of reporting southern counties. Highest counts all in Polk: 8/13 (20, C.R. 44, Crookston) DvP, (20, Kertsonville Twp.) DvP, 9/3 (20, Euclid) LMc, JPr. Late north 10/11 Lake EHi, 10/11–14 Grant CNn, 10/23 Polk TJJ (median 10/19). Late south 10/17 Washington ebd, 10/18 Dakota KDS, 10/17–19 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) ebd (median 10/18), but also see winter report.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) — [8 North, 49 South] Continuing an upward trend since 2014, reported in 24% more southern counties than the 10-year average. Missing from the northernmost tier. High counts 9/6 Fillmore (30, Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood S.F.) ToM, 9/24 Scott (30, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Louisville Swamp) EHi, 9/5 Hennepin (18, Crow-Hassan P.R.) ALD. Late north 10/2 Clay BAr, 10/3–11 Mille Lacs HHD, 10/17 Otter Tail TFu (median 10/19). Late south 10/26 Olmsted JPr, 10/27 Goodhue SDz, 10/28 Wabasha ebd (median 10/27), but also see winter report.

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) — [29 North,

49 South] Found statewide. Early north (median 9/19) 9/15 St. Louis (Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/18 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) MWS, ebd, 9/19 Carlton ebd. Early south (median 9/20) 9/21 Hennepin TAT, 9/22 Ramsey AnA, then 9/23 from seven locations in four counties. High counts 10/15 Ramsey (25, Reservoir Woods) RMD, 10/8 Sherburne (20, Sherburne N.W.R.) ebd, 10/23 Yellow Medicine (19, Oraas C.P.) GWe. Late north 11/21 Cass ebd, 11/22–24 St. Louis ClN, JDx, 11/28 Norman TCL (median 12/16), but see winter report for potential overwintering birds both north and south.

American Tree Sparrow (*Spizelloides arborea*) — [29 North, 46 South] Found in all regions. Early north (median 9/25) 9/26 St. Louis PHS, 10/1 Norman DvP, 10/2 Lake ebd, Polk HHu. Early south (median 9/29) 10/2 Nobles ebd, Ramsey ebd, Sherburne ebd. High counts 10/23 Lake (52, Castle Danger W.T.P.) JWL, SLL, 11/4, 11/7 Hennepin (50, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) ebd, 10/22 St. Louis (47, Superior Hiking Trail) ebd.

Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Seen in every county. Early south (median 9/9) 9/9 Ramsey (two locations)

DnS, GWe, m.ob., 9/11 Hennepin KBU, TBu. High counts 10/4 St. Louis (543, Brighton Beach) IDv, 10/14–15 St. Louis (200–250, Meadowlands Twp.) IaG, 10/29 Otter Tail (160, Battle Lake) TFu. *Oreganus* group recorded in 5 north and 12 south counties between 9/26 and 11/28; all were singles except 11/22 Wright (2) DCk. All north: Becker HeH, m.ob., Clay CMk, Douglas ToR, Grant CNn, Lake JWL, SLL. All south Anoka GWe, Dakota ebd, Fillmore ToM, Hennepin (5 locations) m.ob., Meeker PKF, Redwood GWe, Rice AvB, MZa, Scott BHe, Sherburne MHe, Stearns MtS, Wright (two locations) DCk, ToL, Yellow Medicine GWe.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [27 North, 47 South] Found statewide. Early north (median 9/9) 9/6 Lake JWL, 9/9 Cook ebd, 9/10 St. Louis (two locations) ebd. Early south (median 9/16) 9/8 Hennepin ChP, 9/9 Ramsey (two locations) BAF, NSg, Renville ebd. High counts 9/26 Lake (32, Castle Danger W.T.P.) JWL, 10/2 Cook (25, Grand Marais Harbor) LWd, 10/4 St. Louis (23, Duluth Lakewalk) PHS. Late north 11/15 St. Louis (near Sax-Zim Bog) AVa, ebd, 11/17 Mille Lacs HHD (median 12/17). Late south 11/28 Dakota RBW, 11/29 Goodhue AJF (median 12/20). See winter report for lingering or overwintering birds in north and south. Subspecies *Z. l. gambelii* reported 9/15 – 10/24 in the following north counties: Lake (two locations) IDv, JWL, St. Louis (three locations) SCB, PHS, m.ob. All south: Hennepin BAF, Ramsey (three locations) ToM, GWe, m.ob., Scott BHe. Maximum count was five individuals.

Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [30 North, 47 South] Found in every region. Early north (median 9/16) 9/12 Cook JGW, 9/15 St. Louis IDv, 9/16 Itasca DMz, Polk HHu. Early south (median 9/22) 9/20–21 Lac qui Parle DLP, KeL, 9/21 Ramsey (3, Snail Lake R.P.) LiH, SBE, (Reservoir Woods) RMD. High counts 10/9 Lac qui Parle (59, Big Stone N.W.R.) DLP, 10/1 Polk (30, 240th Ave. in Warren) HHu, 10/23 Pipestone (30, Northern Tallgrass Prairie N.W.R., Pipestone Creek Unit) BAB, KEm. See winter report for late or overwintering birds north and south.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Seen in every county. See summer report for some potential

summering individuals and early fall migrants. Otherwise, possible early south (median 8/26) 8/13 Anoka DWK, 8/14 Hennepin CMB, 8/25 Dakota ThH, Hennepin EMf. High counts 9/21 St. Louis (710, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/22 St. Louis (683, Brighton Beach) IDv, StK, SNe. Many overwintering records north and south (see winter report).

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [23 North, 45 South] Found in all regions, though few reports in Northeast and North-central. High counts 8/20 Lyon (12, Lyon/Redwood Rd.) GWe, 8/22 Lyon (10, Cottonwood) GWe, 10/2 Clay (10, Bluestem Prairie S.N.A.) BAR, 10/2 Clay (10, Felton Prairie) BAR. Late north 10/14 Clay DPW, Mille Lacs HHD, 11/7 Lake KvM, LiH (median 10/21). Late south 10/23 Hennepin ebd, Lyon (two locations) GWe (median 10/27).

LeConte's Sparrow (*Ammospiza leconteii*) — [11 North, 38 South] Like last year, remarkably widespread in the south with a 65% increase from the 10-year average number of reporting counties. Mostly absent from North-central. Excluding known southern breeding locations, early south (median 9/14) 9/3 Lyon (Cottonwood W.T.P.) GWe, 9/8 Cottonwood KEm, 9/18 Yellow Medicine GWe. High counts 10/6 Cottonwood (15, Lake Augusta W.P.A.) KEm, 10/12 Lincoln (14, Tyler W.M.A.) MiO, BTS, 10/8 Nicollet (12, Courtland Twp.) MiO, BTS. Late north 10/9 Otter Tail BAR, Traverse DWK, 10/22 Polk HHu (median 10/13). Late south 10/16 Cottonwood CAs, AFo, 10/23 Lyon GWe, 10/28 Yellow Medicine TWE (median 10/20).

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammospiza nelsoni*) — [1 North, 16 South] Resembling 2020, another notable fall season for this species in the south with a 55% increase from the 10-year average number of reporting counties. The only north report was also a new fall record: 9/16

Crow Wing (Milford Mine Memorial Park) †LiH. Found across all southern regions; fewest reports from Central and West-central. Early south (median 9/18) 9/10–15 Hennepin ph. †ebd, SOa, MwT, 9/13–18 Olmsted (two locations) ph. MiD, JWH, SHo, 9/18 Scott AFo. High count 10/2 Olmsted (5, South Landfill Reservoir) KEm, JWH, BLA. Notable reports included a first county record 9/24 **Houston** LHL, while 10/2 **Waseca** (Moonan W.M.A.) ph. KEm, JWH is apparently the first

for that county since 1892. The long list of N.W.R.s, W.M.A.s and W.P.A.s where many of these individuals were found indicate the value these managed sites hold for Nelson's Sparrows in Minnesota.

Henslow's Sparrow (*Centronyx henslowii*) — [7 South] Fewest fall reporting counties since 2015. Reports were from Rice and southward and concentrated in the Southeast. High counts 8/3 Houston (6, Ferndale Ridge) ebd, 8/4 Rock (5, Touch the Sky Prairie N.W.R.) KEm, 8/3 Rice (4, Carleton College Cowling Arboretum) MZa, 8/9 Houston (4, Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood S.F.) ph. ebd, 8/11 Houston (4, Dunn Rd.) ebd. Only reports after mid-August: 8/17 Winona ebd, 9/25 Olmsted (South Landfill Reservoir) ph. JPr.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [31 North, 51 South] Found in all but five counties. High counts 9/4 Pennington (50, Thief River Falls W.T.P.) JPr, 10/3 Wilkin (40, Meadows W.P.A.) REn, RLF, 10/4 Otter Tail (35, Doran W.M.A.) AFo. Late north 10/28 Polk HHu, 10/29 St. Louis StK, 11/9 Lake JWL, SLL (median 11/5). Late south 11/7 Blue Earth ChH, Dakota KDS, 11/24 Washington DFN (median 11/8). See winter report for lingering birds north and south.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found statewide. High counts 8/1 St. Louis (36, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK, 10/1 Ramsey (35, Crosby Farm R.P.) GWe, 10/6 Anoka (35, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe. Late north 11/20 Itasca ebd, Otter Tail AaL, CLu, MtS, St. Louis StK (median 12/18), but see winter report for overwintering birds both north and south.

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [30 North, 53 South] Reporting counties north and south were up from the 10-year average by 27% and 29%, respectively. Early south (median 8/29) 8/22 Washington GBu, 8/24 Sherburne RCl, 8/27 Kandiyohi ebd. High counts 9/23 Ramsey (30, est., Tamarack N.C.) GWe, 9/26 Hennepin (25, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) JCa, 10/9 Lac qui Parle (25, Big Stone N.W.R. Auto Tour) DLP, 9/25 Ramsey (22, Reservoir Woods) RMD. Late north 10/27 Otter Tail TFu, 10/30 Todd TLu, 11/4–27 St. Louis KRE, PHS, m.ob. (median 10/27). Late south 11/6 Ramsey LiH, 11/15 Hennepin ebd (median 11/8). See winter report for late birds north and south.

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in every county. High counts 9/26 Hennepin (54, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) JCa, 10/9 Scott (34, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Louisville Swamp) ebd, 10/3 Steele (32, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) TWe. Late north 10/30 Otter Tail JBU, 11/14 Cass REn, RLF, 11/27 St. Louis KRE, PHS, m.ob. (median 11/1).

Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [2 North, 2 South] All north 11/14–18 **Aitkin** (female type, Aitkin) ebd, ph. LBa, m.ob., 11/13 **St. Louis** (Park Point R.A.) †API, JPr. All south 9/26 Hennepin (Hyland Lake P.R.) RBW, 10/20 Hennepin (female type, Clifton French R.P.) ph. ebd, 10/9 Lac Qui Parle (male, Lac Qui Parle S.P.) †DLP.

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [6 North, 31 South] Found in all regions, though most reports from the Minnesota and Mississippi River valleys. High counts 8/12 Winona (10, Great River Bluffs S.P.) ebd, 8/16 Dakota (9, Harmon Park) ebd. Late north 9/3 Hubbard ebd, Kittson (two locations) DvP, 9/10 St. Louis LME, 9/30 Pine SBE (median 10/7). Late south 10/23 Carver JCy, 10/27 Goodhue SDz, 11/30 Hennepin ebd (median 11/10), but see winter for likely overwintering bird. Unusual 9/11 **Lincoln** (Hole-in-the-Mountain C.P.) TWe.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*) — [1 South] Third fall in a row with a report; this individual continued from the summer: 8/22 **Redwood** (Redwood Falls) MaJ.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [15 North, 30 South] Found statewide, though most reports from the western half of the state. Northern county reports increased by 53% from the 10-year average. High counts 8/21 Yellow Medicine (400, Lanners W.M.A.) GWe, 8/25 Lac qui Parle (310, Salt Lake) WCM, 8/9 Lac qui Parle (200, 251st Ave. in Bellingham) PNi, DnS. Late north 9/28 Grant CNn, 9/29 Todd JLK, 10/2 Clay CRG (median 10/8). Late south 10/10 Lyon GWe, 10/19 Big Stone DLP, 10/24 Sherburne RCl (median 11/10).

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [15 North, 31 South] Found in all regions, though fewest reports from Northeast and North-central. High counts 8/22 Yellow Medicine (385, 460th St. in Hanley Falls) GWe, 9/3 Polk (100, 130th St. SW in Euclid) CRM, m.ob., 8/21 Yel-



Orchard Oriole, 8 August 2021, Lake Byllesby, Dakota County. Photo by Karl Wirth.

low Medicine (85, Lanners W.M.A.) GWe. Late north all in different locations in St. Louis: 9/22 (East Hillside, Duluth) RyS, 9/24 (Brighton Beach) IDv, 10/12 (Stony Point) StK, IDv (median 9/29). Late south 10/2 Olmsted KEm, JWH, m.ob., 10/5 Dakota KDS, **10/23** Lyon GWe (median 10/5).

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) — [5 North, 26 South] Birds mostly reported east and south of Cass. Reporting southern counties up 44% from the 10-year average. High counts 9/23 Pine (14, Sandstone) ebd, 9/26 Sherburne (11, Sherburne N.W.R.) LSw, 9/29 Hennepin (11, Crow-Hassan P.R.) HPe, MyP. Late north 9/23–26 (Sandstone) Pine ebd, 10/21 Mille Lacs MAJ. Late south 10/31 Dakota ebd, 11/1 Sherburne SMC, 11/8 Scott BxP (median 10/29).

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [17 North, 22 South] Seen mostly in the western half of the state, Aitkin, and along the North Shore. High counts 8/8 Polk (13, 200th St. NW in Warren) HHu, 10/3 Cottonwood (11, Rock Ridge Prairie S.N.A.) LiH, 10/5 Polk (10, Angus Oslo 4 Flood Control Project) HHu. Late north all in different locations in Polk: 10/27 HHu, 10/28 HHu, 11/4

HHu (median 11/7), but also see winter report. Late south 10/27 Pipestone LVD, 10/28 Yellow Medicine (two locations) TWe (median 11/16).

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) — [5 North, 26 South] Seen south of a line from Marshall to Washington. High counts 8/4 Lac qui Parle (5, Big Stone N.W.R.) ebd, 8/4 Polk (5, Brislet Twp.) ThH, 8/5 Otter Tail (5, Orwell W.M.A.) CRM, m.ob. Late north 8/18 Polk DvP, 8/28 Grant CNn, 8/29 Marshall (Old Mill S.P.) TJJ (median 8/21). Late south 8/30 Chippewa WCM, Lac qui Parle FAE, 8/31 Nobles ebd, 9/1–4 Renville ebd (median 8/25).

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) — [28 North, 51 South] Found across the state. High counts 8/24 Otter Tail (13, Antler Lane) DBi, 8/21 – 9/2 Renville (12, almost daily at 645th Ave. in Franklin) LoH. Late north 9/20–24 Grant CNn, 9/24–26 Otter Tail BAR (median 9/19). Late south 10/3 Anoka GWe, 11/11–12 Hennepin TBu, KBu, 11/24 Olmsted ebd (median 10/11).

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [33 North, 53 South] Found in all counties but Clearwater. High counts 10/23 Lyon (5,800, North Mahlke Marsh) GWe, 10/22

Lyon (5,200, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) GWe, 10/30 Murray (4,200, Rupp W.M.A.) GrS.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) — [20 North, 47 South] Reported from all regions, though in fewer numbers in northern regions. New fall high count nearly double previous record fall tally (313): 10/12 Dakota (600, 140th St. Marsh) KDS. Additional high counts 8/21 Yellow Medicine (120, Lanners W.M.A.) GWe, 8/20 Lyon (115, Lyon Rd. and Redwood Rd.) GWe. Late north 10/5 Aitkin ebd, 10/19 Red Lake (10) HHu. See winter report for latest north and overwintering south birds.

Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [27 North, 39 South] Found statewide. Early north (median 9/12) 9/8 St. Louis (French River mouth) SCB, PHS, (Proctor) ebd, 9/11 St. Louis (Brighton Beach) IDv. Early south (median 9/21) 9/19 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) ebd, 9/21 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) ebd, 9/22 Olmsted ebd, Ramsey ebd. Impressive high counts both 10/12 in St. Louis: (15,650, Stony Point) StK, IDv, (8,628) H.R.B.O. See winter report for lingering migrants and overwintering birds statewide.

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [19 North, 34 South] Detected in all regions, with fewest reporting counties in North-central and Southeast. High counts 10/23 Swift (500, S.R. 104 in Sunburg) GHo, 11/6 Brown (250, Albin Twp.) KEm, JWH, 10/24 Cottonwood (200, Rock Ridge Prairie S.N.A.) KEm, JWH, 11/10 Cottonwood (200, Amo Twp.) KEm. Late north 10/24 Norman LHL, 10/26 Becker NaH, ANy, 11/22–23 St. Louis DEd (median 11/6). Late south 11/10 Cottonwood KEm, 11/11 Big Stone DLP, 11/13–17 Kandiyohi RAE (median 11/15).

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [34 North, 53 South] Found in every county. High counts 9/25 Lyon (3,000, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) GWe, 10/12 St. Louis (2,768) H.R.B.O., 9/28 Olmsted (2,000, Silver Creek Reservoir) JPr.

Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [1 South] Sole report came from 9/11 at traditional site in Jackson (4, S.R. 86 and 730th St. in Lakefield Twp.) TWE, BWe.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [30 North, 51 South] Highest total of reporting counties in the past decade. High counts 8/30 St. Louis (7, Hartley Park) JLK, 9/15 St. Louis (7,

Brighton Beach) IDv, 8/5 Clearwater (6, Itasca S.P.) ebd. Late north 9/22 Morrison DLP, 9/24 Grant CNn, 10/2 Douglas ToR (median 10/1). Late south 10/3 Olmsted ebd, 10/4 Hennepin ebd, 10/18 Olmsted LAV (median 10/21).

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Parkesia motacilla*) — [2 South] All reports 8/26–31 Ramsey (Sucker Lake) †EzH, MWS, m.ob., 8/16–18 Winona (2–3 birds, Coolridge Creek A.M.A.) ToM, EHi.

Northern Waterthrush (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) — [24 North, 41 South] Widespread distribution with increases of 36% and 42% from the 10-year county averages in the north and south, respectively. High counts all from Brighton Beach in St. Louis (IDv): 9/5 (19), 9/7 (12), 9/8 (10). Late north 9/26 Todd JLK, 9/27 Lake JWL, 10/10 St. Louis ebd (median 9/28). Late south 10/5–6 Ramsey (two locations) NSg, ebd, 10/23 Hennepin ebd (median 10/5). Unusual fall records 8/27 Kandiyohi (Sibley S.P.) JoS, 9/4 Kandiyohi (Lake Calhoun) MJB, 9/17 Rock (Blue Mounds S.P.) ebd, SAU.

Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysop-tera*) — [17 North, 42 South] Found in all regions. Fewest north reports since 2014, but found in a record number of south counties for fall, including many reports from the Southwest: 8/26 Nobles (Lake Bella) BTS, 8/29 Jackson (Kilen Woods S.P.) DBz, 9/2 Lincoln DBz, 9/3 Rock DBz, 9/19 Lyon (Camden S.P.) GWe. New fall record 9/3 Big Stone (Akron Twp.) KEm. High counts 8/9 Crow Wing (10, Blueberry Bog Trail) MJB, 8/18 Aitkin (8, Big Sandy Lake) ebd, 8/27 Carver (7, Carver P.R.) JCy. Late north 9/12 Itasca ebd, 9/13 Beltrami DPJ, 9/14 Mille Lacs JKu (median 9/14). Late south 9/19 Hennepin ChP, ebd, Lyon GWe, Ramsey ebd, 9/22 Goodhue PEJ (median 9/25).

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora cyano-ptera*) — [1 North, 24 South] All sightings southeast of line segments from Pine to Stearns to Brown. Only north reports 8/1, 8/18 Pine (Snake River) ebd, SBE. High count 8/22 Washington (5, Afton S.P.) JbS. Late south 9/9 Carver ebd, Goodhue BxP, 9/10 Olmsted (Quarry Hills N.C.) ebd, 9/11 Olmsted (Isaac Walton Wetlands) ebd.

Golden-winged Warbler X Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysop-tera* X *V. cyano-ptera*)

— [1 North, 4 South] Best fall season in at least the past decade. All are Brewster's type unless noted otherwise. Only north 8/12 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) ph. †IDv. All south 8/12 Stearns (Mississippi River C.P.) DOr, 8/24 Ramsey (Lawrence's, Chatham Open Space) ph. †LiH, 9/2 Washington (Afton S.P.) ph. PAL, 9/6 Hennepin (unknown type, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) ebd.

Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) — [32 North, 52 South] Found in all but three counties. High counts 9/15 St. Louis (**116**, almost double prior fall record of 60, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/21 St. Louis (**45**, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/8 St. Louis (24, Brighton Beach) IDv, 8/13 St. Louis (22, Park Point R.A.) ebd. Late north 9/29 Grant CNn, 10/2 St. Louis (Stony Point) StK, IDv, 10/3 St. Louis (Hermantown) JLK (median 10/4). Late south 10/3 Dakota GUn, Redwood KRE, 10/8 Washington ebd (median 10/6).

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [11 South] Best fall season ever for this southerly warbler; 129% increase from the 10-year average number of reporting counties. Most reports between Sherburne and Houston, but also 8/12 Brown BTS. No count exceeded two birds. Late south 8/29 Goodhue ebd, Hennepin ebd, 9/5 Houston (2, Millstone Landing) WCM, ph. SuH, 9/10 Houston (Wagon Wheel Trail) ToM (median 9/2).

Tennessee Warbler (*Leiothlypis peregrina*) — [28 North, 48 South] Found statewide. See summer report for early migrants south. High counts all from St. Louis: 9/15 (109, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/5 (86, University of Minnesota - Duluth) IDv, 9/4 (57) H.R.B.O. Late north 10/10 Lake (two locations) IDv, JWJ, SLL, 10/11–12 St. Louis (two locations) IDv, FJN (median 10/16). Late south 10/16 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) CRM, m.ob., Ramsey (Fish Creek Natural Area) ebd, 10/25 Ramsey (University of Minnesota - St. Paul) AnA, 11/2 Hennepin (Minnetonka) †KBu, †TBu (median 10/21).

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Leiothlypis celata*) — [29 North, 51 South] Found in all regions. Early north (median 9/2) 9/1 Lake of the Woods DvP, 9/2 Aitkin BAB, Norman CRM, m.ob. Early south (median 9/1) 9/1 Renville SLH, Sibley SLH, 9/2 Meeker PKF. High counts 10/3 Anoka (**51**, Rice Creek Chain of

Lakes P.R.) GWe, 10/1 Ramsey (18, Crosby Farm R.P.) GWe. Late north 10/30 Lake EzH, IsH, 11/4 St. Louis IDv, StK (median 10/28). Late south 10/30 Meeker LiH, Ramsey (4, Sucker Lake) ebd, 10/31 Ramsey (3, Little Canada) ebd, 10/30 – 11/1 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) ebd, DWK, m.ob. (median 11/1), but also see winter report. **Note:** Insufficiently documented August reports are excluded.

Nashville Warbler (*Leiothlypis ruficapilla*) — [33 North, 53 South] Found in every county except Wilkin. See summer report for early south migrants. High counts 9/21 St. Louis (120, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/22 St. Louis (82, Brighton Beach) IDv, StK, SNe, 9/19 Lyon (75, Camden S.P.) GWe, 9/9 Anoka (68, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe. Late north 10/11 Otter Tail ebd, St. Louis H.R.B.O., (Brighton Beach) IDv, 10/12 St. Louis (H.R.B.O. banding station) FJN, 10/12–14 Grant CNn (median 10/24). Late south 10/20 Hennepin ebd, 10/24 Ramsey (Como Park) ebd, 11/5 Ramsey (College Park, St. Paul) †JhM (median 10/26).

Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) — [6 North, 12 South] Scattered reports across all regions except North-central. Early south (median 8/25) 8/22–26 Ramsey (Chatham Open Space) APi, LiH, 8/25 Wright HHD, 8/27 Ramsey (Sucker Lake) DnS, APi, LiH, ebd, **Redwood** (320th Street and C.R. 11) RAE. Maximum count was 2 birds. Late north 9/5 Marshall CRM, m.ob., 9/6 St. Louis BEA, 9/26 St. Louis FJN (median 9/17). Late south 9/18 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) ebd, 9/20 Hennepin (T.S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) ebd, 9/21 Anoka ebd (median 9/21).

Mourning Warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) — [15 North, 37 South] Found in every region. No tally exceeded 4 birds. Late north 9/24 Grant (Delaware Twp.) CNn, 9/27 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) ebd, Pennington MJM (median 9/15). Late south 9/19 Ramsey ebd, 9/21 Anoka ebd, 9/22 Meeker PKF (median 9/28). New fall record 9/6 **Mar-tin** BTS.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported in every county. High counts 8/22 St. Louis (30, Stony Point) RyS, 9/5 Carver (22, Carver P.R.) JCy, 9/9 Anoka (22, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe. Late north 10/10 Douglas JEl, Lake JWJ, Polk TJJ, 10/18 St. Louis ebd (median



Mourning Warbler, 13 August 2021, Holyoke, Pine County. Photo by Mario Balitbit.

10/13). Late south 10/23 Carver JCy, Hennepin (Bass Ponds) ebd, 11/15–24 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) BAF, SHF (median 10/25); also see winter report.

Hooded Warbler (*Setophaga citrina*) — [3 South] All reports: 8/22 Washington (3, two adults and one immature, Afton S.P.) JbS, 8/31 Dakota (Lebanon Hills R.P.) SLP, 9/2 **Goodhue** (2, Frontenac S.P.) †SDz, 9/23 Washington (Afton S.P.) PAL (median departure south 9/8).

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [33 North, 52 South] Found in all counties except Mahnomen and Watonwan. All high counts from St. Louis (Brighton Beach, IDv): 9/15 (205) 9/7 (166), 9/8 (145). Late north 10/2 Lake JWl, St. Louis H.R.B.O., (Stony Point) IDv, StK, (Park Point R.A.) SNe, 10/9 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) EHi (median 10/11). Late south 10/3 Anoka GWe, Goodhue PEJ, Steele PSu, 10/4 Sherburne LMc, 10/8, 10/13 Hennepin DWK, ebd (median 10/9).

Cape May Warbler (*Setophaga tigrina*) — [17 North, 19 South] Reported in above-average numbers, perhaps due to the continuing spruce budworm outbreak in Canada. Most reports from the northernmost counties and

Central and East-central regions. Early south (median 8/22) 8/16 Rice TFB, 8/24 Sherburne LMc, 8/27 in Chisago, Hennepin, Kandiyohi. High counts 9/7 St. Louis (**44**, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/8 St. Louis (27, H.R.N.R., Summit Ledges) IDv, 9/11 St. Louis (19) H.R.B.O. Late north 10/16 St. Louis (Stony Point) IDv, LiH, EzH, 10/17 St. Louis (H.R.N.R., Summit Ledges) StK, IDv, 10/21 St. Louis (Stony Point) ebd (median 10/5). Late south 9/22 Hennepin (Minneapolis) SOa, (Winchell Trail) JHv, 9/23 Carver JCy (median 9/30).

Cerulean Warbler (*Setophaga cerulea*) — [1 South] Only report 9/8 **Anoka** (Andover) †ebd.

Northern Parula (*Setophaga americana*) — [18 North, 41 South] Highest number of fall reporting counties ever. Early south (median 8/16) 8/14 Chisago BAB, 8/16 Carver ABL, 8/17 Hennepin ebd. High counts 9/15 (**30**, Brighton Beach) IDv, 9/5 St. Louis (**19**, University of Minnesota - Duluth) IDv, 9/21 St. Louis (14, Brighton Beach) IDv. Late north 9/24 Crow Wing JLK, 9/25 Cook LWd, 9/26 St. Louis H.R.B.O. (median 10/3). Late south 10/3 Olmsted JHD, 10/8 Hennepin RTu (median 10/3).

Magnolia Warbler (*Setophaga magnolia*) — [26 North, 51 South] Found in all regions. Early south (median 8/16) 8/10 Dakota KDS, ebd, 8/14 Hennepin MZa, 8/15 Ramsey GrN, Stearns DOr. High counts, all from Brighton Beach in St. Louis (IDv), far exceeded prior record (40): 9/15 (**359**), 9/21 (**226**), 9/8 (**105**). Late north all from different locations in St. Louis: 10/3 (Voyageurs N.P.) JMn, 10/4 (3, Brighton Beach) IDv, 10/11 H.R.B.O. (median 10/3). Late south 10/4 Washington GBu, 10/4 Hennepin (Father Hennepin Bluffs) ebd, 10/5 Hennepin (Theodore Wirth R.P.) ebd, 10/10 Hennepin (Hyland Lake P.R.) RBW (median 10/7).

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Setophaga castanea*) — [27 North, 45 South] Another spruce budworm specialist doing quite well. Reported from the highest number counties ever for fall. Early south (median 8/19) 8/15 Ramsey GrN, 8/19 Hennepin PRH, 8/20 Isanti MHe. High counts 9/3 Stearns (17, Quarry Park S.N.A.) MJB, 9/5 Kandiyohi (17, Diamond Lake) ebd, 9/9 Anoka (12, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe. Late north 9/24 Lake JWL, 10/3 St. Louis (Hermantown) JLK, 10/4 St. Louis (Brighton Beach) IDv (median 9/28). Late south 10/2 Goodhue JtM, Washington (Cottage Grove) PNi, (Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) GWe (median 10/5).

Blackburnian Warbler (*Setophaga fusca*) — [22 North, 41 South] Found in every region. Early south (median 8/8) 8/8 Anoka ebd, Ramsey SPS, 8/10 Sherburne LMc. High counts 8/27 Carver (7, Carver P.R.) JCy, and tallies of 6 from Carver, Lake, Sherburne, Steele. Late north 9/17 Carlton ebd, St. Louis H.R.B.O., 9/19 St. Louis (Lakeside/Lester Park, Duluth) DEd, 9/21 St. Louis (Duluth Lake-walk) SCB, PHS (median 9/23). Late south 9/27 Anoka ebd, 9/27–29 Carver JCy, 9/29 Hennepin ebd (median 9/25).

Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) — [33 North, 51 South] Found in all but three counties. High counts 8/5 St. Louis (31, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK, 8/31 Big Stone (25, Big Stone Lake S.P.) WCM. Late north 9/24–25 Lake (two locations) DnS, JWL, SLL, 10/3 Clay PBB (median 9/27). Late south 9/27 Ramsey (two locations) NSg, ph. LiH, 9/28 Anoka ebd, 10/5 Yellow Medicine WCM (median 9/28).

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Setophaga pensylvanica*) — [29 North, 49 South] Found in the

majority of counties in every region. High counts 9/15 St. Louis (23, Brighton Beach) IDv, 8/15 Ramsey (18, Sucker Lake) GrN, 8/26 Houston (15, Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) ToM. Late north 9/30 Todd JLK, 10/2–3 St. Louis (two locations) FJN, JLK (median 10/1). Late south 10/2–4 Hennepin (three locations) GrS, JCa, ebd, MyP, HPe, CWB (median 10/3).

Blackpoll Warbler (*Setophaga striata*) — [17 North, 34 South] Found across the state, though few reports from the West-central. Early north (median 8/22) 8/22 St. Louis RyS, 8/25 St. Louis H.R.B.O., 8/27 Lake ebd. Early south (median 8/22) 8/21–27 Ramsey LiH, m.ob., 8/28 Blue Earth MiO, Hennepin (two locations) KOC, Lac qui Parle DLP, Redwood BTS. High counts all from St. Louis (Brighton Beach, IDv): 9/7 (**45**), 9/8 (36), 9/11 (34). Late north 10/12–15 St. Louis (two locations) IDv, StK, ebd (median 10/4). Late south 9/27 Washington PNi, 9/29 Faribault ebd, 10/2 Sherburne ebd (median 10/1).

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Setophaga caeruleascens*) — [8 North, 19 South] As exceptional as fall 2020 was for this species, this season was even better. Reported from all regions except Northwest, with concentrations in the Central (8 of 13 counties), East-central (6 of 13), and on its breeding grounds in the Northeast. Early south (median 8/28) 8/22 Ramsey LiH, APi, 8/27 **Steele** (Rice Lake S.P.) †ALD, 8/28 Hennepin CMB. High count 9/19 **Lyon** (3, Camden S.P.) ph. GWe. New county records 9/2 **Benton** (Michaelson Farm W.M.A.) HHD, 9/1 **Douglas** (Goose Park) †AaL. Late north 9/22 Lake AaL, CLu, TLu, 9/25 St. Louis (Ely) ebd, 9/26 St. Louis (H.R.B.O. banding station) FJN (median 9/28). Late south 9/30 Lac qui Parle DLP, 10/9 Hennepin (St. Louis Park) ebd, 10/12 Hennepin (Mississippi Gateway R.P.) DEL (median 10/12).

Palm Warbler (*Setophaga palmarum*) — [32 North, 42 South] Found in all regions; fewest reporting counties in the Southwest. Early south (median 8/28) 8/22 Washington BDo, 8/25 Hennepin (Grass Lake) KBg, 8/26 Hennepin (Flying Cloud Fields) JBn. High counts all from St. Louis (Brighton Beach, IDv): 9/24 (**520**), 10/4 (340), 9/21 (278). Late north 10/29 Lake ebd, St. Louis StK, 10/31 Cook BAB, DnS (median 10/26). Late south 10/22 Hennepin ebd, Olmsted JHD, 10/24–25

Blue Earth ChH, 11/6–11/10 Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.) RBW (median 10/24).

Pine Warbler (*Setophaga pinus*) — [19 North, 14 South] Majority of birds found east of Clearwater and north of Rice. Outliers were 8/27 **Grant** (Delaware Twp.) CNn in the north, and 8/15 **Blue Earth** RAE in the south. High counts 8/15 Hubbard (7, Park Rapids) ebd, 8/1 Lake (5, Superior N.F.) ebd, 9/6 Hubbard (5, Owls Nest Resort) ebd. Late north 9/24 St. Louis ebd, 9/26 Itasca ebd, 9/24, 9/30 Cass ebd (median 9/30). Late south 9/28 Carver JCy, Hennepin SMC, 10/9 Rice ebd (median 10/2).

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Setophaga coronata*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties. Early south (median 8/20) 8/7 Sherburne ebd, 8/23 Ramsey ebd, 8/25 Hennepin ebd. All high counts from St. Louis: 9/24 (**10,450**, Brighton Beach) IDv, 10/12 (4,500, Stony Point) StK, 10/12 (4,100, Stony Point) IDv. Late north 11/9 Cook JGW, 11/13 Otter Tail NaH, 11/14 St. Louis StK (median 11/14). See winter report for overwintering birds south. Subspecies *auduboni* documented in 8/26 Ramsey (Sucker Lake) †EzH, †MWS, and 9/22 Hennepin (Eastman N.C.) †MkC.

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Setophaga virens*) — [22 North, 44 South] Probably best fall on record, demonstrated by county increases of 35% and 52% from the 10-year average in the north and south, respectively. Noted in all regions, decreasing in abundance to the west. Early south (median 8/19) **8/5** Sherburne HHD, **8/9** Goodhue PEJ, **8/11** Meeker PKF. High counts 9/15 St. Louis (**12**, Brighton Beach) IDv, 8/7 Lake (9, Kawishiwi Falls) ebd, 8/16 St. Louis (7, Camp du Nord) ebd, 9/12 St. Louis (7, Brighton Beach) IDv. Late north 9/30 Todd JLK, 10/2 St. Louis MtS, 10/3 Cook ebd (median 9/29). Late south 10/4 Faribault RAE, MiO, BTS, Ramsey LHL, 10/10 Hennepin CLB, 10/12 Dakota TSK (median 10/9).

Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*) — [19 North, 47 South] Found statewide, with the most south reporting counties ever. Early south (median 8/13) 8/8 Anoka SRO, 8/9 Hennepin JBn, Steele PSu. High counts 9/2 Ramsey (8, Sucker Lake) GrN, 8/24 Steele (6, Somerset Twp.) PSu, 8/29 Carver (6, Carver P.R.) JCy, 8/31 Hennepin (6, Wood Lake N.C.) CLB. Late north 9/12 Itasca ebd, 9/13 Clay

ebd, 9/15 St. Louis IDv (median 9/17). Late south 9/21 Hennepin HPe, MyP, ebd, Washington (Cottage Grove) PNi, (2, Lake Elmo R.P.) ebd, 9/28 Anoka ebd (median 9/24).

Wilson's Warbler (*Cardellina pusilla*) — [27 North, 49 South] Found in all regions. Early north 8/1 Cook JGW, Lake (Knife Lake, along Canadian border) ebd, 8/8 St. Louis JLK. Early south (median 8/15) 8/7 Anoka (Nowthen) RSk, 8/14 Anoka (Carlos Avery W.M.A.) SRO, Hennepin ebd. High counts 9/1 Big Stone (12, county total) RAE, 8/25 Lac qui Parle (9, Lac Qui Parle C.P.) WCM, 9/3 Stearns (9, Quarry Park S.N.A.) MJB, 9/21 St. Louis (9, Brighton Beach) IDv. Late north 9/22 Otter Tail ebd, 9/26 Todd JLK (median 9/22). Late south 9/27 Ramsey GWe, 10/3 Redwood KBg, 10/18 Houston ebd (median 9/30).

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) — [3 North] All north 9/27 St. Louis (Congdon Park, Duluth) †PHS, †SCB, 11/3 **Hubbard** (Kabekona Lake) RLF, ph. REh, RLF, 10/26 **Itasca** (adult male, Coleraine; reportedly first seen 10/21) ph. REh, RLF, 10/28 St. Louis (Indian Point) ebd. Third fall in the past decade with no south reports.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) — [23 North, 44 South] Found statewide, though few reports from the western third of the state. High counts 8/22 St. Louis (**11**, Stony Point) RyS, 8/14 St. Louis (6, Park Point R.A.) IDv, 8/29 Carver (6, Carver P.R.) JCy. Late north 9/17 Crow Wing LiH, 9/19 Morrison DO, 9/22 St. Louis JLK (median 9/25). Late south 10/3 Hennepin TAT, 10/4 Chippewa WCM, 10/5 Hennepin CMB (median 10/4).

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [27 North, 53 South] Found in every county southeast and half the counties northwest of a line from Wilkin to Koochiching. High counts 10/16 Hennepin (20, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) ebd, 10/23 Hennepin (20, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) ebd, 10/2 Hennepin (18, T.S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) JCa.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [31 North, 49 South] Reported statewide. High counts 8/22 St. Louis (46, Stony Point) RyS, 8/14 St. Louis (22, Hartley Park) JLK, 9/4 Carver (20, Minnesota Landscape Arboretum) ebd, KSo. Late north 9/30 Clay TCL, 10/9 Cook JaJ, 10/10 Carlton ebd (median 10/6). Late south 10/14 Blue Earth



Summer Tanager, 3 November 2021, Kabekona Lake, Hubbard County. Photo by Becca Engdahl.

ChH, 10/16 Hennepin KBu, TBu, 11/22 Rice ph. ebd (median 10/31).

Blue Grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*) — [11 South] Birds found mostly southwest of a line from Big Stone to Faribault; only exception was a continuing male in Hennepin (Flying Cloud Fields) JKu, m.ob. High count 8/6 Pipestone (8, county total) RAE; all other reports were of 3 or fewer birds. New county record 8/7–10 **Faribault** (Baker Gravel Pit) KEm, JWH, m.ob. Late south 8/31 Pipestone (Edgerton) LVD, 9/2 Pipestone (Split Rock Creek S.P.) KEm, JWH, 9/20 Rock LVD (median 8/26).

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) — [20 North, 45 South] Found statewide. High counts 8/13 Dakota (16, Cliff Fen Park) MaS, 8/28 Carver (12, Carver P.R.) JCy, 8/1 Clay (10, Red River canoe trip south of Fargo) KCo, THv, 8/2 Ramsey (10, Fish Creek N.A.) JKu.

Late north 9/18 Crow Wing LiH, 9/19 Wilkin ebd, 9/26 Todd JLK (median 9/29). Late south 10/9 Hennepin SKS, McLeod LHL, 10/10 Winona DnS (median 10/11).

PAINTED BUNTING (*Passerina ciris*) — [1 North] Fourth fall record and first since 2006: 11/27 St. Louis (adult male, Duluth Lakewalk) ph. TMT.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) — [4 North, 36 South] Found in every region except the North-central. All north 8/3–4 **Marshall** (2, Agassiz Valley) HHu, 8/4–23 **Polk** (three locations) ThH, HHu, 8/4–14 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 10/2 St. Louis (2, Stony Point) IDv, StK. High counts 8/6 Rock (19, county total) RAE, 8/2 Winona (12, Lewiston W.T.P.) ToM, 8/2 Pipestone (8, Pipestone N.M.) ebd. Late south 9/5 Olmsted SHk, **10/17** Sibley †TWe, †BWe, and latest record for state **10/28** Yellow Medicine ph. †TWe.

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DAh	Dan Ahlman	JCy	John Cyrus	LWd	Larry Waddell
DBi	Dick Bierman	JDv	Joshua Davis	MAJ	Mark Junghans
DBz	Dedrick Benz	JDx	Jessica Dexter	MaJ	Matthew Jensen
DCK	David Cieslak	JEI	Jesse Ellis	MAK	Michael A. Koutnik
DCZ	David Zumeta	JGW	Josh Watson	MaS	Matthew Schaut
DEd	Dudley Edmondson	JHD	Joel Dunnette	MBw	Missy Bowen
DEI	Dave Elwood	JHM	Josiah Misselt	MHe	Melissa Hein
DFe	Deborah Fellows	JHn	Jason Heinen	MHJ	Mark H. Jacobs

The 2021 Fall Season

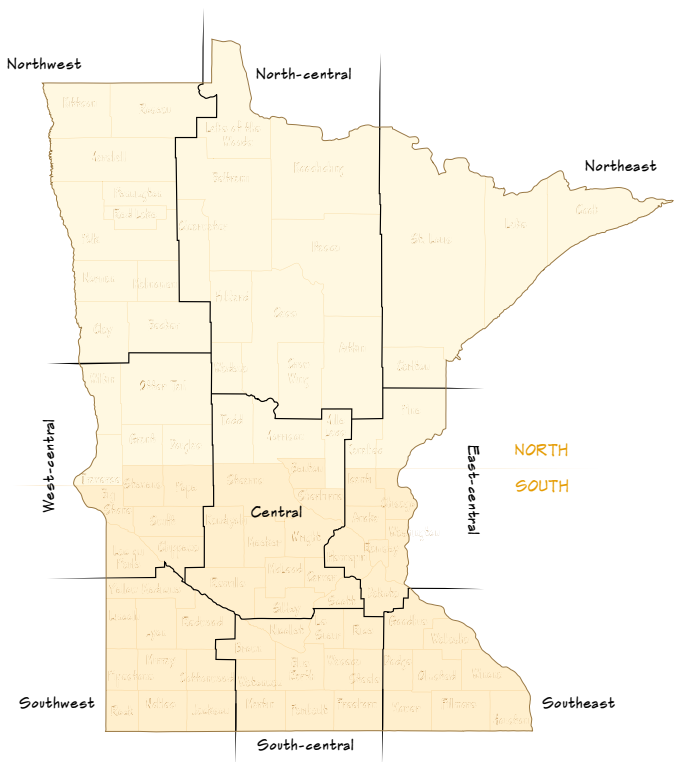
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 MLH Michael Hendricksen
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 MSw Michael Sweet
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 MWS Michael W. Sack
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 RBW Bob Williams
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 RLR Ronald L. Refsnider
 RMA Rene Martin
 RMD Robert M. Dunlap
 RMS Rose M. Shea
 RSA Renner S. Anderson
 RSk Randal Skiba
 RTu Reed Turner
 RyS Ryan Steiner
 RZI Roy Zimmerman
 SAU Sandy Aubol
 SBE Susan Barnes Elliott
 SCB Susan C. Barton
 SDi Scott Dirks
 SDz Steve Dietz
 SES Steven E. Schon
 SGa Stephen Gardner
 SHF Susan H. Fall
 ShG Shawn Goodchild
 SHK Sandy Hokanson
 SHo Steven C. Houdek
 SJD Stephen J. Dinsmore
 SKe Sue Keator
 SKS Sharon Koval Stiteler
 SLC Steve L. Carlson
 SLF Steve L. Falkowski
 SLH Sharon Holzer
 SLL Sharon L. Lind
 SLP Sue Plankis
 SMC Scott M. Clark
 SMI Steph Macphail

SNe Stephen Nelson
 SOa Steve Oakley
 SPS Steve Stucker
 SRO Stephen Rossiter
 SiK Steve Kolbe
 SuH Susan Hartley
 TAT Tom A. Tustison
 TBU Thomas Burns
 TCL Tim Lamey
 TdN Thorild Nelson
 TFB Tom F. Boevers
 TFu Terry Fuller
 TGi Tom Gilde
 ThH Thomas Haase
 THv Torre Hovick
 TJJ Terry & Joanne Johnson
 TKa Tyson Kahler
 TLM Terry Moffatt
 TLU Tim Lundahl
 TMT Tori Frye & Mary Thomas
 ToL Tony Lau
 ToM Todd Mitchell
 ToR Tom Ries
 TrR Trent Robbins
 TSk Tim Stuck
 TWE Trey Weaver
 VKI Valerie Klumper

VRL Val R. Landwehr
 WCM William C. Marengo
 WPI Wayne Perala

Abbreviations

A.M.A. Aquatic Management Area
 C.P. County Park
 C.R. County Road
 F.R. Forest Road
 H.R.B.O. Hawk Ridge Bird Observatory
 H.R.N.R. Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve
 N.C. Nature Center
 N.F. National Forest
 N.M. National Monument
 N.W.R. National Wildlife Refuge
 P.R. Park Reserve
 R.A. Recreation Area
 R.P. Regional Park
 S.F. State Forest
 S.N.A. Scientific and Natural Area
 S.P. State Park
 S.R. State Road
 Twp. Township
 W.M.A. Wildlife Management Area
 W.P. Wilderness Park
 W.P.A. Waterfowl Production Area
 W.T.P. Wastewater Treatment Ponds



Minnesota's 87 counties and the major geographic regions mentioned in the Seasonal Report text.

Dispersion of Black-backed Woodpecker Nests Around an Apparent Communal Feeding Area

Beth Siverhus¹, Michael R. North², and Gretchen Mehmel³

Black-backed Woodpeckers (*Picoides arcticus*) have not been studied in Minnesota. They are a conifer-dependent species that specializes in burned forests. They are known to nest in June in upland and lowland conifer settings. Few people in Minnesota are aware that the federal government owns 86,000 acres in northwestern Minnesota known collectively as the Land Utilization Project (LUP). They are part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)/Agassiz NWR, but managed by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) under a lease agreement and a comprehensive conservation management plan (CCMP) prepared jointly by DNR and FWS (MNDNR/USFWS 2013). One of the goals of the CCMP is to “implement a robust research, inventory, and monitoring program,” including a strategy to “study all aspects of [American] Three-toed Woodpecker [*P. dorsalis*] and Black-backed Woodpecker ecology when opportunities arise, including use of flooded areas created by beaver activity.” In 2021, a DNR contractor (BS) discovered a Black-backed Woodpecker activity center around a stand of dead red and jack pine that had been killed by floodwater from an intense rainstorm in 2019.

Methods

In 2021, we surveyed areas in the Beltrami Island State Forest where there were previous indications of use by the species, based on observations or reported observations from the public. We randomly walked through potential habitat in order to find Black-backed Woodpeckers. Following discovery of woodpecker use areas, we made periodic revisits to locate and follow-up on nests and/or marked birds. Nests were located primarily by listening for begging young, but also by looking for cavities or following adults. Adults at nests were captured with mist nets and fitted with U.S.G.S.

size 2 aluminum bands and single colored 4.0-mm Darvic bands from Avinet. The intended protocol was to give each member of a pair the same color leg band on the same leg, since males and females can be distinguished by the presence or absence of a yellow crown.

Bird and nest locations were recorded with GPS devices. A Browning Recon Force trail camera was set up about 10 m from one nest.

Results

On 1 June, BS located two female Black-backed Woodpeckers and one male Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*) foraging among dead red and jack pines in a 46-year-old plantation dominated by red pine along the Black’s-Winner Forest Road (FR), 6.25 km south of the Thompson FR (Figure 1), on DNR Forestry-administered timberlands.

On 7 June, BS found one male and one female Black-backed Woodpecker feeding within 7 m of one another, then on the same tree for a while in the flood-killed trees (Figure 2). The male was seen first at 7:40 A.M., and the female arrived an hour later. Neither traveled in a specific direction with food (which would be indicative of feeding young). Collectively (and based on later known nestling dates), the observations suggest the female had been incubating eggs prior to her arrival. Wood boring beetles were audible in the dead trees the woodpeckers were foraging on.

On 11 June, BS and GM found one male and two female Black-backed Woodpeckers and one Hairy Woodpecker feeding among the flood-killed trees.

On 15 June, BS and K. Guggisberg found one male and one female Black-backed Woodpecker feeding among the flood-killed trees, and noted that they seemed unusually wary.

On 17 June, BS found one male and two female Black-backed Woodpeckers and three Hairy Woodpeckers feeding among the flood-

killed trees. The Hairy Woodpeckers were flying off with grubs (i.e., feeding nestlings). The female Black-backed Woodpeckers were also noted feeding in rows of slash left behind from thinning the red pine stands in 2020.

On 20 June, BS and J. Siverhus found a dead jack pine that contained several woodpecker cavities at the edge of the 2014 Palsburg burn, including one cavity that appeared to be fresh. They also found three Black-backed Woodpeckers, three Hairy Woodpeckers, one Downy Woodpecker (*D. pubescens*), and one Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auritus*) foraging among the dead pines.

On 22 June, BS and K. Guggisberg located an active Black-backed Woodpecker nest in a 52-year-old red pine plantation on DNR Forestry-administered timberlands. The nest was 2.3 m above ground in a 21.0 cm dbh (diameter at breast height — a standard measurement taken at about 4½ feet off the ground) dead jack pine snag.

On 25 June, MRN and BS captured both the adults with a mist net strung in front of the cavity, and fitted each of them with a yellow Darvic band on the left leg (Figure 3). The female was an after-second-year (ASY) bird, weight 71.94 g, wing length 122 mm; the male was an ASY bird, weight 73.58 g, wing length 125 mm. A trail camera was set up on the nest. The young in the nest were originally detected from 35 m, but later in the day they could be heard from 95 m.

The potential nest tree found by J. Siverhus was revisited and found to be active. Young could initially be heard from only 1 m, but became more vocal when adults returned to feed the young. The nest was 7 m above ground in a 19.2 cm dbh dead jack pine in a savannah-like 52-year-old jack pine stand, at the margin of the Palsburg burn area. The nest was too high to capture adults with a mist net. The male had black primaries (ASY) whereas the female had distinctly brown primaries (second year). The female was too young to have nested in this tree prior, but the male could have. The two Black-backed Woodpecker nests were 310 m (0.2 miles) apart.

Following discovery of the second nest, BS and MRN walked through the flood-killed red and jack pine stand and observed one unbanded male, one unbanded female, and the color-banded male woodpecker. The color-

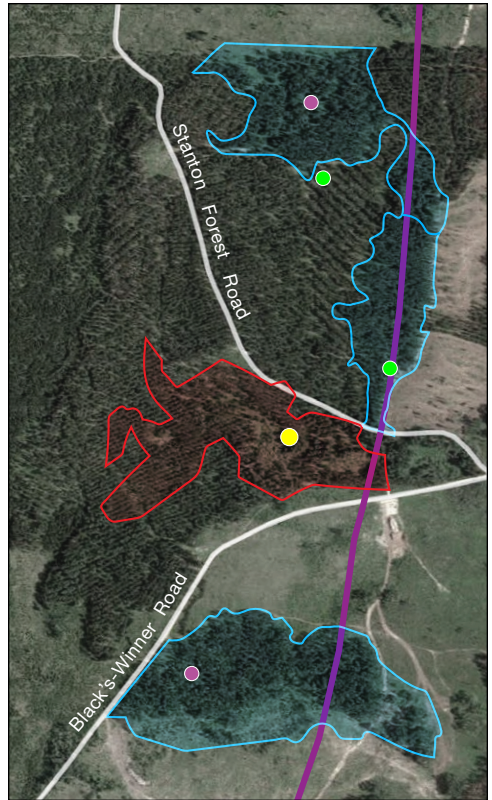


Figure 1. Foraging area (around yellow dot) in flood-killed area (red polygon) in relation to two Black-backed Woodpecker nests (green dots) adjacent to the 2014 Palsburg burn area (right of purple line). Blue polygons depict 52-, 65-, and 71-year old jack pine stands used by Black-backed Woodpeckers. Purple dots indicate additional Black-backed Woodpecker sightings not affiliated with a known nest.

banded male was observed 435 m (0.27 miles) from his nest.

On 26 June, the trail camera picked up a Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) attempting unsuccessfully to extract nestlings from the cavity (Figure 4). The hawk was being scolded by Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) and an American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), but not by the adult woodpeckers.

On 28 June, BS and GM found one unbanded male and one unbanded female Black-backed Woodpecker and one male Black-backed Woodpecker that appeared to be banded feeding among the flood-killed trees.



Figure 2. Flood-killed trees that served as a communal feeding area by multiple pairs of Black-backed and other woodpecker species. Photo by Beth Siverhus, 1 June 2021.

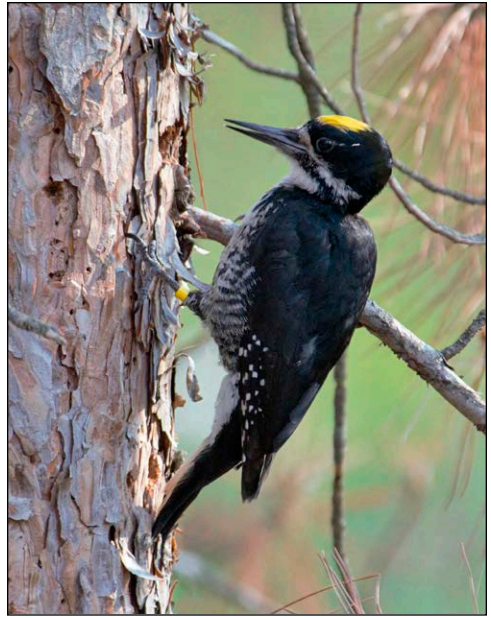


Figure 3. Color-banded male Black-backed Woodpecker from Nest 1. Photo by Beth Siverhus, 29 June 2021.

There was no activity at the first nest. Young were still begging for food from the second nest. A third fresh, inactive cavity was found in a 71-year-old jack pine stand just 45 m north of the first nest's location.

On 29 June, BS found one unbanded male and one unbanded female Black-backed Woodpecker and the banded male Black-backed Woodpecker feeding among the dead trees. The banded male foraged alone for 25 minutes and did not seem to be feeding young. Young were still begging for food from the second nest.

On 30 June, BS found one unbanded male and one unbanded female Black-backed Woodpecker and one male and one female Hairy Woodpecker feeding among the dead trees. Young were still begging for food from second nest. A Black-backed Woodpecker was heard calling from a 65-year-old jack pine stand 0.4 km (0.25 mi) south of the flood-killed tree area.

On 6 and 7 July, the young at the second nest were still begging for food and could be heard from as far away as 157 m by MRN. Black-backed and Hairy woodpeckers and a family group of five Northern Flickers were

feeding in the flood-killed pines.

On 29 July, BS located at least three family groups foraging in the flood-killed pines. These included one unbanded adult male feeding a young male, another unbanded adult male foraging with a young male, and one unbanded adult female feeding a young female and a young male. Long-horned beetles were audible as they munched on wood. This was the last survey to look for woodpeckers related to the nesting season.

In early fall, DNR Forestry had about 5 ha (14.5 ac) of the dead trees salvage logged with the intent of removing the long-horned beetles and replanting live trees. During a site visit on 12 August to comment on the proposed sale, Charlie Tucker (Red Lake WMA Assistant Manager) observed a pair of Black-backed Woodpeckers foraging among the dead trees; this was the last date that Black-backed Woodpeckers were observed at the site.

It is also worth noting that in June, BS located Black-backed Woodpeckers foraging in two locations 3.7 and 5.8 km (2.3 and 3.6 mi) south of the study site. These birds were



Figure 4. Red-tailed Hawk captured on trail camera attempting to take nestlings from Nest 1, 26 June 2021.

using 62- and 67-year-old jack pine stands and a 57-year-old red pine plantation.

Discussion

At least two — and up to four — pairs of Black-backed Woodpeckers nested in upland red pine and jack pine stands around a communal feeding area that consisted of about 5 ha of pines killed by flash-flooding in 2019. Based on a color-banded individual, we know birds foraged up to at least 435 m (0.27 mi) from their nests. They also foraged in slash rows left behind from thinning a red pine plantation in 2020. Areas used for foraging and nesting were 46- to 71-year-old jack pine and red pine plantation stands that exhibited a savannah-like setting created through thinnings, fires, and adjacent clearcut harvests.

Management techniques that might benefit Black-backed Woodpeckers in this area include leaving slash from pine plantation thinnings in windrows, creating savannah-like landscapes, leaving clusters of dead trees for at least 2–3 years before salvaging (see Kelly et al. 2019), and managing federal LUP lands to provide older (i.e., >50 years) jack pine stands and clusters

of dead trees (potentially through intentional killing) as reserves in this sandy landscape of relatively young upland conifers.

One method to find woodpecker nests is to listen for nestlings begging for food. Apparently this attracts predators as well. Installing motion-detecting cameras directed toward nest cavities has the potential for identifying nest predators and their success rates, as well as feeding rates by adults.

In 2022, we intend to document the response of the woodpeckers to the loss of their foraging area. We will continue to survey the area to determine if woodpeckers will still utilize the area or abandon it (i.e., disperse elsewhere). A few dead pines still remain along the margin and within the surrounding matrix of forest, and Black-backed Woodpeckers will re-nest in the same area in consecutive years (North 2020). We also intend to install cameras at nests and to possibly radio-track adults to document their foraging territories and post-nesting dispersal.

Because little is known about Black-backed Woodpecker ecology in Minnesota, observations are presented in chronological order so that other observers might be better able to understand the context of their observations. Good note-taking is imperative, because the significance of early observations may not become apparent until all of the observations within a breeding season are combined into a narrative.

Acknowledgments

We thank Jeff Siverhus and Kris Guggisberg for their field assistance in nest searching.

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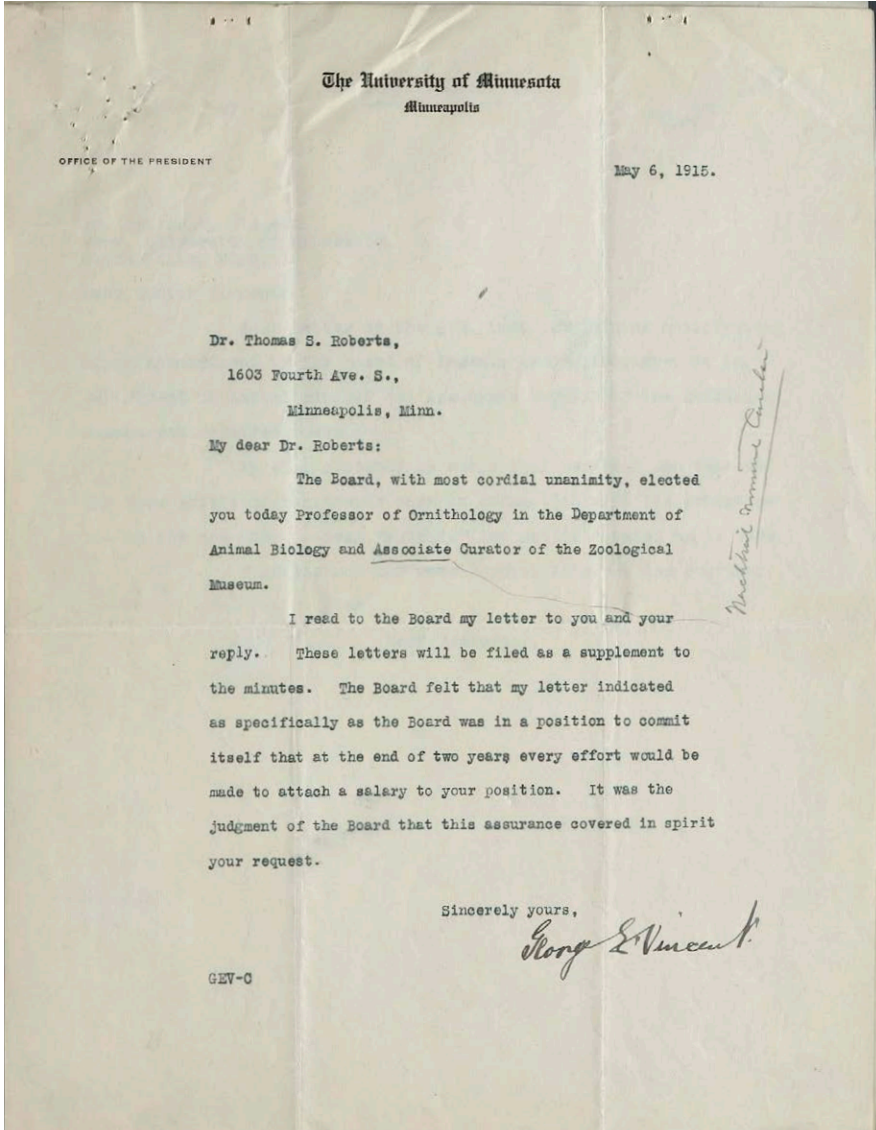
¹Warroad, MN; ²Brainerd, MN; ³Roosevelt, MN.



The Owl in the Attic

Thomas Sadler Roberts Hired

Reprinted with permission from Museum Scrapbook A
1915-1922, Bell Museum of Natural History records,
University of Minnesota Archives



The University of Minnesota
Minneapolis

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 6, 1915.

Dr. Thomas S. Roberts,
1603 Fourth Ave. S.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Dr. Roberts:

The Board, with most cordial unanimity, elected you today Professor of Ornithology in the Department of Animal Biology and Associate Curator of the Zoological Museum.

I read to the Board my letter to you and your reply. These letters will be filed as a supplement to the minutes. The Board felt that my letter indicated as specifically as the Board was in a position to commit itself that at the end of two years every effort would be made to attach a salary to your position. It was the judgment of the Board that this assurance covered in spirit your request.

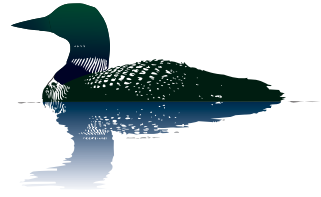
Walter Sumner Archer

Sincerely yours,

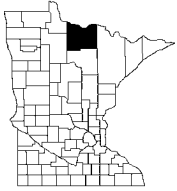
George E. Vincent

GEV-C

Notes of Interest



BLACK POLYMORPH YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER IN KOOCHICHING COUNTY —



From April 23–27, 2017, I photographed a female Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) drilling and feeding from sap wells in a birch tree on our property. Being familiar with juvenile sapsuckers showing little or no red plumage, I only slowly realized that a breeding plumage female should typically show a red crown. I checked my copy of *The Sibley Guide To Birds* (1st edition) and the plumage I had photographed was not shown.

Intrigued, I shared a photo with other experienced birders and none recalled having seen one. So, I emailed David Allen Sibley who kindly responded that a similarly plumaged female was now represented in the 2nd edition of the *Sibley Guide*. He allowed that he had personally seen a couple similar individuals, but may have overlooked others. He added that he had seen reports of this plumage from North Dakota and Ohio. In addition, he included a link to a scientific paper which references it, “Nesting Behavior



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 23 April 2017, International Falls, Koochiching County. Photo by Allan Meadows.

of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers” was published in 1977 by Lawrence Kilham in *The Wilson Bulletin* (89:310–324). It appears that Kilham’s study areas were in New Hampshire. In it, he briefly references “black polymorph females”. He states, “In the course of studying sapsuckers over 25 years and finding 69 nests, I have encountered 12 females that were “black polymorphs” having black or nearly black crowns. Attempts to find consistent differences in their breeding behavior have been unsuccessful.” I assume his concern was that a lack of red crown in the female might alter the bird’s courtship and nesting success.

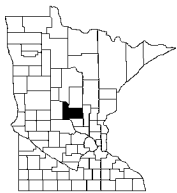
With Sibley’s and Kilham’s references to females only, I began to wonder whether there might be a sex-linked genetic trait which, in some individual females, inhibits their ability to synthesize the red pigment normally found in their crowns. I re-read pertinent sections of the excellent *Bird Coloration* by Geoffrey E. Hill (National Geographic Society, 2010) to attempt to gain a better understanding. Professor Hill states, “Color polymorphisms typically do not involve carotenoid pigmentation and they are rare in songbirds.” However, a black polymorph, lacking a red crown, would appear to involve carotenoid pigmentation. Also, Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers are not considered songbirds. Hill further states, “many of the genes involved in the coloration of birds... are found on the sex chromosomes,” and also “most plumage polymorphisms in birds occur in both males and females ...”

What few other references I have found to this plumage seem to indicate it is present only in females.

I recently emailed Professor Hill at Auburn University to learn more. His initial response was to say that he had never heard of this before. He went on to say, “I do not think that the black crown is likely related to lack of red. There are some red feathers in the crown of the bird you photographed. Rather, I think melanin is now overlaying the red and obscuring it. If it is true that this only occurs in females, then we would suspect that it is at least a hormonally regulated trait, not necessarily that the gene for a black cap is on the sex chromosome (although it might be). Regardless of the genetics, it is certainly a rare case of female-limited color polymorphism.”

Allan Meadows, International Falls, MN.

A LEWIS’S WOODPECKER IN CENTRAL MINNESOTA — On Tuesday, 29 December 2020,



I noticed an unusual woodpecker at my woodpecker-style suet feeder 10 m from my backyard located on the northeast corner of Lake Alexander, in Cushing, Morrison County. At approximately 4:00 P.M., an unusual woodpecker was observed perching on a suet feeder and was clearly not another of the resident woodpeckers that maintain a year-round presence on the property, which includes Downy (*Dryobates pubescens*), Hairy (*D. villosus*), Pileated (*D. pileatus*), and Red-bellied (*Melanerpes carolinus*). The overall color was too dark and the size did not match that of the other “black” woodpeckers normally present, but the bird flew off after approximately ten minutes before exact identification could be determined. After consulting National Geographic’s *Field Guide to the Birds of North America*, 7th Edition, it was initially decided that the individual observed was most likely a juvenile/winter plumage Lewis’s Woodpecker (*M. lewis*). The bird reappeared at the suet feeders the following morning at 8:30 A.M., and was present off-and-on and observed multiple times, each up to half an hour in duration throughout the remainder of the day. Multiple photographs were taken when the bird was present and sent along to MOU members Pam Perry and Mike North for further identification consideration. It was agreed that this was indeed a Lewis’s Woodpecker, and so began a four-month stay on or near the backyard of the property.

The individual was approximately the same size as a Hairy Woodpecker but had a more robust body shape somewhat like an American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), it was dark black with a dark greenish hue except for the breast down to the tail, which was a lighter gray and exhibited a definite reddish coloration on the breast portion. Further, an easily identifiable gray collar around its neck and a reddish hue to the cheek patches (which began showing more and more as time progressed over the bird’s stay) were visible, and the beak was similar in size and shape to a Hairy Woodpecker bill but was all black. All these characteristics combined allowed



Lewis's Woodpecker, 16 January 2021, Cushing, Morrison County. Photo by William Faber.

for the proper identification of the species.

A report was sent out via eBird on Day 2 after its arrival, so that other birders could come and observe what was likely a life lister for many. Approximately 100 birders from across Minnesota and farther came to the property during the bird's stay of four months and were able to observe it at close distance.

There were some behavioral observations worth describing that presented themselves while observing this individual over four months. One behavior is the aggressive nature exhibited by the Lewis's Woodpecker towards all the other birds visiting the suet feeders, but more pronounced when interacting with the other four resident woodpecker species. The bird would aggressively chase away all the birds when they came near the suet feeders, but tended to show heightened awareness when any of the resident woodpecker species would come to feed on the suet. This behavior was observed many times throughout the bird's visit. One other behavioral pattern worth noting was what time the Lewis's Woodpecker came to the suet feeders. There were four general time slots that we noted it was present at the feeders, 1) mornings after sun-up around 7:30–8:30 A.M., 2) lunchtime 1:00–2:00 P.M., 3) mid-afternoon 2:00–3:00 P.M., and 4) later afternoons 4:30–6:00 P.M. In other words, it was easy to predict when to expect the bird to come to the feeders; however the time actually spent varied from a few minutes up to an entire morning or afternoon.

Lewis's Woodpecker was first found in Minnesota in late 1974, a bird which lingered for 125 days from 28 December 1974 until 1 May 1975 (Johnson 1975). Since then, the state has had an additional six records including this one. Interestingly, 18 years passed between the first Minnesota record and the second (Hertzel 1992), but the last three have arrived within the past five years. The most recent sighting according to the MOU Checklist was in 2018 (MOU 2019). Our Lewis's Woodpecker was observed on nearly a daily basis and observations were recorded, and our bird

was present for a total of 123 days, having arrived on 29 December 2020 and its last date was observed on 30 April 2021.

A few final thoughts about this report. I am a lifelong wildlife professional of 40+ years, but never did I think a bird of the West would end up in our backyard and stay for as long as it did. What are the chances of such an occurrence, one can wonder? We would like to acknowledge the memorable experiences we were able to share with the many birders who visited us and this Lewis's Woodpecker throughout the months-long stay; all were respectful and passionate when in the backyard to observe this West Coast wanderer. Finally, appreciation is due to Anthony Hertzell for his assistance in getting this report to fruition!

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Johnson, Oscar L. 1975. Minnesota's first recorded Lewis' Woodpecker. *The Loon* 47:39–40.
MOU. 2019. Checklist of the birds of Minnesota. Minnesota Ornithologists' Union. Hastings, MN. 30 pp.

Dr. William E. Faber, Cushing MN.

BLACK RAIL IN ANOKA COUNTY — On 29 May 2021, while walking north along the boardwalk over Rice Creek, Ann and Amanda Hertzell heard a bird calling loudly and incessantly in the deep water-soaked emergent grasses at the southeastern corner of the expansive marsh east of Rice Lake. Being familiar with most marsh birds, Ann realized this was one she did not know, and the call was so unusual that they stopped to investigate.

Ann described the call as “a very loud, sharp, repeated three syllable *kee kee ka* with the first two notes on the same pitch and the last note lower and slurred.” After an extended period of time scanning the grass tufts growing between the pools of water, and after seeing many other marsh birds (including Sora), both Ann and Amanda eventually observed a very small, furtive, skulking bird not much bigger than a large sparrow. Viewed from above, they noted a “very dark, plump, rail-like bird slinking through the shadows of the marsh floor, darting between — and hiding among — the very tall masses of aquatic grasses.” It then unexpectedly jumped to the upper parts of a grass clump and into the sunlight. With the bird now fully visible for the first time, the nape of the neck showed an obvious rufous-colored, squarish patch of feathers which wrapped around the sides of the otherwise dark back and down to the shoulders like a chestnut saddle. The rest was very dark, but spotted with white below the rusty patch and down the back to the tail. Otherwise, it had a short bill, short tail, and dark greenish brown legs. It was never seen in flight, instead always skulking and running among the tussocks.

Later that afternoon, Ann called me to report that she and Amanda had seen and heard a Black Rail. That evening, Ann, Amanda, Thomas Hertzell, and I visited the spot, but despite listening for more than an hour, we failed to hear or see the bird. Conditions had become windy and cold and virtually no marsh birds called (only a few distant Canada Geese and one or two Swamp Sparrows).

The following day (3:00 P.M.), Thomas and I returned, and after about 15 minutes, twice heard the distinctive, rapid, and emphatic *kee kee ka* call of a Black Rail. The first two notes were short and on the same pitch, while the third dropped in pitch and was uttered with a burry quality and a little quieter. The call emanated from a spot only slightly farther to the east from where Ann and Amanda heard it.

As we waited for additional vocalizations, I scanned the marsh hoping to see the bird. Eventually, we both briefly caught sight of a small, silent, quick-moving, rail-like bird which appeared at about the same location that Ann had indicated when we had visited the previous evening. It moved so quickly that only the rear half of it was seen momentarily, but the field marks which were seen were entirely consistent with Black Rail, being a very small, essentially tail-less, blackish

bird with numerous irregular rows of white spots.

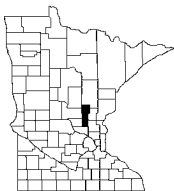
Other birds seen or heard while in the marsh that afternoon were Canada Goose, Mallard, Great Blue Heron, Wilson's Snipe, Common Loon (very distant calling), Pied-billed Grebe, Sora, Virginia Rail, Barn Swallow, Marsh Wren, Swamp Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, and Common Grackle.

Perhaps half a dozen birders heard these and other calls attributed to the rail through 31 May 2021, and as far as I am aware, Tom Tustison was the last person to hear and document it.

Though there are several other historical reports, this is the fourth Accepted record of Black Rail for Minnesota going back to an undated specimen collected some time before 1914 near Parkers Prairie, Otter Tail County. **Anthony X. Hertz, Mounds View MN.**

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD AT MILLE LACS — On 8 June 2021, I observed a Magnificent Frigatebird while fishing with Tyler, Grant, and Luke Warner in the eastern part of Wahkon Bay (Mille Lacs County) on Mille Lacs Lake. My impression when the bird was first seen at a great distance was of a silhouetted Great Blue Heron holding its wings so that they appeared pointed. But as it got closer, I could tell that the “legs” were actually a long tail. Eventually it was close enough to see the forked tail. At that point, the only other similar birds might be things like shearwaters and albatrosses. But the long forked tail rules out the albatrosses, and the massive size and strong large hooked bill eliminated any other gull-like birds. I guess there are sometimes Great Black-backed Gulls in the area. But the body coloration eliminates all white-bodied dark-mantled gulls.

It soared in our vicinity for ten minutes, often within a couple hundred feet, and the closest observation was 50 feet when it swooped down to take a fish. This was a large, dark bird with long pointed wings, long forked tail, and white undersides. Moderately long hooked bill. **Tom Jones, Aitkin MN.**



Magnificent Frigatebird, 8 June 2021, Wahkon Bay, Lake Mille Lacs, Mille Lacs County. Photo by Grant Warner.



Magnificent Frigatebird, 8 June 2021, Wahkon Bay, Lake Mille Lacs, Mille Lacs County. Photo by Grant Warner.

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Purpose of the M.O.U.

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

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



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

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

Suggestions to Authors

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



Printed on recycled paper

The **Loon**

FALL 2022
VOLUME 94 – NUMBER 3



Journal of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
Carpenter Nature Center
12805 Saint Croix Trail South
Hastings, MN 55033

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

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MINNESOTA RIVER VALLEY AUDUBON CHAPTER

Proceedings of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

Thomas A. Tustison, Chairman

The most recent meeting of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (MOURC) was conducted via electronic media on 19 November 2022. In attendance and voting at this meeting were MOURC members Kimberly A. Emerson (alternate), Rebecca R. Engdahl (alternate), Anthony X. Hertzell, Ann E. Kessen, Douglas W. Kieser, Andrew D. Smith, Steven P. Stucker, Howard C. Towle (alternate), and Thomas A. Tustison (chair).

The following records were voted on at, or subsequent to, the meeting and were Accepted (Note: in general, dates given for each record represent the first and last days of observation; some records may not have been documented on each intervening date):

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) [Accidental], 11 July 2022, Grass Lake, Eden Prairie, Hennepin County (record #2022-075, vote 7-0). Adult. Third county record.

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, 10 October 2022, pond near the state highway 36 and Stillwater Boulevard interchange, Lake Elmo, Washington County (record #2022-087, vote 6-1). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) [Accidental], 15 May 2019, Albany sewage ponds, Stearns County (record # 2019-016, original vote 5-2, recirculated vote 7-0, origin vote 7-1 as wild with a quorum of eight members). Adult male, photographed. First county and third state record.

King Eider, (*Somateria spectabilis*) [Casual], 16-18 November 2022, Agate Bay, Two Harbors, Lake County (record #2022-101, vote 7-0). First winter male, photographed.

Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) [Casual], 25 July - 8 August 2022, private residence, Forest Lake, Washington County (record #2022-112, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed. Second county record.

Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cyananthus latirostris*) [Accidental], 23 July 2022, private residence, Elk River, Sherburne County (record #2022-072, vote 10-0). Adult male, photo-

graphed and video recorded. First county and state record (*The Loon* 94:166).

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) [Accidental], 22 May 2022, Steele County (record #2022-106, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) [Casual], 8 May 2022, Armstrong Wetland Restoration, Steele County (record #2022-109, vote 5-2). Three adults.

Black-necked Stilt, 1 June 2022, Albany sewage ponds, Stearns County (record #2022-060, vote 7-0). Adult.

Black-necked Stilt, 26 June - 14 August 2022, county road 61, 0.25 mile north of state highway 28, Graceville, Big Stone County (record #2022-066, vote 7-0). Adult female, photographed. This adult female was probably one of the four birds accepted in (record # 2022-111) below.

Black-necked Stilt, 23-26 July 2022, Indian Lake WMA, Sibley County (record #2022-108, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

Black-necked Stilt, 3-14 August 2022, wetlands near the intersection of county roads 61 and 28. Big Stone County (record #2022-111, vote 7-0). Two adults and two chicks photographed.

Black-necked Stilt, 6 August 2022, Armstrong Wetland Restoration, Steele County (record #2022-110, vote 7-0). Two adults.

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) [Regular until 2019], 6 September 2018, Park Point Recreation Area, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2018-071, vote 7-0). Juvenile, photographed.

Red Knot [Casual], 27 September 2022, High Island Lake, New Auburn, Sibley County (record #2022-085, vote 7-0). Juvenile. First county record.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) [Casual], 11 September 2022, High Island Lake Conservation Club, Sibley County (record #2022-082, vote 7-0). Juvenile, photographed. First county record.

Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) [Casual], 29-30 March 2022, Canal Park, Duluth,



Least Tern, 12 June 2022, Woodstock WMA, Rock Township, Pipestone County. Photo by Kimberly A. Emerson.



Fork-tailed Flycatcher, 17 September 2022, Stony Point, St. Louis County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

St. Louis County (record #2022-076, vote 7-0). Apparent first-cycle, photographed.

Least Tern (*Sternella antillarum*) [Casual], 12-13 June 2022, Woodstock WMA, Pipestone County (record #2022-061, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) [Accidental], 13-15 August, 6 September, 5 October 2022, Yeomans Pond, Winona, Winona County (record #2022-073, vote 10-0). Adult, photographed. First county and state record (*The Loon* 94:160-164).

Neotropic Cormorant (*Nannopterum brasilianum*) [Accidental], 4-7 September 2022, Meeker County (record #2022-080, vote 7-0). Age uncertain, photographed. First county record.

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*) [Accidental], 9-11 August 2022, Watonwan WMA, Blue Earth County (record #2022-077, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) [Casual], 1 September 2020, Yucatan Township, Houston County (record #2022-121, vote 7-0). Adult male found dead, photographed. The carcass was frozen and given to the International Owl Center, 8 September 2022. The finder's best estimate of the date of death was the fall of 2020.

Barn Owl, 1 April 2021, Sheldon Township, Houston County (record #2022-117, vote 5-2). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 16 May 2021, Chatfield Township, Fillmore County (record #2022-119, vote 6-1). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 23 October 2021, Amherst Township, Fillmore County (record #2022-120, vote 6-1). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 11 November 2021, Sheldon Township, Houston County (record #2022-118, vote 6-1). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 13 March 2022, Wabasha, Wabasha County (record #2022-124, vote 5-2). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 1 April 2022, La Crescent Township, Houston County (record #2022-122, vote 6-1). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 1 April 2022, Money Creek Township, Houston County (record #2022-103, vote 5-2). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 10 May 2022, Money Creek Township, Houston County (record #2022-115, vote 5-2). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 1 June 2022, Bancroft Township, Freeborn County (record #2022-123, vote 5-2). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl, 4 August 2022, Money Creek Township, Houston County (record #2022-116, vote 5-2). Audio recorded.

Barn Owl 18 September 2022, Oxbow Park, Olmsted County (record #2022-089, vote 5-2). Audio recorded.

Acorn Woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) [Accidental], 2-5 July 2022, private residence, Corona Township, Carlton County (record #2022-071, vote 7-0). First county and third state record. This is the first summer record; all previous records were in the fall (*The Loon* 94:120-122).



Phainopepla, 29 October 2022, McQuade Small Craft Harbor, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Michael W. Sack.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*) [Accidental], 17 September 2022, Stony Point, St. Louis County (record #2022-081, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed (*The Loon* 94:166-167). Fourth state record of which three were in the fall and one in the spring. All records are from the northern portion of the state.

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*) [Casual], 29-30 October 2022, Grand Marais campground, Cook County (record #2022-091, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*) [Accidental], 29 October - 1 November 2022, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2022-090, vote 10-0). Apparent female of uncertain age, photographed. First state and county record.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) [Casual], 20 December 2021, Bluestem Prairie, Clay County (record #2022-099, vote 6-1). Adult, photographed.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 15 - 23 April 2022, Tower, St. Louis County (record #2022-083, vote 7-0). Two birds were reported from this location, but the second bird was not documented so MOURC did not vote whether to accept a second bird.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 11 May - 5 June 2022, Park Point near 42nd Street, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2022-032, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. Two birds were reported from this location, but the second bird was not documented so MOURC voted to accept only one bird (vote 3-4).

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 13 October 2022 -

30 November 2022+, Goodhue County (record #2022-088, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. First county record.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow, 24 November 2022, Polk County (record #2022-095, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed.

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Setophaga dominica*) [Casual], 8 May - 18 June 2022, Hillside Road, Reno, Houston County (record #2022-068, vote 7-0). Three adult males all vocalizing, photographed. This area is a known breeding area with many previous sightings. This species was documented here as late as 11 August 2022, but given the lapse of time, it is not possible to say with certainty this was one the three accepted birds or a random migrant.

Yellow-throated Warbler, 2 June 2022, 12th Street public access, Park Point, Duluth, St. Louis County (record #2022-056, vote 7-0). Adult male, photographed and audio recorded.

Yellow-throated Warbler, 22 August 2022, Afton State Park, Washington County (record #2022-114, vote 7-0). Apparent adult.

Yellow-throated Warbler, 9 November 2022, east shore of Lake Winnibigoshish, Chippewa National Forest, Cass County (record #2022-092, vote 7-0). Apparent adult female, photographed.

Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*) [Accidental], 2-5 June 2022, private residence, Marshall, Lyon County (record #2022-055, vote 7-0). Adult, photographed. Apparently, a second-year bird based on molt characteristics seen in some of the photographs. First county and first summer record. Eighth state record (*The Loon* 94:167).

Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) [Casual], 13 June 2022, in a residential development near Stillwater, Washington County (record #2022-062, vote 7-0). Adult male photographed. First county record.

Abert's Towhee (*Melospiza aberti*) [Accidental], 17 June - 19 November, 2022, Murphy Hill Park (a.k.a. Newton's Sliding Hill), Grand Rapids, Itasca County, (record #2022-063, vote 10-0). Two adults, photographed, video-recorded, and audio-recorded. First state and county record. The birds were apparently present a few days prior to the first above-listed date, but the exact date is uncertain. The birds were last reported by the homeowner. The identification of the birds is not in question. The Committee voted to accept the identification of this record

(10-0). It also voted (10-0) that the physical evidence, standing alone, was sufficient to confirm the identification of both birds.

Provenance, however, was clearly another matter. In fact, this totally unexpected occurrence represented one of the most unique and challenging records ever evaluated by this Committee. Immediately after this species was reported in Minnesota, there were rampant rumors and speculation online about how the birds might have arrived in the state with most saying they were somehow assisted. In fact, the speculation showed a distinct bias towards the theme that this could not possibly have happened naturally. However, none of these claims or theories was ever substantiated by any evidence. Even with the passage of time of over nine months to the date of this publication, no supporting evidence has ever been offered explaining how arrival actually occurred.

The literature appears scant regarding captivity with most references to captivity confined mainly to experimentation with the species. Furthermore, a check of the Minnesota Zoo revealed that this species has never been kept at the zoo. A search of a database of other zoos in the area by the avian manager at the Minnesota Zoo yielded no Abert's Towhees at other zoos.

The fact that there were two birds of the same species does not really seem to cut either way in favor of either wildness or assisted transport into the state. There are other instances of Accidental species in Minnesota occurring in pairs, such as two immature male Vermilion Flycatchers that were seen simultaneously in a remote woodland area of northern Minnesota (refer to *The Loon* 88:3), and the first state record of Sharp-tailed Sandpiper in Minnesota was two individuals seen together (see *The Loon* 89:3). Secondly, because Abert's Towhees mate for life, it is not completely shocking that two might have been found together. These birds were an apparent mated pair photographed carrying nesting material, singing or calling to each other on many occasions, and copulating. No actual nest was ever found so nesting has not been documented in the state.

After significant debate, discussion, and deliberation among the members, the Committee by majority vote (vote, 8-2), accepted these birds as Abert's Towhees with the designation of an "o" subscript added to the record. By definition, an "o" subscript means that there is

reasonable uncertainty regarding its origin or wildness, or its natural occurrence or arrival in the state. It has been added to the state list as there is no evidence to support the theory that they arrived in the state under circumstances other than as natural vagrants. There are currently precedents of four other species designated with an "o" subscript in Minnesota. The only way to tell if the addition to the Minnesota list has been warranted will be the passage of a significant amount of time to see if any vagrancy of this known-to-be-sedentary species has changed. If not, the Committee may, under its existing bylaws, vote to reconsider the record and subsequently vote whether to remove the species from its state list. Conversely, if vagrancy does occur after significant passage of time, the Committee may also reconsider the record and vote whether or not to remove the "o" subscript entirely.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) [Casual], 11 November 2022, Agassiz Audubon Center, Polk County (record #2022-093, vote 7-0). Female, photographed. 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.)

Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*) [Accidental], 21 August 2022, Pelican Lake WMA, Wright County (record #2022-078, vote 0-7). The Committee unanimously agreed the documentation of this species requires great attention to details to successfully eliminate other similar duck species. The same level of attention would also apply to the elimination of Mottled Duck hybrids. Unfortunately, sufficient details which would aid the identification of the species were lacking. Examples might include elaborate details of the tail, the presence or lack of a white border of the speculum, and the presence of a

black spot on the gape.

Rufous Hummingbird [Casual], 14 August 2022, private residence, near Centerville, Anoka County (record #2022-113, vote 0–7). While photographed, MOURC members felt that Allen's Hummingbird could not be eliminated based on the photographic evidence. All members appeared willing to accept the species at the genus level as *Selasphorus* sp.

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) [Regular], 22 September 2022, Kalmar Reservoir near the intersection of 19th Street NW and 70th Avenue NW, Olmsted County (record #2022-086, vote 3–4). Lateness suggests caution when evaluating the observation. While possibly a correct identification, the Committee generally believed additional details would be required to eliminate Semipalmated Plover.

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) [Casual], 25 August 2022, Bethany Hawkwatch, Mankato, Blue Earth County (record #2022-079, vote 2–5). The report was written by someone other than the actual observer. The description was apparently based exclusively on field notes that were not attached to the report. The description lacked significant details; most obviously, no mention was made of the actual size of the bird.

Mississippi Kite, 26 August 2022, north of New Albin where Winnebago Creek crosses Great River Road, Houston County (record #2022-094, vote 0–7). MOURC was concerned that the report was written nearly three months after the observation. This is especially concerning given that no supporting field notes were provided. There were photos of the bird in flight taken at a very considerable distance of approximately 563 to 724 meters as measured in Google maps. The distant photos were too obscure to be of much value in arriving at a final conclusion. Overall, there was not enough diagnostic detail to reach a definitive conclusion.

Mississippi Kite, 10 September 2022, Mankato, Blue Earth County (record #2022-107, vote 1–6). Evaluation of this observation at over one-half a mile is problematic. No details were provided other than a description of flight behavior of a distant silhouette.

Worm-eating Warbler (*Helminthos vermivorum*) [Casual], 30 August 2022, Wood Duck Trail, Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Carver County (record #2022-098, vote 1–6). Fall re-

ords of this species are exceedingly rare — enough so that extra caution is warranted in evaluating the record. The scant detail was insufficient to preclude other possibilities such as Red-breasted Nuthatch or Ovenbird (to mention just a couple).

Worm-eating Warbler, 26 April 2022, College Park, St. Paul, Ramsey County (record #2022-105, vote 3–4). The inexperience of the observer, coupled with an incomplete elimination of other similar possibilities, was fatal to the acceptance of this observation.

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: Judith E Van Andel, Denise Appleton, Sandy Aubol, Bethany Hawkwatch, Karla A. Bloem, Alex Burchard, Steve L. Carlson, Richard Clearman, Matt Crutchmer, Kim R. Eckert, Kimberly A. Emerson, Jolene Fredrickson, Tom Gilde, Lynn Hartmann, Chad Heins, Anthony X. Hertzell, Edward Hicks, Pete Hoeger, Ezra Hosch, Isaac Hosch, Steven C. Houdek, Heidi Hughes, Paul E. Jantscher, Rhonda Kath, Douglas W. Kieser, Tony Lau, Brandon Lentz, Craig R. Mandel, William C. Marengo, Nolan Meyer, Michael W. Sack and Molly Misfeldt, Andrew Nyhus, Douglas L. Pierzina, Jerry Pruett, Tate Putman, Kevin D. Smith, Dana Sterner, Peder H. Svingen, Mark Thieroff, Hannah Toutonghi, Howard Towle, Steve G. Wilson, Joshua G. Watson, Trey Weaver, Lori Whitehouse, Brian Winter, Dustin Wrolstad 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: 56 records voted on — 48 Accepted, 8 Not Accepted.

Edina, MN.

Third Minnesota Record of Acorn Woodpecker

Russell Stewart

I live on a 200-acre farm located deep in the Fond du Lac State Forest in Carlton County, Minnesota. The forest is a tamarack/black spruce bog, and the farm is an island consisting of meadows, white spruce ridges, maple and basswood forests, and cattail swamps. Around 6:00 P.M. on Saturday, 2 July 2022, I noticed an unusual bird in a birch tree near my front porch. As soon as I saw the bird, I ducked inside for my camera to get a picture. Unfortunately, when I went to snap the shot, I realized I didn't have a memory card in my camera. By the time I retrieved a card, the bird was gone. However, I had a pretty good look at it. It was obviously a woodpecker of some kind, about the size of a Red-headed or Red-bellied.

Armed with only my memory, I attempted to identify the bird. I recalled that it had a red crown and some white on its face, and a mostly black body. I am a novice birder so I turned to the internet where I searched for "woodpeckers of Minnesota." The bird I had seen did not match any of the species commonly found in the state. Eventually, I started to doubt my memory and gave up.

To my surprise, the bird returned to its perch in the birch tree around 7:00 A.M. the following day. It was taking sunflower seeds from my feeder and returning to the tree to eat them. I grabbed my camera, this time with a memory card installed, and got a picture suitable for identification.

To my great surprise, the bird was an Acorn Woodpecker! This species, *Melanerpes formicivorus*, is in the same genus as the Red-headed and Red-bellied woodpeckers, and is extremely rare in the upper Midwest. There have been only two previous sightings documented in the state of Minnesota — 9 November 2009, Crow Wing County (Backlund, 2010) and 14 September 2016, Becker County (Tustison, 2017). Its range is generally limited to the west and south-west of the United States, and extends southward through Mexico and into

Central America (Koenig et al., 2020). Further adding to the mystery of this bird's appearance in my yard is the fact that Acorn Woodpeckers are non-migratory and generally live communally in colonies of 10–16 members, yet here was a solitary bird in the middle of a tamarack/black spruce bog in Carlton County, Minnesota.

Given the rarity of this woodpecker's appearance, I thought I had a scientific duty to make a report. An internet search suggested ebird.org to be the best place to document such bird sightings. I created an account and uploaded the picture I had taken along with the latitude and longitude of my location.

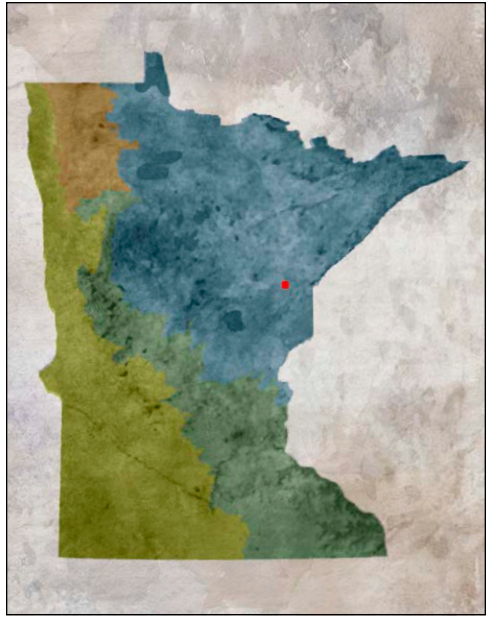
After reporting my discovery, I went back outside. The woodpecker was still using the feeder and the birch tree, and it also frequented a row of tall white spruce trees adjacent to the dead-end road that leads to our farm, which is the last residence on the road. Less than an hour after I made my report to ebird, a car came down the road. Given the remote location of our home, this was a strange occurrence on a Sunday morning. The driver got out and was greeted by my wife as she worked in her garden. My wife made the logical assumption that the driver was lost and offered assistance, but instead was met with an inquiry about the Acorn Woodpecker.

The driver, it turns out, was Duluth birder Kim Eckert. Eckert introduced himself and explained that he receives rare bird alert notifications from ebird. Since my home is only about 45 minutes out of Duluth, he decided to jump in his car in the hope of catching sight of the Acorn Woodpecker. As we visited, as if by invitation, the woodpecker swooped across the yard. Eckert swiftly took up his binoculars and confirmed the identification.

"You're going to get a lot of visitors," he said, and then proceeded to explain the enthusiasm of birders for such rare events as an Acorn Woodpecker showing up in a bog in Minnesota. I asked him what he meant by "a



Acorn Woodpecker, 3 July 2022, Corona Twp., Carlton County. Photo by Kimberly A. Emerson.



Map of Minnesota with the red dot indicating the approximate location of our farm.

lot.” He estimated we might have upwards of 100 birders if the woodpecker stuck around, so together we made a plan to manage the situation. Birders would be allowed to view from the narrow township road that leads to our home, but would be asked to park a distance away from the viewing area. Satisfied with his sighting, Eckert soon departed.

Throughout the day on Sunday, birders from across Minnesota arrived at regular intervals to observe the Acorn Woodpecker. The bird was soon positively identified as female, having a black band fully surrounding her red crown. She put on a spectacular show and turned out to be quite oblivious to the presence of humans. At first, birders observed the woodpecker from a distance, but over time they crept closer. Eventually it was possible for clusters of enthralled birdwatchers to get as close as 20 feet without disturbing the woodpecker. I would estimate that at least 40 people came down our lonely, dead-end road hoping to see the bird on Sunday, and all were successful.

By Sunday evening, I had also identified some of the behavior patterns of the woodpecker. She frequented the feeder on my porch, where she would select sunflower seeds

to be taken to a nearby birch. I did not observe her attempting to store any seeds, but instead she consumed them from the safety of the birch. However, others observed her caching seeds in a dead tamarack across the road from my yard. She also regularly gleaned insects from the white spruce trees near the road and driveway. These trees also provided shelter for her during a couple of rain squalls, when she would huddle on a branch near the trunk about 15–20 feet above the ground. Occasionally the bird would cross the township road to perch atop a power pole or dead tamarack. She would then use these locations for characteristic fly-catching, darting out quickly to feast on the many flying insects that are found in Minnesota bogs in July. From time to time, she would disappear into the bog, but never for more than 30–45 minutes.

Early Monday morning, I went out to see if the woodpecker was still in the area. I soon spotted her in the tall spruce trees north of my driveway, so I made a new report to ebird. Over the course of Monday, July 4th, and Tuesday, July 5th, the Acorn Woodpecker continued her stay. I would estimate that approximately 125 birders visited our isolated location from



Acorn Woodpecker, 3 July 2022, Corona Township, Carlton County. Photo by Peder H. Svingen.

places throughout Minnesota and as far away as North Dakota, South Dakota, and Thunder Bay, Canada. To the best of my knowledge, everyone who visited on July 3rd, 4th, or 5th was able to see the woodpecker. At times, the road in front of our home seemed like a reunion party for regional birders, with as many as 25–30 gathering at one time. They admired the rare bird before them and shared stories of other recent bird sightings.

On the morning of Wednesday, 6 July, the Acorn Woodpecker was gone, but the memory of her delightful visit will last forever in my memory and that of the family of birders who came to catch a glimpse of her. I gained a renewed enthusiasm for birding and began to learn more about the community of which I was now a part. The people who came to see the woodpecker were invariably polite,

respectful, and filled with joy at the wonders of nature. Though I was incredibly naive about the enthusiasm of the birding community, I will never regret making my initial report to ebird.

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Corona Township MN.

The 2021 Winter Season

1 December 2021 through 28 February 2022

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

Rarities this winter season included one Accidental (Ivory Gull) and six Casual species (King Eider, Rufous Hummingbird, Pomarine Jaeger, Slaty-backed Gull, Barn Owl, and Eurasian Tree Sparrow), as well as two first winter-season records (Pomarine Jaeger and Henslow's Sparrow).

Similar to the previous four winters, there was little evidence in southern Minnesota of an early influx of waterfowl in late February. The last mild February was 2017, when north-bound waterfowl were much in evidence by mid-month. This year, there were only a few reports of early migrant geese and ducks at the end of the month. At least three different Mute Swans were reported, somewhat fewer than in most recent winters. One in Scott County was photographed wearing a thin purple leg band, indicating captive origin. In November, another with a red leg band was photographed in Hennepin County. The origin of these banded swans remains undetermined. For the first winter in at least a decade, there were no Mute Swan reports from the Mississippi River counties southeast of the Twin Cities. The state's second-highest count of Trumpeter Swans was made along the Otter Tail River near Rush Lake in early January. The total of 1,700 surpassed all but one of the highest totals from previous years at the former swan feeding area in Monticello, Wright County.

As usual, an impressive variety of ducks overwintered at Blue Lake W.T.P. in Scott County. At least sixteen species were reported after December, including state midwinter high counts of five species (Northern Shoveler, Gadwall, Ring-necked Duck, Lesser Scaup, and Hooded Merganser). A female King Eider was seen off and on from early December to early January at Lake Pepin. This was only the second report of this species in the southern half of the state. Two species of scoters were reported (White-winged and Black), and all were



Hoary Redpoll, 6 February 2022, Albany, Stearns County. Photo by Matt Scott.

“inland” away from Lake Superior. Long-tailed Ducks were reported from four counties away from Lake Superior in addition to the three Lake Superior counties. The highest count of Common Goldeneyes in over a decade (3,300) and the second-highest ever was made in early January at the east end of Lake Pepin.

Wild Turkeys continue to thrive statewide, with reports from a season-record 80 counties. Eurasian Collared-Doves were reported from 63 counties, tying the record set last winter. Although reports included several far northwestern counties, this species remains absent or nearly absent from Northeast and North-central counties in the winter season. Providing only the second winter report and record-late date, a female Rufous Hummingbird lingered from November until 4 December in Duluth. There are only a few midwinter reports of Virginia Rail in the state, so it was surpris-

ing that up to three individuals overwintered through February at the Old Cedar Avenue Bridge in Hennepin County. One to two were seen regularly throughout the season by many observers, and three were observed there in early February. The February reports were the first in 46 years.

A dark juvenile Pomarine Jaeger photographed in Sherburne County on 1 December was the first winter-season record of any jaeger species. The following day, another (or perhaps the same) dark immature jaeger was photographed in Ramsey County, but photos did not permit specific identification. Providing the first record for the state in six years, an immature Ivory Gull was seen by many over a ten-day period in January along Park Point, Duluth. Other gull records of note included an adult Slaty-backed Gull in early December (continuing from late November) in Lake Pepin. This was the first report of this species away from Lake Superior in over 12 years. At least five Lesser Black-backed Gulls were reported, all from south counties. This extended the string of reports of this species to 14 consecutive winters. Five Glaucous Gulls in December at Black Dog Lake was the highest count away from Lake Superior in nine years. Away from Lake Superior, no gulls of any species were reported after mid January. American White Pelicans were reported from 13 counties, one fewer than last winter's record. A few of these birds had injured wings, but some that persisted beyond December appeared healthy and were seen to fly. A Barn Owl photographed in a Houston County pole shed in January was only the fourth winter-season report in over 60 years.

American Three-toed Woodpeckers and Black-backed Woodpeckers were scarce this winter, with observations from only two and five counties, respectively. These were the lowest totals since 2012 for Black-backed and 2013 for American Three-toed woodpeckers. In contrast, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker numbers reached a season-high total of sixteen counties with overwintering birds observed in four south counties. There were no observations of either Gyrfalcon or Prairie Falcon this winter, both of which are sporadic in their appearances. On the other hand, both Merlins and American Kestrels reached season-high county totals, 47 for the former and 60 for the latter.

Highly unusual were reports of late linger-

ing Eastern Phoebes in Dakota and Ramsey counties, the first winter reports since 2007. Several other tardy migrants also were found in December. An American Pipit was photographed in Dakota County on 18 December, only the fourth ever for the winter season. Two observations of Clay-colored Sparrows in December were the first since 2017. A late Orange-crowned Warbler was seen on 3 December and a Common Yellowthroat survived at the Bass Ponds in Bloomington until at least 22 December. At Old Cedar Avenue Bridge in Hennepin County, a Marsh Wren lingered until 12 December. Two reports of Lincoln's Sparrow, one as late as 18 December, were the first in five years. But most remarkable of all, without question, was a hardy Henslow's Sparrow found on 14 December in Duluth Township, St. Louis County. That bird exceeded the previous late record for Minnesota by 55 days.

Common Ravens continued their steady progression southward in the state with reports from a season-high 16 south counties, including winter county records in Carver and Kandiyohi. Joining the state from the opposite direction, Eurasian Tree Sparrows were observed in a season-high four counties, including a new county record for Renville. They have now been observed in four consecutive winters, following a period in which there was only one report over a ten-year period. This species is currently listed as Casual on the MOU checklist, but seems likely to move up to Regular at the next update.

Several strong showings occurred among our winter passerine visitors. Bohemian Waxwings were found in six south counties, the highest total since 2010, including a first county record for Nobles. Individual counts of 2,000 or more birds were noted in both St. Louis and Cook. Another county first was recorded in Goodhue for Townsend's Solitaire, which was observed in 21 counties statewide. A Yellow Medicine sighting of Varied Thrush also marked a county first for that species. Observations of White-winged Crossbills in 69 counties established a new season-high. It was a banner year for redpolls. Common Redpolls were observed in all 87 counties for the first time in MOU records. Hoary Redpolls were reported from 60 counties, far exceeding the previous high of 45; individuals in Chippewa and Murray established new county records for this species.

Weather summary: Statewide average temperatures this season were 2.3°F above normal in December, but 6° and 6.8° below normal in January and February, respectively. In mid-December, temperatures reached the mid-60s south, but by the end of the month Warren saw ~35°. The coldest temperature of the season was ~44°, reached at Baudette and Warren on 1 January and at Kabetogama on 14–15 February.

The wet fall season continued into December, when four different storms swept through the state. On the 4th–6th much of the north saw 6–12 inches of snow. On the 10th–11th, portions of the south received 12 to 18 inches. A few days later, a swarm of 20 tornados struck the South-central and Southeast regions. The Central and East-central regions received the brunt of a fourth storm system on the 26th–27th that dropped as much as 12–18 inches of snow. A series of clipper-type storms moved into the state from the Dakotas in January; the largest on the 14th brought six to eleven inches of snow to western and South-central regions. In February, a major storm brought rain and sleet south and blizzard conditions to the Northwest on the 11th. Another storm on the 21st–22nd carpeted the state with snow, including high totals of 20" at Park Point and 18" at Little Falls.

Documented reports still under review: Eurasian Tree Sparrow 12/20 Clay.

Insufficiently documented records of Regular species: Blue-winged Teal 1/28 Dakota (midwinter date, incomplete details); Barrow's Goldeneye 1/5 Sherburne (incomplete details for this Rare Regular); Swainson's Hawk 12/23 Meeker (extraordinarily late); Lincoln's Sparrow 12/5 Rice (species is barely Casual in winter).

Acknowledgements: 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 2022). Steve Weston, serving as Minnesota CBC coordinator, compiled vast amounts of data from 83 counts. Medians of recent arrivals and departures are based on published and unpublished seasonal report data from 1996 through 2020. Weather data is from the Minnesota DNR's HydroClim Minnesota newsletter (<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/hydroclim/index.html>). Our appreciation goes out to all our contributors, especially those who respond to our requests for details and who submit observations online.

¹ Minneapolis, MN; ² Golden Valley, MN; ³ Washington, DC.

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. Totals in bold-italic (***55***) indicate a CBC total within or exceeding the top three high counts for that species.
10. Dagger "+" preceding observer's initials denotes documentation was submitted.
11. "ph." denotes a species documented with a photograph.
12. "v.t." denotes a species documented by video.
13. "a.t." denotes a species documented by audio.
14. 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, seasons@moumn.org.

Snow Goose (*Anser caerulescens*) — [1 North, 9 South] One north report: 12/10 Hubbard (16) JCu. Scattered reports from early to mid December from nine south counties, with high count 12/9 Washington (18) BDo. Unusual winter record: 12/14 **Renville** (Granite Falls CBC). The only reports after December were 2/6–19 McLeod (3, Gopher Campfire Club Wildlife Sanctuary, Hutchinson) m.ob.; these are unrestrained feral birds (see Winter 2015 Seasonal Report, **The Loon** 88:100).

Ross's Goose (*Anser rossii*) — [2 South] One record (presumably the same individual) 12/19 Blue Earth (Mankato) JCF, 12/25–27 Le Sueur (Kasota Prairie) API, CHH.

Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) — [6 South] Scattered reports through mid December of 1–5 birds from five south counties; last reported 12/18 Jackson KDS. No other reports until 2/28 Chippewa (34, early spring migrants) WCM. CBC high count 12/14 (9) Fairmont.

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [3 North, 24 South] December reports from three north counties, with high count 12/2 Clay (9) DPW; last north report 12/23 Douglas (2) CRM. December south reports from 24 counties, including 12/2 **Faribault** PEJ, 12/11 **Traverse** DLP; high counts 12/2 Jackson (105), Nobles (57) PEJ. Also 1/1 Scott, Dakota BDo, LiH. One overwintered Hennepin (Hiawatha Avenue grain elevators) and Ramsey (Lock and Dam 1) BAF. Other midwinter reports: 1/24 Olmsted LHL, 2/6 Dakota MwT. Early spring migrants 2/28 Cottonwood KEm, PEJ, Jackson (8), Nobles (15) PEJ. CBC high counts 12/18 (43) Alexandria, 12/14 (18) Fairmont, 12/18 (7) Jackson County.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) — [19 North, 49 South] Season high counts north 12/18 Clay (5,000, Moorhead) PBB, 12/14 Douglas (800, Lakes Carlos and Darling) BEC. Reported from 13 north counties after December, with high count 1/29 Otter Tail (85, Fergus Falls) BDo, LiH. Widespread south throughout the season, with reports from all but four counties. South season high counts 12/4 Olmsted (5,000, Cascade Lake Park) ebd, 12/9 Washington (5,000, Grey Cloud Island gravel pits) BDo, PNi, 12/8 Nobles (4,000, Worthington) ebd. CBC high counts 12/14 (8,953) Fairmont, 12/18 (5,794) Rochester,

12/14 (5,331) Morris.

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) — [1 North, 2 South] One north report: 12/14 **Douglas** (Lake Carlos) ToR, BEC, JRd. Reported from two south counties: 12/1–4 Hennepin (Medicine Lake; continuing from November) m.ob., 12/1–7 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge; continuing from November) m.ob., 12/24 – 1/13 Scott (Blue Lake, Shakopee) m.ob. At least two different birds were involved, one of which had a thin purple leg band (1/8 Blue Lake ebd), indicating captive origin. In November, one with a thin reddish leg band was photographed at Maple Lake and later at Medicine Lake (ebd; *vide* KEm); however, one at Medicine Lake 12/1 PLJ was reported to have no leg bands.

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [15 North, 38 South] Reported from 53 counties statewide, eight fewer than last winter's record 61. Overwintered widely; after December, reported from 13 north and 32 south counties. North season high count 1/8 Otter Tail (**1,700**, near Rush Lake, Otter Tail River). North high count away from Otter Tail: 12/14 Douglas (200, Lake Carlos) ToR. South season high counts 1/24, 2/5 Goodhue (400, Lock and Dam 3) KDS. CBC high counts 12/18 Alexandria (691), 1/1 Pillager (424), 12/18 Willmar (313), Excelsior (310).

Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [2 North, 13 South] Two north reports: 12/10 **Pine** (15, Audubon Center of the North Woods) MWS, 12/14 Bemidji CBC. Reported from 12 south counties in December with high counts 12/2 Houston (1,000, Brownsville overlook) CPa, 12/12 Rice (450, flyovers, Northfield Twp.) GHo. Counts after 12/15 were 8 or fewer. Reported (1–3 birds) from five counties after December: Goodhue, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Wabasha.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) — [4 North, 16 South] North reports from four counties: 12/1–18 Beltrami (1–2, Bemidji) DPJ, m.ob., 12/18 Douglas (Lake Cowdry) ToR, 12/19 – 1/8 Itasca (Pokegama Dam) SC, m.ob., 12/1 – 2/23 St. Louis (Lester River mouth) ASu, m.ob. December south reports from 15 counties, with high count 12/1 Hennepin (10, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF. South reports after December (1–2 birds) from 7 counties. CBC high counts 12/21 Sherburne NWR (5), 12/14 St. Cloud-Collegeville (3).

- Northern Shoveler** (*Spatula clypeata*) — [7 South] One north report 12/1 **Benton** (Sauk Rapids) DOr. December reports from six south counties, with high count 12/26 Scott (20, Blue Lake W.T.P.) ebd. All reports after December were from Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.), where up to 8 overwintered m.ob. CBC high counts 12/14 Fairmont (13), 12/18 Rochester (4).
- Gadwall** (*Mareca strepera*) — [2 North, 16 South] Two north reports: 12/4–23 Beltrami (Lake Irving) JCu, m.ob., 12/15 Douglas (Lake Carlos) ToR, BEc. December reports from 13 south counties, with high count 12/1 Wabasha (250, Pool 5) PEJ. After December, reported from ten south counties. Highest midwinter count 1/12 Scott (43, Blue Lake W.T.P.) VRL. Midwinter high count away from Blue Lake 1/21 Winona (22, Whitewater W.M.A.) EHi, ebd. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North) (13), 12/18 Excelsior (11).
- American Wigeon** (*Mareca americana*) — [2 North, 5 South] Two north reports: 12/1–6 Beltrami (Lake Irving, continuing from November) DVH, DPJ, m.ob., 12/19 **Polk** (East Grand Forks, American Crystal Sugar lagoons) DaL. December reports from five south counties. Overwintered Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob. One other midwinter record: 1/30 Dakota (Miesville Ravine) LiH, BDo.
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [21 North, 42 South] Overwintered widely, with reports after December from 18 north and 33 south counties. North high counts 12/18 Clay (1,000, American Crystal Sugar lagoons) PBB, 12/25 St. Louis (635, Duluth Port Terminal) JLK. South high counts 12/26 Scott (2,500, Shakopee Mill Pond) ebd, 1/22 Scott (2,500, “ballpark est.”, Shakopee Mill Pond) JBn, 1/1 Dakota (2,000, Pine Creek at Hogan Ave.) BDo, LiH. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North) (3,564), Minneapolis (North) (3,534), Excelsior (1,863).
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [2 North, 15 South] All north reports from St. Louis (Duluth) except 2/18 Morrison MJB. North high count 12/18 St. Louis (15, Duluth) ClN, JDx. South reports from 16 counties, including 12/10 Big Stone DLP. South reports after December from 13 counties. South high counts 12/1 Wabasha (**51**, Pool 5) PEJ, 1/12 Scott (12, Shakopee Mill Pond) ebd. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (16), Excelsior (7).
- Mallard X American Black Duck** (*Anas platyrhynchos* X *A. rubripes*) — [1 North, 5 South] Only one report of this hybrid from St. Louis (Duluth), where in most recent winters there have been multiple individuals. All other reports from five south counties, including 12/6 Rice MZa, 2/15–26 Goodhue PEJ. Up to 3 were reported from Scott (Shakopee Mill Pond) m.ob.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [2 North, 11 South] Two north reports: 12/14 Bemidji CBC, 12/18 Clay (American Crystal Sugar lagoons) PBB. South high count 12/5 Hennepin (4, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) EHi. Reported from seven south counties after December; all reports were of 1–2 individuals.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [10 South] December reports from eight south counties, with high count 12/5 Hennepin (7, General Mills Nature Preserve) ebd. After December only reported from Dakota, Goodhue, Scott, Wabasha, all of 1–3 birds. CBC high counts 12/18 Excelsior (2), 12/19 Cedar Creek Bog (2).
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [1 North, 14 South] One north report: 12/18 Alexandria CBC (3). Reported from 14 south counties in December, including **Pope** and **Sherburne**, with high count 12/1 Wabasha (3,300, Pool 5), diminishing rapidly to 12/13 Goodhue (15, Lake Pepin), 12/26 Wabasha (14, Camp Lacupolis) PEJ. Only reports after December: 1/1–7 Wabasha (1–2 birds, Lake Pepin) m.ob.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [2 North, 13 South] Reported from two north counties: 12/2–5 Beltrami (Lake Bemidji), with peak 12/2 (11) DvH, 12/15 Douglas (Lake Carlos) BEc. South reports in December from 13 counties, including 12/2 **Faribault** (3) PEJ, with high counts 12/1 Wabasha (15, Pool 5) PEJ, 12/3 Ramsey (7, Gervias Lake) EHi. Reports after December: 1/2–3 Wabasha ebd, 1/9 Dakota AJF, and overwintered in Goodhue (up to 7, Colville Park) m.ob., and Scott (up to 3, Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob. CBC high count 12/18 Alexandria (5).
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [5 North, 19 South] North reports from five counties: 12/1–21 Beltrami (2, Lake Bemidji) DvH, m.ob., 12/4 Cass ebd, 12/9–18 St. Louis (Duluth) ebd, ClN, JDx, 12/14–18 Douglas (up to 4, Lake Carlos) BEc, ToR, 12/18 Clay (American Crystal Sugar lagoons) PBB. South



King Eider, 31 December 2021, Lake Pepin, Wabasha County. Photo by Todd Mitchell.

reports in December from 18 counties (including **Chisago, Pope, Swift**) with high counts 12/1 Wabasha (3,800, Pool 5) PEJ, 12/2 Ramsey (750, Vadnais Lake) LiH. Reports after December from nine counties. Overwintered in large numbers Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.), with high count 1/4 (70) ebd; elsewhere, midwinter counts were of 1–3 birds. CBC high counts 12/18 Excelsior (15), Alexandria (5),

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*) — [3 North, 9 South] North reports from three counties: 12/1–4 Beltrami (max. 6, Lake Bemidji) DvH, REn, RLF, JCu, 12/25 – 1/2 St. Louis (1–2, Duluth) ebd, PEJ, SNE, StK, 12/26 Lake SES. Reported from seven south counties in December, with high count 12/13 Goodhue (45, Lake Pepin) PEJ. Overwintered Goodhue (Colvill Park) m.ob., with high count 2/17 (13) PEJ, and Scott (1–2, Blue Lake W.T.P. and Shakopee Mill Pond) m.ob. Also reported through 1/15 Wabasha (1–3, Lake Pepin) m.ob., and 1/18 Sherburne (Mississippi River at Elk River) PLJ.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) — [6 North, 19 South] December reports from six north counties with high count 12/2 Beltrami (4, Lake Bemidji) REn, RLF. Last north report 12/30 St. Louis (Duluth) PEJ. December south reports from 18 counties (including **Traverse**), with high counts 12/2 Hennepin (20, Medicine Lake) DAh, 12/4 Ramsey (20, Vadnais Lake) ebd. Reported after December

from eight south counties. Overwintered Scott (up to 8, Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob., Goodhue (Colvill Park) m.ob., Wright (2, Mississippi River in Monticello) PLJ, and through 1/12 Wabasha (1–4, Lake Pepin) m.ob. CBC high counts 12/18 Alexandria (6), Excelsior (4).

KING EIDER (*Somateria spectabilis*) — [2 South] One record: 12/8–17 **Goodhue** and **Wabasha** (female, Lake Pepin near Lake City) ph. †PEJ, and 12/28 – 1/3 Wabasha (east of Camp Lacupolis) PEJ, REn, RLF, ph. ToM, m.ob. This is only the second south record; the first was 10/20/1999 Chippewa (shot by a hunter).

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) — [2 North] Two records: 12/4–5 Cook (adult male continuing from November, Grand Marais harbor) BEA, JGW, LWD, 2/7 Lake (female plumage, Bayside Park) ABm, JLB.

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*) — [1 North, 4 South] All reports: 12/1 Ramsey (Lake Phalen) JZj, m.ob., 12/1–6 Hennepin (Bush Lake) RCo, MHu, m.ob., 12/2 Beltrami (Lake Bemidji, continuing from November) REn, RLF, 12/3 Wabasha (2, Pool 5) PEJ, 12/9–20 Goodhue and Wabasha (1–4, Lake Pepin near Lake City) PEJ.

Black Scoter (*Melanitta americana*) — [2 South] All reports (some or all may pertain to the same individual): 12/3 Wabasha (Pool 5), 12/12 Goodhue (Lake Pepin), 12/13 Wabasha (Camp Lacupolis) PEJ, 12/31 – 1/9 Wabasha (near Camp Lacupolis) REn, RLF, m.ob.

Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [4 North, 3 South] Most north reports were from Cook, with high counts 2/12 (80, Good Harbor Bay) PEJ, 1/15 (27, Croftville Road) ebd. Only a few reports from Lake, all of 1–4 birds, and only one report from St. Louis, 12/5 (Duluth) PHS. Also reported 12/2–3 Beltrami (Lake Bemidji) REn, RLF, DvH. All south reports (at least 5 different individuals): 12/1 Wabasha (immature female, Pool 5) PEJ, 12/1–4 Hennepin (female, Medicine Lake, continuing from 11/29) m.ob., 12/3–5 Hennepin (2, Lake Independence; continuing from 11/30) SMC, ABL, 12/12–13 Goodhue (adult male, Lake City) DBz, m.ob., 12/12–17 Goodhue (immature female, Lake Pepin, near Hanson's Harbor) PEJ, 1/1 and 2/4–27 Goodhue (immature female, Colvill Park) m.ob. CBC high counts 12/18 Grand Marais (103), 12/19 Two Harbors (6).

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*) — [4 North, 15 South] December north reports from Beltrami, St. Louis, with high count 12/2–3 Beltrami (14, Lake Bemidji) REn, RLF, DvH. Reports after December: 1/2 – 2/12 Cook (Grand Marais) m.ob., 2/7–20 Lake (1–4, Bay-side Park) m.ob. December south reports from 14 counties (including **Pope**), with high counts 12/1 Carver (30, Lake Waconia) TWe, 12/4 Hennepin (30, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) MJB. After December, reported south (1–2 birds) from Hennepin, Scott, Sherburne, Wright.

Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) — [14 North, 31 South] North high counts 12/14 Douglas (900, Lake Carlos) JRd, 1/6 St. Louis (712, Duluth, Canal Park) JLK. South high counts were from Wabasha (east end of Lake Pepin): 1/4 (**3,300**), 12/29 (2,500) PEJ. Away from Lake Pepin, south high count 1/16 Wright (1,000, Monticello) EHi. CBC high counts 12/18 Alexandria (925), 12/14 Red Wing (553), 12/18 Duluth (224), Excelsior (101).

Bufflehead X Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala albeola* X *B. clangula*) — [1 South] A male was reported 12/28 and 1/16 Wright (Monticello, Mississippi River swan viewing area) ToL, EHi. This is the fourth winter that a male of this hybrid has been recorded at this location; the others were in winter 2015, 2016, and 2019.

Common Goldeneye X Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula* X *B. islandica*) — [1 North] One report of this hybrid: 1/8 St. Louis (male, Duluth, Canal Park) †EzH, IsH.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [9 North, 21 South] Reported from eight north counties in December, with high counts 12/1, 12/2 Beltrami (21, Lake Bemidji) DPJ, DvH. After December, reported from three north counties, all singles: 1/18–27 Cass (Gull Lake) JCu, BEc, 1/11 – 2/19 Douglas (Alexandria, Goose Park) AaL, m.ob., 1/28 – 2/11 Morrison (Sylvan Dam) BCS. Reported from 19 south counties in December, with high count 12/2 Ramsey (500, Vadnais Lake) ebd. After December, reported from 11 south counties, all of 7 or fewer individuals except many overwintered Scott (up to 35, Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob., and several Hennepin locations (including up to 30, Bass Ponds) m.ob. CBC high counts 12/18 Bloomington (43), Excel-

sior (9), St. Paul (North) (8).

Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser (*Bucephala clangula* X *Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [3 South] Two reports of this hybrid: 12/10 – 2/4 Goodhue and Wabasha (male, Lake Pepin) ph. †PEJ, 1/17 Ramsey (Mississippi River, Pigs Eye) ph. ELC.

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) — [11 North, 31 South] No reports Northwest. December reports from nine north counties, with high count 12/14 Douglas (750, Lake Carlos) BEc. Elsewhere, December north high counts 12/12 Crow Wing (450, Big Trout Lake) SDz, 12.8 Hubbard (110, Kabekona Lake) REn, RLF. North reports after December from seven counties, all of 6 or fewer individuals except St. Louis (Duluth), with high counts up to 30. In the south, reported from 31 counties in December, with high count 12/9 Goodhue (30,000, Lake Pepin; estimated) PEJ. Away from Lake Pepin, December high count 12/3 Carver (1,310, Lake Waconia) WCM. Midwinter south high counts were up to 200 Goodhue and Wabasha, and fewer than 100 elsewhere. CBC high counts 12/14 Red Wing (5,023), 12/18 Alexandria (475), 12/14 Afton (108).

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) — [5 North, 11 South] North reports from five counties, including 12/14 Douglas (5, Lake Carlos) BEc, 1/8 Otter Tail (2, Otter Tail River, Rush Lake) TFu. All other north reports from Lake Superior, with high counts by county: 1/16 St. Louis (55, Duluth, Canal Park) TSk, BrT, 2/17 Lake (11, Two Harbors) m.ob., 1/16 Cook (4, Grand Marais) FJN, m.ob. December south reports from eight counties, with high count 12/13 Goodhue (22, Lake Pepin) PEJ; away from Lake Pepin, counts were 1–2 individuals. Reported from six south counties after December, including 2/8 **Sherburne** (2, Babcock Park, Elk River) PLJ, with high count 1/24 Goodhue (6, Colvill Park) PEJ. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (26), Grand Marais (5).

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [1 North, 8 South] One north report: 12/18 Clay (American Crystal Sugar lagoons, Moorhead) PBB. South reports from eight counties in December, all of 1–3 individuals except 12/1 Wabasha (12, Pool 5) PEJ. Overwintered Scott (1–2, Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob.; no other reports after December.



Wild Turkey, "smoke morph," 14 January 2022, Sax-Zim Bog, St. Louis County. Photo by Gil Ewing.

Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [31 North, 49 South] Reported from a season-record 80 counties, including all but three north and four south; the previous winter high was 75 counties in 2018 and 2019. North high count 2/3 St. Louis (123, Sax-Zim Bog) FJN, m.ob. South high count 12/23 Sherburne (**198**, farm fields near Elk River) PLJ. CBC high counts 12/21 Sherburne NWR (**435**), 1/1 Pillager (343), 12/19 Little Falls (313).)

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [20 North, 9 South] Reported from 20 north counties, the fewest since 2015. North high counts 12/13 St. Louis (13, Sax-Zim Bog) ASu, 12/12 Beltrami (7, Steenerson Twp.) DvH. There were only a few reports (all 1–3 birds) from Southeast, all from three counties bordering the Mississippi River. Elsewhere, south counts were only 1–2 individuals. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (36), 1/1 Fredenberg (24), 12/14 Itasca State Park (14).

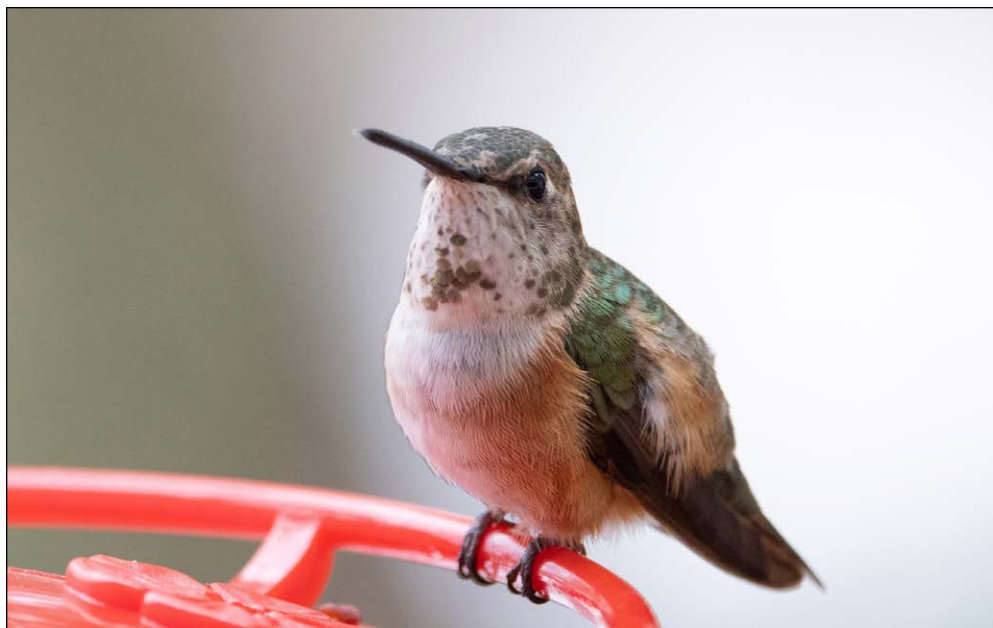
Spruce Grouse (*Canachites canadensis*) — [8 North] Reported from all counties bordering Canada except Kittson. High counts 12/11 (11, Gunflint Trail south of Lima Mountain Road) AvB, JBh, 1/2 Lake (10, Wampus Lake) JWL, SLL. CBC high count 1/2 Isabella (11).

Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Tympanuchus phasian-*

ellus) — [14 North] North reports only, with the great majority from St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog). High counts 1/29 Polk (68, Pankratz Memorial Prairie) SAu, JCJ, 1/4 Marshall (54, west of Newfolden) HHu, 12/11 Beltrami (52, north of Grygla) SAu, JCJ. CBC high counts 12/17 Glacial Ridge (124), 12/21 Newfolden (109), 1/2 Roseau (95).

Greater Prairie-Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [7 North] Most reports from Clay, Polk, Becker; also reported from Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake, Wilkin. High counts 2/26 Clay (56, Bluestem Prairie S.N.A.) TCL, 12/11 Polk (25, Pankratz Memorial Prairie) TJJ. CBC high counts 12/18 Crookston (61), 12/17 Glacial Ridge (44), 12/20 Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River SP (43).

Gray Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) — [9 North, 11 South] Reported from 20 counties statewide, the most in at least the past ten winters. All north reports from eight Northwest counties plus Otter Tail, with high counts 2/24 Pennington (41 in five groups) JMJ, 2/12 Pennington (26, two groups) HHu. Most south reports were from Olmsted. South high counts 1/31 Meeker (25) PKF, 1/30 Dodge (14) DAB. CBC high counts 1/1 Whitewater State Park (10), 12/19 Grand Forks-East



Rufous Hummingbird, 1 December 2021, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Laura Erickson.

Grand Forks (7), Austin (6).

Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)

— [19 North, 52 South] Far northwest records include 2/12 **Lake of the Woods** (C.R. 3, southwest of Graceton) EHi, TWe, BLz, 1/1 and 2/27 Marshall (south of Florian) TJJ, HHu. North high counts: 1/1 Todd (49, Reynolds Twp.) CSh, 1/29 Wilkin (45, Purple Heart Trail) BDo, LiH, 12/12 Otter Tail (40, Otter Tail Prairie S.N.A.) BAR. Reported from all south counties except Nicollet, with high counts 12/17 Lyon (175, Green Valley W.M.A.), 1/22 Yellow Medicine (80, Myhre Slough W.M.A.) GWe. CBC high counts 12/17 Cottonwood (241), 1/1 Long Prairie (186), 12/18 Alexandria (183), 1/2 Redwood Falls (140).

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [1

North, 3 South] One north report 12/2–29 Beltrami (3, Lake Bemidji/Lake Irving) REn, RLF, DPJ, DvH. All south: 12/1–3 Hennepin (Taft Lake) WPe, JWl, 12/1–4 Hennepin (Bde Maka Ska) m.ob., 12/2 Houston (Brownsville overlook) CPa, 12/2–23 Ramsey (Mississippi River, Pigs Eye) m.ob. CBC high count 12/14 Bemidji (3).

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) — [2 North,

2 South] Two north reports: 12/17–18 Cook (2, Good Harbor Bay) JGW, 12/18 St. Louis

(Duluth) KRE. Two south reports: 12/1 Goodhue (Lake Pepin) SDz, 12/1–5 Hennepin (Bde Maka Ska) PRH, m.ob.

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) — No reports for the fourth consecutive winter.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) — [33 North, 53

South] Reported from all counties except Mahnommen. North high count 1/15 St. Louis (500, Duluth) IVa. Away from Duluth, north high count 1/3 Otter Tail (138, Battle Lake) TFu. South high count 2/22 Olmsted (385, Rochester) ebd. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (1,296), St. Paul (North) (804), Winona (583).

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [15 North, 48 South] Reported from 63

counties, tying the record total from last winter. Reported from as far northwest as Roseau and Marshall, and as far northeast as 12/19 **Kanebec** (13) SPS, but no reports from Northeast or North-central except 1/17 **Clearwater** (2, Clearbrook) RAE. Unusual winter record 2/7 **Red Lake** (3) JCJ, SAu. North high counts 12/19 Clay (19, Downer) TCL, 1/4 Becker (17, Audubon) NaH, TKa. South high counts 12/17 Olmsted (71, near Dover) LAV, 1/9 Renville (55, near Fairfax) SHo. CBC high counts 12/31 Hastings-Etter (111), 1/2 Pipe-

- stone (49), 12/23 Northern Meeker County (45).
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [19 North, 46 South] Reported from 13 north counties after December, from as far north as Lake of the Woods and Roseau. Season high count north 2/19–20 Morrison (24, near Little Falls) SEM. South high counts 1/9 Wabasha (78, Lake City) MNb, 1/4 Olmsted (62, Rochester) ebd. CBC high counts 12/18 Rochester (147), 12/31 Hastings-Etter (122), 12/18 Faribault (121), La Crosse - La Crescent (112).
- RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD** (*Selasphorus rufus*) — [1 North] One report: **12/1–4** St. Louis (Duluth, continuing from November) LME, m.ob. This is only the second winter record for this species; the first was 12/2/2016 in Isanti County (also continuing from the fall season).
- Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) — [1 South] Up to **3** individuals **overwintered** Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge). A single was reported starting 12/15 m.ob., and 2 birds were reported in late December through 2/28 m.ob. **Three** were seen 2/5 KEm, JWH. This is only the third February record for the state (the others were in 1959 and 1976).
- Sora** (*Porzana carolina*) — [1 South] One record: **12/1–5** Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge boardwalk; continuing from November) m.ob.
- American Coot** (*Fulica americana*) — [3 North, 16 South] December north reports: 12/11–14 Becker (near Detroit Lakes) NaH, 12/14–23 Douglas (Lake Carlos; initially 175, dwindling to 4) BEc, ToR, CRM. North reports after December: 1/2 Douglas (Lake Carlos S.P.) BEc, 1/3–8 Otter Tail (near Rush Lake) ShG, HeH, Tfu, 2/7 Douglas JPE. December reports from 16 south counties, including **Chisago**, with high counts 12/4 Carver (200, Lake Waconia) TWe, 12/3 Hennepin (22, Medicine Lake) RCl. Overwintered Scott (up to 15, Blue Lake W.T.P.) m.ob., Hennepin (2, Bass Ponds) m.ob. Other reports after December: 1/4 Ramsey (Raspberry Island) BAF, JZj. CBC high count 12/18 Alexandria (225).
- Sandhill Crane** (*Antigone canadensis*) — [3 South] All records: 12/1 Scott (3) RBW, 12/4 Benton (Sauk Rapids, appeared injured; continuing from November) DOr, HHD, MAJ, ca.12/18 Rochester CBC (count week record).
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [2 South] Two records: 12/15, 1/12 Houston (Wildcat Creek delta) SHo, DBz, 1/28 – 2/7 Dakota (Spring Lake P.R.) m.ob.
- Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) — [1 North, 9 South] One north report 12/23 St. Louis (Manganika Creek south of Virginia) DBF (also recorded at this location in December in five of the previous ten years). Reported from six south counties after December. Overwintered Dakota (3, Etter Bottoms) KDS, MwT, JHe, Olmsted (up to 3, north of Dover) m.ob. Also reported early January in **Ren-ville**, Scott, Washington. High count 2/2 Houston (**14**, Nelson Valley Rd.) SHo.
- POMARINE JAEGER** (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) — [1 South] One record: 12/1 **Sherburne** (dark morph juvenile, Elk River landfill) ph. †JOs, †PLJ, †MAJ. This is the first winter season record in the state of any jaeger.
- Stercorarius jaeger** (*Stercorarius* sp.) — [1 South] One record: **12/2 Ramsey** (dark immature, Gervais Lake) ph. †MWS. Distance and lighting precluded species identification; possibly this was the Pomarine Jaeger photographed the previous day in Elk River, Sherburne Co. (about 35 miles to the northwest), but photos are inconclusive. It is the latest date for any jaeger in the state.
- IVORY GULL** (*Pagophila eburnea*) — [1 North] One record: 1/3–12 St. Louis (Park Point) ph. CBg, CdP, SmH, †PHS, ph. †AXH, ph. REN, m.ob. Immature, discovered at Park Point Recreation Area, and relocated by many at various locations along Park Point, from Canal Park to near the airport. This is the 13th record for the state, and the first since January 2016.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [2 South] Two records: 12/2 Wright (Howard Lake) LSw, 12/8 Wabasha (Lake City) PEJ.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [5 North, 20 South] Reported from three north counties in December, with high count 12/2 St. Louis (100, Duluth) JLK. Reported in early January in Lake and through mid January in St. Louis (1–3, Duluth); last reported 1/30 Duluth EHi. Reported from 21 south counties in December, with high count 12/5 Ramsey (**2,000**, Pigs Eye Lake) RMD, ELC. After mid December, counts were 15 or fewer. Reported from four south counties after December (1–3 individuals); last reported 1/13 Dakota

- (2, Kaposia Landing) BBr. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North) (66), Bloomington (15).
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [4 North, 15 South] North reports from the three Lake Superior counties plus 12/1–4 Beltrami (Lake Bemidji) m.ob. Overwintered along the North Shore, with high counts by county: 2/12 Cook (139, Grand Marais) PAL, 2/15 Lake (120, near Two Harbors) JWJ, 1/8 St. Louis (350, Duluth) ebd. Reported from 15 south counties in December (including **Jackson, Pope**), with high count 12/3 Hennepin (300, Bush Lake) ebd. Reported from four south counties after December, with high count 1/1 Ramsey (36, Lower Landing Park) BDO, LiH. Last south report 1/6 Dakota (6, Hastings) AJF. CBC high counts 12/18 Grand Marais (256), 12/19 Two Harbors (176), 12/18 Duluth (170).
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucoides*) — [3 North, 5 South] North reports from the three Lake Superior counties, with single reports from Cook, Lake, and numerous reports throughout the season from St. Louis (Duluth), with high count 1/11 (6, Duluth harbor; all *L. g. thayeri*) CLN, JDx. Reported from seven south counties in December, including 12/1–2 **Carver** (Lake Waconia) TWE, with high counts 12/19, 12/31 Ramsey (6, St. Paul, Lower Landing Park) EzH, IsH, LiH. Lingered into January Ramsey (1–2, Lower Landing Park) m.ob., and last reported 1/14 DnS. Most birds statewide were identified as or presumed to be the Thayer's subspecies (*L. g. thayeri*). Kumlien's subspecies (*L. g. kumlieni*) north reports included single individuals from Cook and Lake, and six reports from St. Louis (all singles, Duluth). Kumlien's reports in the south include: 12/4 Hennepin (Bush Lake) KEm, 12/4–5 Ramsey (second-cycle, Pigs Eye Lake) LiH, APi, ELC, RMD, 12/23 Dakota (adult, Black Dog Lake) BAF, 12/28–30 Ramsey (adult, Lower Landing Park) ArM, MaS. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (6), St. Paul (North) (4).
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*) — [5 South] All reports: 12/2 Sherburne (adult, Elk River landfill) HHD, DOr, PLJ, MAJ, 12/3–4 Hennepin (2, adult and second-cycle, Bush Lake) m.ob., 12/12 Goodhue (apparent third-cycle, Lake City) DBz, JWH, 12/15 – 1/1 Ramsey (first or second-cycle, St. Paul, Upper and Lower Landing parks) APi, m.ob., 12/31 Dakota (immature, possibly the same as St. Paul bird, Black Dog Lake) LiH.
- SLATY-BACKED GULL** (*Larus schistisagus*) — [1 South] One report: 12/3 Wabasha (adult continuing from 11/22, Lake City) ph. †PEJ.
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [2 North, 5 South] Reported throughout the season in St. Louis (Duluth), with high count 1/11 (8, Duluth harbor) CLN JDx; all other counts were 4 or fewer. Also reported 1/5 Lake (2, Two Harbors) ebd. South reports from five counties: 12/1 Sherburne (Elk River landfill) PLJ, JOs, 12/1–5 Hennepin (singles from Old Cedar Ave. Bridge, Medicine Lake, Bush Lake) m.ob., 12/1–4 Ramsey (adult, Pigs Eye Lake, Lake Johanna) LiH, 12/9–12 Goodhue (Lake Pepin) PEJ, m.ob., 12/15–26 Dakota (up to 5, Black Dog Lake) BAF, KSo, 12/15 – 1/3 Ramsey (up to 3, Upper and Lower Landing parks) APi, m.ob. Last south report 1/3 Ramsey (Lower Landing Park) DnS, MWS. South high count 12/23 Dakota (5, Black Dog Lake) BAF. CBC high count 12/18 Duluth (4).
- Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) — [1 North] All reports were from St. Louis (Duluth, various locations): many reports, nearly all singles, from 1/8 – 2/28 m.ob., of at least one adult and one first-cycle. Only one report of more than two: 1/13 (3, mouth of Miller Creek) ebd.
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [1 North, 3 South] One north report: 12/19 Grand Rapids CBC. Reported from four south counties: 12/3 Wabasha (Lake Pepin) PEJ, 12/4 Wright (Lake Pulaski) ToL, 12/5 Hennepin (Grays Bay) ABL.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Nannopterum auritum*) — [3 South] All reports: 12/1 Rice TFB, 12/9–10 Washington (Point Douglas Park) KvM, DFN, 12/18 Dakota (Black Dog Lake) JKu.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [1 North, 12 South] Reported from 13 counties statewide, one fewer than last year's record. One north report: 12/1 **St. Louis** (Manganika Lake, near Virginia; appeared ill or injured) SLF; seen several more times through 12/23 *vide* SLF. South reports from 12 counties, including 12/1–5 **Sherburne** (2 continuing from November, Sherburne N.W.R.; one with injured wing) m.ob., 12/1–22 **Big Stone** (2) DLF, RAE, 12/3–4 **Kandiyohti** (2, pond near Willmar



Slaty-backed Gull, 3 December 2021, Lake Pepin, Wabasha County. Photo (extracted from video) by Paul E. Jantscher.

Lake) RAE, SDi, 1/3 **Stearns** (Frogtown Park, Cold Spring; flying over open water and appeared healthy) ebd. Overwintered Dakota and Washington (Mississippi River area, Hastings) m.ob.; up to 6 birds to 12/2; 3 to 1/14, 2 to 2/6, and finally just a single bird to 2/28 and into March. Some were seen in flight (including the lone remaining bird) but at least one had an injured wing. One bird 1/4–23 Hennepin (Bass Ponds; initially seen flying but later appeared ill) m.ob. Also reported 12/31 Freeborn (2, Albert Lea) AEB, 12/18 Dakota (6, Black Dog Lake) JKu, 1/9–23 Goodhue (Colvill Park) PEJ, 1/18 Houston (Reno dike) DBz. CBC high counts 12/18 Bloomington (6), 12/31 Hastings-Etter (3), Albert Lea (2).

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) — [7 South] Reported from seven south counties in December, all singles. Reported from Dakota, Hennepin, Rice after December, also all singles.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [7 North, 11 South] Several December north reports from **Red Lake** (12/16 AAz) and St. Louis, all singles. North reports after December include: 1/4 Becker NaH, TKa, 2/7 Pine EBr, 2/24 **Douglas** SHO, 2/26 Aitkin RSK, 2/28 **Traverse** DLP. South reports from 11 counties, including 1/30 **Dodge** DAB, 12/29 **Watonwan** SHO. Numerous reports from the traditional wintering areas in Fillmore, Houston, and especially Winona, plus

a few from Goodhue, Renville, Wabasha. Also reported 1/2 Lac qui Parle DLP, Redwood GWe, 1/30 Dodge DAB, 2/26 Chippewa AaL, CLu. High count 12/25 Fillmore (4, one kettle, Rushford Village) ToM. CBC high counts 1/1 Wabasha (5), Whitewater State Park (2), 1/2 Redwood Falls (2).

Northern Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*) — [3 North, 42 South] North reports from three counties: 12/4 Wadena PJB, 1/19 Pine ebd, 12/20 Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River SP CBC. Reported from 42 south counties, the second most in the past ten years, and from 24 south counties after December. South high count 2/28 Steele (6, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) BHW. CBC high counts 12/19 Austin (3), 1/2 Zitkadan Wanyakapi (3).

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) — [22 North, 44 South] Reported from a season-record 66 counties statewide, including **Wilkin** (ten-year average is 49). Reported from 20 north counties after December, all singles. Reported from 39 south counties after December (including **Rock**); all reports were of singles except a few of 2. CBC high counts 12/18 Henderson (11), Willmar (5), Faribault (5).

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [11 North, 37 South] Reported from a season-record 48 counties statewide, one more than last year (ten-year average is 39). North reports after December from six counties, all singles, with most from St. Louis (several different birds, Duluth). Widely reported south from 37 counties (including **Pennington**); reports after December from 28 counties (all singles except several counts of 2). CBC high counts 12/18 Rochester (5), Mankato (4), Excelsior (4), Jackson County (4), Faribault (4).

Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [15 North, 9 South] Reported from 24 counties, well above the ten-year average (18). Most reports by far were from St. Louis (primarily Sax-Zim Bog), followed by Lake. Nearly all north reports were of singles, with only a few of 2. South reports from nine counties (all singles), but none from the southern two tiers. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (2), 1/1 Fredenberg (2).

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported from every county except Mahnomen (found in all 87 in three of the previous five years). North high count

1/8 St. Louis (55, Park Point R.A.) StK, m.ob. Away from Duluth north high counts were 17 or fewer. South high counts 12/4 Isanti (**271**, central Stanford Twp.) RCL, 1/4 Winona (213, Lock and Dam 5) PEJ, 12/29 Ramsey (205, Mississippi River at Kaposia Landing) BAF. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North) (**321**), 1/4 Nelson (180), 12/18 Bloomington (155), 12/14 Red Wing (99).

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) — [2 North, 19 South] Reported from 21 counties statewide, tying last year's record. North reports: 12/5 Morrison (Charles A. Lindbergh S.P.) ebd, 1/8 Pine (Pine City) ASL. South reports from 19 counties, including 12/26 **Redwood**, 1/4 **Renville** RAE, but none from the southern two tiers of counties except Olmsted, Winona, Houston. After December reported from 15 south counties, all singles except a few reports of 2 Hennepin, Ramsey. CBC high counts 12/18 Bloomington (2), Faribault (2), 12/19 Cedar Creek Bog (2).

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [20 North, 52 South] Reported from 72 counties statewide (including **Norman**), although no reports from Lake or Cook. North reports after December from 11 counties, all of 1–2 birds except 1/1 Todd (4) ebd, 2/26 St. Louis (3, W.S.H.C.) FJN. Reported from all south counties except Big Stone, with high counts 2/20 Winona (**16**, Hart Twp.) APs, HTo, ebd, 12/31 Scott (**10**, Johnson Slough) ebd, 12/26 Goodhue (**9**, Belvidere Twp.) SDz, JtM. CBC high counts 12/18 Bloomington (50), 1/2 Zitkadaj Wanyakapi (42), 12/18 Rochester (39), St. Paul (North) (39). Harlan's subspecies (*B. j. harlani*) reported from Blue Earth, Chippewa, Dakota, Fillmore, Scott, Washington, Watonwan; Krider's subspecies (*B. j. kriderii*) reported from McLeod, Meeker, Ramsey; Northern subspecies (*B. j. abieticola*) reported from Dakota, Hennepin, Polk, Rice, St. Louis.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) — [32 North, 53 South] Reported from a season-record 85 counties (all except Koochiching, Mahnomen); this is three more than last-year's record. North season high counts 12/12 Beltrami (16, C.R. 89) DvH, DPJ, 12/19 Kanabec (8) SPS, 12/11 Roseau (7, S.R. 310) SAu, JCJ. North reports after December from 20 counties, all of 1–3 individuals. Reported from all 53 south counties, with high counts 2/19

Swift (12) RAE, 12/24 Brown (11) BRB, 1/10 Blue Earth (10) RAE. CBC high counts 1/2 Redwood Falls (38), 12/23 Northern Meeker County (31), 12/16 Lac qui Parle (21).

BARN OWL (*Tyto alba*) — [1 South] One report: 1/18 Houston, ph. NeW, ph. †KAB. Owl was perched on a rafter in a pole shed at an undisclosed location. The shed caretaker, Doug McPherson, indicated it had been present since the previous summer (2021), *fide* KAB.

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Megascops asio*) — [3 North, 20 South] Three north reports: 12/2 St. Louis (calling; Hawk Ridge N.R.) JLK, 12/18 Clay (Moorhead, M.B. Johnson Park) PBB, 2/19 Crow Wing (near Nisswa) ebd. Reported from 20 south counties, which is well above the ten-year average (14). Most reports were of 1–2 individuals, but **3** were found in Cottonwood (1/28, JWH) and Hennepin (Minneapolis, East River Flats; 1/27–29, DFe). Statewide, 3 red and 4 gray morphs were identified. CBC high counts 1/2 Redwood Falls (**4**), 12/27 Lamberton (3).

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) — [16 North, 45 South] North reports were all of 1–2 individuals except 1/12 Pine (**4**) NSn. South reports were of 1–4 individuals. Earliest report of occupied nest 1/23 Ramsey ebd. The pale subspecies (*B. v. subarcticus*) was reported 2/6 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) KTP. CBC high counts 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (19), 12/18 St. Paul (North) (15), 1/2 Redwood Falls (8).

Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [19 North, 26 South] Reported from 45 counties statewide, above the ten-year average (39) and the most since winter 2017. Most north reports by far were from St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog; all of 1–3 individuals). High count north: 1/3 Polk (4) ebd. South high counts were from Hennepin in December (MSP International Airport), with 5 seen 12/27 ebd, and 4 on several other December dates. Elsewhere, south counts were all 1–2 individuals. CBC high counts 1/2 Roseau (3), 12/18 Fargo-Moorhead (2), Bloomington (2).

Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) — [4 North] There were relatively few records, all from four north counties (Aitkin, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, St. Louis). High count 2/26 Roseau (4, S.R. 310) JMJ, and several other reports of 2 from Roseau; all others were of singles. (This is considered a Sensitive Spe-

cies in eBird and records are not public. This summary includes eBird records although they are not in the M.O.U. database.)

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) — [20 North, 31 South] Reported from 51 counties statewide, but from only one Southwest and two West-central counties. All reports were of 1–2 individuals, except 2/12 Fillmore (3, Forestville/Mystery Cave S.P.) JQn. CBC high counts 12/18 Excelsior (5), 12/19 Austin (5), 12/18 St. Paul (North) (4), 12/19 Cedar Creek Bog (4), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (4).

Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) — [8 North] Reported from eight north counties (Aitkin, Cass, Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Roseau, St. Louis). Most reports by far were from St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog); nearly all were of 1–2 birds with only a few of 3 or more. High count 2/28 Roseau (11, S.R. 310 and Sprague Creek Rd.) JMJ. (This is considered a Sensitive Species in eBird and records are not public. This summary includes eBird records although they are not in the M.O.U. database.)

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) — [1 North, 13 South] One north report: 12/20 Clay (Buffalo River S.P.) ebd. South reports from 13 counties, with most reports from Hennepin (up to 8 at a roost site) m.ob. High counts elsewhere 1/3 Olmsted (4) LHL, 12/19 Rice (3) TFB. CBC high count 12/18 Mankato (2).

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) — [4 North, 15 South] North reports from Clay, Hubbard, Polk, St. Louis, all singles. South reports from 15 counties, with high counts from Steele (up to 8, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) m.ob. High counts elsewhere: 12/22 Murray (4, Lime Lake Twp.) ebd, 1/18 Wabasha (4, near Kellogg) DBz. CBC high count 12/18 Owatonna (6).

Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) — [3 North] Three individuals: 12/25 Cook (Temperance River S.P.) ebd, 1/28 Lake (Two Harbors) ebd, 2/12–14 St. Louis (Duluth, Bagley Nature Area) m.ob.

Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [6 North, 12 South] Reported from six north counties: Clay (several locations, Moorhead area), Koochiching, Lake, **Pennington**, Polk, St. Louis (several locations, Duluth area). South reports from 12 counties (including **Renville**). Most were from multiple Hennepin locations.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) — [6 North, 32 South] Observed in 39 counties, well above the ten-year average of 32, but below last winter's record of 43. Highest number of reports from counties adjacent to or near Mississippi River as far north as Stearns. No north reports after 1/1, but January observations from over 20 south counties. Notable winter records: 12/3 Nobles ebd, 12/16 Yellow Medicine GWe, 12/19 Chippeewa TWe, 12/23 **Traverse** TJJ, 1/1 **Dodge** EzH. CBC high counts 12/18 Bloomington (4), 12/18 Excelsior (4), 12/19 Austin (4), 1/1 Wabasha (4).

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [1 North, 11 South] Observed in 12 counties, identical to last winter's total and the ten-year average. Only north 12/21 Polk (Red River State R.A.) ebd. Other unusual winter reports: 12/14 **Wright** ToL, 1/4 Le Sueur WCM. CBC high counts 12/19 Cedar Creek Bog (39), 12/18 Owatonna (5).

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [27 North, 53 South] Found in 80 counties, similar to last year's winter-high 81, including all south counties and all but seven north counties. High count 12/26 Goodhue (15, Hok-Si-La Park) ebd. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North) (86), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (73), 12/18 Henderson (72).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [2 North, 15 South] Reported from a season-high 17 counties, including multiple midwinter observations from Hennepin, Ramsey, Sherburne and Washington (ten-year average of nine). All north reports: 12/13 Clay (Gooseberry Mound City Park) DnM, 12/18 Grand Marais CBC. Unusual south record 1/2 **Redwood** BTS. No reports of more than two individuals.

American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [2 North] Multiple reports from Lake of the Woods and St. Louis, the lowest county total since 2013 when observed in only Lake of the Woods (ten-year average four). CBC high count 1/1 Cook Area (3).

Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) — [5 North] Observed in Roseau, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis, Lake and Cook, the lowest total since 2012 when also seen in five counties. CBC high counts 12/31 Beltrami Island (4), 1/2 Isabella (4).



Long-eared Owl, 9 January 2022, Armstrong Wetlands, Steele County. Photo by Brendan Lanpher.

Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*)

— [33 North, 53 South] Reported from all counties except Clearwater. High counts 12/18 Brown (23, Milford Twp.) ebd, 12/13 Hennepin (20, Minnesota Valley N.W.R. Headquarters) RTu. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North) (242), 12/18 Faribault (177), 12/18 Bloomington (161).

Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*)

— [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all 87 counties. High counts 12/11 St. Louis (15, Meadowlands Twp.) ebd, 12/20 St. Louis (15, Sax-Zim Bog, Winterberry Bog) CLN, JDX, 12/24 Ramsey (15, White Bear Lake) ebd. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North) (96), 12/18 Duluth (69), 12/18 Bloomington (68).

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)

— [10 North, 45 South] Observed in 55 counties, equaling last year's season-high total (ten-year average 37). One documented report of a Yellow-shafted X Red-shafted intergrade: 12/17–19 St. Louis ph. †JLK. High counts: 12/4 Renville (11) RAE, 12/27 Hennepin (11, Pond Dakota Mission Park) IVa, 12/24 Redwood (8, Cedar Rock W.M.A.) GWe. CBC high counts 12/14 Granite Falls (30), 1/2 Redwood Falls (22), 12/18 St. Paul (North) (15).

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

— [33 North, 47 South] Reported from a season-high 80 counties (ten-year average 71) with fewer reports from counties in the traditional prairie biome, as expected. High counts 12/28 Pine (5, Kerrick Twp.) JSa, DGn, 1/23 St. Louis (5, Duluth) FJN. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (35), 12/19 Cedar Creek Bog (35), 12/21 Tamarac NWR (32).

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

— [9 North, 50 South] Observed in a season-high 59 counties, including all south counties except Waseca and Yellow Medicine. Unusual winter record 12/4 Koochiching (Toomey Williams Road) ebd. High counts 12/24 Brown (8) BRB, 12/18 Anoka (3, Anoka County - Blaine Airport) WFe, 12/26 Wabasha (3, Mt. Pleasant Twp.) DVe. CBC high counts 12/18 Winona (11), 12/14 Red Wing (9), 12/18 La Crosse - La Crescent (9).

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)

— [13 North, 34 South] Found in every region and throughout the season. The total of 47 counties exceeded the previous winter high (40 in winter 2018). High count 1/30 Blue Earth (3, Lincoln W.P.A.) KEM, JWH. CBC high count 12/18 St. Paul (North) (3).

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

— [1 North, 9 South] Observed in ten counties, in

typical winter distribution of St. Louis and south counties on or near the Mississippi River. All reports of one or two birds.

Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) — No reports of this species that has been seen in only three of the past ten winters, the last being in 2018.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [2 South] First winter reports since 2007: 12/2 Dakota (School of Environmental Studies) MwT, **12/18** Ramsey (Pigs Eye Lake outflow) SKS, JDS.

Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis*) — [29 North, 44 South] Observed in 73 counties; fewest reports from the Southwest. High counts all from Sax-Zim Bog: 12/29 St. Louis (8) FJN, 1/13 (5) AVa. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (7), 12/14 Detroit Lakes (5), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (5), 12/30 Carlton-Cloquet (5).

Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [10 North] Found in 10 north counties in boreal region. All high counts from Sax-Zim Bog in St. Louis: 12/20 (17) ebd, 1/3 (16) ebd, 12/13 (15) ASu. CBC high counts 1/2 Isabella (34), 12/20 Sax-Zim (23), 1/1 Cook Area (19).

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from all 87 counties. High counts 12/30 Carlton (35, Carlton CBC section 5) AVa, 2/4 Carlton (35, Wrenshall) ebd, 1/28 Becker (31, Rainbow Resort) NaH. CBC high counts 12/14 Bemidji (328), 12/19 Cedar Creek Bog (290), 12/18 Wild River (248).

Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*) — [21 North] Found in 21 north counties, including all counties north of a line from Clay to Lake, plus Aitkin, Otter Tail. High counts 1/30 Lake of the Woods (18, S.R 72) ebd, 1/29 Roseau (12, C.R. 9) TJJ. CBC high counts 12/21 Newfolden (36), 1/2 Roseau (31), 1/1 Baudette (23).

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [33 North, 53 South] Reported statewide from all counties except Mahanomen. High counts 12/18 Hennepin (5,000, downtown Minneapolis) ebd, 12/30 Hennepin (2,500, Minneapolis) NHa, 1/5 Olmsted (2,500, Oakwood Cemetery) AAZ. CBC high counts 12/18 Rochester (1,973), 12/18 St. Paul (North) (1,722), 12/19 Austin (1,678).

Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) — [30 North, 16 South] Reported from 46 counties, including a season-high 16 south counties (previous

high 14), demonstrating the continuing southward expansion of this species in the state. Found in all counties north of lines from Dakota to Kandiyohi to Clay, except Mahanomen. High counts 2/17 St. Louis (58, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, m.ob., 2/6 St. Louis (55, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd. CBC high counts 1/1 Baudette (135), 12/18 Grand Marais (118), 12/19 Two Harbors (116).

Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported from every county. High counts 1/1 St. Louis (451) DAL, AVa, 1/1 St. Louis (293) FJN, 12/18 St. Louis (268) CIN, JDx. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (2,351), 1/1 Fredenberg (1,560), 12/18 St. Paul (North) (953).

Boreal Chickadee (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [5 North] Observed in Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, St. Louis, Lake and Cook; the lowest total since 2017 when reported from four counties. High counts 1/3 St. Louis (10, Meadowlands Twp.) IaG, 2/14 St. Louis (7, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd. CBC high counts 1/2 Isabella (6), 12/20 Sax-Zim (3), 12/31 Beltrami Island (3).

Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [15 South] Reports equaled last year's winter-high 15 counties, mostly near the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers (ten-year average 11). Unusual winter report: 12/18 Owatonna CBC. High counts 12/13 Goodhue (5, Frontenac Episcopal Cemetery) BLz, 12/24 Goodhue (5, Frontenac S.P.) SDz. CBC high counts 12/18 Winona (25), 12/14 Red Wing (20), 12/18 Rochester (9).

Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [26 North, 52 South] Reports from 78 counties equalled the season-high total set in 2016 and was well above the ten-year average of 67. Unusual winter record 12/19 Two Harbors CBC. High counts 1/1 Lincoln (275, C.R. 8) GWe, 12/18 Jackson (250, Christiana Twp.) KEm, 2/25 Rock (250) PRH. CBC high counts 1/2 Pipestone (571), 12/17 Cottonwood (478), 1/3 Hendricks (291).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Corthylio calendula*) — [1 South] This was the sixth consecutive winter season with at least one late migrant: 12/1, 12/4 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) TAT, MJB.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) — [7 North, 21 South] Observed in 28 counties, equaling the season-high total seen in 2011 and 2015 and well above the ten-year



Common Raven, 23 January 2022, Jordan, Scott County. Photo by Brad Abendroth.

average of 21.5. Only north report after 1/1: 1/26 Douglas BEC. Reported from 12 south counties after 1/1. High count 12/24 Redwood (4) GWe. CBC high counts 12/14 Morris (4), 1/2 Redwood Falls (4).

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [23 North, 6 South] Observed in 29 counties (ten-year average 20), including six south counties, equaling the highest total for south counties since 2010. New county record: 2/20 **Nobles** (Centennial Park) ph. KEm, JWH. Unusual south records: 1/24 Grant (Delaware Twp.) CNn, 2/11 Wright (Monticello Bridge Park) EHi. High counts 1/16 Cook (2,200, estimated by 50s, Grand Marais) FJN, m.ob., 2/5 St. Louis (2,000, Salyard Mansion) AbA. CBC high counts 12/14 Virginia (290), 12/30 Carlton-Cloquet (203), 1/1 Fredenberg (107).

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [22 North, 43 South] Observed in a season-high 65 counties in all regions (ten-year average 53). High counts 2/5 St. Louis (400, Congdon Park, Duluth) SCB, 1/28 Redwood (220, est. by 10s, 430th St.) BTS, 1/7 Cook (200, Grand Marais campground) MSS, 1/16 Scott (200, Jordan) BAb. CBC high counts 12/14 Morris (451), 12/18 Wild River (293), 12/18 Willmar (241).

Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) — [30 North, 43 South] Reported statewide from 73 counties, although fewer reports from counties in the prairie region. High counts 12/30 Carlton (29, Carlton CBC Section 5)

Ava, 1/1 St. Louis (19) FJN, 12/20 St. Louis (15) KRE. CBC high counts 12/18 Grand Marais (115), 12/18 Duluth (92), 1/1 Fredenberg (75).

White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported statewide from all 87 counties. High counts 12/26 Goodhue (25, Hok-Si-Lah Park) ebd, 2/6 Wright (25, Otsego C.P.) ebd, 12/18 Brown (24, Milford Twp.) ebd. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North (279), 12/18 Excelsior (210), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (206).

Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*) — [21 North, 49 South] Observed in 70 counties in all regions of the state, equal to last year's season-high total (ten-year average 58.5). High counts 12/18 Brown (10, Milford Twp.) ebd, 12/19 Chippewa (9, Gneiss Outcrops S.N.A.) TWe, 12/14 Martin (8, Cedar Creek Park) KEm, 12/17 Hennepin (8, Bass Ponds) RTu. CBC high counts 12/18 Bloomington (25), 1/2 Redwood Falls (22), 12/14 Fairmont (20).

Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [11 South] Found in 11 south counties, more than double the ten-year average of 5, but less than last year's season-high of 13. High counts 12/4 Hennepin (3, Bass Ponds) MJB. All reports after mid-January: 1/17 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) MJB, MwT, NSa, 1/18 Houston (2, Caledonia Twp.) DBz, Washington (2, Scandia), 1/19 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) ebd, 1/29 Ramsey (Fish Creek Natural Area) GWe.

Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [1 South] A single bird continuing from the fall season, marking the third winter report in the past 10 years: 12/1–12 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) ABL, LHI, m.ob.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [4 South] Observed in Blue Earth, Hennepin, Washington and Winona, far less than last year's season-high 21 counties and less than ten-year average of eight. Birds in Hennepin, Washington, and Winona overwintered. All reports of one or two birds.

Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [1 North, 1 South] Sightings of lingering migrants from two counties, well below last year's season-high seven: 12/14 Hennepin (North Mississippi R.P.) NSn, 12/10, 1/1 **St. Louis** (Duluth) ph. BEA.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [1



Hermit Thrush, 19 December 2021, Two Harbors, Lake County. Photo by Clinton Dexter-Nienhaus.

South] Only a single report following last year's season-high reports from 16 counties and well below the ten-year average of six counties: 12/18 Willmar CBC.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) — No reports of this species which has been observed in four of the past ten winter seasons.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [32 North, 53 South] Reported statewide from all counties except Mahnomen and Kittson. High counts 12/18 McLeod (**3,134**) PKF, 12/12 Dakota (1,200, SET-Empire) MwT. CBC high counts 12/18 Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson) (3,207), 12/31 Hastings-Etter (1,316), 12/19 Cedar Creek Bog (1,097).

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) — [1 North, 28 South] Observed in 29 counties, somewhat above the ten-year average of 23, but well below the season-high of 40 counties in 2018. Only north report: 2/2 St. Louis (Duluth) LME (bird visiting neighborhood feeder since October). Many January reports throughout the south. High counts 12/29 Goodhue (18, River Terrace Access) BDo, LiH, 1/2 Redwood (17, Cedar Rock S.N.A.) GWe, 1/22 Dakota (15, Miesville Ravine P.R.) KDS. CBC high counts 1/2 Redwood Falls (**46**), 12/14 Gran-

ite Falls (12), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (12).

Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [4 North, 17 South] Numerous scattered reports from 21 counties, the highest total since a season-high 22 in 2017 (ten-year average 13). All reports from the northern quarter or southern half of the state, including five of ten Southwest counties. New county record 12/26 – 2/21 **Goodhue** (River Terrace Public Water Access) JWH, m.ob. CBC high count 1/2 Redwood Falls (**4**).

Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) — [2 North, 8 South] Reported from 10 counties, far below last year's season-high total of 20 (ten-year average 9), including numerous midwinter reports from Dakota, Hennepin, Rice and Scott. Notable winter record 12/12 **Fillmore** JWH. All north: 12/5 St. Louis (Lester River) ebd, 12/19 Lake ph. CLN, JDx, 1/1–2 Lake (Lakeview Park) ph. HDe, LiH.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) — [18 North, 42 South] Reported from 60 counties in all regions of the state and throughout the season. High counts 2/8 Hennepin (445, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF, 2/11 Wright (400, Monticello Bridge Park) EHi. CBC high counts 12/18 Bloomington (754), 12/18 St. Paul

(North) (369), 12/18 Wild River (272).

Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [6 North, 5 South] Widely scattered reports from 11 counties. First south report 12/10 Mower RNS. New county record: 1/21 – 2/9 **Yellow Medicine** (max. 2, Miedd Lake; also see spring report) GWe, ph. KEm, m.ob. Last north report 1/22 Cook FJN, ASu, m.ob. Apart from the Miedd Lake pair, all reports were of one individual.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) — [34 North, 53 South] Reported statewide. High counts 12/17 Dakota (300, Hampton feedlot) KDS, 12/26 Wabasha (300, Mt. Pleasant Twp.) DVe. CBC high counts 12/31 Hastings-Etter (1,215), 12/18 St. Paul (North) (1,170), 12/18 Jackson County (1,157).

EURASIAN TREE SPARROW (*Passer montanus*) — [1 North, 3 South] Four reports of this species that has been observed in four consecutive winters, but only five of the past 20 winters. All reports: 12/20 Clay ph. BWN, 12/28 – 1/4 **Renville** (rural north of Morton) ph. SCH, GWe, 1/20 Dakota ph. JRd, 1/18 – 2/20 Meeker (Dassel) ph. PKF, m.ob.

American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*) — [1 South] A single winter report for the second consecutive year, although only the fourth winter record ever: **12/18** Dakota (I-494 bridge over Minnesota River) †AIC.

Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [11 North, 2 South] Observed in 13 counties, below last season's strong showing of 21 (ten-year average 10). High count 1/11 St. Louis (140, Sax-Zim Bog, "Sisu" feeders on McDavitt Road and Mary Lou's) AVa. All south: 12/7 – 1/29 Ramsey (University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus) AnA, ph. KEm, ph. ANy, 2/6 Olmsted (Rochester) ebd.

Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [23 North, 2 South] Observed in 23 counties north of a line from Pine to Clay (all except Norman and Red Lake) plus south reports 2/3–4 Chicago (Harris) DPi, 2/18 Isanti (16, Cambridge) ebd. High counts 1/2 Cook (200, Grand Marais) StK, SNe, 1/6 St. Louis (110, Sax-Zim Bog) FJN. CBC high counts 12/30 Carlton-Cloquet (**606**), 12/18 Grand Marais (302), 1/1 Baudette (208).

House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [24 North, 51 South] Reported from all regions of the state in a season-high total of 75 counties, including a season-high 24 north

counties. High counts 12/26 Goodhue (90, Belvidere Twp.) AJF, 12/11 Clay (80, Hawley) DPW, 1/17 Ramsey (75, University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus) EHi. CBC high counts 12/18 Rochester (330), 12/18 St. Paul (North) (309), 12/18 Willmar (248).

Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [22 North, 44 South] Reported from 66 counties, down from last year's season-high 73, but somewhat above the ten-year average of 57. Highest counts all from the end of the season: 2/21 Otter Tail (110, Clitherall) ebd, 2/21 Cass (76, Gull Lake) BEC, 2/25 Renville (67) BTS. CBC high counts 1/2 Redwood Falls (128), 1/1 Pillager (71), 12/18 Henderson (56).

Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*) — [34 North, 53 South] A strong year with reports from all 87 counties for the first time (ten-year average 56). High counts 12/19 Kanabec (700, 12 flocks) SPS, 1/18 Chisago (450, North Branch) NSa, JSa. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (**3,942**), 12/19 Two Harbors (1,612), 12/28 Pine County (1,205).

Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni*) — [25 North, 35 South] A remarkable year for this species with reports from 60 counties, far exceeding the previous season-high of 45 in 2012 and the ten-year average of 19. Especially dramatic were the high number of reports from the Southwest (all counties except Rock, Jackson) and West-central (all counties except Big Stone, Douglas, Wilkin). New county records: 1/31 **Chippewa** (Louriston Twp.) DLP, 1/21 **Murray** (Ellsborough Twp.) ebd. Other notable records: 12/29 **Grant** (Delaware Twp.) CNn, 1/12 **Traverse** DLP, 1/21 **Pipestone** (Aetna Twp.) ebd, 1/21 **Wabasha** (Minneiska Twp.) EHi, 1/31 **Nobles** (Olney Twp.) KEm, JWH, 2/3 **Redwood** (C.R. 8) BTS, 2/19 **Swift** (near Clontarf) JoS, RAE. High counts 2/11 St. Louis (5, Sax-Zim Bog) FJN, 2/19 Cass (5, Deep Portage Learning Center) ebd.

Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [10 North, 2 South] Found in 12 counties, the lowest total since 2012 when seen in only nine counties (ten-year average 17). All south reports: 12/18 Lyon GWe, 1/13 Winona DBz. High counts 12/18 Cook (50, Grand Marais campground) ebd, 12/18 St. Louis (36, Duluth, Como Park) JWL. CBC high counts 12/18 Duluth (96), 12/18 Grand Marais (91), 12/19



Pine Siskin, 26 February 2022, Carver Park Reserve, Carver County. Photo by Trey Weaver.

Two Harbors (29).

White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [25 North, 44 South] A second consecutive irruption year with observations from a season-high 69 counties, surpassing the 2020–21 total of 55 counties (ten-year average 22). Notable winter record: 2/3 **Redwood** (Lucan) BTS. High counts 2/26 Winona (**359**, White-water Twp.) JWH, KEm, 2/13 Steele (175, Lemond Twp.) KEm, 12/30 Carlton (80, Esko) ebd. CBC high counts 12/18 Grand Marais (**542**), 12/30 Carlton-Cloquet (264), 12/18 Alexandria (134).

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) — [24 North, 33 South] Reports from 57 counties in all regions, although fewest from the Southwest (ten-year average 52). High counts 2/19 Isanti (100, residential feeder, Isanti) ebd, 1/8 St. Louis (50, Chester Creek, Duluth) JDX, 2/20 Crow Wing (48, Brainerd) ebd. CBC high counts 12/19 Cedar Creek Bog (123), 12/30 Carlton-Cloquet (69), 12/18 Duluth (58).

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) — [27 North, 52 South] Reported statewide throughout the season from 79 counties, including all south counties except Big Stone. High counts 12/31 Anoka (142, Ramsey) DPG, 12/24 Ramsey (110, White Bear Lake) ebd,

2/4 Wabasha (100, Weaver) BLZ, TWe. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North) (455), 12/19 Cedar Creek Bog (265), 12/26 St. Paul (Northeast Suburban) (253).

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [9 North, 42 South] Observed in 51 counties throughout the season, typical of most winters (ten-year average 50). Notable winter records: 12/8 Chisago JSa, 12/11 Isanti MJB. High counts 12/26 Steele (150, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) BLZ, 12/9 Benton (100, Sauk Rapids Twp.) DOr, 1/10 Clay (56, Spring Prairie Preserve) PBB. CBC high counts 12/18 Marshall (180), 1/2 Pipestone (92), 12/14 Morris (82).

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [34 North, 53 South] Observed in all 87 counties for the first time (ten-year average 74). High counts 1/21 Lyon (1,000, counted by 50s, Tracy) GWe, 2/9 Yellow Medicine (1,000, Miedd Lake) MJB, 12/16 Polk (650, Belgium Twp.) AAZ. CBC high counts 12/27 Lamber-ton (970), 12/28 Greenwald (717), 12/14 Granite Falls (599).

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) — [1 South] A single report of a well-described bird: 12/18 Dakota (Mendota Heights) SWe. This is the fewest reports since 2013 when



White-winged Crossbill, 13 February 2022, Winona, Winona County. Photo by Todd Mitchell.



Henslow's Sparrow, 14 December 2021, Duluth, St. Louis County. Photo by Hannah Toutonghi.

there was also a single report.

Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*) — [2 South] Two reports of late lingering birds, the first winter observations since 2017, and only sixth and seventh in any winter: 12/12 **Martin** (George Lake) BRB, 12/19 **Washington** (Cottage Grove) ebd.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) — [2 South] Observed for the fourth consecutive winter and sixth time in the past ten years. All reports: 12/23 Hennepin (Crow-Hassan P.R.) †NNe, 12/26 Nicollet ChH.

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) — [2 North, 18 South] Observed in a season-high 20 counties (ten-year average 12). Numerous mid-January and February reports indicate many overwintering birds. High counts 1/2 Redwood (11, Cedar Rock W.M.A.) GWe, 1/2 Renville (6, C.R. 15) GWe. CBC high count 1/2 Redwood Falls (**29**).

American Tree Sparrow (*Spizelloides arborrea*) — [18 North, 52 South] Reported from 70 counties, including all south counties except Big Stone, although few observations from Northwest or North-central. Notable winter record 12/16 **Pennington** AAz. High counts 2/6 Renville (243, Flora Twp.) GWe, 2/16 Steele (200, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) ebd, 12/11 Washington (160, by 10s, Belwin Trailhead) JuW. CBC high counts 1/2

Zitkadan Wanyakapi (333), 1/1 Wabasha (314), 1/2 Redwood Falls (172).

Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) — [32 North, 53 South] Reported throughout the season from all counties except Big Stone and Mahanomen. High counts 1/1 Dodge (150, Pine Island) IsH, EzH, 12/31 Dakota (125, Hastings-Etter CBC, Area 12) ADS, 12/30 Winona (120, Wiscoy Valley) ebd. CBC high counts 1/1 Whitewater State Park (**2,156**), 1/1 Wabasha (**1,792**), 12/31 Hastings-Etter (1,123). *J. b. oregonus* reported from 6 north and 23 south counties, spanning the season.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [1 North, 12 South] Observed in a season-high 13 counties, exceeding last year's season-high 12 (ten-year average 7). Only north report 1/3 Marshall (Warren) HHu. Mid-winter observations from Dakota, Fillmore, Goodhue, Meeker, Olmsted, Scott, Winona and Wright indicate many overwintering birds. High counts 12/31 Dakota (6, 205th St.) KDS, CTS, 12/31 Olmsted (5, Eyota) ebd. CBC high count 12/31 Hastings-Etter (**6**).

Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [2 North, 10 South] Reports from 12 counties was similar to the ten-year average of 13, but far below last winter's season-high 20. Mid-January and February reports from Blue Earth, Faribault, Lyon, Mower, Pipestone, Renville



“Oregon” Dark-eyed Junco, 21 February 2022, Jeffers Wildlife Pond, Scott County. Photo by Bonnie Heinecke.

and Scott indicate many overwintering birds. All north records 12/4 Clay DPW, 12/19 Lake JWL. CBC high count 12/18 Marshall (4).

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [6 North, 22 South] Observed in 28 counties, the lowest total since 2017. High count 12/2 St. Louis (11, Duluth Lakewalk) PHS. CBC high counts 1/2 Redwood Falls (8), 12/18 Faribault (6), 12/18 Willmar (5).

Henslow’s Sparrow (*Centronyx henslowii*) — [1 North] First winter record for state: **12/14** St. Louis (Duluth Twp.) ph. JWL, m.ob.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [1 North, 2 South] Observed for fourth consecutive winter and in six of the past ten winters. Notable records: **12/10–12** St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) LAT, †BDo, LiH, m.ob., 12/29 – 1/12 Dakota (Kaposia Landing) ph. BAF, m.ob., 1/1–3 Wabasha PNI, m.ob.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) — [3 North, 19 South] Observed in 22 counties in all regions except North-central, close to ten-year average of 21. High counts 12/11 Anoka (4, Fridley) ebd, 12/18 Ramsey (4, Tony Schmidt Park) LiH, 1/22 Scott (4, Johnson Slough) ebd. CBC high counts 12/18 Owatonna (8), 12/18 St. Paul (North) (4).

Lincoln’s Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [1 North] First report since 2018 for this species seen in three of the past ten years: 12/18 **St. Louis** ph. CIN, JDx.

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [2 North, 8 South] Observations from ten counties was below last winter’s season-high of 17, but above the ten-year average of seven. All north 12/12 St. Louis KRE, 12/18 Grand Marais CBC. Midwinter reports from Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Wabasha. High counts 12/18 St. Louis (3) ph. CIN, JDx, 1/31 Hennepin (3, Old Cedar Bridge) IVa.

Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [2 South] Observed for the sixth consecutive winter, this season from two counties: 12/21 **Sherburne** (Becker Twp.) †MJB, 12/14 – 2/21 Goodhue ph. MGe, ph. †KEm (continuing into spring season).

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [1 South] Reported for sixth consecutive winter season: 1/30, 2/2 Kandiyohi (Sibley S.P.) BPR, BDo, LiH.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — No reports of this species that has been observed in six of the past ten winters.

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [1 North] Only a single documented report of this species, the lowest total since 2014: 12/12, 12/18 Polk ph. HHu. **Note:** Meadowlarks observed in winter season should include information detailing how identification was established, especially descriptions of any vocalizations. Without details, winter meadowlarks are best left at the genus level.

Sturnella meadowlark (*Sturnella* sp.) — [4 South] Four reports of silent meadowlarks. Only post-December report 1/29 Rock PRH.

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [11 North, 40 South] Another strong year for this species with scattered reports from 51 counties, similar to last year's total of 51 and well above the ten-year average of 42. High counts 12/24 Lyon (300, Green Valley W.M.A.) GWe, 2/7 Jackson (200, Heron Lake W.M.A.) KEm. CBC high counts 12/23 Northern Meeker County (71), 1/2 Pipestone (50), 12/17 Cottonwood (41).

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) — [2 North, 8 South] All north: 12/18 Todd ebd, 1/17 St. Louis ebd. Midwinter reports from several south counties including Dakota, Olmsted and Rice. High count 1/8 Olmsted (7) LAV.

Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [5 North, 12 South] Midwinter reports from Clay, Cook, Hennepin, Lyon and Meeker indicate several overwintering birds. Unusual winter record: 12/28 Pine SWe. No counts of more than three individuals.

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — No reports for the first time since 2017.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [9 North, 25 South] Seen in 34 counties in all regions of the state (ten-year average 33). Overwintering birds north in Becker, Carlton, Roseau, St. Louis. High counts 2/25 Houston (15, Skunk Hollow Rd.) SHo, 2/2 Houston (10, Neumann Rd.) SHo, 1/17 Lyon (6, Russell) NMe. CBC high counts 12/18 Henderson (5), 12/18 Rochester (4).

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Leiothlypis celata*) — [1 South] A single report of a late lingering migrant was only the second in the past 20 years: 12/3 Hennepin (Meadowbrook) TAT.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [1 South] Reported for the second consecutive winter, but only the third time in the past



Yellow-rumped Warbler, 25 February 2022, Swedes Forest Township, Redwood County. Photo by Brian T. Smith.

20 years: **12/19–22** Hennepin (Bass Ponds) †DWK, ebd.

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Setophaga coronata*) — [18 South] Reported from a season-high 18 counties, all in the south (ten-year average 7). Observations from ten counties in mid-January through February indicate many overwintering birds. High counts 12/29 Dakota (**24**, Lake Byllesby R.P.) BDo, LiH, 12/24 Redwood (15, Cedar Rock W.M.A.) GWe. CBC high counts 1/2 Redwood Falls (**11**), 12/17 Cottonwood (**4**).

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [25 North, 51 South] Reported from 76 counties in all regions of the state, although less frequently in Northwest and West-central, as expected. High counts 12/18 Rice (35, Two Rivers Park) ebd, 2/21 Hennepin (33, Bloomington) ebd, 1/5 Washington (31, Cottage Grove) PNi, 2/4 Wabasha (31, Lake City) MNb. CBC high counts 12/18 St. Paul (North) (290), 12/18 Faribault (234), 12/18 Henderson (218).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — After three consecutive winters with reports, there were none this season.

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The 2021–2022 Minnesota Christmas Bird Count

Steve Weston

The cold weather of the 122nd Audubon Christmas Bird Count (2021–2022 season) resulted in less open water and therefore fewer birds. While the total number of birds (315,500) was down 6% from last year, it was still above the 10-year average. The 135 species reported was about average. There were eleven first-county winter records (vs. 29 last year). In all, it was a mostly good year for feeder birds, woodpeckers, doves, warblers, sparrows, and gallinaceous birds, though a mixed year for finches and corvids, and a down year for waterfowl and blackbirds.

Data in this summary is only for Minnesota and does not include participants and birds from outside the state in border counts. Eighty-three of eighty-six counts reported data, tying the peak number from three years ago. The Battle Lake and Kensington counts were cancelled, and the Ely count did not submit data for review. One new count was added: Zitkadeŋ Wanyakapi (“They see birds”) by the Mdewakanton Sioux Community in Scott County, which counted birds on tribal lands.

This count season’s weather was considerably colder than the last two years. By the first weekend of the count, the weather was seasonably cold, but tolerable. Many counts reported that the birding was quiet, and numbers were down. By the New Year’s weekend, temperatures had turned brutal. Eight counts across northern Minnesota on January 1st and 2nd reported low temperatures between -28°F and the extreme -38°F of the Cook Area count. Martin Kehoe drove up from Illinois, as he has done for the last 40 years to run the Beltrami Island and Baudette counts just south of the Canadian border. But, when he woke at his cabin to head out for the Baudette count, the temperature was -35° and he wisely decided it was too dangerous to hike out the three miles to his car. That same day, the Isabella count started at -32° and Steve Wilson and Steve Schon found everything was bright but unearthly quiet, except for the

startling snaps of splitting tree bark sounding like the reports of rifle fire.

A total of 2,057 participants was Minnesota’s second highest participation record. Of these participants, 572 were feeder watchers, a 20% decline from the previous year’s record high number. While all but 11 counts had surveyors out on the trail on foot, nine sent surveyors out on skis and/or snowshoes, and three on bikes.

There were 143 reports which required additional documentation (vs. 180 and 82 in the previous two years). Fifteen sightings were not accepted because of inadequate (11) or no (4) documentation. Three were withdrawn, with two probably data-entry errors.

Twenty-nine species of waterfowl were reported, the same as the previous year, but numbers were down significantly and only 11 species were reported in above-average numbers. This decline in numbers was probably due to having less open water than last year. The 54,865 Canada Geese, our most abundant count bird, were 13% below the 10-year average, while the 21,091 Mallards were 8.5% below the 10-year average. Trumpeter Swan numbers hit a new record high (4,700). The 109 Long-tailed Ducks reported on Lake Superior far exceeded anything reported in the last 20 years, and the 235 American Coots — almost all reported from Alexandria — represented about twice the highest number in the past 19 years. For the first time on a CBC in six years, a Common Loon was reported, on the Grand Rapids count.

Other species associated with water included a count-week Great Blue Heron, two Double-crested Cormorants, 12 American White Pelicans, and 39 Belted Kingfishers. The two cormorants were the first reported in six years. Three Wilson’s Snipe were reported, and count-week Killdeer and Sandhill Cranes were also seen.

The most common upland game birds, Wild Turkey and Ring-necked Pheasant, were widely found on 83% and 57% of the counts, respec-

tively — similar to the previous two years for turkeys and the previous nine years for pheasants. Turkey numbers (6,034) for the second year hit a record, almost 50% above the average for the past ten years. Pheasant numbers (2,144) were the highest in ten years.

It was a good year for raptors. Fifteen percent more Bald Eagles were reported over the previous year, representing record numbers (2,274), for the second year in a row. The second most common diurnal raptor, the Red-tailed Hawk, was found in similar numbers. It was a record year for Rough-legged Hawks (392), over 30% above the previous high. Typically, they are found on 55–65% of the counts, but this year they were found on over 80%.

Though still above the ten-year average, Eastern Screech-Owl and Great Horned Owl were lower than the previous year, while Barred Owls fell below average. Other owls were found in very small numbers, with only 25 reports total for all the remaining species. Almost all the Short-eared Owls were found in just one location.

As with last year, four species of gulls were found on count day and two more during the count week. Eleven counts, mostly along Lake Superior and the Mississippi/Minnesota rivers, accounted for all reports. The Eurasian Collared-Doves count of 729 broke last year's record. As with the previous year, Hairy Woodpeckers were found on all counts, while Downy Woodpeckers were found on all but one. A few Red-headed Woodpeckers over-wintered at Cedar Creek.

Horned Larks and Snow Buntings were reported at well above average numbers and Lapland Longspurs well below average. It was a record year for American Crows, but Blue Jay numbers were down about 20% from the previous year and Common Ravens were down 23%. Canada Jay numbers were at their lowest in over 20 years. Black-capped Chickadees and White-breasted Nuthatches were found on all counts. Red-breasted Nuthatch distribution was considerably restricted compared to last year, and numbers were below average.

American Robin numbers were down over 35% from last year, way below average. Eastern Bluebird numbers were over twice last year's, producing their fourth highest total. Twelve Townsend's Solitaires tied for the highest count ever.

As Bohemian Waxwing numbers went down (-60%), Cedar Waxwing numbers went up (+130%) in a relationship that has been previously reported in Minnesota. The 24,683 House Sparrows provided the highest count in almost 20 years. For the fifth time in eight years, Eurasian Tree Sparrows were found, this time on the Bluestem Prairie and Redwood Falls counts.

A new Dark-eyed Junco record was set with 19,369. This species was part of the surprising 15 species of sparrows reported during the count week (10 in the previous year and 11 the year before). Six species of blackbird were reported during the count week, including a Rusty Blackbird photographed on the Pine County count.

Northern Cardinals were found on 84% of counts, the widest distribution ever. Evening Grosbeak numbers were at a nadir, the fourth lowest in a very low decade. Common Redpolls had their second highest total after the record set in 2012. All of the Evening and Pine grosbeaks found were in the northeast or along the Canadian border

A record total of 18 Yellow-rumped Warblers was found on five counts, including 11 on the Redwood Falls count. A count-week Common Yellowthroat on the Bloomington count was only the third CBC sighting. For the second year in a row, an American Pipit showed up along the Minnesota River. It was reported on the Bloomington count and was only the second CBC record for this species.

A complete table of the results of the 122nd Christmas Bird Count in Minnesota (includes data from outside of Minnesota from border counts) is available at: https://moumn.org/CBC/coordinator_yearend_table.php?year=2021&main

For Minnesota data only, which was used in this summary: https://moumn.org/CBC/coordinator_yearend_table.php?year=2021&main&mn

A table showing what sightings were reviewed, what documentation was received, eBird postings, and whether reports were accepted is available for download at: <http://moumn.org/CBC/documents/MN%20CBC%20122%20Birds%20for%20Review.htm>

Images of birds submitted for documentation (and not on eBird) are available at: http://moumn.org/CBC/recent.php?count_year=122

Eagan MN.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

CBC	Count Date	Participants	Parties	Feeder Watchers	Miles Owling	Hours Owling	Miles Walking	Hours Walking	Miles Skiing	Hours Skiing	Miles Driving	Hours Driving	Miles Other	Hours Other	Hours Total	Miles Total
AFTON	2022-01-01	19	9	2	-	-	12.45	13.42	-	-	93.1	13.08	-	-	26.5	105.55
ALBLEA	2021-12-31	10	6	6	-	-	8.25	6.5	-	-	305.1	20.5	-	-	27	313.35
ALEX	2021-12-18	16	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	60.5	-	-	60.5	520
AUROR	2021-12-30	10	5	0	-	-	-	-	7	4	213	19.75	-	-	23.75	220
AUSTN	2021-12-19	17	5	4	52	4	8.25	14.5	-	-	339	19.8	-	-	34.3	347.25
BAUDT	2022-01-01	5	5	3	-	-	1.5	2.5	-	-	252	14.25	4	4	20.75	257.5
BEMID	2021-12-18	24	15	4	-	-	13	8.5	-	-	556	60	3	2	70.5	572
BLOOM	2021-12-18	51	27	8	-	-	87.25	69	-	-	420.4	53.33	-	-	122.33	507.65
BLTRM	2021-12-31	10	9	0	-	-	12	12	22.5	18	228.5	20	4.5	4	54	267.5
BLUE	2021-12-20	7	6	1	0.75	1.25	6	8.75	-	-	322	33.75	-	-	42.5	328
CEDRC	2021-12-19	26	11	5	9.4	0.9	14.56	17.68	-	-	445.5	51.45	-	-	69.13	460.06
COOK	2022-01-01	30	13	30	1	0.5	6.75	5.5	-	-	207.85	33.75	-	-	39.25	214.6
COTTNW	2021-12-17	7	5	1	-	-	10.55	9.5	-	-	312	19.5	-	-	29	322.55
CRLCL	2021-12-30	18	9	8	-	1.25	20.45	19.75	3.75	1.5	283.95	28.75	-	-	50	308.15
CROOK	2021-12-18	10	6	2	-	-	2.5	2.75	-	-	276	32.15	-	-	34.9	278.5
CROSB	2021-12-18	12	5	0	-	-	4	4	-	-	167	17	-	-	21	171
DLAKE	2021-12-14	17	12	35	-	0.86	11.55	7	-	-	581.6	53.7	-	-	60.7	593.15
DULUT	2021-12-18	62	27	12	19	4.5	99.5	93.75	-	-	504.9	54.15	29	9.75	157.65	633.4
ELLSW	2021-12-31	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1.83	-	-	1.83	20
EXCEL	2021-12-18	74	37	12	-	0.5	124.8	96.4	-	-	293.1	32.8	-	-	129.2	417.9
FARIB	2021-12-18	33	15	27	-	-	21	18.25	-	-	602	53.5	6	1	72.75	629
FERGS	2021-12-18	17	7	1	-	-	3.5	3	-	-	392.5	34.25	-	-	37.25	396
FREDN	2022-01-01	28	12	8	10	1	23	20	7	6	363	35	3.5	3	64	396.5
FRGMH	2021-12-18	11	4	3	0.25	0.5	9.75	12	-	-	168	19.75	-	-	31.75	177.5
FRMNT	2021-12-14	8	6	9	-	0.5	7	10.83	-	-	356	32.25	-	-	43.08	363
GFEFG	2021-12-19	5	3	7	1	1	1	1	-	-	63.5	8	-	-	9	64.5
GLACR	2021-12-17	9	7	3	20	1.5	5	4	-	-	380	30.25	-	-	34.25	385
GREEN	2021-12-28	7	3	2	-	-	1.32	1.1	-	-	241.63	19.05	-	-	20.15	242.95
GRFAL	2021-12-14	6	5	1	-	-	9.8	8.5	-	-	292	24.45	-	-	32.95	301.8
GRMAR	2021-12-18	30	10	20	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.75	113.28
GRRAP	2021-12-19	22	12	6	-	-	14.5	11.9	-	-	448.6	37.1	-	-	49	463.1
HASTE	2021-12-31	26	15	9	-	-	13.55	11.1	-	-	456.2	105	-	-	116.1	469.75
HENDR	2021-12-18	19	10	60	-	-	40	20	-	-	190	30.5	-	-	50.5	230
HIBBG	2022-01-02	2	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	157.2	8.5	-	-	8.5	157.2
HNDRK	2022-01-03	8	4	5	-	-	2	1.5	-	-	155	13	-	-	-	-
HUTCH	2021-12-18	10	7	1	-	-	8	7	-	-	405.2	33.25	-	-	40.25	413.2
ISBEL	2022-01-02	35	14	8	-	-	38.25	35.25	7	4.25	112.75	12.25	18	21	72.75	176
ITSCA	2021-12-19	19	13	6	-	-	20.55	20.75	8	6	339.6	30	4.56	3.5	60.25	372.91
JACK	2021-12-18	9	5	8	10	1	7	3.75	-	-	408.5	26.5	-	-	30.25	415.5
LAMBR	2021-12-27	4	3	2	-	0.5	8.37	8	-	-	215	14.3	-	-	22.3	223.37
LCRLC	2021-12-18	10	7	4	-	-	7.9	11.7	-	-	204.5	28.7	-	-	40.4	212.4
LFALL	2021-12-19	14	6	0	-	-	1.5	1	-	-	381	28	-	-	29	382.5
LNGPR	2022-01-01	16	7	19	-	-	0.1	0.25	-	-	316	29.25	-	-	29.5	316.1
LOPRL	2021-12-16	9	6	0	-	-	6	6.75	-	-	479	28	-	-	34.75	485
MARSH	2021-12-18	6	5	0	-	-	8.25	7	1.5	1	317.7	18.5	-	-	26.5	327.45
MEEK	2021-12-23	15	11	0	-	0.5	12	12	-	-	514	50	-	-	62	526
MILAC	2022-01-02	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	187.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	187.5
MNKTO	2021-12-18	22	8	2	77	5.5	12.5	12	-	-	373	36.9	8	4	52.9	393.5
MORIS	2021-12-14	11	8	1	-	-	3.95	2.95	-	-	405.3	31.4	-	-	34.35	409.25
MPLSN	2021-12-18	40	18	2	-	-	63.6	46.25	-	-	387	39.25	-	-	85.5	450.6
MTLKW	2022-01-02	10	6	3	-	-	5.75	3.5	-	-	383	27.5	-	-	31	388.75
MURRY	2021-12-20	4	3	1	-	-	0.75	1	-	-	375	18.5	-	-	19.5	376.25
NELSON	2022-01-04	3	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	11.25	-	-	-	-
NEWUL	2021-12-18	15	9	3	-	0.5	6.5	6.75	-	-	249	23.25	-	-	30	255.5
NWFOLD	2021-12-21	113	11	0	-	-	2	4	-	-	330	15.25	-	-	19.25	332
NWRPC	2022-01-01	15	7	6	-	-	1.9	1.5	-	-	411	42.3	-	-	43.8	412.9
OWATN	2021-12-18	14	7	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	38	-	-	38	535
PELRAP	2022-01-01	9	6	1	-	1	0.5	1	-	-	343	33.5	-	-	34.5	343.5
PHILR	2022-01-01	7	7	1	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	279.25	15.75	-	-	16.25	279.75
PILGR	2022-01-01	13	6	2	-	-	0.8	0.75	-	-	345.7	25.25	-	-	26	346.5
PINECO	2021-12-28	13	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	25.63	-	-	25.6	225
PIPES	2022-01-02	4	3	1	-	-	6.3	3.8	-	-	202	10.1	-	-	13.9	208.3
RCHST	2021-12-18	27	11	4	58	5.5	17	10.5	-	-	646	64.5	-	-	75	663
RLNWR	2021-12-31	2	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	9	-	-	9	110
ROSEU	2022-01-02	11	8	2	-	-	2.75	1.5	-	-	573	46.5	-	-	48	575.75
RWFAL2	2022-01-02	8	5	2	3	1	13.4	12.9	-	-	289	19.15	-	-	32.05	302.4
RWING3	2021-12-14	25	9	3	-	-	471.2	49.75	-	-	6.75	5	-	-	54.75	477.95
SAXZIM	2021-12-20	16	7	1	-	-	7.75	9.5	-	-	388.5	23	-	-	32.5	396.25
SCCLG	2021-12-14	11	7	1	-	-	20	14.5	-	-	482	37.5	-	-	52	502
SHRNWR	2021-12-21	16	13	1	-	0.5	27.5	21.5	-	-	541	51.3	-	-	72.8	568.5
SPNES	2021-12-26	44	22	16	18.25	2.75	54.45	26.5	-	-	393.32	59.75	-	-	86.26	447.77
SPNOR	2021-12-18	68	27	4	22.28	8.5	74.3	64.6	-	-	568.8	58.35	-	-	122.95	643.1
THRBR	2021-12-19	14	9	2	0.5	2	20.6	18	-	-	150.7	13.8	-	-	31.8	171.3
TMNWR	2021-12-21	6	4	10	-	-	3.55	2.8	-	-	141	14	-	-	16.8	144.55
UPPG	2022-01-01	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	101.2	7.5	-	-	7.5	101.2
VIRGN	2021-12-14	7	5	1	-	-	6.5	7	-	-	256	21.5	-	-	28.5	262.5
WABAS	2022-01-01	18	10	4	3	1	7.25	9	-	-	293.5	35.42	-	-	44.42	301.75
WALKR	2021-12-15	23	7	2	-	-	8.5	6.5	-	-	236.1	19.75	-	-	26.25	244.6
WILDR	2021-12-18	17	9	11	-	-	6	4.8	-	-	257.9	29.8	-	-	34.6	263.9
WILMR	2021-12-18	16	10	20	-	-	18.65	15.5	-	-	469	43.25	-	-	58.75	487.65
WINON	2021-12-18	20	9	6	-	-	10.5	11.25	-	-	284.75	37.25	-	-	48.5	295.25
WWATR	2022-01-01	14	6	1	-	-	0.5	1	-	-	198	23	-	-	24	198.5
ZINTW	2022-01-02	15	7	0	-	-	6	5	-	-	140	19.5	-	-	24.5	146
		1,485	717	572	306	51	1,594	1,004	57	41	25,952	2,437	81	52	3,535	27,547

Table 1. General Minnesota CBC conditions, miles, and participation.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	AFTON	ALBLEA	ALEX	AUROR	AUSTN	BAUDT	BEMID	BLOOM	BLTRM	BLUE	CEDRC	COOK	COTTNW	CRCLCL	CROOK	CROSB	DLAKE
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poss's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	847	163	3429	-	1852	-	11	448	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	52
Trumpeter Swan	188	6	691	-	5	-	88	285	-	3	37	-	-	-	-	6	21
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	0	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	22	183	755	-	131	-	43	1270	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	161
American Black Duck x Mallard hybrid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
scaup sp.	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	40	-	925	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	108	-	475	-	-	-	1	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	0	189	219	cw(1)	33	-	129	12	-	120	160	cw(1)	35	84	9	7	175
grouse sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	2	-	-	9	-	2	-	4	4
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	61	-	3
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	45	183	-	5	-	-	-	-	117	26	-	241	-	-	-	4
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	5	220	111	75	256	18	206	459	-	283	109	129	98	165	146	46	227
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	29	-	1	-	8
Mourning Dove	2	7	4	-	11	2	-	9	-	-	72	2	13	50	-	-	cw(1)
American Coot	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull (Thayer's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Harrier	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	1
Cooper's Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bald Eagle	17	5	30	2	27	3	22	155	-	16	40	7	8	15	3	4	25
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	6	6	6	-	19	-	-	51	-	2	12	1	7	-	-	-	cw(1)
Rough-legged Hawk	1	2	3	-	1	4	8	3	-	18	5	-	1	2	4	-	5
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	3	7	-	6	cw(1)	1	cw(1)	cw(1)
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	5	-	cw(1)	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	20	19	31	-	19	-	21	68	-	9	30	-	14	10	5	7	35
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2. Minnesota CBC totals for Afton, Albert Lea, Alexandria, Aurora, Austin, Baudette, Bemidji, Bloomington, Beltrami Island, Bluestem Prairie/Buffalo River SP, Cedar Creek Bog, Cook Area, Cottonwood, Carlton-Cloquet, Crookston, Crosby, and Detroit Lakes.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	AFTON	ALBLEA	ALEX	AUROR	AUSTN	BAUDT	BEMID	BLOOM	BLTRM	BLUE	CEDRC	COOK	COTTNW	CRCLC	CROOK	CROSS	DLAKE
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	40	51	87	10	56	9	38	161	1	22	72	25	43	39	13	7	61
Hairy Woodpecker	15	20	26	9	16	15	33	68	9	23	27	32	28	39	14	16	35
Northern Flicker	6	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	14	-	3	9	-	3	-	-	-	cw(1)
Pileated Woodpecker	10	1	15	3	5	4	26	19	-	4	35	4	2	24	2	9	31
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
American Kestrel	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Merlin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
falcon sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	cw(1)	4	4	-	1	5	1	1	5
Canada Jay	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	12	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	37	145	111	33	62	34	328	100	-	87	290	57	50	131	20	15	138
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	14	-	4
American Crow	188	250	132	70	1678	90	166	414	-	48	314	21	46	71	55	75	322
Common Raven	3	-	3	64	-	135	76	-	19	26	7	56	-	82	2	6	23
corvus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Lark	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	478	2	1	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	168	149	751	319	117	211	687	485	82	138	403	510	48	621	69	152	470
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7	1	4	10	3	5	62	4	20	8	11	62	-	74	4	6	6
White-breasted Nuthatch	40	50	119	11	37	6	115	162	1	41	126	42	39	39	14	31	176
Brown Creeper	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	25	-	1	3	-	17	1	1	-	5
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	3	cw(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	95	-	3	-	2	-	4	754	-	-	10	-	1	2	5	-	12
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	35	365	277	58	721	9	82	83	-	119	1097	51	97	203	16	79	220
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	3
Cedar Waxwing	113	-	13	-	-	-	18	69	-	36	64	-	35	3	7	-	99
waxwing sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	13	743	526	25	164	90	105	1115	-	231	51	132	381	25	211	195	154
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	51	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	108	-	208	72	-	2	-	-	168	-	606	-	-	-
House Finch	21	54	60	-	13	-	5	118	-	59	19	-	19	14	28	-	123
finch sp.	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	11	-	11	-	1	-	2	3	-	19	26	1	55	-	10	-	28
Common Redpoll	0	1	488	122	-	150	527	15	196	380	120	87	-	538	121	120	549
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	134	-	-	12	8	1	39	39	-	cw(1)	-	264	-	4	4
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	5	35	1	12	1	-	-	17	-	-	123	1	-	69	6	-	19
American Goldfinch	19	40	121	-	88	-	2	156	-	4	265	-	30	73	3	-	19
acanthis/ispinus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leopards Longspur	-	cw(1)	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	7	-	26
Snow Bunting	8	120	138	-	-	26	133	-	-	25	63	7	137	7	280	-	cw(1)
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay-colored Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	4	6	38	-	34	-	-	107	-	4	27	-	17	-	-	-	cw(1)
Dark-eyed Junco	128	357	267	-	279	1	39	313	-	227	241	1	81	38	175	22	279
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	41	-	-	-	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	37	94	41	-	66	-	2	110	-	4	73	-	11	7	1	17	12
Total Species Count	40	38	49	20	39	28	48	61	16	48	48	27	42	34	35	25	47
Individual Count	2268	3427	10525	988	5745	1091	3111	7219	399	2222	4041	1431	2129	3509	1348	836	3556

Table 2, continued.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	DULUT	ELLSW	EXCEL	FARIB	FERGS	FREDN	FRGMH	FRMNT	GFEFG	GLACR	GREEN	GRFAL	GRMAR	GRRAP	HASTE	HENDR	HIBBG
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poss's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Canada Goose	-	8	146	893	124	-	5142	8953	507	-	5	975	1	-	2130	131	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	244	310	-	181	-	-	1	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	43	174	14	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	787	10	1863	454	462	-	1000	580	65	-	62	92	8	3	698	4	-
American Black Duck x Mallard hybrid	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	16	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	1	-	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
scaup sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	-
Bufflehead	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	224	-	101	-	12	29	11	4	-	-	-	14	25	26	3	-	-
Hooded Merganser	1	-	9	-	cw(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	7	-	20	8	1	3	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	5	0	48	75	49	5	163	cw(1)	0	230	15	62	-	47	123	284	-
grouse sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluffed Grouse	36	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	5	-	-	2
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	0	1	33	40	-	1	43	0	-	63	46	-	-	-	21	-
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	1296	0	88	196	455	26	166	386	115	57	56	132	119	145	503	512	125
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	-	-	-	13	-	2	33	0	3	19	18	-	-	111	16	-
Mourning Dove	12	0	81	121	1	-	1	5	1	-	12	2	-	5	122	66	8
American Coot	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull (Thayer's)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	-	2	5	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-
Cooper's Hawk	1	-	4	4	1	-	0	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Northern Goshawk	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	37	8	40	33	24	8	15	14	2	7	6	19	17	33	71	45	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	0	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	-	2	31	35	2	-	2	6	1	-	11	11	-	1	30	28	-
Rough-legged Hawk	2	0	8	-	1	-	3	3	0	3	5	12	-	3	12	3	-
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	3	-	2	1	cw(1)	2	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	cw(1)	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	5	1	-	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owl sp.	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	22	0	63	64	29	2	7	21	2	7	9	15	-	16	32	72	3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3. Minnesota CBC totals for Duluth, Ellsworth (WI), Excelsior, Faribault, Fergus Falls, Fredenberg, Fargo-Moorhead, Fairmont, Grand Forks-East Grand Forks, Glacial Ridge, Greenwald, Granite Falls, Grand Marais, Grand Rapids, Hastings-Etter, Henderson, and Hibbing.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	DULUT	ELLSW	EXCEL	FARIB	FERGS	FREDN	FRGMH	FRMNT	GFEFG	GLACR	GREEN	GRFAL	GRMAR	GRRAP	HASTE	HENDR	HIBBG
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	141	1	140	177	37	73	58	70	11	15	15	41	68	20	90	122	52
Hairy Woodpecker	69	0	49	45	22	45	32	19	10	8	5	23	14	19	26	63	27
Northern Flicker	1	-	12	8	-	-	0	2	0	-	-	30	-	-	2	7	-
Pileated Woodpecker	35	0	12	11	10	20	4	1	7	7	3	4	7	14	10	20	3
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	-	0	-	5	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Merlin	2	0	1	-	1	-	1	cw(1)	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
falcon sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	7	0	3	cw(1)	-	4	0	-	0	4	2	2	3	-	-	-	1
Canada Jay	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1
Blue Jay	53	0	105	202	55	82	46	105	14	35	36	88	79	105	196	193	42
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	21	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
American Crow	430	0	276	702	72	83	33	158	67	19	72	523	165	90	356	250	27
Common Raven	107	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	1	10	-	-	118	97	-	-	59
corvus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Lark	-	0	-	-	5	-	0	8	0	-	114	26	1	-	11	3	-
Black-capped Chickadee	2351	0	780	430	260	1560	144	201	39	126	41	148	438	398	193	308	639
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	92	-	5	8	1	75	1	1	9	5	3	2	115	46	2	16	39
White-breasted Nuthatch	139	0	210	117	59	56	75	114	9	24	17	74	7	48	65	127	16
Brown Creeper	-	-	18	11	-	1	3	20	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	4	-
Winter Wren	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	cw(1)	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-
American Robin	70	-	107	23	17	-	0	-	1	-	1	41	cw(1)	cw(1)	38	-	-
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	697	0	217	670	88	52	214	279	20	11	179	139	32	89	1316	347	104
Bohemian Waxwing	74	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	2	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	177	-	126	61	129	-	0	95	23	-	-	219	199	-	-	58	-
waxwing sp.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	63	0	93	282	206	52	234	777	62	23	125	124	6	30	1215	940	-
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Evening Grosbeak	22	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	1
Pine Grosbeak	181	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	129	-	-	90
House Finch	29	1	107	228	67	-	88	71	-	22	19	15	-	11	93	139	1
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	2	5	17	5	1	5	2	11	-	2	42	-	-	3	56	4
Common Redpoll	3942	-	12	3	81	385	88	2	139	654	143	3	598	866	42	-	167
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Crossbill	96	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	67	-	-	-	16	9	20	-	6	7	2	4	542	34	18	-	-
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	58	-	-	44	-	-	0	21	5	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
American Goldfinch	188	0	138	141	31	10	5	38	1	1	15	22	-	22	48	204	-
jacanthis/ignius sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	0	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-
Snow Bunting	-	0	-	50	152	-	-	1	0	10	717	599	1	15	61	178	-
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay-colored Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	cw(1)	0	41	31	8	-	0	53	0	-	12	22	-	-	71	28	-
Dark-eyed Junco	77	39	236	424	158	2	303	255	206	128	97	149	4	4	1123	461	-
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	4	-	2	6	3	-	0	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	cw(1)	-	-
Lincoln's Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	1	-	2	5	18	-	36	34	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	cw(1)	3	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common Grackle	-	-	1	-	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Northern Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	19	4	186	234	34	2	10	58	6	-	7	35	5	2	146	218	2
Total Species Count	56	10	56	45	42	38	44	46	36	29	33	52	38	36	49	40	23
Individual Count	11658	319	5758	5868	2332	3055	8182	12491	1356	1605	1890	3816	3362	2408	9172	4964	1414

Table 3, continued.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	HNRK	HUTCH	ISBEL	ITSCA	JACK	LAMBR	LCRLC	LFALL	LNGPR	LQPR	MARSH	MEEK	MILAC	MNKTO	MORIS	MPLSN	MTLKW
Snow Goose	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poss's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Canada Goose	-	664	-	1852	-	0	111	2500	192	-	-	-	1228	5331	217	335	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	21	-	12	-	-	71	7	-	-	19	-	13	-	134	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	2	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	-	478	-	46	-	11	92	24	53	-	87	-	48	29	3534	-	-
American Black Duck x Mallard hybrid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lesser Scaup scaup sp.	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	15	-	-	-	18	-	53	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Common Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	0	14	-	-	-	-	-	35	1	9	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey grouse sp.	8	148	-	26	79	-	51	313	95	-	12	20	65	117	-	69	5
Fluffed Grouse	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spruce Grouse	-	-	6	14	-	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	43	57	-	7	51	-	19	186	31	71	90	17	2	32	8	45	-
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	155	216	-	46	207	32	181	227	72	183	106	195	18	150	131	187	200
Eurasian Collared-Dove	31	19	-	34	11	0	4	4	27	34	45	-	20	23	-	17	-
Mourning Dove	-	22	-	3	-	112	43	-	1	-	6	7	7	1	84	4	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull (Thayer's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	cw(1)	1	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	2	1	-
Northern Goshawk accipiter sp.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bald Eagle	2	15	1	16	21	2	94	33	13	10	3	16	2	81	3	41	5
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Red-tailed Hawk	4	24	-	6	4	29	10	7	6	8	27	1	22	3	23	8	-
Rough-legged Hawk buteo sp.	2	8	-	2	-	5	1	10	5	21	-	31	1	11	4	1	8
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	1	-
Great Horned Owl	0	4	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	7	2	2	2	1
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	3	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	25	-	3	26	5	25	15	24	8	10	28	12	35	7	47	5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Minnesota CBC totals for Hendricks, Northwest McLeod (Hutchinson), Isabella, Itasca State Park, Jackson County, Lamberton, LaCrosse-LaCrescent, Little Falls, Long Prairie, Lac qui Parle, Marshall, Northern Meeker County, Mille Lacs South, Mankato, Morris, Minneapolis (North), and Mountain Lake-Windom.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	HDRK	HUTCH	ISBEL	ITSCA	JACK	LAMBR	LCRLC	LFALL	LNGPR	LQPRL	MARSH	MEEK	MILAC	MNKTO	MORIS	MPLSN	MTLKW
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	13	83	40	17	76	17	50	31	56	14	28	72	21	64	18	90	16
Hairy Woodpecker	3	20	19	8	22	8	33	10	24	3	22	12	15	27	7	41	7
Northern Flicker	1	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	3	3	-	10	2	6	cw(1)
Pileated Woodpecker	-	4	6	8	-	-	6	9	18	2	-	3	6	3	1	11	-
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	2	-	-	-	3	2	9	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	3	1	4
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	cw(1)	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
falcon sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	3	-	2	1	2	1
Canada Jay	-	-	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	19	108	16	111	75	22	64	53	98	40	45	179	15	85	48	78	74
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	27	183	-	82	57	24	105	470	238	34	35	229	36	340	65	323	188
Common Raven	-	-	84	92	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
corvus sp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Lark	291	-	-	-	191	139	-	5	5	85	35	1	-	4	45	-	72
Black-capped Chickadee	43	170	218	350	74	29	192	130	164	31	104	332	126	196	96	407	33
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	-	30	58	8	-	0	2	11	-	5	4	-	-	2	2	-
White-breasted Nuthatch	21	72	5	36	60	16	65	35	53	21	43	123	34	57	34	139	14
Brown Creeper	-	17	-	-	10	2	1	-	1	3	5	9	-	10	1	16	-
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	cw(1)	-	4	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	-	22	-	-	-	-	116	-	1	59	12	31	1	2	-	172	2
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	13	3207	-	11	730	134	140	539	138	134	386	665	18	418	162	180	50
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	17	43	-	-	4	46	10	12	133	34	103	3	157	451	43	cw(1)	-
waxwing sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	374	734	-	39	1157	106	641	238	219	201	378	564	73	635	749	237	665
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	97	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Finch	0	87	-	-	39	9	37	17	10	7	11	119	-	123	10	137	30
finch sp.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	8	-	11	12	17	5	3	48	14	15	25	-	-	9	-	1
Common Redpoll	78	15	110	214	-	-	974	235	11	-	273	80	-	8	4	-	-
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Crossbill	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	2	14	21	-	-	0	18	-	-	2	3	17	-	-	-	-
American Goldfinch	1	74	-	9	40	12	125	63	46	18	21	22	-	46	4	162	3
scarisfinch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	4	180	-	-	cw(1)	82	-	-
Snow Bunting	27	130	-	15	-	970	-	147	234	225	30	85	40	50	30	-	236
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay-colored Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	0	82	-	-	9	54	43	17	122	52	72	120	-	27	1	26	115
Dark-eyed Junco	77	273	-	9	82	67	373	507	686	102	158	328	47	397	80	208	120
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	15	-	71	-	-	14	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Common Grackle	-	1	-	-	2	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	cw(1)	-	-
Northern Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	3	64	-	-	34	8	93	14	29	7	20	59	9	91	4	104	5
Total Species Count	26	43	20	29	38	31	42	39	36	43	43	42	27	46	41	49	33
Individual Count	1258	7122	705	1261	5024	1758	2679	4266	2899	4088	2098	4015	676	4554	7502	6819	2272

Table 4, continued.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	MURRY	NELSON	NEWUL	NWFOLD	NWRCO	OWATN	PELRAP	PHILB	PILGR	PINECO	PIPES	RCHST	RLNWR	ROSEU	RWFAL2	RWING3	SAXZIM
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Poss's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	-	60	85	-	72	461	5	-	1	-	1260	5794	-	-	9	2312	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	0	-	-	254	-	275	5	424	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	37
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	-	20	-	-	69	426	-	-	-	-	-	533	-	-	-	-	267
American Black Duck x Mallard hybrid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup scaup sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	0	-	-	24	-	-	-	18	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	553
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5023
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey grouse sp.	-	-	45	137	75	13	10	198	343	53	-	204	41	-	104	158	1
Fluffed Grouse	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	10
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	95	-	-	2
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	39	-	1	-	40	18	6	48	-	-	29	19	-	-	140	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	205	26	236	220	64	124	13	52	21	100	105	299	-	62	249	402	124
Eurasian Collared-Dove	32	-	6	-	-	5	13	-	-	-	49	1	-	2	32	-	-
Mourning Dove	-	15	5	-	10	26	-	3	-	14	3	147	-	1	4	60	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Snipe gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Herring Gull	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland Gull (Thayer's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Northern Harrier	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	0	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	cw(1)	4	1	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	2	2	-
Northern Goshawk accipiter sp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Bald Eagle	6	180	17	5	15	10	4	7	4	6	3	50	3	3	40	99	12
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	13	4	6	-	18	19	1	6	1	-	9	39	-	-	34	36	-
Rough-legged Hawk	2	3	6	10	8	1	5	7	4	5	16	6	-	1	38	3	1
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
Great Horned Owl	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	8	-	-
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	cw(1)	2	-	-
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	2	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	4	5	17	-	53	35	15	4	8	6	1	59	3	4	70	54	-
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5. Minnesota CBC totals for Murray County, Nelson, New Ulm, Newfolds, Northern Wright County, Owatonna, Pelican Rapids, Philbrook, Pillager, Pine County, Pipestone, Rochester, Rice Lake NWR, Roseau, Redwood Falls, Red Wing, and Sax-Zim.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	MURRY	NELSON	NEWUL	NWFOLD	NWRCO	OWATN	PELRAP	PHILB	PILGR	PINECO	PIPES	RCHST	RLNWR	ROSEU	RWFAL2	RWING3	SAXZIM
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Downy Woodpecker	44	18	50	-	81	114	27	11	20	10	19	135	4	7	142	93	13
Hairy Woodpecker	8	11	14	4	29	50	11	5	11	20	4	36	1	20	60	38	36
Northern Flicker	-	-	3	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	22	5	-
Pileated Woodpecker	4	4	4	2	11	18	13	8	18	18	-	7	1	5	16	13	2
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	9
Merlin	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
falcon sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	-	0	2	2	-	2	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	4	2	4
Canada Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	63	15	32	17	109	184	53	31	72	80	51	146	5	25	234	130	26
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	3
American Crow	72	89	169	23	168	467	52	115	79	37	94	1973	17	35	556	501	71
Common Raven	-	0	-	13	4	-	4	1	9	17	-	-	2	77	-	-	77
corvus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Lark	30	23	9	2	40	3	-	9	-	-	571	2	-	-	40	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	82	64	167	57	268	310	189	58	145	267	20	468	47	164	292	274	624
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tufted Titmouse	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	20
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	0	-	-	1	11	2	-	8	26	-	2	6	-	2	7	57
White-breasted Nuthatch	38	15	47	6	74	99	51	12	29	14	15	86	4	31	148	93	12
Brown Creeper	1	0	13	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	22	6	7
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1
Eastern Bluebird	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	7	-
Townsend's Solitaire	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
American Robin	-	1	-	-	47	1	-	1	1	-	4	40	-	-	152	6	-
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	55	22	316	61	317	371	66	352	350	106	449	874	21	1	30	986	29
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	30	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	192	56	-
waxwing sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	366	266	377	62	581	687	323	85	17	42	458	757	-	76	536	974	14
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
American Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	45
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	4	13	-	-	-	144	-	-	110
House Finch	-	27	29	-	240	228	13	8	-	-	4	330	-	-	86	159	-
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	4	-	-	16	3	42	12	71	-	11	-	-	-	128	2	-
Common Redpoll	cw(1)	3	-	269	101	5	320	164	668	1205	16	cw(1)	30	417	34	31	295
Hoary Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red Crossbill	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	104	-	-	61
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	40	-	38	-	5	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	19
American Goldfinch	36	32	1	5	47	167	36	24	5	-	9	68	-	-	106	50	-
scandiacus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	15	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	92	-	-	6	8	35	-
Snow Bunting	25	3	-	437	6	125	120	52	214	-	321	50	-	194	136	111	1
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay-colored Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	29	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	21	12	-	-	142	82	3	12	4	-	47	30	-	-	172	15	-
Dark-eyed Junco	57	136	157	12	426	365	147	112	70	18	82	344	2	7	632	281	-
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	1
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1	-	-	8	-	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rusty Blackbird	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Northern Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Northern Cardinal	5	12	22	-	101	167	8	4	4	2	5	181	-	-	194	63	-
Total Species Count	33	29	31	27	41	49	32	32	31	28	34	54	16	32	58	52	35
Individual Count	1262	1078	1842	1570	3562	4685	1830	1418	2634	2109	3805	12846	188	1525	4810	13013	1672

Table 5, continued.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	SCCLG	SHRNWR	SPNES	SPNOR	THRBR	TMNWR	UPPG	VIRGN	WABAS	WALKR	WILDR	WILMR	WINON	WWATR	ZINTW	TOTALS
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Poss's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Cackling Goose	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	85
Canada Goose	1091	1	284	1052	-	-	15	-	233	2	72	3507	214	83	-	54865
Trumpeter Swan	76	5	24	121	-	2	108	-	76	1	160	313	18	33	194	4700
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wood Duck	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Gadwall	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	27
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mallard	1330	-	155	3564	-	-	22	35	296	2	14	30	232	136	898	21091
American Black Duck x Mallard hybrid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Black Duck	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	7
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	25
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18
scaup sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Common Goldeneye	8	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2119
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	68
Common Merganser	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	25	3	-	-	-	-	5805
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wild Turkey	291	435	261	44	2	18	-	38	50	65	81	52	5	-	24	6034
grouse sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fluffed Grouse	-	2	-	-	7	5	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	175
Spruce Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	23
Ring-necked Pheasant	10	34	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	63	-	-	106	2144
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rock Pigeon	43	73	302	804	149	2	-	533	162	12	272	98	583	194	27	14792
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	729
Mourning Dove	5	16	88	51	cw(1)	-	-	95	-	67	14	63	21	6	-	1613
American Coot	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	235
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	94
Herring Gull	-	-	-	4	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Iceland Gull (Thayer's)	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Lesser Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	2
American White Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	11
Northern Harrier	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	2	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	2	66
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	-	2	56
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bald Eagle	18	10	26	321	27	12	2	37	62	2	43	11	75	5	42	2274
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Red-tailed Hawk	7	13	28	39	-	-	-	-	21	-	26	11	17	6	42	847
Rough-legged Hawk	4	10	cw(1)	-	-	1	-	-	17	1	2	7	7	1	4	392
buteo sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
hawk sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Great Horned Owl	1	-	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	0	-	-	130
Snowy Owl	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Northern Hawk Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Barred Owl	1	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	49
Great Gray Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
owl sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	39
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	51
Red-bellied Woodpecker	32	20	73	86	3	20	2	-	29	10	40	34	22	6	34	1677
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
American Three-toed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Table 6. Minnesota CBC totals for St. Cloud-Collegeville, Sherburne NWR, St. Paul (Northeast Suburban), St. Paul (North), Two Harbors, Tamarac NWR, Uppgaard WMA, Virginia, Wabasha, Walker, Wild River, Willmar, Winona, Whitewater State Park, and Zitkadaj Wanyakapi, plus all totals.

The 2021–2022 Christmas Bird Count

	SCCLG	SHRNWR	SPNES	SPNOR	THRBR	TMNWR	UPPG	VIRGN	WABAS	WALKR	WILDR	WILMR	WINON	WWATR	ZINTW	TOTALS
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Downy Woodpecker	37	38	126	242	65	32	6	5	114	21	85	94	53	12	78	4368
Hairy Woodpecker	16	18	49	96	21	27	5	10	18	16	35	20	10	4	2	1887
Northern Flicker	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	1	-	4	219
Pileated Woodpecker	11	8	30	13	5	32	3	1	9	19	22	14	4	1	4	759
woodpecker sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
American Kestrel	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	11	2	-	79
Merlin	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	-	21
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
falcon sp.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Shrike	4	2	5	3	4	2	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	3	126
Canada Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Blue Jay	68	191	184	165	91	135	2	21	105	111	248	134	53	46	130	7161
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
American Crow	229	160	519	1722	88	14	17	59	1104	31	255	169	230	283	678	19775
Common Raven	-	6	5	-	116	24	1	81	-	20	37	-	-	-	-	1670
corvus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	cw(1)	-	-	-	207	-	-	19	-	143	-	2712
Black-capped Chickadee	223	282	823	953	722	322	25	272	201	248	513	349	168	26	392	25146
Boreal Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	25	1	-	84
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	8	35	10	32	12	2	6	4	21	9	1	2	-	-	1098
White-breasted Nuthatch	64	73	206	279	19	71	5	10	106	59	137	115	72	5	56	5085
Brown Creeper	2	4	5	12	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	2	309
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	119
Townsend's Solitaire	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
American Robin	1	1	60	369	1	1	-	1	27	-	272	3	31	-	27	2651
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
European Starling	190	46	56	560	96	-	69	102	6	416	161	755	29	192	-	21975
Bohemian Waxwing	-	-	-	cw(1)	96	-	-	290	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	809
Cedar Waxwing	1	76	124	8	-	-	-	-	3	293	241	168	-	-	-	3930
waxwing sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
House Sparrow	-	13	57	1170	74	3	-	41	793	15	184	277	783	97	152	24683
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	117	1	-	49	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2659
House Finch	97	6	85	309	-	cw(1)	-	cw(1)	49	2	49	248	39	5	148	4221
finch sp.	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Purple Finch	2	45	26	4	-	15	-	-	16	-	27	24	4	28	4	974
Common Redpoll	40	41	81	83	1612	137	47	160	59	279	40	98	-	-	38	18834
Hoary Redpoll	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256
White-winged Crossbill	-	9	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1461
crossbill sp.	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Pine Siskin	4	56	29	17	-	-	-	-	36	-	3	2	-	18	4	784
American Goldfinch	28	63	253	455	19	3	17	-	184	14	147	124	64	69	82	4438
acanthis/ignis sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	555
Snow Bunting	4	365	-	1	1	3	-	-	90	-	80	-	-	60	-	7596
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1
Clay-colored Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Fox Sparrow	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	37
American Tree Sparrow	3	20	39	80	1	-	-	-	314	-	142	41	78	154	333	2988
Dark-eyed Junco	200	322	325	505	21	18	2	4	1792	3	375	366	233	2156	562	19360
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
sparrow sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
Harris's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
White-throated Sparrow	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	50
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Spotted Towhee	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	328
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Common Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Northern Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Common Yellowthroat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0	-	-	-	18
Northern Cardinal	45	39	157	290	7	-	-	-	122	4	96	91	38	36	177	3858
Total Species Count	43	42	48	63	36	27	20	26	48	33	43	48	39	35	34	-
Individual Count	4199	2522	4595	13594	3629	915	286	1750	6545	1017	4313	6817	4074	3677	4452	315515

Table 6, continued.

Minnesota's First Brown Booby

Anthony X. Hertzell

On 9 August 2022, a Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) was reported in La Crosse, Wisconsin, by Timothy Collins as it perched in a tree over the Black River (Collins, 2022). It was subsequently seen by many observers through early 13 August (eBird, 2023). On the afternoon of the 13th, it was seen and photographed on a docked Mississippi River barge in Winona, Winona County, by river boat Captain Kellen Wilson who then reported it to the local bird club. This Minnesota location is about 25 miles upriver from the initial Wisconsin sighting.

The Minnesota Occurrence

Hearing of Captain Wilson's report, Thomas Hertzell and I searched for the bird early on the 14th and soon found it roosting on a covered barge moored in Yeomans Pond, which is a backwater of the Mississippi within the city limits of Winona. We got the word out to other birders, and for the rest of the day and through the 15th, the booby was seen by dozens of people here, at other locations along the river nearby, and occasionally just to the east in Wisconsin waters. After the 15th, it was not seen again until 24–27 August when it was observed intermittently back in La Crosse (eBird, 2023). Following that brief appearance, the next report was from Mary Born at the Prairie Island Campground north of Winona on 6 September (Minnesota Naturalists, 2022). It was last seen at this same location by Thomas Hertzell and me on 5 October as it flew overhead trailing a sizable flock of Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*). This represents a first state record for Minnesota.

Identification

This was a fairly large, slender, dichromatic seabird somewhat larger than the numerous Ring-billed Gulls with which it seemed to always be associating. Its general body structure was typical of a sulid with a long attenuated body, long pointed wings and tail, and short

but stout, sturdy legs with wide, webbed feet. Overall, its dorsal plumage was a dark, cold brown which was darkest from the crown down the nape to the shoulder, leaving the wings, back, rump, and tail slightly paler. Ventrally, the long neck, and upper breast were the same cold brown and as dark as the darkest upper parts. This ended abruptly about mid-breast where the undersides became clean white to the ends of the undertail coverts. The under wings were mostly white but bordered widely with a margin of dark brown. The undertail was the same brown as the upper tail.

The bird had a pale eye with a light blue orbital ring and a fairly long bill gradually tapering to a pointed tip. Where it joined the head, the bill appeared as wide as the rest of the face, giving the impression of no forehead. The maxilla was pale bluish-gray, darkest proximally and palest distally where it became very slightly pinkish. The distal half of the mandible was the same pale blue-gray as the maxilla, but became fairly yellow from the mid-line to the face including the gular. Toward the face was a small, dark, grayish triangular mark reaching the front of the eye with the vertex pointing forward. The short legs were yellow-green as were the webbed feet. In flight, the pointed wings appeared exceptionally long in some gliding postures. The wedged and very ragged tail was generally held in tightly, coming to a long, thin, central point, but flared widely during in-flight turns or when stalling to a landing which revealed 14 rectrices of varying lengths and wear. The distal half of LR4 (left rectrix 4) appeared broken off and missing. Flight was characteristic of other sulids with a fairly direct and purposeful wing stroke alternating with occasional glides.

This was a skittish bird that frequently looked around nervously as it associated with a group of Ring-billed Gulls, seeming to take cues from them as to when it was time to flee, if only temporarily. It took perhaps ten short flights during my viewing, but always returned



Brown Booby, 14 August 2022, Winona, Winona County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.



Figure 1. Yellow dots indicate all reports of Brown Booby 2013–2022. Horizontal lines represent the “Horse Latitudes” (see text). Map modeled after GBIF (2023).

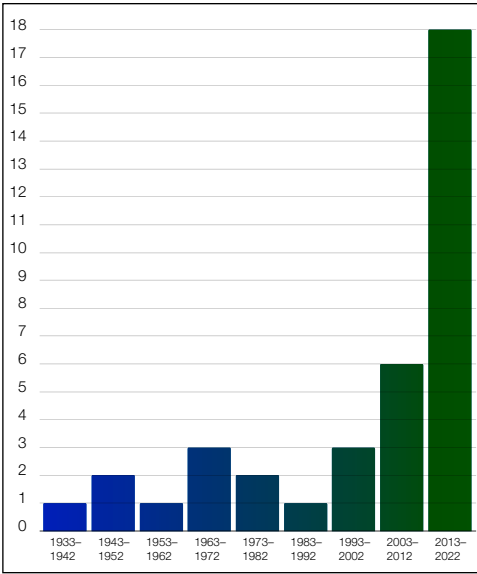


Figure 2. Number of U.S. states reporting their first Brown Booby record since 1900, grouped by decade.

to the same general location on the river side of the stationary barge. Over the course of its stay in Minnesota, the Brown Booby was reported by more than sixty birders, but documented by only six. Several observers watched it dive for food, but this was a behavior I did not witness. To the best of my knowledge, no observer heard this bird vocalize.

The plumage of this bird indicates it was an “Atlantic” Brown Booby (*S. l. leucogaster*). This race breeds on islands in tropical regions of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean (Clements et al., 2022) and, as with all subspecies of Brown Booby, generally between the latitudes of 30°N and 30°S (Marchant and Higgins, 1990; GBIF, 2023) in the pantropic region known as the “Horse Latitudes” (Kemp and Dear, 2006; also see Ebers, 1794, and Figure 1).

Historical and Continent-wide Context

Almost fifty years ago, Palmer (1976) had listed no records of vagrant Brown Boobys in the interior of North America, though at the time Nevada had two sight records (Monson, 1946) and Arizona had one (Lawson, 1973). It wasn't until 2012 that another state without a saltwater coast got its first record. In August of that year, an adult Brown Booby was pho-



Figure 3. Map of North American Brown Booby records, January – December 2022. Black dots represent approximate locations of extralimital observations away from deep ocean regions, while the red dot is the Minnesota record. Dark cyan shading illustrates the species' typical year round distribution. Some dots likely represent multiple reports of a single individual. Range from Palmer (1976) and Schreiber and Norton (2020); data from eBird (2023).

tographed at Lake Norrell in Saline County, Arkansas, and it remained in the area for more than two weeks (Arkansas Audubon Society, 2023).

By 2014, five states lacking an ocean border had at least one record, though the species was still considered to be “enormously rare” (Roy, 2014). But reports continued to increase and the last U. S. coastal state recorded its first Brown Booby in 2017 when one was photographed in New Hampshire (Witko, 2017). Interestingly, this observation was nearly twenty-five miles inland in the town of Windham. By the end of that year, a total of 34 states had at least one Brown Booby record, including Nebraska (Brogie, 2015), Iowa (Dinsmore, 2016), and Kansas (Otte, 2017). Four more had added a record by 2020, and by the time the Minnesota observation occurred, 41 other states had at least one. Of this total, almost half (43%) have occurred in the last decade (Figures 1 and 2). The species is now an infrequent but apparently increasing visitor along both coasts

of North America (Schreiber and Norton, 2020).

In 2022, the continental interior experienced a remarkable influx of vagrant Boobys with eight non-coastal states reporting this species — Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wisconsin — and four of these involved first state records. Birds were also reported well inland from the coasts of Alabama, Texas, and Virginia. Boobys were found along the Eastern Seaboard from Florida to Maine and all of the Canadian Maritime Provinces except Prince Edward Island. Along the Pacific Coast, they were documented in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and as far north as the Alexander Archipelago in the Sitka Sound of Alaska (Figure 3).

While reviewing the numerous online photographs documenting many of the inland records of 2022, I noticed a report of a Brown Booby seen at Lake of the Ozarks in Camden County, Missouri, (Hays, 2022), which bore some resemblance to the Minnesota bird in several ways. Jill Hays photographed this individual in the small town of Sunrise Beach on 22 May. The feather wear on several rectrices is particularly intriguing, although it is not possible to draw any definitive conclusions as to whether or not this is the same individual as the Minnesota bird.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Captain Kellen Wilson for his initial report of this bird. Thanks also to Thomas Hertzell for accompanying me to Winona in search of the Brown Booby, and for providing me with details of his observations. Jill Hays graciously provided several of her photos of the May 2022 Missouri Brown Booby for comparative purposes. Quentin Yoerger offered details on the Wisconsin record.

Special thanks must be extended to Peder H. Svingen, Roy Zimmerman, Ezra Hosch, Douglas W. Kieser, and Philip C. Chu for taking the time to thoroughly document this very interesting first state record.

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Brown Booby resting on a covered Mississippi River barge, 14 August 2022, Winona, Winona County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

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The Owl in the Attic

Two Notable Minnesota Duck Records

Walter J. Breckenridge

Reprinted from
*Breckenridge, Walter J. 1930. Two Notable Minnesota
Duck Records. The Wilson Bulletin 42:59.*

Two Notable Minnesota Duck Records — In a list of the birds observed during the period between May 15 and June 1, 1929, which was spent with the water birds in western Minnesota, is included the European Baldpate (*Mareca penelope*) and the Fulvous Tree Duck (*Dendrocygna fulva*). First state records for these species cannot be claimed, as the specimens were not collected, but the positiveness with which the identifications were made prompts the publication of the records as a matter of general interest.

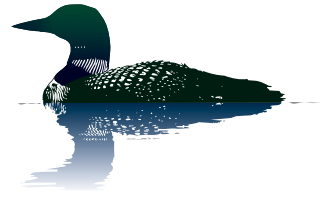
A pair of Fulvous Tree Ducks were seen on a small, reedy lake near Arco, Lincoln County, in the southwestern corner of the state, on May 24. They were first observed resting on a muskrat house some 200 yards from shore, along with a number of individuals of nine other species of ducks. Specimens of this species had been observed in several of the eastern zoological gardens during the previous winter, and the birds were recognized instantly. The southwestern range of the bird being known, however, it was with some hesitation that the first impressions were accepted, and a half hour was spent in studying the birds with a pair of 16x glasses mounted on a light metal tripod which were carried as an aid in sketching. During this half hour of close scrutiny, several sketches of the birds were made, indicating the color and such positive field marks as the bright cinnamon-brown color, the long goose-like legs, the black stripe down the back of the neck, and the prominent light edgings on the

side feathers, which were clearly distinguished. After a time the birds left the muskrat house and fed in the shallow, open water between the patches of bulrushes. It was observed that in feeding they dived like the Lesser Scaup Duck, showing the large legs and feet. They remained under from ten to fifteen seconds, then came up again almost in the same spot, after the manner of Coots. The other ducks gave every indication of nesting, and the lake was thoroughly examined several times during the next few days, but the birds had apparently moved on. The unusualness of this record leans one to suspect that these birds might have been escapes from some aviary, and, if this is the case, information regarding it would be welcomed.

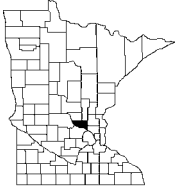
On June 5, a lone male European Baldpate was found on Twin Lakes, Kittson County, in the northwestern corner of the state. It was in the company of a number of our common shallow water ducks that were breeding in this large, reed-grown lake. A view of it was obtained with the 16x glasses and a sketch made indicating the colors. The reddish head and the white flank, the latter like our own Baldpate, were very prominent, as was the pale buffy stripe over the top of the head. An attempt was made to approach it, but it was the first bird to fly, and, circling high, disappeared west over the other lake.

W. J. Breckenridge. Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota. Minneapolis MN.

Notes of Interest



BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD IN SHERBURNE COUNTY — In late July of 2022,



while our dad / father-in-law / grandpa was visiting, I saw a hummingbird at a feeder that I had hooked to a deck railing just outside my kitchen window. It was NOT the typical Ruby-throated I was used to seeing!

I ran around to the deck door so I could try to catch a video, and ended up with the best I could get through smudged glass and rain. It was enough to catch its orange bill and blue colors.

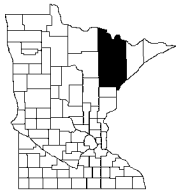
I posted the video to my *Instagram* account and gloated about how stunning this shiny blue-green bird was. A friend of mine (Megan) who works with birds in Florida told me to post it to the Minnesota Birding group because this was a rare find (I had no idea...I'm very new to anything beyond putting out feeders for personal enjoyment). Well, that post exploded with comments, and I had so many wonderful people from the birding community reach out to guide me on all the next steps to report the sighting. I was up for hours commenting with people that night, and had a friendly group come hang out and wait for a look the following day. I was told the next closest sighting was in Michigan.

Sadly, it was only a brief visit from this amazing hummingbird, but I'll forever be in awe that I was lucky enough to catch the first sighting in Minnesota. Thank you to Megan for urging me to post it (or it may never have gotten officially documented!), the super-helpful birding community here in MN, and our sweet angel from up above who just had to have sent this beauty to our deck. **Jerisa Grulke, Elk River MN.**



Broad-billed Hummingbird, 23 July 2022, Elk River, Sherburne County. Photo (processed from video) by Jerisa Grulke.

FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER AT STONY POINT — This bird was discovered 17 September



2022 before it started to rain by Adam Sell who alerted a group of birders from Duluth and surrounding areas. We subsequently waited for more than an hour before the bird emerged when the rain briefly stopped. Initially it was perched very high on top of a spruce tree along Stony Point Drive. It then flew a little bit northwest and after some additional searching, it was seen on top of a blue spruce on private property. Initially, views were unsatisfactory due to distance and poor lighting. However, at one point it perched relatively low to the ground near the top of a 20-foot-tall spruce tree on the east side of

Alseth Road. Everyone had great looks from this vantage point.

This was basically a black and white bird with an elongated tail. Its bill was typical in shape for a flycatcher and was all dark. Irides were also dark. Legs and feet were not seen. It showed a well-defined black cap. Although the nape was dark gray, there was still some distinction between the cap and the nape. The nape was not pale, however, which helped eliminate the relatively sedentary *monachus* subspecies. Its back and scapulars were dark gray, while the upper wing-

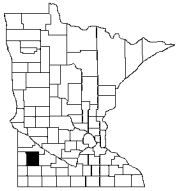
coverts and folded remiges were blackish. Rump was not seen. The tail was deeply forked in shape, black in color, and appeared to be undergoing molt. The tail length itself was less than I would expect for an adult in breeding plumage. This species is an austral breeder. Tail length suggests that this may have been a first-year bird, but there was neither time nor opportunity for extended study of its plumage to look for other indications of immaturity, such as pale edging on the coverts or brownish tones in the remiges. The lower face, throat, foreneck, breast, flanks and belly were all white. The bird did not vocalize. Several times when it flew it was harassed by crows. No other species were available for direct comparison except at one point, a flicker was perched on the adjacent spruce tree. The flicker was larger in all respects except tail length, and was especially bigger in body bulk.

Total time that the bird was in view was estimated at five minutes, but only about one minute of this time was satisfactory when it perched up close to Alseth Road. It was overcast throughout the observation with light to moderate rain most of the time, except when the bird was in view. Views were toward the northeast when it was perched close to Alseth Road; at other times we were mostly looking in a northerly direction. Approximately 40 observers were present including Kim Eckert, Jim and Sharon Lind, Jan and Larry Kraemer, Frank Nicoletti, Hannah Toutonghi, Bruce Munson, Laura Erickson, Nate Popkin, Mike Hendrickson, David Grosshuesch, Sarah Kohlbry, and members of the nascent UMD Bird Club.

This is the fourth record of Fork-tailed Flycatcher for Minnesota dating back to the first in 1991.

Peder H. Svingen, Duluth, MN.

BLACK-THROATED SPARROW IN LYON COUNTY – On 2 June 2022 Mike Osmond saw a



Black-throated Sparrow in the backyard of his home in Marshall, Lyon County; the sparrow visited Mike's feeders through 5 June, and, thanks to Mike's hospitality, many others were also able to see it.

I visited Mike's property on 3 June, and as soon as the sparrow appeared, my attention was drawn to its striking head pattern. Its chin and throat were black, with the black extending down onto the upper breast where it tapered to a downward-projecting point. On either side of the head there were two broad white stripes, a white malar stripe and a white supercilium. Between the white supercilium above and the white malar stripe below, the face was medium-dark gray, darkening subtly along its upper and lower borders and blackening on the lores; the gray of the face was interrupted only by a narrow white arc that bordered the lower half of the eye. As for the top of the head, the forehead and crown were brown-gray, blackening narrowly where crown and supercilium met.



Black-throated Sparrow, 2 June 2021, Marshall, Lyon County. Photo by Nolan Meyer.

The remainder of the plumage was plain by comparison. The upper body, folded upper wings, and tail were unmarked gray-brown; in contrast the underbody was whitish, washed with gray on the breast-sides and buff-brown on the flanks. From underneath, the outer tail feathers appeared dark, except for a narrow white tip to both inner and outer webs.

Finally, the maxilla was black and the mandible was blue-gray, the eyes were dark, and the legs were blackish brown.

This is the ninth record of Black-throated Sparrow for Minnesota. **Philip C. Chu, Collegeville, MN.**

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Photo by Dave Prentice *Front Cover*

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

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



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

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

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



The **Loon**

WINTER 2022

VOLUME 94 – NUMBER 4



Journal of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
Carpenter Nature Center
12805 Saint Croix Trail South
Hastings, MN 55033

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

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AFFILIATED CLUBS OF THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

JACKSON COUNTY BIRD CLUB
MINNEAPOLIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
MINNESOTA RIVER VALLEY AUDUBON CHAPTER

Minnesota's First Phainopepla

Michael Sack

Duluth, Minnesota, was unusually warm and calm on the morning of Saturday, 29 October 2022. Molly Misfeldt and I met a group of talented birders at sunrise for an annual event named the Croissant Jaunt. Our goal is to comb the entire North Shore, starting in Duluth and ending in Grand Portage, in the hopes of spotting any rare migrants that may have gotten lost on their journey to a more tropical destination.

Our first stop was just north of Duluth at the McQuade Small Craft Harbor in St. Louis County, where we found a commotion that had already made the day memorable. Jim Lind had an amazing find: a red morph Eastern Screech-Owl tucked away in a spruce tree at the western-most parking lot. As our group finished viewing the Eastern Screech-Owl, we spread out and searched the area for more birds. The rest of the harbor was fairly quiet, and we started the return to our car for the next stop.

There were few birders remaining as we walked by the small stand of trees along the shore. After checking the trees, we crossed the street by the defunct Beachway Motel. I had birded the bushes surrounding the old parking lot on a *Minnesota Birding Weekends* trip with Kim Eckert three weeks earlier, and we had a lot of activity in the area at that time, so we decided to take a peek. We saw one of the last birders of the group standing at the entrance, and I asked if he was seeing anything interesting. He responded with just the usual suspects: Black-capped Chickadee, American Goldfinch, plus a Savannah Sparrow. We walked a few steps farther into the lot and studied the bushes.

About a minute later, Molly spotted a bird hopping around in one of the bushes and asked me what kind of bird it was. I didn't have eyes on it yet, so I asked her what it was doing. She said that it was sallying for bugs and pointed it out to me. When I first spotted the bird, my view was obstructed and backlit. I noticed the grayish color and tuft on the head,



Phainopepla, 31 October 2022, McQuade Small Craft Harbor, St. Louis County. Photo by Kimberly Emerson.

about the size of a Northern Cardinal. I think Phainopepla popped up in the back of my mind, but it seemed so unrealistic, I brushed away the thought and went forward with the process of elimination. I thought it could possibly be a ratty female Northern Cardinal or a Townsend's Solitaire with some head feathers out of place. A Gray Catbird briefly popped into my head as well, but I knew that if it was any of those birds, there was something bizarre going on with the crest feathers. When it flitted out into the open a bit more, I had my first opportunity to zoom in with my camera. Once I noticed that it had a red eye, and a thin, pointy, black bill, I knew we had struck gold.

The Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*) is normally found in hot areas and deserts. Their southern range is in Mexico and in its northern range, they can be found in California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas (Figure 1).

At this point, I didn't want to look foolish



Figure 1. Approximate distribution of the *Phainopepla* in North America.

with a *Phainopepla* ID if I announced it to the rest of our group via text. It was just too outlandish for me to say out loud. It's unexplainable to find a bird like this, and I was on an emotional roller coaster as the nerves set in.

As Molly kept eyes on the bird, I called Dana Sterner, who was with the rest of the group at Stony Point, for a second opinion. The group at Stony Point had spotted a large bird flying over Lake Superior, so she was focused on helping the group locate and ID it. I told her I was sending her two back-of-camera (BOC) shots and that she needed to look at them immediately and call me back afterwards. Adrenaline surging, I hung up to give her a chance to review.

We waited 30 excruciating seconds, and when she called back, she knew exactly what it was. She instructed us to add it to our Croissant Jaunt group chat. I texted the two BOC shots, saying: "Please tell me this is a *Phainopepla*" (spelling error due to shaking fingers). Alex Sundvall was the first to respond, and verified with a "###&&". It was at this exact moment, it

sunk in that Molly and I had found a *Phainopepla*.

There was a sudden "calm before the storm" feeling, and I knew we needed to document this bird with as many photos and notes as possible — just in case it were to fly away and never be seen again. We watched the *Phainopepla* gracefully hawk for insects for over ten minutes. It seemed content to stay in the same dead spruce tree for the bulk of the time. There were plenty of insects as well as berries on the surrounding buckthorn bushes for it to eat. Suddenly, it shot away from us to a much taller tree about 35 yards away. We lost sight of it as the first few birders arrived. I began to worry that others may not have the chance to see this beautiful bird and my stress level started to rise. Eventually, the bird swooped back to the original tree and began to eat again. Disaster avoided! Within minutes, the shoulder of State Highway 61 was flooded with more than 30 birders.

You could never really believe the chaos that this cute little bird caused unless you were



Phainopepla, 30 October 2022, McQuade Small Craft Harbor, St. Louis County. Photo by Michael Sack.

standing in the eye of the storm. It's a completely surreal experience! We were swarmed by fellow birders rushing in to see this roving vagabond. At one point, highway 61 was completely obstructed with birders. The excitement level was at a maximum for all involved and I believe some people had forgotten that they were standing directly in the middle of the highway. Cars started to back up, and I had to physically wave and verbally move everyone safely off the road so that the congestion of cars could pass.

Molly and I were buzzing with sensory overload. Our heads were in a whirlwind, maybe even a minor state of shock. I walked across to the far side of the highway just to watch people congregate at high speed. People were literally running. I've never seen anything like it in my life before. The joy was flowing for every single person involved, especially our birding group. This is what we aim for. This is the entire point of doing what we do. Molly and I finally pulled our weight!

We still had a full two days left to bird so we eventually started moving on. As our group filtered away, there was still a constant stream of new birders arriving.

Our group ended up finding not only the Eastern Screech-Owl and Phainopepla, but also a White-eyed Vireo, a couple of Cattle Egrets, Golden Eagles, two Grasshopper Sparrows, and a Summer Tanager. A very successful and rewarding trip indeed!

The Phainopepla stayed around for five days from 28 October – 1 November 2022 and the bulk of the birding community had a chance to see it. We stopped back on Sunday to get one last look and met some people that had driven for several hours from Wisconsin just to see this bird. Others drove up from the Twin Cities and beyond. This was truly the most rewarding part of finding such a rare visitor for both Molly and me! We were overjoyed to share the experience with so many others.

St. Paul, MN.

The Abert's Towhee in Minnesota

Part I: A Brief History

Daniel Troumbly

It was in early April, 2022, that my girlfriend and I first spotted the birds in the backyard. I am recently retired and spend most of my time gardening and on my deck. Lonnie and I are both amateur birders. We saw them on the ground, back-drag-kick on the lawn. This was strange to us. We assumed they were juvenile female cardinals.

As time went on, the birds became fairly predictable backyard feeders. They always tweeted before they appeared. They always appeared together. We did not see any maturing in the assumed cardinals.

Our best friend has a Ph.D in Forest Science. She observed the birds in early May, but could not identify them. She advised us to photograph the birds and send the pics to an expert. I emailed some experts that had research papers online, explaining the birds, including pics, but no one responded.

In late May, while entertaining another amateur birder couple on our deck, they too observed the birds, but could not positively ID the pair. However, they recommended downloading a "Picture Bird" app. This app scanned our photos and determined the birds were Abert's Towhees. We immediately looked up the Abert's on the Audubon website, and after reading about their behavior and geolocation, we assumed the app to be malfunctioning.

Finally, on Friday, 17 June 2022, while (again) entertaining three guests on our backyard deck, the birds showed up. The Ph.D friend and I discussed the birds, and I told her my pics and emails to experts did not confirm the birds' identity. She texted Shawn Conrad, an area birder, who, after seeing the pics, immediately showed up at my backyard. After a brief introduction, and with Shawn at my side, the Audubon site on my cell was used to make an Abert's Towhee call. The birds flew across the hill and arrived in my yard within seconds. Mr. Conrad took several pics and assumed the birds were Abert's Towhees. He asked permis-



Abert's Towhee, 21 June 2022, Grand Rapids, Itasca County. Photo by Lon Baumgardt.

sion to call Robert and Becca in Bemidji for confirmation, and we agreed.

Since then, a few hundred birders came to our address and observed the birds. As a result, we saw less and less of the pair. We assumed that it was because the hill was so crowded with bird watchers. In late July, the people thinned out, and we started seeing them more frequently. We read that they like white millet seeds, so we made sure we had plenty in our feeder and on our deck rails.

Backtracking to early June, on at least three occasions we observed them taking coconut fibers from our planters located on our deck railings. I never saw exactly where they brought the material to, but I saw them fly towards two different locations that were only 30–40 yards from my deck.

On 1 July, we observed the pair dust bathing, and also water bathing in our backyard birdbath. Later that same day, we saw one of the birds feeding the other, beak to beak.

On 4 July, we observed one towhee chasing several robins from our backyard. These birds looked identical in size and color. Although it was impossible for me to sex the pair, I saw them doing mating behavior on a rainy afternoon in mid-July (19th? 20th?). By far, our favorite thing about hosting these birds was the sounds they made. The pair consistently cried out in a giggle-tweet of joy when they saw each other after being separated.

In early October, the birds became less frequent visitors to the feeder. In anticipation of winter, I built a covered station so as to keep snow out of the millet and I also purchased a heated birdbath. They came to feed more

infrequently, as the project lasted a week or so. After 6 October, the birds were not seen again for six full days. Eventually they returned, and began to use the station on a daily basis.

The weather turned cold in November. The birds would appear just after sunrise and just before sunset. We saw the Abert's on Tuesday, 8 November. They acted normal. However, a Merlin was sighted in my yard on 9 November. We did not see the Abert's Towhees again until 18 November. This was the longest period of absence since the observations began, and also the last.

Grand Rapids, MN.

Part II: The Record

Andrew Smith

On 17 June 2022, Shawn Conrad posted a message on the “Minnesota County Listers” Facebook page that stunned the state birding community. He announced the presence of a pair of Abert's Towhees coming to a feeder in Grand Rapids, Itasca County. The homeowner, Daniel Troumbly, had been seeing the birds since early April and subsequently was able to contact Conrad, who also lives in Grand Rapids, to verify them. Conrad was able to photograph both birds in this backyard setting. The images in his Facebook post undeniably confirm the identification. The location bordered Murphy Hill Park, a site frequently used by local residents in winter for sledding. This news was quickly shared to national rare bird news sites on social media, instantly setting off a seemingly endless stream of commentary by birders all over the country.

Briefly reviewing the field marks of Abert's Towhee, this species shares general identification characteristics with both California Towhee and Canyon Towhee, but is quickly separated from both by its blackish facial mask. The upperparts are a concolor pale sandy warm brown, and the tail is a dark blackish brown, as are the tips of the wing feathers. The under-

parts are paler, often described as “pinkish,” and the undertail coverts are a rusty cinnamon color. The bill is a pale gray or horn color. There are no plumage characteristics that distinguish the sexes. All of these field marks can be easily seen in the numerous photos taken of this pair during their stay in Minnesota.

The home range of the Abert's Towhee is somewhat limited, which is unusual for a “western specialty”. They occur from southeastern California northward into southern Nevada and barely extending into southwest Utah, and eastward across central and southern Arizona, and just crossing into southwestern New Mexico. Across the border in Mexico, its range is primarily near the Colorado River delta, at the far northern end of the Gulf of California. The species favors dense brush near riparian areas, even riverside marshes. In some areas, it comes into yards in well-watered suburbs.

Considered sedentary by many authorities, others refer to it as a permanent resident that rarely wanders. Inspection of its range map, as provided on eBird, shows many records beyond what is considered “core range,” indicating it is proven to have some limited wandering capability, though to date these are



Abert's Towhee, 18 June 2022, Grand Rapids, Itasca County. Photo by Trey Weaver.

of shorter distance than this trip to Minnesota. On 9 February 2020, a single Abert's Towhee turned up in a yard in Doña Ana County, New Mexico. This is approximately one third of the way across the state from the typical range. And on 28 November 2022, there was an observation in southern Sonora state, Mexico, that may have been of multiple birds. This location represents the farthest south record for the species. Historically, there were two reports from east of El Paso, Texas, on two consecutive days 19 and 20 April 1930, from different locations. The birds were collected, but the specimens were not preserved, and due to the hard evidence requirements of adding a new species to the Texas state list, this species is not included there. It is also interesting that the Texas birds were not significantly farther east than the recent observation from Doña Ana County, New Mexico. Also of interest is the time frame of these recent extralimital reports with one slightly earlier than our Minnesota record, and the other concurrent with the birds here.

Another interesting regional record to reference in this context is that of a Rufous-crowned Sparrow (25–26 November 2000) in neighboring Wisconsin. Recent genetic study

has revealed that Rufous-crowned Sparrow is actually a “towhee,” and not a true “sparrow.” Taxonomically, the bird is now placed between Canyon Towhee and Green-tailed Towhee. The Wisconsin record is the only extralimital record for this species east of the Mississippi River anywhere in the United States. So, here is another sedentary “towhee” species with only a single long distance record that brought it to the Western Great Lakes region.

Is there a precedent for any other species as a first-time vagrant turning up in Minnesota? It may be surprising that there is. When Minnesota's first Hermit Warbler was collected 3 May 1931, it was the first time that species was known to have wandered east of the Rocky Mountains. Interesting to note, there were no known claims that it was “impossible” or that the bird had arrived in Minnesota under any circumstances other than its own powers. The hard evidence — a specimen — appears to have been acceptable to science at the time. It's also worth mentioning there was not another observation in Minnesota of that species until 14 May 1983 — over 50 years later. It would be another forty years for the third and fourth reliable reports (from Spring 2023, both cur-



Abert's Towhee, 18 June 2022, Grand Rapids, Itasca County. Photo by Joshua Watson.

rently under review by MOURC) have surfaced. Of course, there have been well documented records in those intervening years in other parts of the eastern USA and Maritime Canada. It will be interesting to track when the next wandering Abert's Towhee report will come to light, and from where. Though it should not be a surprise if it doesn't occur for many years. Time will tell.

How can this data be interpreted with regard to this Minnesota report? It's no mystery that provenance was an issue for a few members of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee (MOURC). Nor were they alone in this opinion, as there were many expressing similar thoughts and imaginative stories on various social media sites as to how these birds most likely turned up in Minnesota. While these concerns are valid and may have merit, there is a need for caution and to go beyond opinions and imagined stories and focus on the factual evidence. As of this writing, it's been a full year plus since the birding community was made aware of these birds, and no factual evidence has yet come to light that would suggest the Abert's Towhees arrived in Minnesota under any means other

than their own power. As stated previously by MOURC Chairman, Tom Tustison (Tustison, 2022), should factual evidence be presented, the Committee retains the option to review the new information and determine if this record requires re-evaluation. The same would be true of any previous record, regardless of whether or not its vote was accepted.

Minnesota already has several records of diverse species on our state list that have demonstrated inexplicable long distance vagrancy. A few examples worth mentioning include Rock Ptarmigan, Black Guillemot, Northern Fulmar, American Dipper, Fieldfare, and several others, some of which have recognized vagrancy patterns well beyond their core range and Minnesota. Time will tell if this pair of Abert's Towhees are the vanguards of their species and set a new precedent of things to come.

Examining additional data from Spring through Fall in 2022, it is obvious there was a strong pattern of vagrant birds arriving in Minnesota roughly from the same Southwestern, or simply Western region of the country, (without leg bands or examining DNA evidence, the exact location of origin of vagrant birds can never be known). Some species

have an existing vagrancy pattern, including Lewis's Woodpecker, Mountain Bluebird, Bull-ock's Oriole, Black-headed Grosbeak, Lazuli Bunting, Rufous Hummingbird, Acorn Woodpecker, Black-throated Sparrow, Lark Bunting, Black-necked Stilt, and Western Sandpiper. Additionally, there were two others that were also first state records, Broad-billed Hummingbird, and Phainopepla. As mentioned, this is a known pattern, but it is worth emphasizing as it was not limited to Minnesota. Other species from the Southwestern region that reached the states and provinces clustered around the Great Lakes and beyond during the same Spring-Fall period in 2022, included Hepatic Tanager in Ontario (14 May 2022); Cassin's Kingbird in both Michigan (1 June 2022), and Wisconsin (5 June 2022); Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher in New York (9 October 2022); and Sagebrush Sparrow in Michigan (22 October 2022).

Some of these species have only recently begun to disperse beyond their core range, and have been previously assumed to be "sedentary" and not prone to vagrancy. So why has there been a sudden change in long established "known" behavior? Of course, no one truly knows, and we can only speculate as patterns continue to emerge and new surprises come to light. It is easy to claim these changes are happening because of climate change, but that would be difficult to prove. Regardless, it can't be denied that something is happening, and it's causing never previously witnessed changes in behavior across multiple bird species. It should be noted this is happening on a worldwide scale, and not simply in the US, or the Great Lakes region. A couple recent examples include the Steller's Sea-Eagle, whose travels from its core range in the Russian Far East to its initial observation in North America at Denali National Park in Alaska, took it to southern Texas, and then to the Canadian Maritime Provinces and several New England states. It now appears to be content summering in Newfoundland for its second year. There has been no precedent for such an event, and it continues to defy explanation. Then there was the unprecedented Tahiti Petrel photographed in North Carolina in 2018. And just this spring (2023), another inexplicable record occurred closer to our region when a Flame-colored Tanager (4 April – 5 May 2023) was found in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin area. This tropical species is native to Mexico

and Central America, and rarely comes north of the border in southeast Arizona and Texas. Inexplicably, a Lucy's Warbler visited Fairbanks, Alaska (27 July 2022). Additional "impossible" birds observed were a Red-cockaded Woodpecker in north central Michigan (2 July 2022); and Golden-cheeked Warbler in Florida (27 August 2022). Even closer to Minnesota — in fact a few hundred yards away — was the White-crested Elaenia (24 October 2020), a South American species, found near Grand Forks, North Dakota. The list could continue with many more examples from over the last couple decades. My point is not to compare the abilities of one totally unrelated species to another, but merely to point out unusually long-distance vagrancy is occurring across multiple species that has been previously unrecorded. Perhaps a different way of thinking about this would be to expect the unexpected, as the number of totally unexpected vagrant birds isn't declining — it's growing every year. There will be more, and it will be interesting to discover what birds will find their way to Minnesota in the coming years.

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Eagan, MN.

The 2022 Spring Season

1 March through 31 May 2022

**Paul E. Budde¹, Alyssa L. DeRubeis², Ezra M. Hosch³,
Doug W. Kieser⁴, and Brian T. Smith⁵**

Two records of Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks, the state's second Rock Ptarmigan, a King Rail, and two Bullock's Orioles highlighted this spring season in which 329 species were recorded. In addition to these Accidentals, 16 Casual species were discovered, many represented by several records: Black-necked Stilt (12), Red Knot (4), Ruff, Western Sandpiper, Black-legged Kittiwake, Glossy Ibis (2), Barn Owl (5), Lewis's Woodpecker, White-eyed Vireo, Mountain Bluebird (2), Eurasian Tree Sparrow (10), Kentucky Warbler (3), Yellow-throated Warbler (5), Black-headed Grosbeak (1), Lazuli Bunting (4), and Painted Bunting. In all, 40 records were firsts for their counties.

May brought Minnesota's first spring records of Black-bellied Whistling-Duck since 2016 when a flock of five birds was discovered in Hennepin and a single bird in Faribault. The four Cinnamon Teal found this season were all in western counties. Two Harlequin Ducks were seen along Lake Superior, one at the beginning of the season and the other at its end. Long-tailed Ducks were in ten counties, including first records for Jackson and Nobles.

Watonwan County's first Clark's Grebe was found in mid-May. The state's first Eurasian Collared-Dove was discovered in 1998. This season, Lake of the Woods County had its first record, leaving only Carlton as the one county lacking a record. The only White-winged Dove this season was a bird in Duluth. A King Rail photographed in Steele County was the third since 1992.

This spring, shorebirds made a good showing. Black-necked Stilts continued to increase in the state, as they were represented by 14 records that included 19 individuals and produced five first county records. Whimbrels produced first records for Lincoln and Morrison counties. Red Knots were not only along Lake Superior in St. Louis and Cook, but also in Marshall County. A Ruff in beautiful Alternate

plumage was in Pine County in early May. In late April, a Western Sandpiper was photographed in Dakota County.

A Parasitic Jaeger was seen in Duluth in late May. In late March the state's first spring Black-legged Kittiwake since 1991 was also in Duluth. Spring is always the best season for finding Lesser Black-backed Gulls in Minnesota, but this season's reports of about 28 individuals from 20 counties was quite amazing. A total of 215 Red-throated Loons tallied off Park Point was impressive, while a lone bird provided a first county record for Beltrami.

Glossy Ibis were found in Norman and Freeborn counties and produced first records for each. The Freeborn record actually consisted of three ibis: in addition to the Glossy was a White-faced and an apparent hybrid! March 17th was a good day for eagle migration in Duluth as the counters at the W.S.H.C. tallied a record number of Balds and a near-record number of Golden Eagles on that day. In the category of mind-blowing, the Bethany Hawkwatch counted 405 Swainson's Hawks on 2 April. These birds may have been fleeing a late winter storm in the Dakotas. To put this total in perspective, the prior high count for this species was 70, a fall tally at Hawk Ridge. The previous high spring count was only seven!

Barn Owls are being reported more frequently lately, especially in the Southeast. In part, this is due to a remote monitoring program begun in 2020 that captures audio of owls vocalizing at multiple sites in this area. This season saw records of audio-taped birds in Wabasha and Houston counties and a bird in Winona was photographed by a trail cam.

Minnesota's eighth Lewis's Woodpecker was found in Dodge as it perched on a telephone pole along a highway. Prairie Falcons were reported in Cass and Blue Earth counties. Ten Say's Phoebes distributed across nine counties was the most ever for any season; for five counties, these were first records. A White-eyed

Vireo was found along the Root River Trail in Lanesboro. As a measure of their continuing range expansion, Common Ravens were reported from 49 counties, the most in any season.

Mountain Bluebirds were reported in Blue Earth and Red Lake counties; both were females and neither lingered past the day they were discovered. Fifteen Townsend's Solitaires found in 13 counties was the most ever for a spring season. The other rare but Regular winter thrush, Varied Thrush, was only found in Anoka and Yellow Medicine counties where birds lingered from winter locations. Eurasian Tree Sparrows continued to increase in the state. Seventeen individuals in seven counties — including first records for Mower and Rice — were record-high totals. Redpolls were present in good numbers. Common Redpolls were found in the most counties ever for a spring season, while Hoary county counts were second-highest. White-winged Crossbill numbers were also exceptional.

A single Chestnut-collared Longspur was reported from Felton Prairie, but only on one day in late April. A Spotted Towhee that overwintered in Goodhue County lingered until late April, while another made a one-day appearance at a Willmar backyard in early May. Yellow-breasted Chats were found in Lyon and Fillmore counties. Several Orchard Orioles were record-early northbound migrants, and by the end of the season they had set a record for the number of reports from the northern half of the state. Bullock's Orioles in Stearns and Itasca were the seventh and eighth records for Minnesota; all but one of these has been in the last ten years. Kentucky Warblers were seen in Dakota, Scott, and Washington counties in mid-May. Yellow-throated Warblers continue to push northward; they were found in five counties, including first records for Steele and Cass.

The Cardinalidae family was well-represented this season. Nineteen Summer Tanagers was an excellent total; they were found in all regions but the West-central. Six Western Tanagers was a solid number for this species. Black-headed Grosbeak is most frequently found in spring; this season, the first one since 2015 was photographed in Anoka County. Four male Lazuli Buntings were found in May, including a first county record for Hubbard. For the sixth consecutive spring, a Painted Bunting was seen; it provided a first record for Winona County.

Weather: Temperatures, on average, were just slightly below-normal in March, but were 5.5°F below-normal in April. In May, they averaged slightly above-normal. The coldest temperature was $\sim 29^{\circ}$ at both Tower and Kabetogama on 12 March, while the warmest day of the season was 13 May when the thermometer hit 97° in St. James.

Precipitation totals for every month this season were above-average. Three major storms crossed the state in March. The first, on 5–6 March, brought a wintry mix of freezing rain and sleet to much of the state. Another event on 21–23 March produced steady rain in southern and eastern Minnesota. The final event on 29–30 March brought four to ten inches of snow to areas east of Moorhead and slush to regions farther south. April brought some snow and more rain, especially to the Northwest and North-central, as major storm systems crossed the state almost weekly. It was the seventh wettest April on record since 1895. Precipitation levels in May were quite variable. Colleagueville received over five inches above normal, while Albert Lea was over two inches below normal. Almost every part of the state experienced tornadoes, large hail, or strong straight-line winds at some point during the month.

Documented reports still under review: Rock Ptarmigan 4/19 Wabasha (provenance); Red Knot 5/24 Cook; White-eyed Vireo 5/8 Fillmore; Black-headed Grosbeak 5/7 Rice.

Insufficiently documented records of Regular species: Nelson's Sparrow 5/10 Ramsey (unusual location, no details); Long-billed Dowitcher 5/21 Dakota (silent, Basic-plumaged birds).

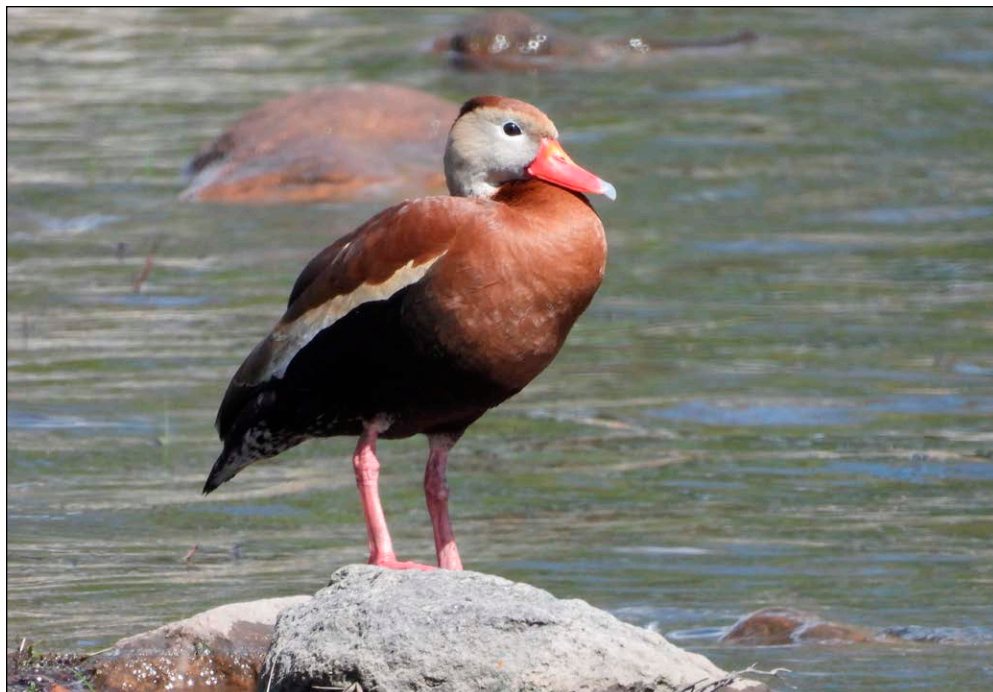
Acknowledgements: Special thanks to Dave Cahlander for building and maintaining the seasonal reports submission and production web pages (<http://moumn.org/moureports/season.php>) through which most of this data is collected and organized. We are also grateful for the additional data provided for the creation of this report by eBird (<http://www.ebird.org>, accessed June 2022). Medians of recent arrivals and departures are based on published and unpublished seasonal report data from the 25-year period 1996 through 2020. Weather data is from the Minnesota DNR's HydroClim Minnesota newsletter (<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/hydroclim/index.html>). Finally and most importantly, our appreciation goes out to all those who contribute their sightings data to the

MOU. We are especially grateful to those who respond to our requests for details and who submit observations online. ¹ Washington, DC; ² Golden Valley, MN; ³ Mahtomedi, MN; ⁴ Minneapolis, MN; ⁵ Sleepy Eye, MN.

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. Totals in bold-italic (***55***) indicate a CBC total within or exceeding the top three high counts for that species.
10. Dagger “+” preceding observer’s initials denotes documentation was submitted.
11. “ph.” denotes a species documented with a photograph.
12. “v.t.” denotes a species documented by video.
13. “a.t.” denotes a species documented by audio.
14. 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, seasons@mournn.org.



Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, 15 May 2022, Old Mill Park, Minnesota Lake, Faribault County. Photo by Kimberly A. Emerson.

- BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK** (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) — [2 South] Two south reports of this Accidental species: 5/2 Hennepin (5, Hyland Lake P.R.) RCo, ph. CMB, ph. †CIB, m.ob., 5/14–15 Faribault (1, Old Mill Park, Minnesota Lake) ph. †BAy, †WAF, ph. †KEm, m.ob.
- Snow Goose** (*Anser caerulescens*) — [48 South, 15 North] Early south migrants (median 3/6) 3/4 Jackson (2) PEJ, DFN, 3/5 Murray (3) GWe. Early north (median 3/19) 3/11 St. Louis (6, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 3/13 Pine (2) ebd, 3/16 Traverse DLP. High counts 3/16 Freeborn (20,000, Geneva) PEJ, DFN, 4/2 Big Stone (17,000, West Toqua Lake) LiH, 4/9 Grant (15,000, North Ottawa Impoundment) KRE, m.ob. Late north 5/13 Grant (5) DAB, 5/28 Pennington TWe, EHI, 5/30 Kanabec SPS (median 5/31).
- Ross's Goose** (*Anser rossii*) — [33 South, 10 North] Early south (median 3/8) 3/5 Murray (5, Fulda First Lake) GWe, 3/12 Murray (2, Lake Wilson) VKL, 3/13 Blue Earth ChH. Early north (median 3/25) 3/1–26 Grant (max. 3) ebd, WPl, 3/16 Traverse DLP. High counts 3/16 Freeborn (**1,000**, estimated, near Geneva) PEJ, DFN, 3/16 Jackson (495, actual count from several flocks) PEJ, DFN. Late south 5/1 Freeborn (6, Geneva Lake) ebd, 5/19–20 Stearns DRL, MtS, m.ob. (median 5/15). Late north 5/17–20 (Pine City) DBz, ANy, BWF, KrM, ebd (median 5/22).
- Greater White-fronted Goose** (*Anser albifrons*) — [50 South, 13 North] Early south (median 2/28) 3/1 Nobles (28, Okabena Lake) RAE, ANy, 3/4 Jackson (1,364) PEJ, DFN, Chipewewa, Cottonwood, Freeborn, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Rice. Early north (median 3/20) 3/16 Traverse DLP, 3/19–20 Clay (max. 450) PBB, Grant (max. 1,500) CNc, ebd, Otter Tail (500) AaL, CLu, ebd, 3/20 Polk (500) SAU. High count 3/16 Jackson (**42,340**, counts made by 100s, from multiple locations) PEJ, DFN. Late south 5/27 Nobles KRE, m.ob., 5/29 Lyon NMe, 5/30 Watonwan CRM, ebd (median 5/31). Late north 5/22–28 Grant ebd, 5/27 Kitson LHL, JWH, ebd, 5/28 Traverse SC (median 5/18).
- Snow Goose X Greater White-fronted Goose** (*Anser caerulescens* X *A. albifrons*) — [2 South] Two south reports: 3/16 Dakota (Emery Ave.) MwT, 4/2 Freeborn (Geneva Lake) Ish, EzH.
- Cackling Goose** (*Branta hutchinsii*) — [42 South, 16 North] See winter report for early south migrants. Early north (median 3/26) 3/16 Traverse DLP, 3/16–19 Grant (max. 4) CNn, 3/18 Clay GMd, RSw, Otter Tail AAZ, AaL, CLu. Descriptions provided in varying detail from 23 counties. High counts 3/15 Lac qui Parle (1,000, Big Stone N.W.R., estimated) ebd, 3/16 Jackson (220, multiple locations) PEJ, DFN. Late south 5/7 Murray ebd, 5/7–8 Lyon (2) BDo, MwT, GWe, ebd, 5/8 Hennepin ChP, 5/17 Wright (2) ebd (median 5/17). Late north 5/7 Aitkin ebd, 5/13 Polk, HHu, 5/17 Otter Tail ebd (median 5/20).
- Canada Goose** (*Branta canadensis*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties.
- Mute Swan** (*Cygnus olor*) — [7 South, 1 North] All reports of probable wild birds: One north 5/24 St. Louis DFN. All south 3/13 – 5/18 Dakota (1, several locations) MwT, m.ob., 3/13–17 Goodhue (1, several locations) ph. PEJ, GJM, 3/21 – 5/30 Hennepin (1, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) ebd, m.ob., 4/12 Wabasha (2, Goose Lake) RBW, 4/21 Chisago (1, Carlos Avery South Dam) MFI, ETw, 5/27 Freeborn (1, Alden) DaS.
- Trumpeter Swan** (*Cygnus buccinator*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported, for the second consecutive year, from all 87 counties. There were several high counts of 200+ birds reported in March but none explicitly identified why the swans were this species and not Tundras.
- Tundra Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*) — [46 South, 29 North] Early south away from overwintering individuals (median 3/6) 3/2 Hennepin (12) ebd, 3/3–5 Olmsted (5) JPr, LAV, 3/5 Hennepin ebd, Ramsey (2) CHi, Steele (4) AAZ. Early north (median 3/17) 3/15 Becker (4, near Detroit Lakes) ebd, 3/17 Clay ebd, 3/18 St. Louis ebd. High count 4/9 Grant (2,000, estimated, near Herman) TiW. Late south 5/12 Yellow Medicine ebd, 5/15 Isanti (4) TJJ, 5/16 Carver WCM (median 5/7). Late north 5/22 Otter Tail (2) ebd, 5/27 St. Louis (6) ebd, 5/30 Cass (2) ebd (median 5/28).
- Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties. See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/19) 3/16 Douglas (3) BEc, 3/19 Beltrami (2) ebd, Nor-

- man ebd, 3/19–20 Otter Tail (2) ebd. High count 4/1 Yellow Medicine (230, Miedd Lake) GWe.
- Blue-winged Teal** (*Spatula discors*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties. Early south (median 3/11) 3/15 Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.) ebd, 3/16 Dakota, Hennepin, Jackson, Olmsted, Ramsey, Rice. Early north (median 3/29) 3/29 Traverse DLP, 3/30 – 4/1 Polk (max. 4) HHu. High count 5/3 Steele (600, estimated, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) ClB.
- Cinnamon Teal** (*Spatula cyanoptera*) — [4 South] All reports: 4/2 Big Stone (drake, West Toqua Lake) †LiH, 4/2–8 Yellow Medicine (drake, Curtis Lake) ph. KEEm, JWH, ph. LBa, m.ob., 4/24 Pipestone (drake, Edgerton W.T.P.) ph. LVD, 5/27 Nobles (drake, Quine Ave. wetland) DFe, KRE, m.ob.
- Blue-winged Teal X Cinnamon Teal** (*Spatula discors* X *S. cyanoptera*) — [2 South] Two south reports: 5/8 Lyon (Cottonwood W.T.P.) ph. †KEEm, JWH, 5/10 Murray (no details) ANy.
- Northern Shoveler** (*Spatula chrypeata*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported in every county but Lake of the Woods. As many as eight birds overwintered in Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.). Early south (median 3/3) 3/5 Lyon GWe, Murray (2) GWe, 3/6 Winona (2) ebd, 3/9 Houston (3) SHo. Early north (median 3/24) 3/22 Becker (3) NaH, TKa, 3/29 Traverse DLP, 3/31 Grant (2) SKe.
- Gadwall** (*Mareca strepera*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported from every county but Beltrami. See winter report for overwintering birds and early south migrants (median 2/24) in late February. Early north (median 3/16) 3/19–21 Traverse (max. 5) DLP, ebd, 3/24 Morrison (2) SEm. High counts 4/9 Houston (1,200, estimated by 100s, La Crescent) IsH, EzH, 4/1 Yellow Medicine (835, estimated, Curtis Lake) GWe.
- American Wigeon** (*Mareca americana*) — [52 South, 32 North] Reported statewide. One bird overwintered in Scott (Blue Lake W.T.P.). Early south (median 3/1) 3/4 Jackson PEJ, DFN, Yellow Medicine GWe, 3/6 Cottonwood KEEm, Olmsted JPr, AAz. Early north (median 3/26) 3/21 Marshall/Polk (4, Agassiz Valley) HHu, 3/22 Becker (2) NaH, TKa, 3/23 Morrison DLP. High count 4/9 Houston (1,615, near La Crescent, counted individually) EzH, IsH.
- Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties. High counts 3/15 Jackson (5,000, Round Lake) ASu, 4/1 Yellow Medicine (4,175, Miedd Lake) GWe.
- American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*) — [25 South, 10 North] High count 4/10 St. Louis (26, Glensheen Historic Congdon Estate) PHS. Late south 5/17 Hennepin DSh, 5/21 Sibley ebd.
- Mallard X American Black Duck** (*Anas platyrhynchos* X *A. rubripes*) — [5 South, 3 North] Apparent hybrids described 3/9–12 Goodhue PEJ, 4/11 Lake JWL. Additional reports north from Cook, St. Louis, and south from Hennepin, Ramsey, Rice, Scott.
- Northern Pintail** (*Anas acuta*) — [52 South, 28 North] See winter report for overwintering birds and earliest south migrants (median 2/27). Additional south reports 3/3 Anoka (Coon Rapids Dam) ebd, 3/5 Goodhue, Lyon, Murray, Olmsted, Rice. Early north (median 3/15) 3/19–20 Clay (max. 45, Cromwell Twp.) PBB, 3/20 Grant (200) ebd, Red Lake (14) HHu, 3/20 Polk (100, East Grand Forks Cemetery) SAu. High counts 3/31 Grant (750, North Ottawa Impoundment) SKe, 4/1 Yellow Medicine (625, Curtis Lake) GWe.
- Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported in every county except Lake of the Woods. See winter report for overwintering birds and possible early migrants. Early south (median 3/5) 3/4 Jackson PEJ, DFN, Nobles (2) ebd, Murray (5) VKI. Early north (median 3/25) 3/22 Becker (5) HeH, ShG, 3/29 Traverse DLP, 4/2 (30, Diekman's W.P.A. and Metz W.M.A.) LiH, 4/2 Grant (20, North Ottawa Impoundment) LiH, ebd. High counts 4/1 Yellow Medicine (975, Curtis Lake) GWe, 4/21 Steele (900, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) PEJ.
- Canvasback** (*Aythya valisineria*) — [52 South, 27 North] Early south (median 2/28) 3/4 Jackson PEJ, DFN, 3/5 Goodhue KDS, Hennepin MwT, ebd, Murray (2) GWe, Scott (6, Blue Lake W.T.P.) ABL, m.ob. Early north (median 3/27) 3/19 Traverse DLP, 3/20 Grant ebd, 3/24 Morrison DLP, 3/24 St. Louis (3) JLK. High count 4/9 Wabasha (6,000, Weaver Bottoms, counted by 100s) IsH, EzH.
- Redhead** (*Aythya americana*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported in 86 counties. Overwintered

- in Goodhue and Scott. Early south (median 2/23) 3/2 Dakota (9, Rebecca Lake) CJE, JKU, m.ob., 3/3 Wabasha (15) PEJ, 3/4 Cottonwood, Jackson, Lyon, Murray, Nobles. Early north (median 3/21) 3/16 Morrison BWF, 3/19 Traverse DLP, 3/20 Grant (10) ebd. High counts 4/25 St. Louis (400, Mud Lake) BEA, 4/17 Carver (233, Wahibo Marsh) WCM.
- Canvasback X Redhead** (*Aythya valisineria* X *A. americana*) — [2 North] Two reports with descriptions: 4/26 St. Louis (Park Point) ebd, 5/9 Pine (Pine City W.T.P.) KrM.
- Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*) — [52 South, 34 North] Reported in every county but Martin. Overwintered in Scott with early south spring migrants reported (median 2/24) in late February, then 3/1 Wabasha PEJ, 3/4 Cottonwood, Jackson, Lyon, Murray, Rice, Yellow Medicine. Early north (median 3/16) 3/19–21 Traverse DLP, ebd, 3/19–20 Grant (max. 25, North Ottawa Impoundment) BLz, ebd, 3/21 Marshall (10, Agassiz Valley) HHu, Polk (2, Agassiz Valley) HHu. High count 4/10 Wabasha (4,700, Weaver Bottoms) IsH, EzH.
- Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*) — [48 South, 32 North] Early south away from overwintering areas (median 3/3) 3/2 Dakota DFN, 3/5 Washington PNi, DnS, 3/8 Wabasha PEJ. Early north (median 3/27) 3/20 – 4/2 Grant (max. 10, North Ottawa Impoundment) ebd, WPL, JTa, 4/2 Traverse (2) LiH. High count 4/24 St. Louis (800, Park Point) StK, SNe.
- Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported from 86 counties. Overwintered in Goodhue, Scott, Wright. Early south (median 2/24) 3/1 Wabasha (24) PEJ, 3/2 Dakota DFN, 3/4 Cottonwood PEJ, DFN, Jackson PEJ, DFN, Lyon (10) GWe, Nobles (4) ebd. Early north (median 3/13) 3/19 Traverse DLP, 3/22 Becker (5) NaH, TKa, 3/26 Grant (35) ebd, WPL. High counts 4/2 Freeborn (3,850, Geneva Lake, counted by 10s) EzH, IsH, 4/9 Wabasha (3,500, Weaver Bottoms) EzH, IsH.
- Ring-necked Duck X Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya collaris* X *A. affinis*) — [1 South] One report: 4/26 Freeborn (drake, Geneva Lake) †PEJ.
- Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) — [2 North] Two north reports: 3/18 St. Louis (female, Brighton Beach) JLK, 5/30 Cook (female/juvenile, East Bay) ebd.
- Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*) — [2 South, 1 North] All reports 4/26, 5/7 St. Louis (Park Point) ebd, JLK, 5/10 Rice (2) TFB, 5/14, 5/26 Yellow Medicine (male, Miller Lake) KRE, DLP, m.ob.
- White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta deglandi*) — [3 North] All reports 4/24 – 5/26 St. Louis (max. 16 on 5/10, Park Point) StK, HTo, ALw, CLN, m.ob., 5/15 Lake (4, Silver Bay) ABm, JLB, 5/19–22 Cook (max. 8, Taconite Harbor) JGW, m.ob.
- Black Scoter** (*Melanitta americana*) — [1 South, 1 North] All reports: 4/1 Lyon (female, Lake Yankton) RJS, 5/7 St. Louis (2, Park Point) ebd, 5/25 St. Louis (2, Lake Vermilion) ebd.
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*) — [7 South, 3 North] All south reports: 3/1–5 Goodhue (an overwintering female at Colville Park) PEJ, SDz, 3/16 **Jackson** (female, Little Spirit Lake) ph. †PEJ, DFN, 3/23–24 Anoka (Coon Rapids Dam) MAJ, GWe, DEL, ebd, 3/24 Hennepin (Mississippi Gateway R.P.) DEL, 3/26 – 4/2 (female, Lake Yankton) JBu, VKl, DWK, ebd, m.ob., 3/28 **Nobles** (female, Ocheda Lake) DBz, ANy, RAE, KEM, 4/12 Yellow Medicine (female, Curtis Lake) ebd. All north reports were along Lake Superior: 3/7 – 5/31 in Cook with high count 5/24 (48, Grand Marais) KeL; 3/7 – 5/27 Lake with high count 3/16 (67, season's high count, Two Harbors) AVa, ebd; 4/2 – 5/30 St. Louis with high count 4/2 (40, Lester River mouth) SLL, JWl.
- Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. See winter report for overwintering birds south. Early south (median 3/5) 3/1 Wabasha PEJ, 3/5 Goodhue (2) KDS, Murray GWe. Early north (median 3/23) 3/14 Lake (6) AVa, 3/26 Grant (12) ebd, 3/30 Beltrami (8) ebd. High counts 3/24 Anoka (200, Coon Rapids Dam) ebd, 4/9 Wabasha (200, Weaver Bottoms) IsH, EzH. Late south 5/26 Jackson CRM, m.ob., Lyon (Cottonwood W.T.P.) NME, 5/31 Yellow Medicine (Miller-Richter W.M.A.) EHi (median 5/31).
- Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*) — [51 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High count 4/21 St. Louis (800, Park Point) SNe, StK. Late south 5/15 Carver JSt, 5/15–29 Hennepin (Mississippi River) ebd (median 5/13).
- Bufflehead X Common Goldeneye** (*Buceph-*

- ala albeola* X *B. clangula*) — [1 South] One report 3/25 Dakota (immature male, Lake Byllesby) †PEJ.
- Barrow's Goldeneye** (*Bucephala islandica*) — No spring reports since 2018.
- Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from all 87 counties. See winter report for overwintering and early south migrants. Early north (median 3/9) 3/4 St. Louis JLK, 3/12–16 Douglas BWF. High count 4/2 Goodhue (400, Lake Byllesby) IsH, EzH.
- Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/13 Dakota (1,000, Spring Lake P.R., estimated) PNi, 3/13 Dakota (950, Schaar's Bluff, Mississippi River, counted by 5s) EzH, IsH. Late south 5/21 Dakota ebd, Goodhue PEJ, 5/27 Nobles RZi (median 5/24).
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) — [50 South, 32 North] See winter report for overwintering birds. Early south (median 3/5) 3/2–5 Sherburne (2, Babcock Park) PLJ, HHd, 3/3–5 Ramsey (5, Lower Landing Park) LiH, ebd. Early north (median 3/31) reports from counties away from Lake Superior 4/2–9 Traverse (2, Traverse C.P.) LiH, HCT, 4/9 Cass (20) LnH, JhH, Otter Tail ebd, 4/10 Morrison (5, Little Falls) ebd. High counts 4/21 Ramsey (160, Vadnais Lake) MaS, 4/21 Hennepin (140, Lake Harriet) GHo.
- Ruddy Duck** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) — [50 South, 24 North] Overwintered in Scott. Early south (median 3/6) 3/4 Lac qui Parle DLP, 3/5–8 Goodhue (2) KDS, 3/8 Nobles ebd. Early north (median 3/30) 4/8 Traverse (2) ebd, 4/9 Otter Tail ebd, 4/16 Grant DWK. High counts 4/21 Freeborn (1,700, counted by 100s from several lakes) PEJ, 5/3 Freeborn (400, Myre-Big Island S.P.) ebd.
- Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) — [52 South, 32 North] Reported from every county except Martin (south) and Koochiching and Lake of the Woods (north). High counts 3/17 Olmsted (90, Rochester) LAV, 3/11 St. Louis (70, Sax-Zim Bog) FJN.
- Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) — [14 South, 29 North] Found throughout normal range, essentially northeast of a line from Norman to Stearns to Fillmore. According to MN DNR, spring drumming counts were up in 2022. This result was unexpected during the declining phase of the Ruffed Grouse ten-year cycle.
- Spruce Grouse** (*Canachites canadensis*) — [5 North] High count 3/2 Lake of the Woods (13, Gustafson Camp S.N.A.) MHK. Also reported from Cook, Itasca, Lake, St. Louis.
- ROCK PTARMIGAN** (*Lagopus muta*) — [1 South] Second state record 4/19 **Wabasha** (male in winter plumage found in the city of Wabasha) ph. †*fide* KRE; the records committee is still debating the provenance of this bird.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) — [2 South, 16 North] All south reports: 3/16 Lac qui Parle (Big Stone N.W.R.) ebd, 3/24 Lac qui Parle (2, Agassiz Twp.) NSq, ebd, 3/19, 4/16 Yellow Medicine (max. 16, Mound Spring Prairie) BRB, ebd. Higher number of north reports than usual from Aitkin, Becker, Clay, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Norman, Pennington, Pine, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, St. Louis, Wilkin and high count 3/5 Marshall (35, near Warren) HHu.
- Greater Prairie-Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*) — [9 North] All reports were from counties in the Northwest and West-central regions: Becker, Clay, Grant, Mahnomon, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, Wilkin, with high count 3/13 Norman (43, near Twin Valley) HeH.
- Gray Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*) — [17 South, 7 North] For the second consecutive year there have been higher number of reports than usual. Most reports are from the southern third or Northwest region of the state. High count 3/13 Norman (14, Prairie Smoke Dunes) ShG, HeH.
- Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus*) — [53 South, 23 North] Generally reported south of a line from Marshall to Cass to Carlton, plus 4/13 – 5/16 St. Louis (Meadowlands Twp.) IaG. High count 3/7 Yellow Medicine (19, Miedd Lake) WCM, with reports of 18 from 3/5 Washington RNe, 3/15 Benton DOr, 4/22 Big Stone ebd, 4/26 Rock SLP.
- Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*) — [52 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. Early south (median 3/7) 3/6 Steele DAB, 3/16 Freeborn AEB, Washington BDo, 3/18 Goodhue (3) PEJ, SDz, JtM, Hennepin (2) ebd, Mower SHo. Early north (median 3/23) 3/26 Cass ebd, 3/26 Grant WPL, 4/1 Morrison ebd. High count 4/23 Hennepin (90) CMB.

- Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*) — [47 South, 29 North] Early south (median 3/21) 3/23 Hennepin (3) KOC, 3/24–25 Anoka MAJ, HHD, DFe, 3/25 Scott ebd. Early north (median 4/6) 4/9 Otter Tail ebd, 4/15–17 Grant ToR, ebd, 4/20 Douglas JPE, (82 at three locations) ToR. High count 5/1 St. Louis (851, Park Point) CLN, ebd. Late south 5/14 Stearns PLJ, ebd, 5/21 Scott (2) ebd, Wabasha KeM (median 5/24). Late north 5/27 Cook DFN, 5/29 St. Louis ALw (median 6/6).
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps grisegena*) — [35 South, 30 North] Early south (median 4/3) **3/3** Goodhue (Red Wing) ph. †PEJ, 4/9 Le Sueur DBz, 4/11 Hennepin KOC, MwT, Ramsey (3) EzH, LiH, ebd. Early north (median 4/7) 4/20 in Beltrami, Douglas (four locations), Morrison, Otter Tail, Polk (three locations), St. Louis. High count 5/2 St. Louis (700, Park Point) JDx, CLN, ebd.
- Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*) — [28 South, 23 North] Early south (median 4/10) 4/16 Hennepin (2) ebd, 4/17 Rice LiH, 4/19 Olmsted LAV, Ramsey BBr, Steele ebd. Early north (median 4/19) 4/15–17 Grant (2, North Ottawa Impoundment) ToR, DWK, ebd, 4/21 Clay TCL, Marshall HHu, Polk HHu, Todd ebd. High count 5/27 Marshall (48, near Middle River) HHu.
- Western Grebe** (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) — [22 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/26 Faribault PEJ, 4/30 Big Stone DLP, 5/1 Sibley LiH. Early north (median 4/20) 4/21 Todd ebd, 4/25 Grant ebd, Polk ANy, DBz. High count 5/19 Douglas (115, Lake Osakis) BDo.
- Clark's Grebe** (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) — [1 South] One south report 5/16 **Watowan** (320th Street wetland near Madelia, in the company of 3 Western Grebes) †ChH, AnK, ph. †LBa, m.ob.
- Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. High count 3/22 Ramsey (**600**, Pig's Eye R.P.) KSi.
- Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*) — [52 South, 22 North] Found in most counties west or south of line segments from Roseau to Todd to Chisago; also reported 4/12 – 5/8 St. Louis JWl, m.ob., 5/14 **Lake of the Woods** (2, Baudette Twp.) ebd, 5/18 **Crow Wing** (C.R. 1) SHo. High count 3/19 Rock (**30**, Hills) PRH.
- White-winged Dove** (*Zenaida asiatica*) — [1 North] One north report 5/17 **St. Louis** (Peabody St., Duluth) ph. †PHS, JWl, m.ob.
- Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. High count 3/1 Houston (64, perched on powerlines along S.R. 16) SHo.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) — [23 South, 2 North] Early south (median 5/13) 5/9 Hennepin JhM, ebd, Scott LiH, m.ob., 5/11 Washington GWe, 5/12 Fillmore (2) ebd. All north 5/29 Clay (Buffalo River S.P.) ebd, Pine (near Pine City) ebd. Highest count only two.
- Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) — [23 South, 15 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/9 Olmsted ebd, Rice TFB, 5/11 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) RTu, (Arden Park) ebd. Early north (median 5/16) 5/13 Cass ebd, Pine TJo, KvJ, 5/15 Aitkin LBA, 5/16 Otter Tail MwT. High count 5/27 Washington (4, William O'Brien S.P.) ebd.
- Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*) — [48 South, 29 North] The highest number of spring reports statewide in the last 11 years. Early south (median 5/3) 5/1 Sibley LiH, 5/7 Freeborn PEJ, 5/9 in Anoka (5), Carver (4), Dakota, Hennepin (6), Meeker, Ramsey, Scott, Stearns, Washington (3). Early north (median 5/12) 5/12 Mille Lacs (3) MJB, Pine KvJ, ebd, 5/13 also in Becker, Cass, Crow Wing. High counts 5/14 Washington (118, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A., actual count) LiH, 5/18 Washington (100, estimated, Hugo) ebd.
- Eastern Whip-poor-will** (*Antrostomus vociferus*) — [16 South, 18 North] Early south (median 4/29) 4/23 Stearns MtS, PCC, HHD, DRL, ebd, 4/26 Steele PSu, 4/29 Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/6) 5/4 Aitkin PEJ, 5/5 Clay LSL, 5/6 St. Louis JEL. High counts 5/28 Marshall (8, East Park W.M.A.) EHi, 5/29 Roseau (8, Beltrami Island S.F.) EHi.
- Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) — [51 South, 32 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/21 Fillmore ebd, Hennepin (2, Clifton French R.P.) WFe, (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) DSh, 4/23 also in Carver, Dakota, Ramsey, Rice, Washington.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) — [51 South, 34 North] Record early south (median 5/1) **4/10** Anoka (2 at a nectar feeder) AXH, followed by 4/28 Fillmore ebd, 4/29 Anoka MAJ. Early north



King Rail, 22 May 2022, Steele County. Photo by Rhonda Kath.

(median 5/4) 5/4 Douglas JPE, 5/9 Becker NaH, Carlton ebd, Cass ebd, Clay PBB, Crow Wing ebd, Otter Tail TFu, Pine KrM. High counts 5/16 Goodhue (**23**, home feeders near Red Wing) PEJ, 5/22 Hubbard (**20**, home feeders near Big Bass Lake) JKr.

KING RAIL (*Rallus elegans*) — [1 South] The third record since 1992 was found 5/22 Steele ph. RhK.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) — [42 South, 25 North] Up to 3 overwintered south (median 4/14) in Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) with 1 reported at the same location from 3/1–15 CMB, ABL, m.ob. Early south migrants 4/10 Hennepin (Bass Ponds) ebd, 4/21 Hennepin (Old Cedar Ave. Bridge), Olmsted, Rice, Sibley. Early north (median 5/1) 4/24 Kanabec BAb, 5/1 Clay CMk, 5/3 Aitkin ebd, Cook ebd, Douglas JPE. High count 5/28 St. Louis (6, Darwin Myers W.M.A., exact count) CLN.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*) — [51 South, 32 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/2 Olmsted ebd, 4/8 Ramsey LiH, 4/10 Dakota MwT, Mower LiH. Early north (median 4/23) 4/29 Crow Wing (Baxter Ponds Trail) ABi, 4/30 Crow Wing (2, Rotary Riverside Park) DWK, HCT,

5/1 Clay (3) CMk, Douglas JPE. High count 5/22 Becker (21, Hellikson Prairie W.P.A.) ebd.

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*) — [7 South] All south 5/2–9 Meeker (2, Hurley Lake) PKF, SLH, BNn, ebd, 5/5–31 Wabasha (max. 2, Whitewater S.P.) DnS, EHi, MNb, 5/5 Waseca (1, Moohan W.M.A.) DFe, CRM, m.ob., 5/10–14 Lyon (max. 2, Black Rush W.M.A.) RJS, BDo, LiH, 5/13 Sibley RBW, 5/21–23 Hennepin (1, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) JMn, m.ob., 5/23 Freeborn (2, Arrowhead Point Park) JWH.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*) — [52 South, 33 North] Overwintered in Scott. Early south (median 3/1) 3/4–6 Cottonwood PEJ, DFN, KEm, Jackson PEJ, DFN, 3/5 Hennepin ebd. Early north (median 3/21) 3/29 – 4/2 Traverse (max. 25) DLP, LiH, 3/31 – 4/2 Grant (max. 50, North Ottawa Impoundment) SKE, LiH, JTa, ebd. High counts 4/9 Houston (4,200, La Crescent) IsH, EzH, 4/22 Winona (4,000, Prairie Island Road) ebd.

Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) — [2 South, 8 North] The highest number of spring reports statewide in the last 11 years. Two south reports: 5/21–28 Stearns (max. 2, Lake Wobegon Trail) MtS, HHD, DOr, MJB, AaL, CLu, m.ob., 5/26–31 Anoka (max. 2, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) LBi, m.ob. All north 5/16–30 Aitkin (McGregor Marsh) CLR, KWR, m.ob., 5/16 **Carlton** (near Kettle River) CLR, KWR, 5/16 Hubbard (near Laporte) AxB, ebd, 5/23–29 Morrison (max. 5, Swanville Marsh) SEM, HHD, FGo, RAE, MJB, m.ob., 5/23–30 Roseau (several locations) AFo, LHL, JWK, EHi, 5/27–30 Kittson (340th St.) LHL, JWH, JGW, EHi, 5/29 Lake of the Woods EHi. High count 5/21 Aitkin (**57**, McGregor Marsh) KWR.

Sandhill Crane (*Antigone canadensis*) — [46 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/6) 3/3 Nicollet (1) BTS, Washington (6) JHe, 3/4 also in Dakota (18), Hennepin (5), Houston (2), Ramsey (2), Scott (2). Early north (median 3/16) 3/13 Pine ebd, 3/15 Douglas (2) BEc, 3/15 Todd (2) TLu. High count 3/21 Washington (789, Afton S.P., total of 18 separate flocks) BDo.

BLACK-NECKED STILT (*Himantopus mexicanus*) — [8 South, 2 North] All south 4/17–21 **Lac qui Parle** (C.R. 7 and C.R. 30) ph. RoF, ph. †EHi, ebd, 4/23 Cottonwood (4, 410th St.) ph. †KEm, JWH, 5/7–8 Nicollet (2,

- Nicollet W.T.P.) ChH, ph. †KEm, ChH, m.ob., 5/7–8 **Pipestone** (Edgerton W.T.P.) †HVD, †LVD, ph. †KEm, m.ob., 5/8 Steele (3, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) †SHo, ebd, 5/12 **Wabasha** (Weaver) ph. †PEJ, 5/23 Lac qui Parle (Big Stone N.W.R., West Pool) ph. †MLB, 5/24 Pipestone (Pipestone W.T.P.) ph. ANy, ph. DBz, 5/25 Big Stone (2, C.R. 12 and U.S. 75) ph. †DLP, 5/27 **Nobles** (Quine Ave.) ph. RZi, KRE, †BTS, m.ob. Two north **Douglas** 5/2–3 (Osakis W.T.P.) ph. †BLz, m.ob., 5/6 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) ph. PPe.
- American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) — [30 South, 10 North] Early south (median 4/14) **3/29** – **4/1** Brown (Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) ph. BTS, MiO, **4/1** Blue Earth JCF, KEm, m.ob., 4/8 Lincoln (12) RJS. Early north (median 4/28) 5/4 Aitkin (3) CLR, ebd, 5/5 Marshall (2) HHu, Polk HHu, 5/5 Grant (2) ebd. High counts 4/25 Pipestone (29, Pipestone W.T.P.) RAE, VKI, 4/24 Lincoln (22, near Hendricks) BKa, GrN.
- Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) — [22 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/24 Steele BLA, 4/26 Faribault PEJ, 4/29 Goodhue PEJ. Early north (median 5/15) 5/5 St. Louis StK, 5/13 Aitkin (2) KWR, CLR, LBA, Grant DAB, Hubbard ebd. One north first-county record 5/18–19 **Todd** (max. 5, near Sauk Center) RLF, RAE. High count 5/26 Marshall (**98**, near Middle River, counted individually) ISH, EzH. Late south 5/26 Carver (2) TWe, WCM, ebd, 5/28 Sherburne PLJ (median 6/6). Late north 5/29–30 Roseau (max. 10) EHi, BCS, 5/29–31 St. Louis ALw, JLK, JWl, ebd (median 6/6).
- American Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica*) — [23 South, 10 North] Early south (median 4/5) 4/13–24 Steele (1, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) DAB, m.ob., 4/23 Carver ChP, ebd, 4/28 Goodhue EHi. Early north (median 4/29) 4/24 Clay TKA, ASM, 5/9 Traverse (5) ebd, 5/12 Aitkin CLR, KWR, LBA. High counts 5/9 Steele (75) DFN, 4/30 Faribault (65) WAF. Late south 5/27 Carver (Tacoma Ave Area Fields) TWe, 5/30 Rice RBW (median 6/7). Late north 5/28 Roseau (C.R. 12) EzH, 5/29 Roseau (S.R. 310) EHi, 5/30 Roseau (C.R. 3) BCS (median 6/2).
- PACIFIC GOLDEN-PLOVER** (*Pluvialis fulva*) — [1 South] See documented reports still under review in the introduction.
- Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported from every county but Clearwater. Early south (median 2/28) 3/2–5 Olmsted LAV, AAz, MiD, 3/5 Goodhue ebd, Houston (3) ebd, Steele, ABL, Winona (2) ebd. Early north (median 3/15) 3/16 Cass ebd, Morrison (2) TKa, Grant CNn. High count 3/27 Brown (**176**, Sleepy Eye W.T.P., counted individually) BTS.
- Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) — [37 South, 17 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/18–21 Dakota (max. 3) PEJ, ebd, 4/21 Big Stone EHi, ebd, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/7) 4/23 Crow Wing (4) LnH, JhH, 5/5 St. Louis StK, 5/9 Pine (6) KrM. High counts 5/19 Carver (47) LiH, 5/15 Dakota (44, Lake Byllesby) GHo. See summer report for late migrants statewide.
- Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*) — [1 South, 1 North] All reports were of singles: 4/24 – 5/20 St. Louis (banded bird at Park Point) SNe, StK, ebd, m.ob., 5/8–9 Lyon (near Balaton) GWe, ph. KEm, JWH, RJS.
- Upland Sandpiper** (*Bartramia longicauda*) — [15 South, 10 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/30 Nobles BTS, 5/3 Pipestone (2) ebd, 5/5 Lyon LiH, m.ob. Early north (median 5/3) 5/6 Clay (2, Kurtz Twp.) ebd, 5/11 Wilkin ebd, 5/14 Clay (Bluestem Prairie S.N.A.) ebd. High count 5/30 Wilkin (4, Rothsay W.M.A.) EHi.
- Whimbrel** (*Numenius phaeopus*) — [1 South, 5 North] Only south report: 5/24 **Lincoln** (18) DBz, ANy. Reported north in St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) from 5/9 (6) HTo, m.ob., through 5/31 FJN, m.ob., but also see summer report. Also found north 5/19 **Morrison** (13, C.R. 256) MJB, m.ob., 5/22 Lake (3, Two Harbors) JWl, 5/26 Grant (North Ottawa Impoundment) WPl, Pennington (35, season's high count, Thief River Falls W.T.P.) JWH, m.ob.
- Hudsonian Godwit** (*Limosa baemastica*) — [32 South, 15 North] Early south (median 4/18) 4/15–17 Dakota (max. 3) MwT, m.ob., 4/16 Goodhue (3) MaS, 4/17 Carver TWe. Early north (median 5/12) 4/23 Becker (2) TKa, 4/29 Clay TKA, 5/10 Lake of the Woods (2) ebd. High counts 5/22 Lyon (27, Stanley Twp.) GWe, 5/15 Kandiyohi (18, Whitefield W.M.A.) ebd. Late south 5/30 Big Stone DLP, Scott BHe, Sibley TWe (median 6/1), but also see summer report for additional late south migrants. Late north 5/29 Polk (2) HHu, Ro-

- seau EHi, Wilkin SC, 5/30 Crow Wing (2) GWe (median 5/31).
- Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*) — [19 South, 19 North] Early south (median 4/13) 4/15–17 Dakota (max. 3) MwT, m.ob., 4/16–17 Goodhue MaS, m.ob., 4/17 Lyon GWe, Stearns DRL. Early north (median 4/13) 4/20 Clay (2) TCL, 4/21 Grant (3) CNn, Polk HHu. High counts 5/16 Faribault (32) PEJ, 5/27 Roseau (19, Greenbush W.T.P.) EzH.
- Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*) — [23 South, 15 North] Early south (median 5/11) 5/13 Faribault WAF, Pipestone (2) RJS, Steele EHi. Early north (median 5/14) 5/7 Grant CNn, 5/8–10 St. Louis (max. 6, Park Point R.A.) ebd, 5/11 Douglas RAE, m.ob. High counts 5/28 St. Louis (44, Park Point R.A.) FJN, JLK, PHS, 5/21 Crow Wing (20, Gull Lake) JhH, 5/26 Marshall (20, East Valley Twp.) JWH, JGW. Late south 5/28 Sherburne PLJ, 5/30 Sibley TWe (median 6/1). Late north 5/31 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) FJN, m.ob. (median 6/3), but also see summer report for additional late migrants statewide.
- RED KNOT** (*Calidris canutus*) — [3 North] All north 5/23 Roseau (Jadis Twp.) ph. †AFO, 5/23–30 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) HTO, †PHS, ph. †LiH, ph. †LBA, m.ob., 5/24 Cook (Grand Marais, pending acceptance by the records committee) ph. KeL, 5/25–28 Marshall (2, East Valley Twp.) ebd, †EzH, ph. †TWe, m.ob.
- RUFF** (*Calidris pugnax*) — [1 North] An adult male in alternate plumage was discovered 5/2–3 **Pine** (Falcon Ave., Rock Creek) KrM, †EzH, ph. †LBA, ph. †TBu, m.ob.
- Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris bimantopus*) — [27 South, 7 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/6 Lyon GWe, Redwood (2) GWe, 5/7 Steele PEJ. Early north (median 5/14) 5/13 Grant (2) DAB, Mille Lacs (2) MJB, 5/16 Traverse DBz, ANy. High count 5/22 Lyon (45, 320th Ave., Cottonwood) GWe. Late south 5/30 Big Stone DLP, Scott BHe, 5/30–31 Sibley (max. 4) TWe, m.ob. (median 6/4). Late north 5/24 St. Louis (2) JLK, 5/25–29 Marshall (max. 21) ebd, 5/29 Wilkin SC (median 6/1).
- Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*) — [33 South, 15 North] Early south (median 5/4) 5/1–2 Olmsted (2) SHo, m.ob., Sibley LiH, 5/6 Hennepin ebd, Pipestone LVD, ebd. Early north (median 5/8) 5/8–13 St. Louis (max. 26) StK, m.ob., 5/10 Douglas RAE, ToR, 5/13 Aitkin KWR, CLR, Grant (3) DAB. High count 5/28 St. Louis (386, Park Point R.A.) JLK, FJN, PHS. Late south 5/29 Pipestone (2) KRE, m.ob., 5/30–31 Sibley (max. 10) CLu, m.ob., 5/31 Scott (3) ebd (median 6/6). Late north 5/29 Polk (5) HHu, Roseau (3) EHi, Wilkin SC, 5/29–31 St. Louis m.ob. (median 6/9), but also see summer report.
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*) — [46 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/15) 4/15–16 Dakota (180th St. Marsh) MwT, DnS, ebd, 4/15–16 Steele (max. 4) ebd. Early north (median 5/3) 4/24 Clay (2) TKA, ebd, 5/9 Pine (8) KrM, St. Louis HTO, m.ob. High counts 5/22 Yellow Medicine (275, Normania Twp.) GWe, 5/22 Lyon (220, Lucas Twp.) GWe. See summer report for late migrants statewide.
- Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*) — [30 South, 6 North] Early south (median 4/3) 4/9 Houston EHi, ebd, 4/10 Mower LiH, 4/12 Dakota DFN. Early north (median 4/23) 5/7 Aitkin (3) KWR, CLR, 5/8 St. Louis (6) ALw, m.ob., 5/9 Traverse (5) ebd. High count 5/9 Carver (30, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) ebd. Late south 5/29 Carver TWe, 5/30–31 Scott (max. 5) BHe, ebd, Sibley (5) TWe, m.ob. (median 6/7). Late north 5/28 Marshall (4) EHi, TWe, 5/28–29 Wilkin (max. 2) TWe, SC, 5/28–30 St. Louis (max. 9) MLH, JLK, ALw (median 6/4).
- Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*) — [50 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/10) 3/28–30 (max. 4) Brown ANy, DBz, BTS, 4/7 Stevens (3) KBg, 4/8 Big Stone (3) CRM, m.ob. Early north (median 5/3) 4/23 Grant (20) ebd, 4/25 Morrison (10) MJB, 5/6 Norman (4) JCJ, SAu, St. Louis (2) JuG. High counts 5/22 Lyon (160, 320th Ave., Cottonwood) GWe, 5/14 Goodhue (150, Lake Byllesby) JCa. See summer report for late migrants statewide.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*) — [36 South, 9 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/26 Big Stone DLP, 5/7 Pipestone (6) KEm, JWH, Stearns (2) PCC, m.ob. Early north (median 5/13) 5/13 Aitkin (3) KWR, CLR, LBA, 5/15 Polk HHu, 5/16 St. Louis ebd, Traverse ANy. High count 5/22 Lyon (670, 320th Ave., Cottonwood) GWe. See summer report for late migrants statewide.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** (*Calidris subruficollis*) — No reports.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*) — [47 South, 19 North] Early south (median 3/29)

3/20–26 Dakota (max. 3, Spring Lake P.R.) LiH, MwT, 3/26–28 (max. 4, Lake Byllesby R.P.) JMn, m.ob., 3/28 Brown ANy, DBz, WCM. Early north (median 4/14) 4/23 Grant (5) BAr, 4/27 Clay (2) LSl, 5/1 Pine KrM. High counts 5/22 Lyon (1,330, 320th Ave., Cottonwood) GWe, 5/22 Yellow Medicine (110, Lyon Yellow Medicine Rd., Cottonwood) GWe. See summer report for late migrants statewide.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*) — [45 South, 20 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/15–17 Dakota (180th St. Marsh) MwT, m.ob., 4/16 Steele ebd, 4/18 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) ebd, Pipestone ebd. Early north (median 5/4) 5/5 Clay (2) TkL, 5/7–8 Grant (2) CNn, 5/8 Wadena PJB. High count 5/28 Rice (180, Millersburg Wetland) MZa. See summer report for late migrants north and south.

WESTERN SANDPIPER (*Calidris mauri*) — [2 South] A single bird in alternate plumage was discovered 4/27 Dakota (180th St. Marsh) ph. †MIF.

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) — [33 South, 19 North] Early south (median 4/29) 5/2 Winona ToM, 5/3 Redwood RJS, 5/5 Stevens (max. 6) DLP, Yellow Medicine (2) GWe. Early north (median 5/11) 5/6 Grant (5) PPe, 5/12 Aitkin (groups of 4 and 6) KWR, CLR, LBa, Pine (3, Falcon Ave.) ebd, (2, Mid-river Rd.) ebd. High counts 5/20 Lake (33, 7 at Castle Danger, 26 at Beaver Bay) ANy, 5/14 Watonwan (31, 320th St.) AnK. Late south 5/25 Sherburne (2) PLJ, 5/28 Renville ebd, 5/30 Scott BHe (median 5/31). Late north 5/28 Grant ebd, Polk (max. 6) EHi, HHu, 5/29 Clay ebd (median 5/28). **Note:** Reports of Short-billed Dowitchers prior to 1 May without details are not published in these Seasonal Reports. (See **The Loon** 89:160–161.)

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) — [27 South, 9 North] Early south (median 4/17) **3/24**–28 Brown (2, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS, m.ob., 4/16, 4/21 Lyon GWe, m.ob., 4/21 Big Stone EHi, m.ob., Dakota (max. 3) ERT, m.ob. Early north (median 5/5) 5/6 Grant (8) PPe, 5/13 Aitkin (2) KWR, CLR, LBa, Mille Lacs MJB, Morrison SEM. High counts 4/30 Nobles (42) BTS, 5/6 Redwood (18, Westline Twp.) GWe. Late south 5/16 Dakota (3) ebd, Lyon RJS, Meeker PKF, 5/18–19 Carver JQn, m.ob. (median 5/19). Late

north 5/14 Becker (4) NaH, Clay (6) ebd, 5/16 Aitkin SHo, 5/21 Mahanomen RAE (median 5/18).

American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) — [42 South, 30 North] Early south (median 3/12) 3/15 Wabasha LHL, 3/17 Ramsey LiH, 3/18 Dakota (2) MKe. Early north (median 3/26) 3/22 Grant (2) CNn, 3/24 Pine KrM, St. Louis JuG. High count 4/2 Washington (**26**, Afton S.P.) EzH, IsH.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) — [51 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/23) 3/14 Anoka ebd, 3/16 Ramsey MWS, 3/18 Hennepin ebd. Early north (median 3/31) 4/10 Otter Tail TFu, 4/12 Douglas JPE, 4/15 Crow Wing PSP, DMz. High counts 4/16 Winona (40, Bollers Lake) ToM, 4/18 Dakota (30, Lake Byllesby R.P.) CBt, ebd, 4/19 Redwood (30, Cedar Mountain S.N.A.) WCM.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 4/19) 4/16 Dakota (3) JKu, Lyon GWe, Ramsey LiH. Early north (median 4/28) 4/26–29 St. Louis (max. 2) JLK, 4/28 Norman (2) CRM, m.ob., 4/30 Douglas AnA, m.ob., Todd VKI. High count 5/9 Stearns (30, Albany W.T.P.) MtS.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) — [43 South, 24 North] Early south (median 4/19) 4/16 Dakota MwT, Hennepin ebd, Washington ebd. Early north (median 4/29) 4/23 Morrison MEm, SEM, 4/24 Becker HeH, ShG, St. Louis StK, m.ob. High counts 5/10 Houston (17, Eitzen W.T.P.) EHi, m.ob., 5/3 Winona (15, Bollers Lake) ebd. Late south 5/27 Hennepin ebd, 5/28 Brown ebd, 5/31 Scott ebd (median 6/1). Late north 5/28 Aitkin (two locations) PSP, ebd, Clearwater SKu, Crow Wing JCu (median 6/3), but also see summer report for additional late migrants statewide.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) — [53 South, 32 North] Early south (median 3/28) 3/21 Meeker RBW, 4/1 Winona EHi, Yellow Medicine GWe. Early north (median 4/4) 4/9 Wilkin BAB, 4/12 Todd (5) BEc, 4/17 Kanabec (2) KrM. High count 4/24 Goodhue (300, Lake Byllesby) AFo. Late south 5/30 Rock CRM, m.ob., Sibley (2) AaL, m.ob. (median 6/8). Late north 5/30 Kanabec (4) SPS (median 6/7). Also see summer report for many additional late migrants statewide.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*) — [29 South, 13 North] Early south (median 4/22) 4/21 Big

- Stone (470th Rd., Correll) EHi, ebd, 4/23 Big Stone (Otreay Twp.) ToR, Lincoln (17) RJS. Early north (median 4/29) 4/21 St. Louis JLK, m.ob., 4/23–30 Grant (max. 3) ebd, 4/30 Carlton BEA, Kanabec SPS. High count 5/1 St. Louis (31, Park Point R.A.) StK, ebd. Late south 5/22 Dakota (9) ebd, 5/25 Brown BAB, Pipestone RAE (median 5/29). Late north 5/26–28 Marshall (max. 3) EzH, m.ob., 5/26–27 St. Louis JLK, m.ob., 5/28 Traverse SC (median 6/1). Also see summer report for latest migrants north and south.
- Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*) — [51 South, 31 North] Early south (median 3/23) 3/18 Yellow Medicine GWe, 3/21 Winona SHK, 3/22 Lac qui Parle DLP. Early north (median 4/3) 4/11 Douglas JPE, Grant (2) ANy, DBz, 4/12 Todd (3) BEc. High count 5/2 Aitkin (277, Eagle St.) KWR, CLR, LBA. Late south 5/27 Big Stone DLP, 5/28–29 Dakota (max. 3) ebd, Pipestone KRE, m.ob. (median 6/6). Late north 5/28 Aitkin (max. 2) PSP, ebd, Polk EHi, St. Louis CLN, ebd, 5/29 Roseau (2) EHi, 5/30 Cass ebd (median 6/2). Also see summer report for additional late south migrants.
- Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*) — [43 South, 22 North] Early south (median 4/21) 4/20 Pipestone (5) VKL, ebd, 4/20–21 Ramsey (max. 3) LiH, m.ob., 4/21 Faribault (2) PEJ, Nicollet (2) WCM, Rice TFB, Steele BxP. Early north (median 4/27) 4/23 Grant (2) ebd, 4/24 Becker TKa, ASM, 4/25 Polk ANy, DBz. High count 4/26 Pipestone (330, Pipestone W.T.P.) RJS.
- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) — [23 South, 14 North] Early south (median 5/11) 4/28 Rock WCM, 5/8 Pipestone KEm, JWH, Yellow Medicine (2) KEm, JWH. Early north (median 5/17) 5/10 Pine LEv, ebd, 5/12 Clay CMk, 5/16 Mahnomen (3) HCT, Wilkin DBz, ANy. High count 5/22 Brown (31, Sleepy Eye W.T.P.) BTS. Late south 5/30 Big Stone DLP, Rice (max. 2) KSz, m.ob., Rock ebd, Stearns (3) PLJ, 5/31 Lyon ebd, Sibley (2) EHi (median 6/3). Late north 5/29 Kittson (28) EHi, Roseau (6, Roseau W.T.P.) EHi, (4, Warroad W.T.P.) EHi, Wilkin SC (median 6/2). See summer report for additional late migrants north and south.
- Parasitic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) — [1 North] One report 5/26 St. Louis MLH.
- Stercorarius jaeger** (*Stercorarius* sp.) — [1 North] One report 5/27 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) EHi.
- BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE** (*Rissa tridactyla*) — [1 North] The first spring record of this species in over three decades was found 3/29–30 St. Louis (Canal Park) JiM, ph. ALw.
- Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) — [45 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/1) 4/2–3 Lyon JWH, m.ob., 4/2 Ramsey ebd, 4/5 Pipestone (6) ANy. Early north (median 4/12) 4/2 Traverse LiH, 4/9 Otter Tail ebd, 4/11 Douglas ANy. High count 5/15 St. Louis (3,600, Interstate Island W.M.A.) PHS. Late south 5/26 Pope MJM, 5/30 Carver (3, Tacoma Ave.) ChP, ebd, 5/31 Carver (Wahibo Marsh) ebd (median 6/1). Late north 5/29 Cass SC, 5/29–31 St. Louis (max. 74, Park Point R.A.) ebd, ALw, FJN (median 6/12), but also see summer report.
- Little Gull** (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) — No reports.
- Franklin's Gull** (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) — [41 South, 21 North] Early south (median 3/25) 3/29 Ramsey ebd, 4/1 Brown SHo, 4/2 Big Stone LiH, Lyon (Island Lake) GWe, (2, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) GWe, Pipestone DWK. Early north (median 4/9) 4/9 Otter Tail ebd, 4/10 Traverse ANy, 4/13 Douglas JPE. High counts 5/12 Polk (2,000, Gentilly Twp.) DvP, 5/25 Marshall (2,000, Agassiz N.W.R., Lansing Parker Pool) ebd.
- Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 2/27) 3/4–5 Goodhue (max. 12) PEJ, m.ob., Washington (max. 6) RBW, m.ob., 3/5 Dakota (max. 2) JHe, m.ob., Ramsey (2) LiH, Rice TFB. Early north migrants (median 3/9) found in St. Louis beginning 3/11 St. Louis (2) ebd; first report away from the North Shore 3/15 Crow Wing ebd. High counts 5/22–26 St. Louis (25,000, Interstate Island W.M.A.) PHS.
- Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*) — [47 South, 26 North] Early south (median 2/27) 3/4 Ramsey (3) ebd, 3/14 Goodhue RBW. High count 4/4 Lake (800, Knife River Marina) JLK.
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucooides*) — [7 South, 3 North] Early south 3/19 Hennepin ebd, 3/21–24 Dakota (max. 2, first-cycle *L.g. kumlieni* and *L.g. thayeri* of unspecified age) MwT, BDo, 3/24 Wabasha (*thayeri*) PEJ. High count 4/4 Hennepin (3, Gray's Bay Causeway Park, report included no details) ebd. Late south 4/17 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) MwT, 4/21 Da-

- kota (first-cycle, *thayeri*, Dakota Woods Dog Park) MwT, Lyon (first-cycle, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) RJS. Overwintered north in Cook and St. Louis, with reports continuing until 3/7 Cook (first-cycle, Grand Marais) EHi and 5/15 St. Louis (2, Park Point R.A.) ebd, respectively. One additional north report 4/24 Kanabec (first-cycle, *thayeri*) ph. SPS.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*) — [14 South, 6 North] Incredible season for this species, with reports from 20 counties. Early south (median 3/27) 3/17–20 Goodhue (2, second-cycle and adult, Sturgeon Lake) KDS, ph. PEJ, m.ob., 3/20 Dakota (third-cycle, Spring Lake P.R.) EzH, IsH, m.ob., Washington (third-cycle, Lower Grey Cloud Island) EzH, IsH, m.ob. All north 4/2 Traverse (Murphy W.P.A.) LiH, 4/24 Kanabec (second-cycle) ph. SPS, 4/27 Clay (Hawley Twp.) TCL, 5/1 Mille Lacs (adult, Princeton Twp.) ANy, HHD, DBz, 5/7 St. Louis (first-cycle, Park Point R.A.) CIN, ebd, 5/18 Lake (first-cycle, Two Harbors) JWL. High counts 4/2 Lyon (3, two adults and an immature, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) DWK, 4/4 Rice (3, two adults and a second-cycle, Bridgewater Twp.) MZa, m.ob. Late south 4/16 Ramsey (St. Paul Downtown Airport and Red Rock Rd.) LiH, 4/20 **Benton** (max. 2, adult and second-cycle, Little Rock Lake) MJB, m.ob., 4/28–29 Scott (adult, Spring Lake) BAB, m.ob. (median 4/22). Additional first county records: 4/4 **Le Sueur** (adult, Lake Dora) RBW, m.ob., 4/3 **Steele** (adult, Rice Lake) DBz, m.ob.
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) — [3 South, 2 North] All south 3/25–26 Ramsey (Red Rock Rd.) GWe, DAh, 3/27 Freeborn (Frank Hall Park) LiH, 4/9 Dakota (first-cycle, Blackhawk Park) MwT. Several high counts of two individuals in St. Louis. Late north 5/3–13 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) StK, FJN, m.ob. (median 5/1).
- Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) — [1 North] Only reported from St. Louis County: 3/4 (mouth of Miller Creek) RJS, 4/10 (first-cycle, Park Point R.A.) StK, 4/20 (Park Point R.A.) SeM.
- Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*) — [34 South, 23 North] Early south (median 4/23) 4/20 Olmsted (13) MiD, JmP, m.ob., 4/22 Ramsey (2) GWe, Rice TFB. Early north (median 4/30) 4/25 Clay CMk, 4/27 Douglas (2) BEc, 4/28 Cass ebd. High count 5/21 Wright (119, Pelican Lake) RCL. See summer report for late south migrants.
- Black Tern** (*Chlidonias niger*) — [48 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/30) 5/1 Dodge KEm, JWH, Lac qui Parle (10) DMz, 5/2 Faribault WAF. Early north (median 5/9) 5/7 Douglas (2) ETw, MFL, Marshall (2) ebd, 5/9 Kanabec (2) KrM. High counts 5/16 Lac qui Parle (1,530, new state high count, Big Stone N.W.R.) WCM, 5/14 Lyon (200, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) VKL, 5/18 Todd (200, Browerville W.T.P.) SDi, 5/24 Becker (200, Hamden Slough N.W.R.) ebd.
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) — [21 South, 17 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/23–24 Lincoln (max. 6) RJS, m.ob., 4/29 Freeborn (2) DFN, 5/1 Meeker PKF. Early north (median 5/4) 5/1–5 St. Louis (max. 25) StK, m.ob., 5/4 Crow Wing PEJ, 5/5 Polk (2) HHu. High count 5/23 St. Louis (560, Park Point R.A.) HTo, FJN. Late south 5/23 Freeborn (3) JWH, 5/25 Rice TFB, 5/30 Swift EHi (median 6/1).
- Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*) — [47 South, 24 North] Early south (median 4/10) 4/9–11 Goodhue (2) ebd, PEJ, 4/11 Cottonwood (2) KEm, 4/16 Ramsey LiH. Early north (median 4/18) 4/19 Grant WPL, Otter Tail JTa, 4/23 Clay ebd, Douglas JPE. High counts 5/8 Wright (120, Pelican Lake) DPG, 5/12 Pope (83, Lake Minnewaska) DAB.
- Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) — [2 South, 4 North] All south 4/11 Goodhue (Sturgeon Lake) SDz, 5/3 Benton (Little Rock Lake) HHD, m.ob. Early north (median 5/3) 4/24 St. Louis (2, Park Point R.A.) SNe, StK, 5/2 **Beltrami** (Lake Bemidji) ANy, ph. DBz, Koochiching (3, Rainer City Beach) ANy, DBz, St. Louis (6, Park Point R.A.) CIN, m.ob. High count 5/5 St. Louis (215, Park Point R.A.) ALw, StK. Late north 5/25 Cook (2) DFN, 5/26–28 St. Louis (max. 11, Park Point R.A.) FJN, m.ob., but also see summer report (median 6/12).
- Pacific Loon** (*Gavia pacifica*) — [1 North] All reports: 5/8 St. Louis (flying north over St. Louis River) JLK, 5/23 St. Louis (2, Park Point R.A.) CIN.
- Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*) — [47 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/23) 3/23 Hennepin (2) DFe, DEL, LBi, ebd, 3/26 Lyon BKa, 3/27 Freeborn (4, three locations) LiH. Early north (median 3/30) 4/8 Pine (Voyageur

- Park) MJB, 4/9 Morrison TLu, ebd, Otter Tail ebd, Pine (River Wood Trail) TJo. High counts 5/6 Beltrami (**670**, Lower Red Lake) DvH, 4/29 Beltrami (**627**, Lake Bemidji) DvH, 4/24 Kanabec (**545**; 420 counted on Knife Lake, 125 on other lakes) SPS.
- Double-crested Cormorant** (*Nannopterum auritum*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/14) 3/5 Rice TFB, 3/16 Dakota (multiple locations) BDo, ebd, Olmsted (15) LAV, JmP, JPr. Early north (median 3/27) 3/29 – 4/1 Otter Tail (max. 26) WPL, ebd, 4/1 Crow Wing DMz, 4/2 Grant (11) LiH, Traverse (8, multiple locations) LiH. High count 4/27 Douglas (800, Red Rock Lake) BEC.
- American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) — [53 South, 34 North] Overwintering individual seen 3/1 Dakota/Washington; first south migrants (median 3/16) 3/16 Dakota/Washington (max. 8, Spring Lake) BDo, m.ob. Early north (median 4/4) 3/29 – 4/9 Traverse (max. 3) DLP, m.ob., 4/9 Koochiching (4) JBU, Otter Tail ebd, St. Louis ebd, ALw. High counts 4/10 Wabasha (1,200, Weaver Bottoms) EzH, IsH, 5/26 Pope (900, Lake Johanna) MJM.
- American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) — [33 South, 30 North] Early south (median 4/13) 4/16 Lyon GWe, 4/21 Anoka BKn, 4/23 Hennepin RTu. Early north (median 4/18) 4/24 St. Louis JLK, 5/3 Beltrami ebd, Cass ebd. High count 5/18 Isanti (6) ANy.
- Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — [12 South, 2 North] Early south (median 5/9) 5/6 Ramsey LiH, 5/8 Stearns AaL, ebd, 5/10 Houston TWe, m.ob. All north 5/11 Crow Wing (Rotary Riverside Park) ebd, 5/25 Norman (2, Agassiz-Olson W.M.A.) JWH, LHL, ebd. Highest tallies only two.
- Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/6) 3/5 Hennepin, Rice TFB, 3/8 Winona PEJ. Early north (median 3/20) 3/20 Crow Wing (Island Dr.) ebd, Morrison TLu, 3/22 Crow Wing (Clearwater Rd.) ebd. High count 4/9 Hennepin (**200**, Marshall Terrace Park) ebd.
- Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) — [48 South, 20 North] Early south (median 3/20) 4/1–2 Hennepin JRg, ebd, 4/2 Washington (St. Croix River) RNe, (Hugo) ebd. Early north (median 4/2) 4/2 Traverse LiH, 4/9 Otter Tail (2) JsS, 4/12 Douglas (25) BEC. High counts 5/26 Grant (**500**, Pelican Lake) MJM, 5/26 Pope (**200**, Lake Johanna) MJM.
- Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) — [10 South, 2 North] All south 4/23 Hennepin (2, Crow-Hassan P.R.) ebd, 4/26 Faribault PEJ, 5/7 Lac qui Parle (Big Stone N.W.R.) EzH, IsH, 5/8 Hennepin (Powderhorn Park) ebd, 5/12 Stevens (C.R. 9 and 260th St.) DLP, 5/13 Pope (2, Lake Johanna) AaL, 5/14 Kandiyohi (Whitefield W.M.A.) JWD, 5/17 Big Stone (Ortonville Twp.) DLP, 5/19 Carver (2, Tacoma Ave.) BDo, m.ob., 5/21 Faribault (Catholic Bridge Rd.) WAF, BAY, 5/22 Jackson (Spirit Lake) SJD, m.ob. All north 4/23 Becker (Hamden Slough N.W.R.) BKa, ebd, 5/14–17 Traverse (max. 3, Folsom Twp.) PEJ, m.ob.
- Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*) — No reports.
- Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) — [17 South, 5 North] Early south (median 4/18) 4/23 Stearns (Holding Twp.) ebd, 4/24 Hennepin (Crow-Hassan P.R.) Iva, Stearns (Zion Twp.) ebd, Steele (4, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) DAB, m.ob. All north 4/23–24 Morrison (Elmdale Twp.) PCC, 5/1 Mille Lacs (Princeton Twp.) ANY, m.ob., 5/14–17 Traverse (max. 8, season high count, Folsom Twp.) DAB, m.ob., 5/26–28 Grant (max. 7, North Ottawa Impoundment) WPL, m.ob., 5/27 Otter Tail (Grotto Lake) ebd. Late south 5/22 Washington (Lakeside Park, Bayport) ebd, 5/27 Nobles (Chautauqua Park) KRE, m.ob., 5/31 Benton (Foley W.T.P.) JKU.
- Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens*) — [50 South, 24 North] Early south (median 4/19) 3/30 Meeker PKF, 4/19 Scott BxP. Early north (median 5/2) 4/30 – 5/1 Clay PBB, 4/30 Douglas JsS, 5/6 Crow Wing ebd, Otter Tail ebd. High count 5/26 Hennepin (7, Veterans Memorial Park) ebd.
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — [14 South, 5 North] Early south (median 4/2) 4/13–15 Hennepin DWK, m.ob., Olmsted (2) ebd, 4/15 Dakota EHi. Early north (median 4/18) 4/12 – 5/2 Otter Tail WPL, m.ob., 5/6 Douglas JPE. High count 5/4 Hennepin (13, Veterans Memorial Park) JaE, m.ob.
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*) — [2 South] All south 4/28 – 5/16 Hennepin (Hyland Lake P.R.) RCo, m.ob., 5/10 Mower (Hormel N.C.) RNS, ebd.
- GLOSSY IBIS** (*Plegadis falcinellus*) — [1 South, 1 North] Two new county records: 4/28–29



White-faced Ibis, 3 May 2022, Oakdale, Washington County. Photo by Karl Wirth.

Norman (Ada W.T.P.) †KRE, †LBa, ph. †RZI, m.ob., 5/7 **Freeborn** (Geneva Lake) ph. †PEJ.
White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chibi*) — [24 South, 8 North] Another incredible season for this species, with reports from 32 counties producing a new record. Early south (median 4/23) 4/17 Yellow Medicine (Timm Lake) GWe, 4/21 Lac qui Parle (Walter Twp.) EHi, ebd, 4/22 Lac qui Parle (7, 311th Ave., Dawson) WCM, 4/23 Hennepin (Crow-Hassan P.R.) MJB, m.ob., Lac qui Parle (17, Big Stone N.W.R.) DLP, Lincoln (12, Hendricks Twp.) RJS, Ramsey (Roseville) ELC, m.ob. Early north (median 4/29) 4/23–27 Grant (max. 3, North Ottawa Impoundment) ebd, m.ob., 4/24 **Morrison** (Pierz W.T.P.) †MJB, 4/28 Grant (Roseville Twp.) CNn, Polk DAh. High counts 4/25 Lyon (47, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) RJS, 4/24 Lac qui Parle (22, Walter Twp.) ebd, BKa. Late south 5/30 Nobles (max. 9, Bigelow Twp.) BTS, ebd, Rock (2, Luverne) CRM, m.ob., but also see summer report. Late north 5/10 Douglas (max. 4, Osakis W.T.P.) MJB, m.ob., 5/14–16 Traverse (max. 12, Lake Traverse) DAB, DLP. Additional new county records: 5/8 **Crow Wing** (Long Lake Twp.) ph. KGh, m.ob., 5/3 **Hub-**

bard (N. Willow Rd., Laporte) ph. DBz, ANY.
Glossy Ibis X White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus* X *P. chibi*) — [1 South, 1 North] Just the third documented record in the state of this apparent hybrid was found 5/7 Freeborn (Geneva Lake) ph. †PEJ.

Plegadis ibis (*Plegadis* sp.) — [5 South, 3 North] All south 4/22 Lac qui Parle (15, Hantho Twp.) ebd, (4, 311th Ave., Dawson) WCM, 4/24 Lac qui Parle (15, Walter Twp.) KeL, 5/5 Lac qui Parle (Big Stone N.W.R) WCM, Lyon (Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) LiH, 5/6 Lyon (Island Lake) GWe, 5/9 Hennepin (7, Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) ebd, 5/13 Lyon (3, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) BDo, LiH, 5/20 Big Stone (10, Odessa Twp.) ebd, 5/24 Nicollet (Swan Lake) SLP. All north 4/23 Grant (10, North Ottawa Impoundment) ebd, 5/2 Douglas/Todd (Lake Osakis) HHD.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/7) 3/4 Goodhue JJS, 3/8 Goodhue (Colvill Park) ebd, 3/12 Winona ebd. Early north (median 3/23) 3/20 Pine ebd, 3/29 Carlton ebd, St. Louis SeM, m.ob. High counts 5/2 St. Louis (177, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 4/17 St. Louis (162, W.S.H.C.) SeM.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) — [49 South, 30 North] Early south (median 3/25) 3/21 Blue Earth BHW, 3/24 Hennepin ebd, 3/29 Dakota SSp, MwT, Washington (2) ebd. Early north (median 4/2) 4/4–6 Pine ANY, ebd, 4/9 Crow Wing JnP, Otter Tail ebd, PBB. High counts 5/4 St. Louis (30, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 5/4 St. Louis (19, W.S.H.C.) FJN.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) — [17 South, 3 North] South reports in March and April from 17 counties, last reports 4/7 Fillmore ebd, 4/27 Dakota KDS, 5/2 Olmsted ShG, HeH (median 4/20). Frequent north reports throughout March and April with peak north-bound movement in mid March and last reports 5/2 St. Louis (Indian Point) CIN, JDX, ebd, 5/3 St. Louis (2, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 5/6 St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) SeM (median 5/9). High counts 3/17 St. Louis (41, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 3/14 St. Louis (16, W.S.H.C.) SeM.

Northern Harrier (*Circus budsonius*) — [52 South, 34 North] Reported from every county but Martin. Early north (median 3/10) 3/12 Grant BWF, 3/15 Grant (Delaware Twp.) CNn, 3/17 St. Louis ebd. High counts 4/11 Becker (11, Voyageur Lanes Marsh) ebd, 4/19 St.

- Louis (9, W.S.H.C.) SeM.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*) — [50 South, 31 North] Reported south and north from the beginning of the season. High counts 4/24 St. Louis (220, Park Point R.A.) StK, HTo, ALw, 4/28 St. Louis (132, W.S.H.C.) SeM. Late south 5/29 Chisago ebd, Hennepin ebd, 5/31 Winona ToM (median 5/30), but also see summer report.
- Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*) — [51 South, 31 North] Early north (median 3/9) 3/8 St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) SeM, 3/19 Otter Tail ebd, 3/24 St. Louis (2, W.S.H.C.) FJN. High count 5/3 St. Louis (5, W.S.H.C.) SeM.
- Northern Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*) — [3 South, 14 North] All south 3/3 Goodhue (Red Wing) ph. PEJ, 3/15 Blue Earth BHW, 4/13 Ramsey (University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus) EHi, 4/16 Ramsey (Shoreview) CMu, 4/19 Blue Earth BHW. North reports from Clay, Kittson, Grant, Douglas, Lake of the Woods, Hubbard, Cass, Itasca, Crow Wing, Pine, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake, Cook.
- Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. High counts 3/17 St. Louis (**1,216**, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 3/19 St. Louis (420, W.S.H.C.) SeM.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*) — [32 South, 15 North] Early north (median 3/14) 3/17 Morrison MJB, 3/19 Becker ShG, HeH, 3/20 Pine TJo. High counts 3/20 Anoka (4, Andover) ebd, 3/27 Stearns (4, Lynden Twp.) ebd, 5/12 Dakota (4, Whitetail Woods R.P.) BDo.
- Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus*) — [50 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/7) 4/8 Hennepin (Richardson N.C.) ebd, (Fort Snelling S.P.) ebd, 4/9 Faribault ebd, Ramsey (2) ebd. Early north (median 4/13) 4/19 St. Louis (3, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 4/19 (3, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 4/21 St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) SeM, 4/21 St. Louis (Western Waterfront Trail) JLK. High counts 5/4 St. Louis (2,618, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 5/5 St. Louis (1,609, W.S.H.C.) SeM.
- Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) — [36 South, 10 North] Early south (median 4/6) 4/2 Mower ebd, 4/7 Lyon RJS, 4/9 Dakota MwT, Nobles ebd. Early north (median 4/16) 4/20 Polk ebd, 4/21 St. Louis SeM, 4/23 Becker ebd, BKa, Clay ebd. High counts 4/24 Blue Earth (**405**, a new state high count far exceeding the previous record of 70 (**The Loon** 48:186) BHW, 4/28 Rock (4, Schoneman Park) WCM.
- Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) — [53 South, 33 North] Found in every county except Cook. High counts 4/17 St. Louis (492, W.S.H.C., including six dark morph) SeM, ebd, 4/9 St. Louis (428, W.S.H.C., including two dark morphs) SeM. Documented reports of *B.j. barlani* until early April from Carver, Hennepin, McLeod and Washington, with one additional undocumented report. "Kriider's" race reported from five counties, but only one report was supported by documentation: 4/23 Lac qui Parle (Quilitz W.M.A.) ph. ebd.
- Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus*) — [51 South, 32 North] High counts 5/3 St. Louis (27, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 5/2 St. Louis (18, W.S.H.C.) SeM. Late south 5/12 Washington ebd, 5/14 Redwood ebd, 5/24 Anoka MFL, ETw (median 5/10). Late north 5/24 St. Louis (W.S.H.C.) SeM, (Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 5/31 Cook PAL, ebd (median 5/27).
- BARN OWL** (*Tyto alba*) — [3 South] Documented from several Southeast locations: 3/13 – 5/28 Wabasha (Wabasha) a.t. †KAB, 4/1–10 Houston La Crescent Township) a.t. †KAB, 4/1 Houston (Money Creek Twp.) a.t. †EHi, 5/10 Houston (Money Creek Twp.) a.t. †KAB, 5/6 Winona ph. *fide* †KAB.
- Eastern Screech-Owl** (*Megascops asio*) — [18 South] No north reports. South reports widespread. High count 5/18 Hennepin (4, East Mississippi River Flats) ebd. Two individuals noted as gray morphs, two as red morphs.
- Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) — [46 South, 26 North] Reported throughout the season and state. Adults on nests or with newly fledged young in 3 north and 13 south counties.
- Snowy Owl** (*Bubo scandiacus*) — [8 South, 8 North] High count 3/22 Polk (3, C.R. 65) HHu. Late south 4/2 Yellow Medicine TWe, m.ob., 4/4 Lac qui Parle ebd, 4/8 Redwood ASu, DvN (median 4/2). Late north 4/9 Grant ebd, 4/11 Cass ebd, 4/21 St. Louis SeM (median 4/19).
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*) — [4 North] Reported north in St. Louis from Sax-Zim Bog through 3/20 m.ob. Additional north reports 3/1–9 Roseau ebd, 3/14 Koochiching ebd, 3/22 Beltrami DvH. (This is considered a Sensitive Species in eBird and their records are not public. This summary includes eBird

- records although they are not in the M.O.U. database.)
- Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) — [37 South, 26 North] Found in almost every county east of a line from Faribault to Kittson. High count 4/2 Hennepin (5) CMB. Unusual reports 3/5 **Big Stone** (Ortonville) ebd, 5/17 **Mahnomen** (Pembina Twp.) DvP, 5/27 **Nobles** (near Wilmont) VRL.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) — [8 North] Found in Roseau, Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, Itasca, Aitkin, St. Louis, Lake, Cook. (This is considered a Sensitive Species in eBird and their records are not public. This summary includes eBird records although they are not in the M.O.U. database.)
- Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) — [13 South, 5 North] High count 3/13 Nicollet (4, Swan Lake W.M.A.) BAB. Widespread south reports through late March, then only 3/28 Wabasha (2) LHL, 4/9 Nicollet DWK, 5/28 Benton HHD. All north 3/24 – 4/1 Clay (Riverfront Park) ebd, m.ob., 3/26 Lake EHi, 3/28 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) JDx, CLN, KDN, 5/15 Carlton (Wrenshall Twp.) ebd, 5/18 Aitkin (Tamarack) ebd.
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*) — [17 South, 7 North] Found south in 17 counties; last reports 4/24 Steele ebd, LMo, 4/28 Lyon RJS, 5/3 Cottonwood ebd. Found north in Aitkin, Grant, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, St. Louis, Traverse. High count 3/1–27 Steele (4, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) GHo, m.ob.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*) — [4 North] All north 3/13–14 St. Louis (Chester Creek) KDN, JDx, CLN, 3/15 Koochiching (International Falls) KKs, 3/26 Lake EHi, 4/12 Cook (Superior N.F.) ebd.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) — [7 South, 12 North] Regularly reported south early in the season, with last reports 3/27 Ramsey (Selby Ave., St. Paul) BLZ, 3/29 Ramsey (Crosby Farm R.P.) ebd, 4/17 Hennepin MAK. North reports from Clay, Pennington, Roseau, Beltrami, Hubbard, Morrison, Koochiching, Aitkin, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake, Cook.
- Belted Kingfisher** (*Megasceryle alcyon*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early north (median 3/24) 4/2 Crow Wing PSP, 4/4 Clay ebd, DnM, Otter Tail WPI, Pine (max. 2) ANy, SBE. High counts 4/24, 4/29 St. Louis (8, Western Waterfront Trail) ebd, JLK.
- LEWIS'S WOODPECKER** (*Melanerpes lewis*) — [1 South] Minnesota's eighth state record was also the fifth in the last ten years: 5/4 **Dodge** (Canisteo Twp.) †LHL.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) — [52 South, 30 North] Early south reports (median 4/12) likely pertain to overwintering individuals 3/5–10 Rice (max. 3) TWE, m.ob., 3/8 Dakota ebd, 3/10 Carver ebd. Early north (median 4/19) 4/11–21 Polk DaL, m.ob., 4/17 Crow Wing (2) ebd, 5/4 Otter Tail ebd. High counts 5/29 Pipestone (**12**) RAE, 5/2 Anoka (10, Fish Lake Nature Trails) ebd, 5/24 Rice (10, Nerstrand Big Woods S.P.) AvB, ebd.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*) — [53 South, 33 North] Found in every county except Koochiching. High count 3/20 Ramsey (**15**, Crosby Farm R.P.) ebd, JZJ, MWS.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/25) 3/2–11 Hennepin (three locations) ebd, ABL, Iva, 3/13 Meeker PKF, 3/15 Goodhue BRL, Ramsey LiH. Early north (median 4/2) 4/7 Pine KrM, 4/8 Cook JaJ, Grant NaH, JCJ, St. Louis JDx. High counts 5/7 Goodhue (**19**, Hok-Si-La Park) SWE, RDa, ebd, 5/6 Itasca (12, Harris Twp.) ebd.
- American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoides dorsalis*) — [2 North] All reports: 3/1 – 5/26 St. Louis (max. 2, Johnson Rd.) ebd, m.ob., 3/3 Lake of the Woods (Gustafson Camp S.N.A.) MHK, 3/14 – 5/23 St. Louis (max. 3, Owens Twp.) CLN, m.ob., 3/15 – 5/19 St. Louis (max. 2, Heino Rd.) ALw, m.ob., 3/28 St. Louis (Plum Creek Rd.) JuG, 5/16 St. Louis (Float Plane Access Rd., Hibbing) JmS.
- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) — [5 North] Reported from Roseau, Koochiching, St. Louis, Lake, Cook. High count 3/4 St. Louis (**4**, Voyageurs National Park) ebd.
- Downy Woodpecker** (*Dryobates pubescens*) — [53 South, 33 North] Observed statewide. High counts 3/20 Ramsey (20, Crosby Farm R.P.) MWS, JZJ, ebd, 3/24 Olmsted (18, Izaak Walton Wetlands) PWP, ebd.
- Hairy Woodpecker** (*Dryobates villosus*) — [52 South, 34 North] Found statewide. High count 4/16 Olmsted (11, Chester Woods) ebd.
- Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early north (median 3/26) 3/2 Pennington ebd, 3/3–7 Becker (2, over-

- wintered) HeH, 3/8 Douglas Tjn. High count 5/3 St. Louis (194, Park Point R.A.) FJN, m.ob.
- Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — [48 South, 34 North] Reported statewide, but fewest reports from the Southwest region. High count 3/2 St. Louis (7, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK.
- American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. Early north (median 3/8) 3/7 Mille Lacs KrM, 3/10 Mille Lacs NaH, LMc, CRM, RMS, DFe, 3/12 Douglas BWF, Todd AaL. High counts 4/27 Norman (19) RAE, 4/24 Isanti (15) MHe.
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*) — [38 South, 33 North] Early north (median 3/11) 3/4 Clay ebd, 3/5 Wadena PJB, 3/8 Polk SAU. High count 4/24 St. Louis (6, W.S.H.C.) SeM. Late south migrants 5/9 Brown BTS, DSi, Sibley ANy, Scott LiH, 5/14 Mower SWm, 5/28 Scott BHe (median 5/18).
- Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) — [41 South, 23 North] Overwintered south, and Duluth in the north. Early south migrants (median 3/14) 3/8 Blue Earth BHW, 3/18 Steele DAB, 3/19 Brown MiO, Goodhue MwT. Early north migrants (median 3/22) 3/18 Itasca ebd, Lake JWLL, 3/24 Clay TCL. High count 5/28 Sherburne (5, adult and 4 young in nest box at Great River Energy) PLJ.
- Prairie Falcon** (*Falco mexicanus*) — [1 South, 1 North] One north report, a new spring record 5/15 **Cass** (Federal Dam) DAY. One south report, 4/8 **Blue Earth** (Mankato) †BHW.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) — [52 South, 31 North] Early south (median 4/30) 4/28 Hennepin ebd, 4/30 Houston AaL, CLu, Winona ebd. Early north (median 5/7) 5/10 Becker TKa, Otter Tail WPI, 5/11 Becker NaH, Clay TkL, Crow Wing ebd, Pine LEv, St. Louis ClN. High counts 5/24 Carver (**17**, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/13 Washington (**15**, William O'Brien S.P.) IsH, EzH.
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) — [19 South, 15 North] Reported from 34 counties, a new high. Early south (median 5/7) 5/4 Goodhue EBy, 5/6 Lyon GWe, 5/7 Lyon (two locations) BDo, GWe, MwT. Early north (median 5/12) 5/9 Grant PPe, 5/10 Mille Lacs ebd, Polk HHu. High count 5/14 Sherburne (3, Sherburne Ave., Becker) PLJ. Notable records 5/4 **Goodhue** (Barn Bluff) ph. EBy, 5/10 **Mille Lacs** (Kunkel W.M.A.) ebd.
- Eastern Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/26) 4/29 Washington (Forest Lake) ebd, 4/30 Hennepin (two locations) TWe, BLz, JCa, ArM, Wabasha LHI, Washington (Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) DSh. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Mille Lacs ebd, St. Louis JuG, Todd ebd, 5/8 Crow Wing ebd. High counts 5/22 Becker (50, Hamden Slough N.W.R.) PSP, 5/28 St. Louis (38, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 5/12 Carver (32, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) WCM.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) — [39 South, 20 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/8 Ramsey LiH, 5/9 Hennepin JCa, IVa, Mower SWm, Olmsted JmP, JIF, BLA, Scott ebd, Sherburne PLJ. Early north (median 5/13) 5/13–15 Cass DoH, JCu, 5/14 Pine KrM, TJo, 5/15 Clay CMk, Itasca ebd, Otter Tail WPI. High counts 5/14 Hennepin (5, T. S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) ebd, 5/29 St. Louis (5, Park Point R.A.) FJN, ALw, StK. See summer report for late south migrants (median 6/12).
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*) — [51 South, 33 North] Early south (median 5/6) 5/6 Fillmore CBT, Hennepin ebd, 5/7 Winona ebd, 5/8 also in Goodhue, Houston, Nicollet, Pipestone, Ramsey, Wabasha, Washington. Early north (median 5/12) 5/4 Mille Lacs HHD, 5/11 Clay PBB, 5/13 Grant PPe. High counts 5/28 St. Louis (**20**, Park Point) JDx, KDN, ClN, 5/24 Carver (**18**, Carver P.R.) JCy.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) — [40 South, 23 North] Reported with identification details from 20 south and 8 north counties. Early south (median 5/14) 5/9 Carver ebd, Scott LiH, 5/10 Washington BDo. Early north (median 5/20) 5/13 St. Louis JLK, 5/14 Douglas ebd, 5/16 Otter Tail ebd. Record-high count 5/29 St. Louis (**30**, Park Point R.A.) FJN. Late south 5/30 Ramsey ebd, 5/31 Hennepin DWK, Washington PNI, but see summer report (median 6/5). **Note:** During spring and fall migration, undocumented records of silent *Empidonax* flycatchers are not included in this report. Observers are encouraged to include identification details in their reports.
- Acadian Flycatcher** (*Empidonax virens*) — [11 South] Reported with details from 9 south counties. First arrivals well before the 5/16 south median, 5/10 Houston DFN, 5/12 Anoka ebd, 5/13 Rice TFB. Highest tallies only

two.

Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alnorum*) — [43 South, 27 North] Reported with identification notes from 27 south and 10 north counties. Early south (median 5/16) 5/11 Rock VKI, 5/12 Ramsey LiH, 5/13 Dakota BBr, Hennepin TWe, Isanti ELC, Olmsted LAV, Rice TFB, Watonwan AnK. Early north (median 5/21) 5/13 St. Louis JLK, 5/14 Pine KrM, 5/19 Douglas ebd. High count 5/21 Ramsey (26, Reservoir Woods, new record-high count) RMD.

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) — [42 South, 9 North] Reported with identification notes from 23 South counties. Early south (median 5/11) 5/10 Ramsey ebd, 5/11 Hennepin (Hagemeister Pond) ACr, 5/12 Dakota DFN, Hennepin (Lake Hiawatha Park) BAF. High counts 5/29 Waseca (5, Blowers Park) PSu, 5/18 Dakota (4, Whitetail Woods R.P.) MwT, 5/27 Hennepin (4, Old Cedar Ave. Bridge) BAF.

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported with identification notes from 23 south and 11 north counties. Early south (median 5/1) 4/28 Hennepin (Arden Park, Edina) ebd, 5/5 Hennepin (Lake Hiawatha Park) BAF, Ramsey ebd, 5/7 Hennepin CMB. Early north (median 5/10) 5/12 St. Louis PHS, 5/13 St. Louis JuG, PHS, 5/14 Pine KrM. High counts 5/13 Washington (19, William O'Brien S.P.) EzH, IsH, 5/12 Hennepin (17, Wood Lake N.C.) JCa.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) — [52 South, 33 North] Early south (median 3/22) 3/15 Scott BHe, 3/20 Mower SWm, 3/21 Houston ANy, DBz. Early north (median 3/30) 4/9 Clay ebd, Otter Tail JsS, Traverse KRE, m.ob. High counts 5/1 Hennepin (14, Nine Mile Creek) ebd, 4/17 Olmsted (10, Willow Creek Reservoir) JmP.

Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*) — [7 South, 2 North] An excellent spring for this species. Reports from a record-high nine counties, including five first-county records. None of the reported birds continued beyond the day they were discovered. Early south (median 5/2) 4/21 Big Stone (2, Odessa gravel pits) EHi, 5/1 **Blue Earth** (Perch Lake) ph. †ChH, 5/1 Dakota (Laigle Ave.) ph. TaP, ebd, 5/1 **Wright** (Monticello) ToL, 5/3 **Hennepin** (Hyland Lake P.R.) ph. DCK, ph. LMS, Lac qui Parle (Big Stone N.W.R., Auto Tour Road) DLP, 5/7 **Washington** (155th St.) RSD, †EzH,

m.ob. All north (median 5/8) 5/22 Clay ph. BPR, 5/25 **Norman** (Faith W.M.A.) a.t. †JGW, JWH, LHL.

WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Vireo griseus*) — [1 South] One report 5/8 **Fillmore** (Root River Trail, Lanesboro, pending acceptance by the records committee) Jlh. Also see summer report.

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) — [11 South] Early south (median 5/15) 5/12 Wabasha PEJ, Washington (Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) DFN, 5/14 Olmsted MiD, JPr, KHg, LAV, SHk, Scott ebd. Additional reports from Redwood, Le Sueur, Rice, Hennepin, Dakota, Mower, Fillmore. High count 5/22 Washington (3, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) GUn, CUn.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) — [50 South, 30 North] Early south (median 5/2) 5/5 Washington PAL, 5/5–6 Hennepin SSC, JBh, KMS, 5/6 Goodhue SDz. Early north (median 5/9) 5/7–8 Pine (St. Croix S.P.) ebd, 5/10 Cass ebd, Mille Lacs (two locations) DMz, ebd, Otter Tail ebd, Pine (two locations) SBE, LEv. High counts 5/17 Sherburne (12, Sherburne N.W.R.) ebd, 5/17 Becker (10, Tamarac N.W.R.) ebd.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) — [49 South, 28 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/23 Ramsey RMD, 4/25 Hennepin (Elm Creek P.R.) ebd, 4/26 Hennepin (Lake Hiawatha Park) ebd. Early north (median 5/2) 5/5 Douglas ebd, 5/7 Becker LSL, 5/8 Itasca SC, Pine ebd, St. Louis MaS, JEl. High counts 5/8 Carver (11, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/10 Hennepin (10, Hyland Lake P.R.) ebd. Late south 5/30 Ramsey JKu, 5/31 Hennepin BHW (median 6/1).

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) — [42 South, 27 North] Early south (median 5/7) 5/8 Olmsted MiD, Scott BAB, Sherburne ebd, Waseca PSu. Early north (median 5/14) 5/12 Polk ebd, 5/13 Becker ebd, Cass ebd. High counts 5/21 Ramsey (10, Maplewood N.C.) ebd, 5/29 St. Louis (10, Park Point R.A.) JLK. Late south 5/31 Benton JKu, Ramsey ebd, Rice GHo, but see summer report (median 6/1).

Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) — [52 South, 31 North] Early south (median 5/1) 5/3 Hennepin (two locations) ebd, 5/4 Olmsted ebd, 5/5 Hennepin (third and fourth location) ebd, 5/6 Winona ebd. Early north (median 5/8) 5/9 Carlton ebd, 5/10 St. Louis ebd, 5/11

- Grant CNn. High counts 5/13 Hennepin (**20**, Minneapolis) ebd, 5/23 Hennepin (**20**, Veterans Memorial Park) ebd.
- Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) — [52 South, 34 North] Reported from every county except Martin. Early south (median 5/5) 5/7–8 Goodhue ebd, 5/8 Fillmore EH, Hennepin CoM, Mower SWm, Nicollet RHh, Olmsted LAV, Ramsey LiH, Early north (median 5/10) 5/8–10 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) ebd, m.ob., 5/10 Pine (two locations) SBE, KrM, St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) ebd. High counts 5/29 St. Louis (**100**, Park Point R.A.) FJN, 5/20 Carver (57, Carver P.R.) JCy.
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) — [12 South, 7 North] Early south (median 3/26) 3/21–23 Dakota (180th St. and Emery Ave.) KDS, MwT, 4/6 Dakota (Inver Grove Heights) CR, 4/10 Olmsted ASu. Early north (median 4/18) 4/27 Clay (north of Glyndon) ebd, Polk HHu, 4/29 Becker MaS, Clay (Gruhl State W.M.A.) PBB, Mahnomen KRE, CRM, m.ob. Additional notable records 4/27 – 5/1 **Ramsey** (Holman Field) ArM, ph. DnS, ph. TG, m.ob., 5/16 **Carlton** (Wright) ph. CLR, KWR.
- Northern Shrike** (*Lanius borealis*) — [30 South, 21 North] High count 3/24 St. Louis (5, Sax-Zim Bog) AVa. Late south 4/12 Hennepin ebd, 4/16 Lac qui Parle DOR, Big Stone DOR, **4/20** Lac qui Parle ph. JZj (median 4/10). Late north 4/21 Clay ebd, Lake SLL, JWL, 4/22 Polk HHu, 4/23 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 4/24 St. Louis (Embarrass) CLN, JDx (median 4/20).
- Canada Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*) — [11 North] Reported from traditional range northeast of Becker and Hubbard. High counts 3/14 St. Louis (8, Sax-Zim Bog) FJN, 5/24 St. Louis (8, Hedbom State F.R.) ebd.
- Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*) — [53 South, 34 North] Observed statewide. Record high spring migration count of over 4,000 birds reported by m.ob. 5/10 St. Louis at Park Point R.A. Of these, the highest reported total was **4,202** by CLN and JDx.
- Black-billed Magpie** (*Pica hudsonia*) — [22 North] Reported throughout traditional range; 22 counties represents a new spring season high. New spring records: 4/4, 4/23 **Carlton** (Automba Twp.) ANy, RAE, 3/19 **Todd** (Long Prairie) JuG. High counts 4/22 Polk (10, Brisset Twp.) HHu, 3/20 Lake of the Woods (8, Wabanica Twp.) ebd.
- American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/6 Olmsted (350, Rochester) AAz, 3/16 St. Louis (280, W.S.H.C.) SeM.
- Common Raven** (*Corvus corax*) — [16 South, 33 North] Reported from every county north of a line from Wilkin to Goodhue. New spring records: 3/12 **Grant** (2, Pine Ridge Park) BWF, 3/19 **Pope** (north of Sedan) MJB. Other rare reports from **Carver** (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake), **Dakota** (Miesville Ravine), and **Scott** (three locations) as this species continues to expand its range. High counts 3/17 St. Louis (35, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 3/16 St. Louis (30, W.S.H.C.) SeM.
- Black-capped Chickadee** (*Poecile atricapillus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts 3/17 St. Louis (**93**, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 3/11 St. Louis (70, Sax-Zim Bog) FJN, 3/20 St. Louis (62, H.R.N.R.) ebd.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Poecile hudsonicus*) — [3 North] Only reported from Cook, Lake, St. Louis. High counts 3/12 Lake (12, Whyte Rd. / Stony River F.R) SNe, 5/23 St. Louis (7) CLN, KDN, JDx.
- Tufted Titmouse** (*Baeolophus bicolor*) — [16 South, 1 North] Only north report 5/9 **Otter Tail** (2, Lake Clitherall) BAR. Reported from most counties south and east of Anoka and Hennepin, plus 3/28 **Le Sueur** (Montgomery) DOR, 5/9 **Brown** (Flandrau S.P.) DSI. High counts 4/25 Goodhue (**6**, Frontenac S.P.) JtM, 5/8 Goodhue (**6**, Frontenac Episcopal Cemetery) ebd.
- Horned Lark** (*Eremophila alpestris*) — [52 South, 27 North] Absent from many Northeast and North-central counties. High counts 3/26 Stearns (250) MtS, 3/16 Ramsey (100, University of Minnesota St. Paul campus) ebd, 3/31 Grant (100) SKe, 4/2 Traverse (100, Metz W.M.A.) LiH.
- Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*) — [49 South, 31 North] Early south (median 4/16) 4/11 Olmsted ebd, 4/12 Hennepin ebd, 4/13 Stearns MJB. Early north (median 4/29) 4/24 Kanabec SPS, 5/6 Norman JJC, SAu, JJC, Otter Tail ebd. High counts 5/11 Hennepin (75, Rice Lake) ebd, 5/19 Ramsey (50) AXH, 5/21 Hennepin (50, Richard T. Anderson Conservation Area) VRL, 5/21 Stearns (50, Albany W.T.P.) MtS, MJB, AaL.
- Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/19)

- 3/8 Winona RBW, 3/20 Steele ebd, 3/21 Hennepin ebd, Houston SHo, ToM. Early north (median 4/3) 4/9 Otter Tail JsS, 4/11 Becker ebd, Douglas BEc, Grant ANy. High counts 5/2 Hennepin (1,000, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) VRL, 4/24 Watonwan (700, Fedje Lake) KEm.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) — [50 South, 29 North] Early south (median 4/11) 4/10 Ramsey (Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant) ebd, 4/12 Carver LSw, 4/13 Ramsey (Langton Lake Park) ebd. Early north (median 4/21) 4/24 Kanabec BAb, SPS, Morrison FGo, 4/25 St. Louis JLK, 4/27 Douglas ToR. High counts 5/8 Stearns (80, Lake Maria) CLu, AaL, 5/13 Wabasha (70, Mississippi River Lock and Dam 4) MNb.
- Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*) — [51 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/5) 4/6 Ramsey (Crosby Farms) ebd, 4/10 Mower LiH, 4/11 Goodhue PEJ, Ramsey (Macalester-Groveland, St. Paul) ebd. Early north (median 4/12) 4/10 Pine KrM, 4/11 Cass ebd, 4/19 Todd RBW. High counts 5/28, 5/29, 5/31 Wright (110) ToL.
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) — [53 South, 34 North] Early south (median 4/7) 4/3 Hennepin (Colman Lake) JBh, 4/8 Dakota TmG, 4/9 Hennepin (Westwood Hills N.C.) ebd. Early north (median 4/17) 4/22 Crow Wing ebd, Morrison ebd, 4/23 also in Becker, Clay, Grant, Mille Lacs, Otter Tail, Pine, Traverse. High counts 5/20 Becker (**300**, Tamarac N.W.R.) ebd, 5/16 Ramsey (250, Red Rock Rd.) BBR.
- Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/7 Goodhue KDS, 4/16 Hennepin KSz, Ramsey LiH, 4/21 Lac qui Parle EHi. Early north (median 4/24), **3/22** Becker (near Callaway) ph. NaH, TKa. This bedraggled individual was record early north by nearly three weeks, and more than a month ahead of the 4/24 median and the next arrivals, 4/27 Cass ebd, 4/29 Douglas BEc. High counts 5/14 Fillmore (300, Root River at Camp Creek) BPR, 5/16 Dakota (250, Lake Byllesby R.P.) ebd, 5/30 Pennington (250, Thief River Falls W.T.P.) EHi.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Corthylio calendula*) — [52 South, 34 North] Early south (median 3/27) 3/21 Fillmore ANy, Redwood BTS, MiO, 3/23 Anoka RSk. Early north (median 4/3) 3/28 Douglas BEc, 4/5 Grant (Delaware Twp.) CNn, 4/8 Grant (Pine Ridge Park) BAAb. High counts 4/30 Carver (50, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/1 Dakota (50, Eagan) AnB. Late south 5/24 Carver NWi, Dakota ebd, Hennepin DgM, 5/27 Nobles ebd, 5/28 Stearns ebd (median 5/27).
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa*) — [52 South, 31 North] Early south (median 3/22) 3/5 Hennepin BPR, 3/11 Dakota (Farmington) CRe, 3/12 Dakota (Lake Byllesby) MwT. Early north (median 3/27) 3/27 Norman ebd, 3/28 Douglas BEc, 4/2 Mille Lacs HHD. High counts 4/10 Rice (**110**, Carleton College Cowling Arboretum, Upper Arb) AvB, MZa, 4/13 Carver (**44**, Carver P.R.) ebd. Late south 5/11 Washington BDo, ELi, 5/21 Sherburne ebd (median 5/12).
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*) — [3 South, 16 North] All south reports 3/11 **Benton** (12, Alberta Twp.) CRM, m.ob., 3/13 Chisago (Rush City) DPi, 4/8 Stearns (St. Cloud) HHD (median 3/6). High counts 3/29 St. Louis (400, W.S.H.C.) SeM, 3/6 Carlton (220) ebd. Widely reported north, with last reports all from St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) 5/14 JfD, FJN, SeM, 5/15 SeM, ALw, StK, **5/24** FJN, HTo, SeM (median 4/20).
- Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) — [52 South, 31 North] Present north and south as the period commenced. High count 5/29 St. Louis (475, Park Point R.A.) FJN, StK.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) — [42 South, 30 North] Found in every region. High count 5/13 St. Louis (19, Park Point R.A.) PHS.
- White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts 4/9 Sherburne (20, Munsinger Gardens) ebd, 4/15 Hennepin (18, Baker P.R.) ebd.
- Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*) — [52 South, 34 North] High counts 4/5 Hennepin (12, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) ArM, 4/21 Rice (12, Nerstrand Big Woods S.P.) ebd, 4/24 Carlton (12) ebd. Late south 5/24 Ramsey MWS, 5/28 Scott ebd, 5/30 Ramsey ebd (median 5/16).
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Polioptila caerulea*) — [47 South, 15 North] Early south (median 4/20) 4/23 Nobles KEm, JWH, Olmsted KBg, 4/24 Dakota ebd, Houston ToM, Watonwan KEm, JWH. Early north (median 5/4) 5/6 Pine



Mountain Bluebird, 17 April 2022, Madison Lake, Blue Earth County. Photo by Brian T. Smith.

(Pine City Twp.) KrM, 5/7 Pine (St. Croix S.P.) ebd, 5/11 Grant PPe. New spring records 5/17

Cook (Lutsen) ph. JB5, 5/26 **Marshall** (Agassiz N.W.R., Headquarters area) †JGW, LHL, JWH. High count 5/8 Washington (17, William O'Brien S.P.) IsH, EzH.

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/17) 4/15 Dakota AnB, MwT, 4/16 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) ebd, 4/17 Hennepin (Plymouth) ebd. Early north (median 4/30) 4/24 Otter Tail ebd, 4/24–26 St. Louis (Western Waterfront Trail) ebd, JLK, 4/28 Carlton JLK. High counts 5/11 Houston (20, Mound Prairie Twp.) ebd, 5/14 Carver (20, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) JCy, 5/17 Houston (20, Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) ebd.

Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) — [37 South, 23 North] Early south (median 3/25) 3/4, 3/6 Yellow Medicine GWe, 3/13 Houston ToM, 3/19 Rock PRH. Early north (median 4/6) 4/8 Cass ebd, 4/10 St. Louis JLK, 4/11 Otter Tail ANy, DBz. High counts 4/24 Dakota (10) DFN, 5/13 St. Louis (7, Superior N.F. northwest of Ely) BHo. Late south 5/16 Hennepin CUn, 5/17 Stearns DOr (median 5/16).

Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) — [44 South,

30 North] Early south (median 4/27) 4/23 Carver JCy, Wright ToL, MJB, 4/25 Rice TFB, 4/26 Anoka GWe, Washington IsH, EzH. Early north (median 5/1) 4/30 Cass (C.R. 46) JCu, 5/2 Otter Tail TFu, 5/3 Cass (Laura Lake Creek) ebd, 5/4 Aitkin PEJ, Cass (C.R. 135) JCu. High counts 5/16 Aitkin (27, McGregor Marsh) KWR, CLR, 5/25 Mahnomen (25) JGW, 5/29 Roseau (25, Lost River S.F.) EHi.

Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) — [50 South, 27 North] Early south (median 4/22) 4/23 Scott GWe, 4/24 Anoka GWe, Dakota BLz, Goodhue JHe, Ramsey DnS, MWS. Early north (median 5/5) 4/29 St. Louis MWS, 5/1–3 Clay (Moorhead) CMk, DnM, 5/6 Aitkin ebd. High counts 5/24 Nicollet (20, Swan Lake) SLP, 5/27 Anoka (18, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) DnS.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) — [7 South] Unusual record 3/13–27 **Anoka** (Innsbruck N.C.) CF, DWK, ELC, m.ob. Also reported from Blue Earth, Hennepin, Houston, Ramsey, Washington, Winona. High counts of 2 birds reported 3/13, 3/19 Winona ebd, 5/10 Houston (Hillside Road) BLz, EHi, TWe.

Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/25) 4/21 Fillmore ebd, Olmsted PTr, 4/23 Hennepin SRG, JCa, Ramsey LiH. Early north (median 5/2) 4/23 Todd ebd, 4/28 Clay ebd, 5/2 Pine KrM. High counts 5/13 Fillmore (40, Magelssen Bluff Park) EHi, 5/17 Houston (40, Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) ebd, 5/12 Sherburne (30, Sherburne N.W.R.) ebd, 5/14 Carver (30, Rapids Lake Minnesota Valley N.W.R.) JCy,

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) — [53 South, 32 North] Early south (median 4/8) 4/6–12 Ramsey (St. Paul) ebd, 4/9 Hennepin, ebd, Scott ebd. Early north (median 4/20) 4/23 Mille Lacs HHD, 4/24 St. Louis (Park Point) StK, HTo, ALw, SeM, (2, Western Waterfront Trail) ebd. High counts 5/6, 5/14, 5/21 Sherburne (8, Sherburne N.W.R.) ETw, MFL, RCl, ebd, 5/26 Washington (8, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) PAL.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) — [2 South, 7 North] All south (median 4/23) 5/9 Steele PSu, 5/28 Olmsted (Chester Woods) ebd. All north (median 5/5) 5/6, 5/15 Aitkin (Rice Lake N.W.R.) ph. LBA, ebd, 5/10 St. Louis (Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 5/12 Polk (Agassiz Valley) HHu, 5/14 Cass ph. DoH, 5/15 Lake (Gooseberry Falls S.P.) TPW, 5/26 St.

- Louis (Babbitt Golf Course) BDO, LiH, 5/29 Roseau EHi, 5/31 Cook (Grandview Park) ebd. All reports were of single individuals.
- European Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts High counts 3/23 Dakota (800, SET-Empire) MwT, 3/6 St. Louis (700, mouth of Miller Creek) ebd.
- Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) — [51 South, 32 North] Overwintered south. Early north (median 3/16) 3/19 Douglas JsS, 3/21 Mille Lacs HHD, Morrison ebd, 3/22 Becker HeH, ShG, Otter Tail ebd. High count 4/4 Becker (22) ShG, HeH.
- MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD** (*Sialia currucoides*) — [1 South, 1 North] One south report 4/17 Blue Earth (female, fourth county record, east of Madison Lake) †JWH, ph. †BTS, ph. BAB. One north 5/1 Red Lake (female, second county record) †RAE.
- Townsend's Solitaire** (*Myadestes townsendi*) — [9 South, 4 North] Approximately 15 individuals (5 north, 10 south) reported. Notable records: 3/1–4 **Beltrami** ebd, DPJ, DvH, 3/12–13 **Goodhue** (Miesville Ravine) TWe, MwT, ANy, EzH, IsH, 3/13–14 **Scott** (Spring Lake R.P.) ebd, TWe, BHe, 4/1 **Dodge** (Mantorville Cemetery) DFe, CRM, m.ob., 4/21 **Big Stone** (Big Stone N.W.R.) EHi. High count 3/13 Hennepin (3, Lake Rebecca P.R.) TWe, ANy. Late north 3/8 St. Louis (Lester/Amity Park) ebd, 4/8 Otter Tail (Arvig Park) BCS, 4/30 Lake (Two Harbors) MWS, ebd. Late south 4/20 Hennepin (Crow-Hassan P.R.) ebd, 4/21 Big Stone EHi, 4/21–26 Hennepin (Lake Rebecca P.R.) ebd, KOC (median 3/28).
- Veery** (*Catharus fuscescens*) — [40 South, 32 North] Early south (median 5/2) 4/29 Ramsey LiH, 4/30 Carver JCy, Hennepin CMB, (Veterans Memorial Park) JaE, WPe, SBM, (T.S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) YK, CWB, Nicollet RHh, Rice TFB. Early north (median 5/7) 5/4 Pine SBE, 5/5 Polk SAu, 5/7 Aitkin EHi, TWe. High count 5/29 Anoka (22, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) DnS, PNi.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush** (*Catharus minimus*) — [46 South, 27 North] Early south (median 5/3) 4/29 Rice TFB, 4/30 Hennepin TAT, 5/1 Steele DAB. Early north (median 5/7) 5/8 Clay DPW, Polk JCJ, SAu, 5/9 Cass ebd, Crow Wing SHo, Otter Tail TFu. High counts 5/15 Anoka (8, Lake George R.P.) RCL, 5/21 Wright (6, Pelican Lake) RCL. Late south 5/27 Hennepin (Solomon Park) JaE, (Wood Lake N.C.) ebd, Nobles JCJ, 5/29 Hennepin (T.S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary) ebd (median 5/27). Late north 5/26 Clay ebd, 5/29 Roseau EHi, St. Louis JHn (median 5/28).
- Swainson's Thrush** (*Catharus ustulatus*) — [53 South, 33 North] Early south (median 4/28) 4/17–19 Brown BTS, Renville BTS, MiO, 4/23 Hennepin MKp, Ramsey LiH. Early north (median 5/2) 4/28 Clay (River Oaks Park) TkL, 5/3 Clay (four locations) DnM, LSL, DPW, TCL, St. Louis ebd. High counts 5/13 St. Louis (41, Park Point R.A.) FJN, 5/22 Stearns (27, Quarry Park S.N.A.) NSg. Late south 5/30 Scott ArM, Washington MaS, 5/31 Ramsey ebd, but see summer report (median 6/2).
- Hermit Thrush** (*Catharus guttatus*) — [45 South, 31 North] Overwintered Hennepin. Early south (median 3/28) 3/20 Hennepin KOC, 3/21 Houston ToM, Ramsey EHi, Redwood BTS, MiO. Early north (median 4/4) 4/8 St. Louis JLK, 4/10 Grant m.ob., 4/11 also in Crow Wing, Douglas, Otter Tail, Polk. High counts 4/26 St. Louis (24, Bagley Nature Area) HTO, 4/24 St. Louis (17, Enger Park) JLK. Late south 5/21 Anoka ebd, 5/24 Stearns NSg (median 5/22).
- Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) — [40 South, 26 North] Early south (median 5/1) 4/26 Dakota (Eagan) ADS, 4/30 Nicollet RHh, 5/1 Dakota DWK, Hennepin ArM, Isanti MHe, Meeker PKF, Ramsey JZj. Early north (median 5/9) 5/4 Morrison ANy, DBz, 5/8 Itasca ebd, Pine KrM. High counts 5/23 St. Louis (10, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 5/18 Morrison (7, Charles A. Lindbergh S.P.) DLP, 5/19 Stearns (7, Quarry Park S.N.A.) ebd.
- American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported statewide. High counts 4/14 St. Louis (1,660) EBr, 4/14 St. Louis (621, W.S.H.C.) SeM
- Varied Thrush** (*Ixoreus naevius*) — [2 South] Two birds continuing from the winter season 3/6 **Yellow Medicine** (2, Miedd Lake) GWe represented a new spring county record. Another pair was present 4/29 – 5/3 **Anoka** ph. JJP, †JGW at an East Bethel feeder.
- House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) — [53 South, 33 North] Reported from every county except Lake. High counts 3/13 Hennepin (180, Lake of the Isles) MKp, 3/20 Hennepin (150) MKp, 4/7 Ramsey (150, Red Rock Road) EHi.

- EURASIAN TREE SPARROW** (*Passer montanus*) — [6 South, 1 North] All south 3/4–5 Meeker (Dassel, continuing) ph. †PKF, TWe, 3/21 Fillmore (5, Holt Twp.) †DBz, ph. ANy, 3/30–31 **Mower** (Austin) ph. †RNS, 4/14–16 Olmsted (Rochester) †RRI, 4/19 – 5/13 **Rice** (2, Sakatah Lake Narrows) WPS, †BAb, ph. †LHl, ph. †KEm, ph. †AXH, ph. LiH, 4/25–28 Fillmore (3, Rushford) ph. †ToM, JWH, 5/9 Freeborn (Bath Twp.) ph. †LPy, 5/12 Rice (Faribault) ph. TGa. All north 4/15–23 St. Louis (Tower) ph. SGW, 5/11–15 St. Louis (2, Park Point) SWo, ph. †PHS, m.ob.
- American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*) — [28 South, 17 North] Early south (median 3/29) 3/19 Yellow Medicine GWe, 3/24 Brown BTS, Goodhue RBW. Early north (median 4/23) 4/25 Red Lake ABL, 4/28 Becker RZi, DAh, Norman LGl, Polk DAh. High counts 5/8 Carver (70, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) MwT, 5/14 St. Louis (68, Sax-Zim Bog) ClN. Late south 5/20 Ramsey LiH, 5/21 Wright ToL, 5/24 Meeker PKF (median 5/21). Late north 5/24 St. Louis JLK, 5/28 Marshall EHl, HHu (median 5/24).
- Evening Grosbeak** (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) — [4 North] Despite above-average reports in the fall and winter, worst spring showing since at least 2000. North counties down 51% from the ten-year average; detected only in Cook, Itasca, Lake, and St. Louis. High counts all from St. Louis: 3/4 (30, Sax-Zim Bog) ebd, 4/24 (27, Tower) JDx, ClN.
- Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*) — [15 North] After an average fall and slightly above-average winter, this season was an excellent spring for this species. Northern county distribution up 83% from the ten-year average, though no reports south of Crow Wing. High counts 3/2 Lake (24, Silver Bay) KeL, 3/2 Carlton (20, Wrenshall) ebd, 3/2 St. Louis (20, Sax-Zim Bog) FJN. Late north 3/19 **Clay** (Moorhead) ebd, Cook ebd, 3/21 Cook AvB, JBh, 4/1 **Pennington** ebd (median 3/31).
- House Finch** (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) — [53 South, 33 North] Found in every county except Koochiching. High counts 3/16 Dakota (43, Vermillion River) CRE, 3/12 Olmsted (30, Oakwood Cemetery, Rochester) TWe, 5/1 Hennepin (30, Nine Mile Creek) ebd.
- Purple Finch** (*Haemorhous purpureus*) — [47 South, 33 North] Reported across the state in decreasing numbers from the northeast to the southwest. Found in the most south counties in at least 25 years. High counts 4/16 Morrison (70, Little Falls) KEm, 5/8 St. Louis (65, Meadowlands Twp.) IaG, 5/12 Lake (60, Wolf Ridge) ebd.
- Common Redpoll** (*Acanthis flammea*) — [46 South, 32 North] Consistent with the impressive fall and winter turnouts, detected across all regions. Increases of 50% and 128% from the north and south average number of reporting counties, respectively. High counts 4/14 St. Louis (1,000, Peabody St., Duluth) LME, 4/16 St. Louis (870, Brighton Beach) StK, 4/19 St. Louis (623, W.S.H.C.) SeM. Late south 5/23 Carver NWi, 5/27 Anoka JkS (median 4/9). Late north 5/19 St. Louis FJN, SeM, 5/23 Becker ShG, HeH, St. Louis ebd.
- Hoary Redpoll** (*Acanthis hornemanni*) — [17 South, 17 North] Following an astounding winter season, this was the second best spring on record. Reported from all regions; scarcest in South-central, Southeast, and West-central. Reports south of the Minnesota River: 3/2 Blue Earth (C.R. 32) †BTS, 3/7, 3/14 Rice (Faribault) †ebd, 3/8 **Yellow Medicine** (100th Ave., Vesta) †RJS, 3/11–16 Dakota (Eagan) †ADS, 3/14–17 **Olmsted** (Oakwood Cemetery, Rochester) †AAZ, †JmP, JPr, m.ob., 3/16 **Pipestone** (C.R. 12, Ruthton) †vKL, 3/19 Lyon (Southwest Minnesota State University) GWe, Late south 3/29 Sherburne HHD, 4/1 Anoka †RSK, 4/6 Stearns †NSg (median 3/18). Late north 5/1 Lake †JlB, 5/2 St. Louis (Lakewood Twp.) FJN, 5/12 Cass (Ten Mile Lake) DoH, ebd, (median 4/9).
- Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) — [5 South, 8 North] Despite below-average reports in the fall and winter, detected this spring in comparable number of counties to the ten-year average. Found in all northern regions. All south reports: 3/24 Chisago (10, season high count, Wild River S.P.) ebd, 3/30 Anoka (9, Andover) ETw, 4/2 **Lyon** (Southwest Minnesota State University) GWe, 4/11 **Rice** (Wells Lake) GHo, 4/24 Ramsey (St. Paul) ebd.
- White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) — [31 South, 16 North] Consistent with echo year reports from fall and winter, this season produced the best spring on record, with more than double (north) and 1.6 times (south) the previous record-high spring set

- in 2009. Detected in all regions, although relatively few reports from North-central. New spring record north 3/13 **Norman** (Ada) ShG, HeH. All new spring records south: 3/2 **Scott** (Prior Lake) ebd, 3/5–27 **Goodhue** (Lock and Dam #3) KDS, MAJ, RBW, m.ob., 3/6 **Wino-na** (Minnesota City) ToM, 3/7 **Mower** (Cartney W.M.A.) LHL, 3/18 **Cottonwood** (Lawton Park) ebd, 3/19 **Pope** (near Sedan) MJB, 3/23 **Wright** (Saint Michael) ebd. High counts 4/4 Benton (**40**) HHD, 4/24 St. Louis (**35**, C.R. 948, Cook) JDx, CLN, KDN, 5/1 Rice (29, Carleton College Campus) MZa. Late south 5/10 Ramsey RMD, 5/12 – **5/19** Stearns (Holdingford High School campus) MJB, 5/10 – **5/23** Rice (Carleton College campus) AvB, MZa, ebd (median 3/31). Late north 5/21 St. Louis JHn, KDN, CLN, 5/22 Pine ebd, 5/24 Itasca ebd (median 4/11), but see summer report.
- Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*) — [40 South, 32 North] Found in every region, though few reports from Southwest. High counts 5/20 (75, Silver Bay) ABm, 4/5 St. Louis (70, Two Harbors) ebd, 5/16 St. Louis (50, Meadowlands Twp.) IaG. Reported throughout the season south and well into the summer.
- American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in every county. High counts 5/16 St. Louis (155, Minnesota Point) HTo, KJB, 5/14 Otter Tail (102, Frazee) ebd, 5/20 Mahanomen (95, Waubun) NaH.
- Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) — [44 South, 16 North] Found in every region, though few reports from North-central. Numerous south reports in February were probably northbound migrants. Early north (median 3/8) 3/9 Traverse DLP, 3/12 Grant BWF, 3/13 Clay ebd. High counts 3/27 Pipestone (2,000) DBz, ANy, 4/2 Lyon (1,700, 220th St., Russell) GWe, 3/8 Cottonwood (500, 320th St. and 360th Ave.) KEem, 4/21 Lincoln (500, C.R. 101 near Lake Shakotoan) EHi. Late south 5/9 Carver ebd, 5/9–10 Dakota ebd, 5/12 Chisago ANy (median 5/8). Late north 5/15 Polk HHu, St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) ALw, StK, 5/16 Becker ebd, 5/17 St. Louis (Duluth, Grassy Point) ebd (median 5/20).
- Chestnut-collared Longspur** (*Calcarius ornatus*) — [1 North] Sole report of one bird from traditional stronghold in state: 4/23 Clay (Fulton Prairie) JKh. This was the first spring sighting since 2019 of this songbird.
- Smith's Longspur** (*Calcarius pictus*) — [4 South] Typical number of reports. All reports: 4/21–23 Lincoln (up to 5 birds, near Lake Shakotoan) EHi, ebd, 5/3 Cottonwood (Red Rock Prairie) ph. ALD, 5/5–7 Yellow Medicine (max. 5, Echo W.T.P.) ph. GWe, WCM, m.ob., 5/8 **Carver** (35, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) †DBz, †WCM, ANy.
- Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) — [16 South, 23 North] Found in all regions. High counts 3/5 Rice (300, Kane Ave. and 200th St.) TWe, 3/5 Polk (150, 340th Ave. NW, Warren) HHu, 3/13 Hennepin (80, Strehler Rd., Corcoran) BPR. Late south 3/25 Stearns ebd, 4/9 Big Stone KRE, m.ob., 4/16 Rock ABL (median 4/11). Late north 5/1 Cook LWd, 5/2 St. Louis (Duluth) CLN, KDN, JDx, 5/5 St. Louis (Chisolm) ebd (median 5/3).
- Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus saviannarum*) — [38 South, 12 North] Few reports from North-central and none from Northeast. Early south (median 4/22) 4/23–24 Washington BDo, ebd, 4/24 Hennepin IVa, 4/25 Lyon RJS. Early north (median 5/3) 5/1 Mille Lacs JWZ, Pine ebd, 5/7 Otter Tail BAR. High counts 5/14 Clay (14, Bluestem Prairie) ebd, 5/31 Carver (13, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) JCy, 5/5 Washington (12, Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) DnS, 5/8 Sherburne (12, Sherburne N.W.R.) ebd.
- Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*) — [41 South, 14 North] Few reports from the Northeast, and no reports from North-central. Early south (median 4/18) 4/15 Blue Earth ebd, 4/19 Olmsted ebd, 4/21 Rice ebd, Washington GWe. Early north (median 5/2) 4/23 St. Louis ALw, ebd, 4/28 Polk DAh, 4/29 Norman TCL. High counts 5/25 Norman (6, total from two locations) JWH, 4/29 Norman (5, Ada) TCL, 5/4 Clay (5, Buffalo River Science Center) TCL, 5/8 Dakota (5, 140th St. Marsh) ebd. Notable spring record 5/22 **Dodge** (C.R. 38) SHo.
- Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in each county. Early south (median 3/23) 3/21 Hennepin (Long Meadow Lake) ebd, Houston ebd, 3/22 Hennepin (Minnetonka) KBu, TBu, (Goose Lake) ebd, Ramsey ebd. Early north (median 4/8) 4/2 Traverse LiH, 4/7 Grant CNn, 4/9 Otter Tail ebd, St. Louis ebd. High counts 5/13 St. Louis (98, Park Point R.A.) JLK, 5/3 Rock (75, River Road Campground) ebd, 5/12

- Clay (60, River Oaks Park) CMk, ebd, 5/17 St. Louis (60, Duluth) LME.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*) — [52 South, 33 North] Found in every county except Clearwater and Martin. Early south (median 4/20) 4/20 Rice ebd, 4/21 Lac qui Parle KeL, SWe, Pipestone VKI, Washington ebd. Early north (median 4/27) 4/24 Clay (Cromwell Twp.) PBB, (Felton Prairie) ASM, ebd, 4/25 Becker ShG, HeH, LSL, Otter Tail ebd. High counts 5/12 Kittson (50, Norway Dunes) ebd, 5/12 Clay (40, River Oaks Park) CMk, ebd, 5/12 Grant (40, 140th St. in Herman) PPe, 5/20 Kittson (40, Twin Lakes State W.M.A.) ebd.
- Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*) — [50 South, 12 North] All reports south of a line from Clay to Pine counties, except 5/3 Lake (Two Harbors) JWJ, SLL, 5/17–18 St. Louis (Duluth) LME, m.ob. Early south (median 4/1) 3/21 Fillmore JWH, 3/24 Dakota ebd, 3/27 Rice ebd. Early north (median 4/16) 4/11 Grant (Delaware Twp.) CNn, 4/16 Grant (Pine Ridge Park) DWK, 4/21 Otter Tail TFu. High counts 4/23 Winona (25, Whitewater W.M.A.) ebd, 5/21 Hennepin (20, Crow-Hassan P.R.) MKp, ebd, 4/30 Carver (19, Carver P.R.) JCy.
- Fox Sparrow** (*Passerella iliaca*) — [51 South, 30 North] Found in all but six counties. Multiple overwintering reports south. Early north (median 3/29) 3/21 Mille Lacs HHD, Polk SAu, 3/22 Crow Wing ebd, 3/23 Becker NaH. High counts 4/24 St. Louis (72, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK, 4/16 Lyon (56, Camden S.P.) GWe, 4/25 Beltrami (53, Lost Lake) AxB. Late south 5/9 Ramsey ebd, 5/20 Sherburne ebd, 5/21 Hennepin (North Mississippi R.P.) †ebd (median 5/5). Late north 5/14 Cass ebd, Hubbard ebd, St. Louis (two locations) ebd, 5/19 Douglas JRd (median 5/16).
- American Tree Sparrow** (*Spizelloides arborea*) — [51 South, 34 North] Found in every county except Martin and Waseca. High counts 4/24 St. Louis (140, Park Point R.A.) SeM, 4/27 St. Louis (117, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK. Late south 5/10 Dakota (Whitetail Woods R.P.) AnB, 5/11 Dakota (Ritter Farm Park) TaP, ebd, 5/12 Ramsey AGu (median 5/8). Late north 5/14 St. Louis (Big Rice Lake) ebd, (Herman-town) ebd, (Duluth) ebd (median 5/12).
- Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in all counties. High counts 4/17 Marshall (429, Warren) HHu, 4/15 St. Louis (400, Meadowlands Twp.) IaG, 4/24 St. Louis (400, Park Point R.A.) SeM. Late south 5/18 Lyon VKI, Olmsted ebd, 5/22 Carver JCy, 5/20–27 Ramsey ebd. Oregon subspecies detections appear to be increasing, with 24 southern and 9 northern reporting counties, respectively. No count of this subspecies greater than two. Last departure 4/29 Meeker PKF.
- White-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) — [49 South, 29 North] See winter report for multiple overwintering birds south. Early north (median 4/26) 4/2 Traverse (overwintered? Calvary Cemetery, Browns Valley) LiH, 4/15 St. Louis LSH, 4/19 Grant CNn. High counts 5/8 St. Louis (26, Park Point R.A.) FJN, 5/22 Aitkin (21, Rice Lake N.W.R.) ebd. Late south 5/22 Hennepin ebd, Washington TFe, 5/23 Fillmore SDz, Lyon RJS (median 5/22), but see summer report. Late north 5/27 Cook ebd, Lake JIB, 5/29 St. Louis (Church Rd.) ebd, 5/30 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) StK, JWJ, LBa, SeM, ALw, JHn (median 5/27). Gambel's subspecies reports south: 5/9 Carver CRM, m.ob., 5/1–2 Fillmore (two locations) ToM, 5/8 Lyon (3) GWe, 5/14 Hennepin CRM, m.ob. All north reports of Gambel's: 5/8 Lake JWJ, 5/12–13 St. Louis (max. 5, Southworth Marsh and Park Point R.A.) PHS, 5/17 St. Louis (Peabody St., Duluth) JWJ, FJN, PHS.
- Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*) — [50 South, 28 North] See winter report for overwintering birds south. Early north (median 4/28) 5/4 Grant (Herman) PPe, 5/5 Clay ebd, Grant (Delaware Twp.) CNn, Otter Tail ebd. High counts 5/8 Lyon (25, Garvin Park) GWe, 5/13 Kittson (20, C.R. 1, Hallock) ebd. Late south 5/23 Hennepin RTu, Jackson KEm, 5/27 Hennepin ebd (median 5/24). Late north 5/24 Becker WPI, Polk SAu, 5/28 Clay ebd, 5/29 Otter Tail ebd (median 5/24).
- White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) — [52 South, 33 North] Found everywhere but Marshall and Martin. Overwintered extensively both north and south. High counts 5/8 St. Louis (385, Park Point R.A., counted by fives) FJN, 5/8 St. Louis (300, Park Point R.A.) ebd, 4/24 Anoka (140, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe, 4/30 Carver (105, Carver P.R.) JCy. See summer report for lingering southern birds.
- Vesper Sparrow** (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — [49 South, 27 North] Found in all regions and in

an average number of counties; scarcest in Northeast. Early south (median 3/28) 4/1 Dakota CRE, 4/3 Lyon GWe, 4/4 Rice EmR. Early north (median 4/12) 4/15 Clay (Cromwell Twp.) PBB, 4/16 Clay (Jeral State W.M.A.) LSI, 4/20 Becker ebd. High counts 5/14 Otter Tail (17, Eagle Lake Twp.) JsS, 4/22 Lyon (16, Lone Tree Lake) KeL, SWe, 4/30 Norman (15, 150th Ave. in Ada) EHi, AnA.

LeConte's Sparrow (*Ammospiza leconteii*) — [14 South, 14 North] Early south (median 4/20) 5/2 Hennepin ALD, 5/5 Lyon GWe, 5/7 **Steele** (new spring record, Armstrong Wetland Restoration) LiH. Early north (median 4/30) 5/14 Clay (Bluestem Prairie S.N.A.) ebd, St. Louis CLN, m.ob., 5/15 Becker ebd. High counts 5/27 Aitkin (7, McGregor Marsh) EHi, 5/26 Roseau (5, 200th Ave., Greenbush) EzH, IsH, 5/29 Lake of the Woods (5, Beltrami Island S.F.) EHi. Notable reports 5/10 **Cottonwood** (Heron Lake) DBz, ANy, 5/14 Washington (Afton S.P.) KvA, 5/15–19 Washington (Grey Cloud Dunes S.N.A.) BDo, JDS. See summer report for late migrants and possibly summering birds south.

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammospiza nelsoni*) — [4 South, 8 North] Best northern spring showing on record; more than three times the ten-year average number of northern counties. Also most widespread southern distribution in the last decade. All south: 5/9 Lyon RJJS, 5/10 Murray DBz, ANy, 5/12 Hennepin JoJ, m.ob., 5/14 **Mower** (Lansing Marsh; new spring record) †KEm, JWH, †LHL, m.ob. All north: 5/16 Aitkin CLR, KWR, 5/25 Kittson BCS, Marshall ebd, Norman (Ada W.T.P.) JWH, LHL, JGW, 5/27–29 Morrison (Swanville Marsh) KEm, JWH, JGW, ebd, 5/29 Clay ebd, Lake of the Woods EHi, Roseau EHi.

Henslow's Sparrow (*Centronyx henslowii*) — [23 South] Found in all southern regions and as far north as Stevens. Early south (median 4/28) 4/23 Carver (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) JCy, 4/24 Carver (Waconia) ebd, 4/26 Dakota ebd, 4/27 Goodhue ebd. High counts 5/31 Carver (6, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) JCy, 5/11 Murray (4, Lake Shetek S.P.) ANy, DBz.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — [51 South, 33 North] Found in all but three counties. Early south (median 3/30) 3/31 Dakota ebd, 4/2 Yellow Medicine EHi,

4/8 Ramsey LiH. Early north (median 4/14) 4/19 Becker (175th St. Swamp) ebd, Grant PPe, 4/20 Becker (Pelican River Park) ebd. High counts 4/27 Grant (25, North Ottawa Impoundment) PPe, 5/28 Marshall (25, 320th Ave. in East Valley Twp.) EHi, 5/9 Carver (20, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) EHi.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. Extensive overwintering south. Excluding known overwintering birds, early north (median 3/26) 3/21 Mille Lacs HHD, 3/21–24 Grant CNn, 3/25 Todd ebd. High count 4/21 St. Louis (67, Western Waterfront Trail) JLK.

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) — [50 South, 26 North] Early south (median 4/11) 3/24 Dakota †ebd, 4/1 Pipestone VKL, 4/5 Hennepin KSo. Early north (median 4/21) 4/17 Morrison TLu, 4/23 Otter Tail JsS, then 4/24 from Clay, Grant, Polk, St. Louis. High counts 5/8 Ramsey (22, Sucker Lake) DnS, 5/13 Washington (20, William O'Brien S.P.) EzH, IsH, 5/8 Clay (12, Bridgeview Park) ebd. Late south 5/26 Fillmore ToM, Sherburne ebd, 5/31 Steele PSu (median 5/26).

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) — [50 South, 33 North] Spotted in all but four counties. Excluding overwintering birds, early south (median 3/20) 3/20 Dakota LiH, 3/21 Ramsey (three locations) LiH, APi, ebd. Early north (median 4/14) 4/10 Becker (Detroit Lakes) ebd, (Tamarac N.W.R.) ebd, St. Louis ebd. High counts 4/30 Scott (75, Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) BLz, 4/24 Anoka (42, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe, 4/23 Hennepin (30, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) RTu, 4/24 Washington (30, Belwin Conservancy) ebd.

Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) — [2 South] Overwintering bird in **Goodhue** (Zumbrot) continued through 4/22 MGe, m.ob. Only other bird 5/8 **Kandiyohi** (female, Willmar) JHa, ph. JWD, JoS.

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) — [39 South, 16 North] Found statewide, with fewest reports from Central, Northwest and West-central. Early south (median 4/11) 3/28 Ramsey LiH, 4/1 Mower LHL, 4/5 Dakota CRE. Early north (median 5/2) 4/23 Pine (Chengwatana Twp.) ebd, 4/28 Pine (Rock Creek) LEv, 5/3 Lake JWL, SLL. High counts 5/30 Washington (23, William O'Brien S.P., counted individually) MaS, 5/14 Winona (20,



Yellow-breasted Chat, 12 May 2022, Rushford, Fillmore County. Photo by Todd Mitchell.

Plowline Trail-Bronk Unit) ebd, 5/17 Goodhue (20, Cannon Valley Trail, Welch Station Access) ebd.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*) — [2 South] Two reports: 5/9 **Lyon** (Marshall) ph. MOs, 5/12, 5/22–27 **Fillmore** (Magelssen Bluff Park and Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood S.F., presumably the same bird) ph. †ToM, BDo, LiH.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) — [51 South, 31 North] Detected in all but five counties. Early south (median 3/26) 3/20 Carver WCM, 3/26 Big Stone ebd, 3/27 Freeborn LiH, Hennepin JST. Early north (median 4/9) 4/7 Traverse (Browns Valley) CRM, m.ob., 4/9 Otter Tail ebd, Traverse (four locations) KRE, m.ob., 4/10 Marshall HHu. High counts 5/7 Lac qui Parle (**300**, Big Stone N.W.R.) EzH, IsH, 5/13 Lyon (250, Black Rush Lake W.P.A.) LiH, BDo.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — [49 South, 30 North] Distributed across the state; fewest reports from North-central. Early south (median 5/3) 5/1 Carver BA_b, Steele TWe, 5/3 Dakota GTh. Early north (median 5/6) 5/6 Pine KrM, then 5/7 in Aitkin, Kanabec, Otter Tail, Becker. High counts 5/13 Clay (60, Magnusson W.M.A.) ebd, 5/26 Polk (60, Glacial Ridge N.W.R.) LHL, 5/19 Cass (40, Chippewa

N.F.) ebd, 5/22 Clay (40, Bluestem Prairie S.N.A.) LSL.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) — [42 South, 19 North] Reported from every region, though only from Clay in the Northwest, and from every county in eastern half of state except Koochiching, Itasca, Cass. Early south (median 3/15) 3/15 Olmsted MiD, LAV, Washington GWe, Winona DBz. Early north (median 3/27) 3/22 Otter Tail (Orwell W.M.A.) ebd, 3/28 Grant ebd, 3/31 Otter Tail (Tumoli Twp.) JsS. High counts 4/26 Hennepin (16, Crow-Hassan P.R.) ebd, 5/9 Carver (13, Dahlgren Twp.) SOa, 5/12 Sherburne (10, Sherburne N.W.R.) ebd.

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) — [39 South, 24 North] Found across the state; most reports from western half. Early south (median 3/13) 3/13 Pipestone VKL, 3/14 McLeod BDc, 3/15 Nobles ASu. Early north (median 3/18) 3/16 Clay PBB, 3/19 Polk (Belgium Prairie) HHu, 3/20 Polk (Sullivan Twp.) SAu, JCJ, Marshall HHu. High counts 4/18 Pennington (20, C.R. 8) HHu, 3/16 Murray (18, Rupp W.M.A.) VKL, 3/26 Jackson (17) TAT. Notable record 5/4 **Chisago** (singing, south of Rush City) ELC.

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) — [52 South, 29 North] Phenomenal spring for this oriole,

as it was reported in a record high number of north counties (prior record only 19) and all but one south. Early south were all record-early (median 5/5): **4/23** Olmsted (Pine Island) ph. MrM, ebd, **4/23** Wabasha (White-water W.M.A.) ph. MtK, **4/24** Hennepin (Minnetonka) ph. BLW. Early north (median 5/12) **5/6** Clay (Humboldt Twp.) ebd, 5/8 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) ebd, 5/10 Clay PBB. High counts 5/25 Houston (13, La Crescent) KRz, 5/21 Clay (12, Cromwell Twp.) PBB, 5/22, 5/24 Polk (10, East Grand Forks) TJJ, 5/30 Washington (10, Lake Elmo R.P.) BDo. Additional rare reports: 5/21 **Cook** (Grand Marais) ph. ANy, DBz, BWF, 5/23 **Lake of the Woods** (Red Lake W.M.A.) StK, ebd, 5/24 **Lake of the Woods** (C.R. 8 and 42nd Ave. NW) ebd, 5/13 St. Louis (Twig) ArL, 5/28 St. Louis (Buchanan Historical Marker) †JhM, (max. 3, Park Point R.A.) †PHS, JLK, ClN.

BULLOCK'S ORIOLE (*Icterus bullockii*) — [1 South, 1 North] Seventh and eighth state records: 5/9–10 **Stearns** (Waite Park, adult male) MBi, †PCC, ph. †DRL, 5/22 **Itasca** (Bigfork, first-year male) ph. JsM.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in every county. Early south (median 4/28) 4/23 Washington ebd, Winona ebd, 4/24 Olmsted KHo. Early north (median 5/4) 5/1 Douglas JPE, 5/6 Pine TJo, St. Louis JuG. High counts 5/14 Ramsey (34, St. Paul) ebd, 5/11 Ramsey (30, Sucker Lake) ebd, 5/12 Hennepin (26, Wood Lake N.C.) JCa.

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Detected in all counties. Overwintered throughout the south. Probable early north migrants (median 3/10) 3/1 Mille Lacs HHD, 3/10 Mille Lacs (Princeton) CRM, m.ob., 3/12 Clay PBB, 3/15 Douglas BEc. High counts 4/7 Traverse (**10,000**, Browns Valley) DPI, 3/19 Yellow Medicine (3,800, Spellman Lake) GWe, 4/1 Yellow Medicine (2,850, Miedd Lake) GWe.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in every county. One early south migrant in Houston in late February, then seen (median 3/11) 3/5 Murray GWe, 3/9 Houston SHo, 3/11 Washington CNC. Early north (median 4/2) 3/30 Clay ebd, 4/2 Traverse (two locations) LiH. High counts 4/27 Douglas (200, C.R. 8 in Garfield) BEc, 4/23 Dakota (150, Schaar's Bluff) AnB, 4/24



Bullock's Oriole, 9 May 2022, Waite Park, Stearns County. Photo by Demelza Larson.

Ramsey (150, Red Rock Rd.) BAB.

Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) — [52 South, 26 North] Found in all but nine counties. Excluding overwintering birds, early south (median 3/5) 3/2 Dakota CRE, 3/4 Lyon GWe, 3/6 Freeborn AEB. Early north (median 3/23) 3/19 Otter Tail AaL, CLu, 3/21 Grant ebd, Mille Lacs HHD. High counts 4/16 Rice (250, St. Olaf College Natural Lands) EmR, 4/2 Lyon (200, 230th Ave., Balaton) GWe, 4/28 Norman (200, S.R. 32, Gary) MaS. Late south 5/5 Hennepin IVa, Stearns ebd, 5/6 Sherburne ebd (median 5/5). Late north 5/13 Cass CMi, 5/13 St. Louis (max. 2, Park Point) FJN, SeM, BMu, PHS, 5/16 St. Louis (Park Point) SeM (median 5/13).

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) — [48 South, 29 North] Found statewide. Early south (median 3/19) 3/16 Ramsey LiH, 3/19 Rock PRH, 3/21 Ramsey APi, Redwood BTS, MiO. Early north (median 4/3) 4/2 Traverse LiH, 4/3 Grant CNn, 4/5 Becker HeH, ShG. High counts both from Norman: 4/30 (200, Syre State W.M.A.) EHi, MwT, ebd, 4/29 (150, Gary) TCL.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported in each county. Extensive overwintering south makes identifying new migrants tricky. Excluding known



Brewster's Warbler, 15 May 2022, Rolling Green Pond, Dakota County. Photo by Tate Putman.

wintering locations north, early north (median 3/10) 3/16–20 Pine (Pine City) NSn, ebd, KrM, 3/20 Clay PBB, Otter Tail. High counts 3/29 Goodhue (**2,000**, Hay Creek) MJM, 4/2 Rice (**2,000**, Cannon/Wells Lake) MZa, AvB, 4/1 Yellow Medicine (1,400, Miedd Lake) GWe.

Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) — [5 South] All reports: **3/16** Jackson (Spir-it Lake) †DFN, †PEJ, **3/19** – 4/25 Lyon (Black Rush W.P.A.) GWe, m.ob., 4/2 **Pope** (Lake-shore Park) †LiH, 4/30 – 5/29 Faribault (Pilot Grove Lake) BAY, m.ob., 5/2 Jackson (S.R. 86 and 730th St.) ph. KEm, 5/10 Cottonwood (Lake Augusta) ph. KEm, 5/11 Jackson ANy, DBz, 5/26–30 Jackson (Skunk Lake W.M.A.) KRE, m.ob.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) — [50 South, 32 North] Found in all but five counties. Early south (median 4/27) 4/24 Hennepin (two locations) ebd, DEL, 4/27 Steele PSu. Early north (median 5/3) 4/29 Grant CNn, 5/5 Cass (Deep Portage Learning Center) ebd, 5/6 Cass (Longville W.T.P.) ABi, Morrison ebd, Otter Tail ebd, Pine ebd. High counts 5/22 Chisago (24, Wild River S.P.) Tpp, 5/13 Cook (23, Kings Rd. in Grand Marais) DTr, JEd, 5/17,

5/20 Becker (20, Tamarac N.W.R.) ebd, ToR, 5/19 Hubbard (20, Itasca S.P.) ebd.

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Parkesia motacilla*) — [10 South, 2 North] Record early south (median 4/17) **4/4**–17 Winona (Coolridge Creek A.M.A.) ph. ToM, DBz, then 4/17 Olmsted MiD, 4/19 Washington DFN. Two north reports: 5/10 Pine ebd, 5/13 **St. Louis** (Park Point) †PHS. High counts 5/10 Houston (**8**, Beaver Creek Valley S.P.) PEJ, DFN, 5/1, 5/29 Winona (4, Coolridge Creek A.M.A.) ToM.

Northern Waterthrush (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) — [46 South, 32 North] Found statewide. Early south (median 4/23) 4/23 in 11 locations across six counties, m.ob. Early north (median 5/1) **4/23** Clay (M.B. Johnson Park; record early north) †ebd, **4/24** Norman ANy, DBz, 4/29 Clay ebd. High counts 5/12 Anoka (28, Carlos Avery W.M.A., individually counted) MFL, ETw, 5/15 Anoka (28, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe, 5/10 Ramsey (16, Tony Schmidt Park) LiH, 5/12 Hennepin (16, Wood Lake N.C., counted individually) JCa. Late south 5/28 Brown AaL, CLu, Chisago ebd, Hennepin (two locations) JCa, ebd, 5/30 Anoka ebd (median 5/31).

Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysop-*

tera) — [40 South, 24 North] Found statewide. Early south (median 5/4) **5/1** Dakota (Rosemount) †MwT, 5/3 Dakota (Eagan) ebd, Hennepin ebd. Early north (median 5/9) 5/8 Lake JWL, SLL, 5/9 Beltrami DPJ, 5/10 Mille Lacs (two locations) DMz, ebd, St. Louis JLK. High counts 5/14 Pine (15, St. Croix S.F.) TJo, ebd, 5/27 Pine (15, North Star Farm) MiD, 5/15 Aitkin (13, Balsam Twp.) KWR, CLR. See summer report for late south migrants and summering birds.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora cyanoptera*) — [24 South, 2 North] Found east and south of Morrison. Early south (median 5/2) **4/23** Ramsey (Arden Hills) ph. LiH, 5/4 Goodhue ebd, 5/7 Chisago ebd, Ramsey (Maplewood N.C.) ebd, Rice TFB, Winona BAB. All north 5/18–24 Pine (1–3, Snake River Landing) SBE, m.ob., 5/28 Morrison SC. All-time high spring count 5/27 Washington (**22**, William O'Brien S.P., exact count) ebd, with fewer but still impressive numbers in the days prior: 5/13 (15), 5/14 (13) both EzH, IsH. Other high counts 5/15 Carver (12, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/18, 5/29 Olmsted (10, Chester Woods) BLA, 5/14 Winona (10, Plowline Trail-Bronk Unit) ebd.

Golden-winged Warbler X Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera* X *V. cyanoptera*) — [9 South] Probably the best season ever for this hybrid. Eleven individuals, eight of which were “Brewster’s” type. All reports: 5/10 Ramsey (Indian Mounds Park) †ebd, 5/12–15 Dakota (Rolling Green Pond) †ebd, 5/12 Hennepin (“Lawrence’s”) AOP, †ebd, 5/13 Brown †SLH, 5/14–15 Olmsted (second consecutive year of a “Lawrence’s” at Chester Woods), †BLA, m.ob., 5/14 Ramsey (Vadnais Lake) ebd, GUn, 5/14 Stearns NSg, m.ob., 5/15–19 Dakota (Ritter Farm Park) ChP, RDE, ebd, 5/15 Scott (“Lawrence’s”) †BHe, 5/17 Washington PNi, 5/20 Carver JCy.

Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in every county. Early south (median 4/21) 4/23 Anoka DPG, Goodhue PEJ, Hennepin TAT, m.ob., Olmsted JHD. Early north (median 4/30) 4/26 Polk DBz, ANy, 4/29 Becker (Detroit Lakes and Sucker Creek Preserve) ebd. High counts 5/11 Hennepin (**31**, total for Pamela Park, Veterans Memorial Park, and Wood Lake N.C.) TAT, 5/9 Mower (25, Red Rock Twp.) SWm, 5/12 Sherburne (20, Houlton Conservation Area) JOs, 5/13 Hennepin (20,

Veterans Memorial Park) ebd.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) — [19 South] Found along the entire Wisconsin border as far north as Chisago, extending westward to Brown. Early south (median 5/4) **4/23** Ramsey (Arden Hills) †LiH, **4/24** Hennepin (Fort Snelling S.P.) ph. ArM, 5/1 Ramsey ebd. High counts 5/12 Houston (5, Reno Bottoms) BRE, 5/14, 5/31 Carver (4, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) JCy, 5/15 Houston (4, Wagon Wheel Trail) ebd. Notable reports 5/9–27 **Olmsted** (three locations) LAV, MPe, ebd, 5/17 **Wright** ToL.

Tennessee Warbler (*Leiothlypis peregrina*) — [53 South, 33 North] Detected everywhere but Koochiching. Early south (median 4/29) 4/24 Carver ebd, Hennepin (two locations) ebd, Early north (median 5/7) 5/8 Otter Tail JsS, 5/9 Cass ebd, Clay ebd, Crow Wing SHO, Otter Tail (two locations) TFu, ebd. Several high counts were impressive: 5/13 Hennepin (150, estimate, Wood Lake N.C.) LAi, 5/14 Carver (100, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) JCy, 5/15 Anoka (100, Stacy) ebd. See summer report for numerous late reports south.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Leiothlypis celata*) — [51 South, 32 North] Found in all but four counties. Early south (median 4/19) 4/20 Goodhue SDz, 4/21 Hennepin DSh, Ramsey LiH, Sherburne ebd, Washington GWe. Early north (median 4/23) 4/23 Clay ebd, Grant CNn, Morrison ebd. High counts 4/24 Anoka (22, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R., individually tallied) GWe, 5/10 Hennepin (20, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) ebd, 5/12 Dakota (15, Dodge N.C.) ebd. Late south 5/26 Cottonwood HCT, Hennepin RuS, 5/27 Hennepin ebd, 5/28 Freeborn ebd (median 5/25). Late north 5/26 Cass ebd, Hubbard FGo, 5/28–31 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) JLK, FJN, PHS, m.ob. (median 5/28).

Nashville Warbler (*Leiothlypis ruficapilla*) — [52 South, 33 North] Detected in each county except Martin and Pennington. Early south (median 4/25) 4/23 Hennepin (Crow-Hassan P.R.) ASu, DEL, 4/24 Goodhue SHO, Hennepin (Fort Snelling S.P.) ebd. Early north (median 5/2) 5/6 Cass ebd, DoH, Otter Tail JsS, Todd ebd. High counts 5/13 Hennepin (**75**, Wood Lake N.C.) LAi, 5/13 Washington (**60**, William O'Brien S.P., counted by 10s) EzH, IsH, 5/13 Ramsey (**58**, Reservoir Woods)

RMD. See summer report for numerous late migrants and potential breeders south.

Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) — [21 South, 11 North] Second best spring ever for this species. Noted in every region, although more abundant in eastern regions. Early south (median 5/10) 5/11 Hennepin (four locations) BHw, ebd, Nicollet RHh, Winona ebd. Early north (median 5/17) all in St. Louis: 5/13 (Western Waterfront Trail) JLK, 5/15 (W.S.H.C.) SeM, ebd, 5/18 (Sax-Zim Bog) JHn, KM a, m.ob. High counts 5/20 Carver (3, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/21 Washington (3, William O'Brien S.P.) EzH, IsH. Unusual sightings south 5/23 **Chippewa** (Chippewa C.P., new spring record) DLP, 5/17 **Murray** RBW, and north 5/20 **Mahnomen** (S.R. 113, Waubun) NaH, ebd. Late south 5/28 Anoka ebd, Stearns PCC, 5/29 Hennepin ClB, 5/30 Lyon NME (median 5/30).

Mourning Warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) — [49 South, 26 North] Found statewide, increasing in frequency to the east. Early south (median 5/8) 5/7–8 Goodhue (Frontenac) ebd, JtM, SDz, 5/8 Carver JCy, ebd, Ramsey ebd, Washington DnS. Early north (median 5/14) 5/9–13 St. Louis (three locations) SeM, JLK, PHS, FJN, 5/13 Crow Wing ebd, Pine LEV, ebd. High counts 5/28 Roseau (**15**, C.R. 4) EzH, IsH, 5/23 Ramsey (11, Reservoir Woods) RMD, 5/18 Carver (9, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/27 Roseau (9, Lost River S.F.) IsH. See summer for late migrants and breeders south.

KENTUCKY WARBLER (*Geothlypis formosa*) — [3 South] Best spring since 2016. Three reports: 5/8 Dakota (Ivy Hills Park) †AWz, ABl, 5/9 Scott (Hidden Valley Park) ph. †BAb, †LBA, ph. HHR, m.ob., 5/14–16 Washington (Afton S.P.) ph. †KvA, a.t. †EzH, m.ob.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in every county. Early south (median 4/30) **4/23** Dakota (180th St. Marsh) †ERT, 4/24 Dakota DFN, 4/26 Murray DHR. Early north (median 5/6) 5/7 Grant CNn, Todd ebd, 5/8 Lake (three locations) JWl, SLL, St. Louis JLK. High counts 5/12 Anoka (56, Carlos Avery W.M.A.) MFl, ETw, 5/20 Carver (50, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/29 St. Louis (45, Park Point R.A.) BLz.

Hooded Warbler (*Setophaga citrina*) — [11 South, 1 North] Observed south and east of Hennepin, plus 5/18 **McLeod** (Buffalo Creek Park) DWK, †JQn and 5/30 **St. Louis** (Park

Point R.A.) †Jsk, ph. LBA, m.ob. Early south (median 5/8) 5/7–8 Goodhue (Frontenac) †JtM, †SDz, ebd, 5/8 Dakota ADS, Hennepin ebd, Wabasha (Riverview Cemetery) DWK. Additional reports from Anoka, Hennepin (a total of five locations), Houston, Olmsted, Scott, Steele,

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in all counties. Early south (median 5/2) 4/30 Steele DAB, 5/1 Carver ANy, DBz, Ramsey BAR. Early north (median 5/7) 5/7 Aitkin (three locations) EHi, TWe, ebd, Becker LSL, Cass ebd, Polk ebd. High counts 5/29 St. Louis (**250**, Park Point R.A., estimate; tied for highest spring count) FJN, 5/15 Anoka (120, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R., estimate) GWe, 5/16 Carver (109, Carver P.R., exact count) JCy.

Cape May Warbler (*Setophaga tigrina*) — [34 South, 28 North] Found in all regions, decreasing in frequency to the southwest. Number of northern reporting counties was the highest ever, up by 31% from the ten-year average. Early south (median 5/5) 5/1 Dakota ebd, Hennepin ebd, ph. GWe, 5/2 Ramsey †ebd. Early north (median 5/8) 5/5 Morrison SEm, 5/7 Crow Wing (two locations) LGl, ToR, PPe. High counts 5/27 St. Louis (25, Peabody St., Duluth) LME, 5/21 Cook (18) ANy. Late south 5/24 Olmsted HeH, ShG, 5/25 Rice (2) ebd, 5/29 Pipestone CRM, m.ob. (median 5/25), but see summer report.

Cerulean Warbler (*Setophaga cerulea*) — [13 South] Reported mostly from the Minnesota, Mississippi, and St. Croix river valleys, from Houston to Nicollet, Stearns and Washington. On par with the ten-year average number of reporting counties. Early south (median 5/5) 5/7–8 Nicollet ebd, RHh, 5/8 Hennepin ebd, Houston ToM. All-time high spring count 5/21 Wright (10, Stanley Eddy Memorial Park, individually counted) ToL, plus 5/14–17 Nicollet (4, Seven Mile Creek C.P.) APi, AnB, MwT, ClB.

Northern Parula (*Setophaga americana*) — [44 South, 22 North] Found statewide, though with fewest reports from the Northwest and Southwest. Early south (median 4/30) 4/24 Hennepin †iVa, 5/1 Hennepin ebd, Rice MZA. Early north (median 5/6) 5/4 St. Louis BHO, 5/7 Morrison MJB, ebd, Pine TJo. Tied for highest spring count 5/16, 5/17 St. Louis (**20**, Hartley N.C.) JfD, plus notable tallies 5/13 St.

Louis (16, Park Point R.A.) FJN, 5/15 Carver (11, Carver P.R.) JCy. Late south 5/27 Ramsey ebd, 5/28 Goodhue GRe, 5/29 Hennepin DSh (median 5/29), but see summer report.

Magnolia Warbler (*Setophaga magnolia*) — [53 South, 32 North] Found in every county except Red Lake and Todd. Early south (median 5/5) 5/7 Goodhue (two locations) JtM, ebd, then 5/8 in numerous locations spanning 23 counties, m.ob. Early north (median 5/7) 5/7 Cass ebd, then 5/9 in seven locations covering five counties, m.ob. High counts 5/21–22 St. Louis (30, Bergstrom Rd. in Twig) ArL, 5/12 Hennepin (28, Minnehaha Creek, exact count) JCa, 5/15 Carver (27, Carver P.R., exact count) JCy. Late south 5/30 Murray RZi (median 6/2), but see summer report.

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Setophaga castanea*) — [35 South, 26 North] Substantially better spring than 2021, with increases of 23% (south) and 48% (north) from the ten-year average number of reporting counties. Early south (median 5/6) 5/7 Olmsted KNK, 5/8 Hennepin GUn, CUn, ebd, Houston ToM, Renville ebd, Scott ebd. Early north (median 5/12) 5/12 Crow Wing ebd, 5/13 Itasca ebd, Otter Tail ebd, Pine TJo, ebd, St. Louis BEA. High counts 5/13 Goodhue (7, Hok-Si-La Park) SDz, JtM, 5/16 Hennepin (6, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) JKu, 5/13 Goodhue (5, Frontenac) SDz. Late south 5/24 Dakota (two locations) ThH, Meeker ebd, Rock ANy, Stearns Mts, 5/26 Lyon NMe, 5/24–26 Olmsted JPr, JDy (median 5/27).

Blackburnian Warbler (*Setophaga fusca*) — [47 South, 28 North] Spread across all regions. Early south (median 5/3) 4/30 Olmsted †LAV, 5/5 Sherburne MFI, ETw, 5/7 Goodhue ebd, JtM, Hennepin ebd. Early north (median 5/7) 5/8–9 St. Louis FJN, SeM, 5/9 Cass ebd, Grant PPe, Pine SBE. High counts 5/16 Carver (15, Carver P.R., exact count) JCy, 5/21 St. Louis (12, Bergstrom Rd. in Twig) ArL, 5/29 St. Louis (12, Park Point R.A.) StK. Late south 5/30 Dakota AFo, Washington MaS (median 6/2), but see summer report for late spring migrants and a probable breeder.

Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) — [53 South, 34 North] Found in all counties. Early south (median 4/25) 4/23 Hennepin (two locations) WPe, ebd, Houston ebd, Ramsey (two locations) ebd, JCa, LiH, MaJ. Early north

(median 5/4) 4/23 Todd ebd, 5/6 Clay ebd, Itasca ebd. High counts 5/14 Carver (135, Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake, underestimate) JCy, 5/15 Anoka (85, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R., underestimate) GWe.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Setophaga pensylvanica*) — [50 South, 32 North] Found in all but five counties. Early south (median 5/3) 5/2 McLeod BHA, 5/5 Ramsey (Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary) ebd, 5/6 Ramsey (Long Lake R.P.) ebd. Early north (median 5/8) 5/7 Aitkin EHi, TWe, 5/8 Lake JWL, SLL, St. Louis SeM. High counts 5/29 St. Louis (75, Park Point R.A., estimate) FJN, 5/21 St. Louis (32, Bergstrom Rd. in Twig) ArL, 5/25 Becker (29, Tamarac N.W.R.) ebd.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Setophaga striata*) — [52 South, 33 North] Found in every county except Dodge and Lake of the Woods. Early south (median 5/4) are all different locations in Hennepin: 4/28 RBW, KOC, 4/30 TAT, 5/3 IVa. Early north (median 5/8) 5/8 Todd ebd, then 5/9 in Cass, Clay, Otter Tail (two locations), Polk, St. Louis. Highest spring count 5/15 Goodhue (75, Hok-Si-La Park, estimate) KvA, 5/15 Anoka (45, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) GWe, 5/22 Becker (30, Tamarac Lake Hiking and Skiing Loop, estimate) DMz. See summer report for late north birds and a long-lingering individual south.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Setophaga caeruleascens*) — [8 South, 3 North] All south: 5/4 **Redwood** (Alexander Ramsey C.P., first spring record) †SLH, 5/9–23 Hennepin (eight locations) MaS, SSc, m.ob., 5/10, 5/14, 5/22 Ramsey (three locations) ebd, RSA, LiH, m.ob., 5/13, 5/17 Dakota (two locations) ebd, MwT, 5/13 Fillmore (Magelssen Bluff Park) EHi, 5/14 Anoka (Rice Creek Chain of Lakes P.R.) LiH, GWe, m.ob., Scott (Prior Lake) ebd, 5/20 **Murray** (Lake Shetek S.P.) †RBW. Early north (median 5/15) all in St. Louis (different locations): 5/11 JLK, 5/14 ebd, JfD. High counts 5/18 Cook (5, Oberg Mountain) JZj, 5/29 St. Louis (4, Park Point R.A.) FJN.

Palm Warbler (*Setophaga palmarum*) — [51 South, 34 North] Found in each county except Jackson and Martin. Early south (median 4/18) 4/10 Dakota ebd, 4/16 Ramsey LiH, 4/19 Olmsted ebd. Early north (median 4/23) 4/23 Clay ebd, 4/23 Otter Tail (Dead Lake W.M.A.) ebd, 4/24 Otter Tail (Prairie Wetlands Learning Center) BA, St. Louis SeM, Todd

BWF. High counts 5/8 Olmsted (75, Chester Woods) JPr, 5/10 Sherburne (75 Houlton Conservation Area) JOs, 5/9 Winona (50, Prairie Island Park) ebd, 5/10 Washington (50, Lake Elmo Ponds) ebd. Late south 5/24 Anoka GWe, Cottonwood ebd, Hennepin (two locations) ebd, m.ob., Stearns MtS, 5/26 Goodhue ebd, EAa, 5/27 Hennepin JWl (median 5/24).

Pine Warbler (*Setophaga pinus*) — [28 South, 26 North] Observed north of a line from Clay to Mower, plus Lyon, Chippewa and Nicollet. Early south (median 4/17) 4/3 Olmsted †JfM, 4/20 Mower SWm, then 4/23 in eight locations within four counties. Early north (median 4/22) 4/16 Crow Wing (8, Bay Lake) ebd, 4/20 Morrison TLu, 4/23 Todd ebd. Other high counts 5/14 Hubbard (7, Mary Lake) ebd, 5/4 Pine (6, Snake River Campground) SBE, 5/20 Becker (6, Tamarac N.W.R.) BAR, 5/23 St. Louis (6, McCarthy Beach S.P.) JmS.

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Setophaga coronata*) — [53 South, 34 North] Reported from every county. Omitting known wintering locations, early south 3/23 Dakota (Dodge N.C.) ebd, 3/28 Hennepin MkC, 4/1 Dakota (180 St. Marsh) BLZ, Wabasha EHl, Yellow Medicine GWe. Early north (median 4/1) 4/5 Clay ebd, 4/9 Crow Wing LnH, Otter Tail (Rush Lake) ebd, (Blacks Grove Park) HeH, ShG. High counts 5/1 Hennepin (225, Nine Mile Creek) GWe, 4/30 Anoka (205, Lake George R.P.) RCl, 4/22 Sherburne (130, Houlton Conservation Area) JOs. See summer report for late and/or breeding birds south (median 5/31).

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER (*Setophaga dominica*) — [4 South, 1 North] All south records: 4/24 Steele (Rice Lake S.P.) †DvG, GyM, 5/8–31+ Houston (3, fifth consecutive spring at Hillside Rd. in Reno) ToM, ph. †TWe, †LiH, m.ob., 5/9, 5/17 Goodhue (Frontenac S.P.) †SDz, †JtM, 5/12 Ramsey (Vadnais Lake) †LiH. Sole report north 5/10–11 Cass (south shore of Agate Lake) ph. †JsP.

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Setophaga virens*) — [43 South, 20 North] Reported from every region, though few reports from Northwest and West-central. Early south (median 4/30) 4/26 Sherburne HHD, 4/30 Big Stone DGn, AmS, Steele DAB, Washington (two locations) ebd. Early north (median 5/4) 5/7 Polk ebd, 5/7–8 St. Louis (two locations) ebd. High counts 5/18 Cook (9, Oberg Mountain) JZj, 5/19 St. Louis (9, Moose Mountain S.N.A.)

ebd, 5/21 Lake (9, Tettegouche S.P.) ebd, 5/21 St. Louis (9, Bergstrom Rd. in Twig) ArL. Late south 5/26 Nobles ebd, Olmsted LAV, Washington (two locations) GBU, JDS, 5/27 Ramsey ebd (median 5/29), but also see summer report.

Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*) — [43 South, 27 North] Found in every region. County totals up 34% (south) and 35% (north) from the ten-year average, which is encouraging given this warbler's declining population. Early south (median 5/8) 5/7 Goodhue ebd, 5/8 Lyon GWe, Nicollet RHh. Early north (median 5/14) 5/11 Crow Wing ebd, 5/12 Lake JIB, St. Louis ebd. High counts 5/29 St. Louis (21, Park Point R.A., exact count) FJN, StK, 5/21 Ramsey (20, Reservoir Woods) RMD, 5/18 Carver (13, Carver P.R., exact count) JCy. Late south 5/29 Goodhue ebd, Ramsey (two locations) LiH, but see summer report (median 6/1).

Wilson's Warbler (*Cardellina pusilla*) — [48 South, 30 North] Found in all but 9 counties. Northern county representation increased by 27% from the ten-year average. Early south (median 5/4) 5/1 Hennepin GWe, 5/3 Anoka ebd, then 5/8 in many locations within 15 counties, m.ob. Early north (median 5/9) 5/9 Lake ebd, 5/10 Cass ebd, Crow Wing ebd, Pine LEv. High counts 5/29 St. Louis (24, Park Point R.A., exact count) StK, FJN, 5/13 Hennepin (16, Veterans Memorial Park) SBM, 5/22 Chisago (16, Braham Island) GaJ. Late south 5/31 Murray ebd, Ramsey ebd (median 5/30), but also see summer report for more late migrants statewide.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) — [9 South, 5 North] Found in all regions except West-central. North reports were almost double the ten-year average number of reporting counties; distribution in the south was only slightly above average. Nineteen birds total: 47% first-year male, 32% adult male, and 21% female. All south reports: 5/8–9 Hennepin (Plymouth) †KOC, 5/9 Carver (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Rapids Lake) CRM, m.ob., 5/10 Hennepin (Lake Nokomis) †BAF, 5/10 Kandiyohi (Willmar) ebd, 5/12 Ramsey (Lake Vadnais) †LiH, 5/12–13 Carver (Carver P.R.) JWZ, m.ob., 5/13, 5/21 Hennepin (Minnesota Valley N.W.R., Bass Ponds) MAK, †CRM, m.ob., 5/14 Mower (Wolf Creek Wetland and Wildlife Area) SWm, 5/15 Carver (Laketown

- Twp.) WCM, Lyon (Southwest Minnesota State University) RJS, 5/17 Dakota (Miesville) WLy, 5/18–19 Scott (Murphy Hanrehan P.R.) BHe, BA**B**, 5/21–22 Olmsted (Glendale Hills Park) ebd, 5/22 Dakota (Ritter Farm Park) †SLP. All north 4/24 Itasca (C.R. 17 in Deer Lake) ebd, 5/9 Aitkin (S.R. 65 and 630th St.) ebd, 5/13 St. Louis (Park Point R.A.) †SeM, 5/15 Roseau (near C.R. 115 bridge in Pinecreek) †BCS, 5/18–22 St. Louis (Peabody St., Duluth) †LME, m.ob., 5/19 **Mahnomen** (C.R. 127 in Beaulieu) WCM.
- Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga olivacea*) — [48 South, 32 North] Found in all but seven counties. Early south (median 5/4) 5/1 Hennepin GWe, 5/2 Scott ebd, 5/3 Olmsted JDy. Early north (median 5/10) 5/8 Kanabec ebd, 5/8–10 Crow Wing ebd, 5/10 Becker (two locations) BEs, NaH, Hubbard ebd, Mille Lacs ebd, St. Louis LME. High counts of 10 birds each: 5/14 Nicollet (Seven Mile Creek C.P.) APi, 5/15 Carver (Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/15 Scott (Murphy-Hanrehan P.R.) LiH, 5/21 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) ebd, 5/22 Becker (Tamarac Lake) DMz.
- Western Tanager** (*Piranga ludoviciana*) — [2 South, 4 North] Eight birds total, all of which were males. All south: 5/9–12 Hennepin (immature, Veterans Memorial Park) Bij, ph. †DWK, m.ob., 5/14 **Wright** (adult, Lake Sylvia Peninsula) †WKu, 5/15 Hennepin (adult, Lake Camelot) CDg, 5/17 Hennepin (Wood Lake N.C.) †CJa. All north: 4/28 – 5/4 Otter Tail (adult, Fergus Falls) ph. LyG, ph. EH*i*, MwT, m.ob., 5/15–16 **Cook** (Grand Marais) ph. LWd, JGW, 5/23 Roseau (west of Badger) ph. JM*J*, 5/31+ **Lake** (Silver Bay) ABm, JLB.
- Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) — [53 South, 28 North] Unreported only from five Northwest counties and Traverse. Notable records 5/13–14 **Koochiching** (2, Tilson Bay and International Falls) ebd, 4/30 **Lake of the Woods** (Baudette) ebd. High counts 3/27 Hennepin (26, Colman Lake Trail) ebd, 3/12 Wabasha (24, 670th St. in Lake City) MNb, 3/13 Hennepin (23, Lake of the Isles) MKp, 4/10 Hennepin (23, Clifton French R.P.) BPR, 5/1 Hennepin (23, Nine Mile Creek) ebd, 5/6 Olmsted (23, Essex Park) ebd.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) — [53 South, 34 North] Noted in all counties. Early south (median 4/28) 4/23 Hennepin VRL, 4/25–26 Dakota KDS, 4/26 Ramsey ebd, Wabasha ebd. Early north (median 5/2) 5/1 Pine NSn, 5/4 Carlton ebd, Cass ebd. High counts 5/15 Wabasha (**32**, 670th St. in Lake City) MNb, 5/11 St. Louis (25, Meadowlands Twp.) IaG, 5/8 Olmsted (24, 65th St. NE, Rochester) ebd.
- BLACK-HEADED GROSBEEK** (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) — [1 South] First spring this species has been reported since 2015: 5/9 **Anoka** (Coon Rapids, adult male) ph. †RLR.
- Blue Grosbeak** (*Passerina caerulea*) — [4 South] All reports: **5/6–30** Hennepin (sixth consecutive year of a nesting pair at Flying Cloud Fields) TWE, ebd, m.ob., 5/18–30 Rock (up to six birds between several locations) ebd, WCM, ebd, m.ob., 5/26–27 Nobles (Round Lake) CRM, m.ob., 5/29 Pipestone (Pipestone N.M.) KRE, m.ob. Highest count was 5/28 Rock (3) RAE.
- LAZULI BUNTING** (*Passerina amoena*) — [2 South, 2 North] First reports since 2019 and fourth highest spring total. All south 5/9 Hennepin (Rogers) †JDM, 5/13 Lyon (Cottonwood) ph. MPP. All north **5/14–15** Otter Tail (Underwood) ph. HAB, 5/20–22 **Hubbard** (Kabekona Lake) ph. †DvH. All sightings were of males.
- Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*) — [51 South, 32 North] Detected in all but four counties. Early south (median 5/1) **4/23** Winona (Norton Twp.) ebd, 4/30 Kandiyohi JWd, SGa, 5/2 Cottonwood BTS, Goodhue PEJ. Early north (median 5/9) 5/10–12 Morrison SEM, 5/12 Becker NaH, Crow Wing ebd, Grant ebd. High counts 5/8, 5/9 Fillmore (17, Rushford) ToM, 5/24 Carver (15, Carver P.R.) JCy, 5/14 Wabasha (13, 670th St. in Lake City) MNb.
- PAINTED BUNTING** (*Passerina ciris*) — [1 South] Sixth spring in a row where this species has been recorded. Adult male reported **4/24–25** **Winona** (Elba Twp.) ph. †DoN, ph. †LHL.
- Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*) — [34 South, 6 North] Similar distribution to that of the 2012, 2018, and 2021 irruptions. Found in every region except North-central. Early south (median 5/9) 5/12 Dakota DFN, Mower SWm, Washington ebd. Early north (median 5/30) 5/13 **Cook** (Grand Marais) ph. LWd, **St. Louis** (Eklund Ave. in Duluth) †JLa, 5/29 Wilkin SC.

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BLz	Brandon Lentz	ELi	Eric Lind	JPr	Jerry Pruett
BMu	Bruce Munson	EMH	Beth Hamel	JQn	John Quinn
BNn	Brad Nelson II	EmR	Emma Rosen	JRD	Jeff Reed
BPR	Brennan Roy	ERT	Elizabeth R. Tiller	JRg	Jordan Rogers
BRB	Brad R. Bolduan	ETw	Eric Twito	JSc	John Schladweiler
BRe	Billy Reiter-Marolf	EzH	Ezra Hosch	JSk	John Skene
BRL	Bill R. Litkey	FAE	Fred A. Eckhardt	JSM	Josh Manske
BTS	Brian T. Smith	FGO	Frank Gosiak	JSP	Joshua Pierce
BWF	Ben Fritchman	FJN	Frank J. Nicoletti	JSP	Jen Sobiech-Pariseau
BxP	Beatrix Pond	GaJ	Gae Jarvis	JSP	Joshua Pierce
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ChH	Chad Heins	Gmd	Garrett MacDonald	JTa	Joshua Taylor
Chi	Charles Hibbard	GRe	Gary Reitan	JtM	Janet Malotky
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The 2022 Spring Season

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JZJ	John Zakej	MtS	Matthew Scott	SLH	Sharon Holzer
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KBu	Kathy Burns	MwT	Matthew Thompson	SMC	Scott M. Clark
KDS	Kevin D. Smith	MZa	Mathew Zappa	SNe	Stephen Nelson
KeL	Ken Larson	NaH	Nancy Henke	SOa	Steve Oakley
KEM	Karen E. McGee	NFT	Nels F. Thompson	SPS	Steve Stucker
KeM	Kevin Mortensen	NMe	Nolan Meyer	SRG	Stephen R. Greenfield
KErn	Kimberly A. Emerson	NSg	Neil Skoog	SSc	Susan Schumacher
KeM	Kevin Mortensen	NSn	Nik Snyder	SSp	Seth Spencer
KHg	Kevin Halling	NWi	Neil Wingert	StK	Steve Kolbe
KHo	Karen Howden	PAI	Pam Albin	SWe	Steve Weston
KJB	Karl J. Bardon	PBB	Patrick B. Beauzay	SWm	Steve Williams
KKs	Kallie Kantos	PCC	Philip C. Chu	SWo	Scott Wolff
KMa	Kyle Maust	PEB	Paul E. Budde	TaP	Tate Putman
KMS	Kenneth M. Schumacher	PEJ	Paul E. Jantscher	TAT	Tom A. Tustison
KNK	Kristoffer Nelson-Kilger	PHS	Peder H. Svinger	TBU	Thomas Burns
KOC	Kevin O'Connor	PJB	Paul J. Binck	TCL	Tim Lamey
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KrM	Kris Moulton	PLJ	Paul L. Johnson	TFe	Tim Fell
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KSo	Karen Sowizral	PRH	Pete Hoeger	ThH	Thomas Haase
KSz	Kieran Schwartz	PSP	Pam S. Perry	ThS	Thomas Spence
KvA	Kevin Ash	PSu	Paul Suchanek	TiW	Tim Walker
KvB	Kevan Bohan	PTr	Patti Truhn	TJJ	Terry and Joanne Johnson
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LBI	Lynn Birr	RCo	Ronald Cordes	TLu	Tim Lundaal
LEv	Laurie Evans	RDa	Rob Daves	TmG	Tim Grundler
LGI	Lynn Glesne	RDE	Roger D. Everhart	ToL	Tony Lau
LHI	Luke Hollander	REn	Becca Engdahl	ToM	Todd Mitchell
LIH	Liz Harper	RGz	Richard Gotz	ToR	Tom Ries
LMc	Linda McGouirk	RHh	Rachel Hillesheim	TPp	Tim Popp
LME	Laura Erickson	RhK	Rhonda Kath	TPu	Tate Putman
LMO	Linda Mona	RJS	Roger Jay Schroeder	TPW	Terry Wiens
LMS	Larry Sirvio	RJW	Robert Watson	TWE	Trey Weaver
LnH	Lynn Hanske	RKg	Robert Kirchberg	VKI	Valerie Klumper
LS	Linda Sparling	RLF	Robert L. Freeman	VRL	Val R. Landwehr
LSh	Lynne Schoenborn	RLR	Ronald L. Relfsnider	WAF	Wayne Feder
LSI	Linda Slagter	RMD	Robert M. Dunlap	WCM	William C. Marengo
LSw	Linda Schwegman	RMS	Rose M. Shea	WFe	Wilmer Fernandez
LVD	Lois Van Dyke	RNe	Randal Newton	WKu	Woody Kuehn
LWd	Larry Waddell	RNS	Richard N. Smaby	WLy	Wendy Langley
LYg	Linda Young	RoF	Roger Field	WPe	Wendy Pepin
MAJ	Mark Junghans	RFi	Rob Rink	WPI	Wayne Perala
MaJ	Matthew Jensen	RSA	Renner S. Anderson	WPS	Wally P. Swanson
MAK	Michael A. Koutnik	RSd	Rick Schmid		
MaS	Matthew Schaut	RSk	Randy Skiba		
MBi	Maria Bircher	RSw	Rose Swift		
MErn	Marilyn Emerson	RTu	Reed Turner		
MFI	Martha Fleck	RuS	Russ Sandstrom		
MGe	Melissa Gerken	RZi	Roy Zimmerman		
MHe	Melissa Hein	SaK	Sandy Kurkowski		
MHK	Martin H. Kehoe	SAm	Sarah Mallory		
MID	Michael Degerstrom	SAU	Sandy Aubol		
MiF	Michele Frisch	SBE	Susan Barnes Elliott		
MiO	Michael Oetken	SBM	Scott B. Meyer		
MJB	Milton J. Blomberg	SC	Shawn Conrad		
MJM	Michael J. Majeski	SDi	Scott Dirks		
MJo	Marcia Johnson	SDz	Steve Dietz		
MkC	Mark Chichester	SErn	Steve Emerson		
MKe	Meagan Keefe	SES	Steven E. Schon		
MKp	Mikaela Kropp	SGa	Stephen Gardner		
MIB	Michael Budd	SGW	Steve G. Wilson		
MLH	Michael Hendrickson	SHA	Susan H. Anderson		
MNB	Mark Noble	SHg	Shawn Goodchild		
MOs	Mike Osmond	SHk	Sandy Hokanson		
MPe	Minard Petersen	SHO	Steven C. Houdek		
MPp	Mike Peppersack	SJD	Stephen J. Dinsmore		
MPS	Midwest Peregrine Society	SKe	Sue Keator		

Abbreviations

A.M.A.	Aquatic Management Area
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.F.	National Forest
N.M.	National Monument
N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
P.R.	Park Reserve
R.A.	Recreation Area
R.P.	Regional Park
S.F.	State Forest
S.N.A.	Scientific and Natural Area
S.P.	State Park
S.R.	State Road
Twp.	Township
W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area
W.P.	Wilderness Park
W.P.A.	Waterfowl Production Area
W.S.H.C.	West Skyline Hawk Count
W.T.P.	Wastewater Treatment Ponds

A Four Species Clutch

Anthony X. Hertzell

On 16 June 2022, I was asked by an Itasca County homeowner to check a series of Wood Duck boxes on his property east of the town of Effie. Most of the boxes were occupied by Wood Ducks, but a few had Hooded Merganser eggs and two had mixed clutches of both species (“brood parasitism”). All of the boxes were turned to face the Big Fork River, except the last one which was positioned to face an open field. As I opened this last box, I was surprised by a female American Kestrel hastily exiting. Checking the box’s contents revealed eight eggs from four different species. Five eggs belonged to the kestrel, plus one each of Wood Duck, Hooded Merganser, and Common Goldeneye.

Because the nest box had been cleaned earlier that year (homeowner, pers. comm.), all four eggs would have been laid during this breeding season, but in what sequence I can

only speculate. Probably the kestrels were the last to use the site since they had a full clutch of five eggs and were the incubating species. Judging from the arrangement of the other eggs, it appears as if the Common Goldeneye may have been the first to use the box, as that egg was centered in the clutch, with the other ducks likely adding their eggs before the kestrels arrived and secured the box.

Brood parasitism typically involves just one species laying in the nest of another, and over the past 20 years, I have encountered many nests with the mixed clutches of two species, but never three and certainly never four. A quick search of the nidiological literature produced no published instances of a four species clutch, indicating the apparent rarity of this event.

Mounds View, MN.



Figure 1. An active nest composed of the eggs of four species: Wood Duck, American Kestrel, Common Goldeneye, and Hooded Merganser. 16 June 2022, Itasca County. Photo by Anthony X. Hertzell.

The 2022 M.O.U. 300 Club

Anthony X. Hartzel and David A. Cahlander

The Roberts Club

Birders who have seen 85% of the state's 451 bird species as of 31 December 2022

424	Anthony X. Hartzel	400	Robert L. Ekblad	391	Kenneth M. Schumacher
421	Kim R. Eckert	398	Ray Glassel	391	David P. Sovereign
419	Peder H. Svingen	397	Herb H. Dingmann	390	Jerry E. Bonkoski
413	Robert B. Janssen	397	Ronald A. Erpelding	390	Craig R. Mandel
412	Bill R. Litkey	397	Howard Towle	390	Richard Ruhme
411	Dennis D. Martin	396	John P. Ellis	390	Richard Wachtler
411	Barbara Martin	394	Jerry Pruet	389	Bill George
407	Kim W. Risen	393	Robert M. Dunlap	389	Ronald L. Huber
405	Paul M. Egeland	393	Douglas W. Kieser	389	Linda Sparling
404	John W. Hockema	391	Jo Blanich	389	Bob Williams
404	Andrew D. Smith	391	Steve Blanich	388	Gloria Wachtler
404	Tom A. Tustison	391	Philip C. Chu	387	David A. Cahlander
403	Jeff J. Stephenson	391	Mark S. Citsay	387	Randy S. Frederickson
402	Don O. Kienholz	391	Mark Junghans	386	Don A. Bolduc
401	Dedrick Benz	391	William C. Marengo	386	Hap Huber
401	Susan Schumacher	391	Connie Osbeck	385	Douglas P. Johnson

The 300 Club

Birders who have seen a minimum of 300 species in Minnesota as of 31 December 2022

384	Warren E. Nelson	368	Frank Gosiak	359	Dana Sterner
383	Joel C. Claus	368	John Richardson	358	James W. Lind
382	Milton J. Blomberg	368	Forest V. Strnad	358	Gary Swanson
382	Steve Millard	367	Becca Engdahl	357	Marjorie Cahlander
381	Ben Fritchman	367	Ann McKenzie	357	Deborah Fellows
380	Erik Collins	367	Jon Peterson	356	Alex Burchard
380	Jim Egge	366	Diane M. Anderson	356	Shawn Conrad
380	Karol Gresser	366	Jim Peterson	356	Janet C. Green
380	Charles Krulas	366	Brian T. Smith	356	Dan Orr
377	Liz Harper	365	Tony Lau	356	Sparky Stensaas
377	Roy Zimmerman	365	David W. Thurston	354	Kimberly A. Emerson
376	Brad Abendroth	364	Bruce B. Baer	354	George Lahr
376	David R. Benson	364	William R. Bronn	353	Robert L. Freeman
376	Pete Hoeger	364	James L. Otto	353	Bill Unzen
376	Bill Stjern	364	Dick Sandve	352	Dave Baden
374	Conny M. Brunell	364	Jim Williams	352	Terry P. Brashear
374	Ezra Hosch	363	Jim R. Eikenberry	352	Douglas Mayo
374	Alex Sundvall	363	Andrew Nyhus	352	Peter Neubeck
373	Paul E. Budde	363	Larry Sirvio	352	Peter Nichols
373	Isaac Hosch	362	Jerry Gresser	350	Lon Baumgardt
373	Rick Hoyne	361	Michael W. Sack	350	Betsy Beneke
373	Cindy Risen	361	Garrett Wee	350	Thomas B. Hartzel
372	Al A. Bolduc	360	Alice Hennessey	349	Nancy A. Jackson
372	Oscar L. Johnson	360	Kenneth Oulman	349	Joel Schmidt
371	Terry Savaloja	360	Bill Pieper	349	Blaine Seeliger
370	Dave Bartkey	360	Matthew Thompson	348	Jay Hamernick
370	Dick Rengstorf	359	Parker Backstrom	348	Anne Marie Plunkett
369	Elizabeth Campbell	359	Mike Mulligan	348	Joey Sundvall
369	J. S. Fitcher	359	Steve J. Roman	347	Chad Heins
369	Leslie Marcus	359	Kevin D. Smith	347	Gerald Hoekstra

The 2022 M.O.U. 300 Club

347	Elaine McKenzie	325	Gary Simonson	313	James F. Ryan
345	Craig A. Menze	325	Jude Williams	313	Shelley A. Steva
345	Warren Woessner	325	Dale A. Yerger	313	Dan T. Thimgan
344	Lane Elwanger	324	Alyssa L. DeRubeis	312	Diana Doyle
344	Leata Pearson	324	Alex Franzen	312	Melissa Hein
343	Clinton Dexter-Nienhaus	324	Paul E. Jantscher	312	Nestor Hiemenz
343	Frank Fabbro	324	Bruce Munson	312	Nelvina E. De Kam
343	Chet A. Meyers	324	Liren Varghese	312	Linda McGouirk
342	Trey Weaver	323	Kathi Berdan	311	Chris Fagyal
341	Paul L. Johnson	323	Louis Dinzl	311	Joan Fowler
341	Warren Wegener	323	Linda B. Felker	311	Pam S. Perry
340	Janet Majerus	323	Aaron Pietsch	310	Cole Bauer
340	Justin Watts	323	Karl Roe	310	K. Scott Foster
339	Doug Campbell	323	Helen Tucker	310	Fred Z. Leshner
339	Steve Ekblad	322	Lars Benson	310	Connie M. Norheim
339	Josh Wallestad	322	Steve Broste	310	Theodore Voelker
338	Bonnie J. Mulligan	322	Joanne Dempsey	309	Louis Claeson
337	Ruth Andberg	322	Kathy A. Heidel	309	Clara Dahle
337	Mary Enley	322	Judy Johnson	309	Angela Gerend
337	Kirk Jeffrey	322	Fran Nubel	309	Mary Alyce Krohnke
337	Ken LaFond	322	Jeris Pike	309	Edward Lins
337	Diane Millard	321	Karl J. Bardon	309	Sandy M. Thimgan
337	Judith Sparrow	321	Dick Hartman	308	Debbie Arnold
337	Raymond Tervo	321	Henry Kyllingstad	308	Dick Gillmer
336	Mark C. Alt	320	Renner S. Anderson	308	Scott Mehus
336	Luke Hollander	320	Larry Galau	308	Kevin O'Connor
336	Earl E. Orf	320	Nancy Henke	307	Craig Blowers
336	Evelyn Stanley	320	Steven Midthune	307	Micki Buer
335	Colin R. Gjervold	320	Sue Plankis	307	Mary McGrath
335	Phyllis Leinen	320	Ron Silverman	307	Anthony M. Smith
335	John Leinen	319	Jonas Benson	306	Sandy Aubol
335	Nolan Meyer	319	Deanne Endrizzi	306	Demelza Larson
334	Keith Camburn	319	Roger Field	306	John Schladweiler
334	Ben Douglas	319	Ed Jacobs	306	Gene Sylvestre
334	Edward Hicks	319	Fr. Tom Margevicius	305	Lynn Glesne
334	Al Schirmacher	319	Amy Proffit	305	Burnett Hojnacki
333	Frank Berdan	319	Roger J. Schroeder	305	Lynn Homzik
333	Robert E. Holtz	318	Michael Oetken	305	Jim Hughes
333	Don Wanschura	317	Joan Johnson	305	Heather Hundt
333	Alexander R. Watson	317	Dee Kuder	305	Jack Telfer
332	Steve Emerson	317	Tom Soulen	305	Pat Telfer
332	Tammy Field	317	Mike Tarachow	304	Shawn Goodchild
332	Richard Gotz	316	Joel Dunnette	304	Cooper Ludwig
332	Val R. Landwehr	316	Stephen Gardner	304	Thomas Malone
332	Richard L. Miller	316	Michael J. Majeski	304	Steve Oakley
331	Phyllis Basford	316	Ben A. Wieland	303	Torry Davidson
331	Robert H. O'Connor	315	Al E. Batt	303	Bill Kass
330	Nathan Schirmacher	315	Bill Brown	303	Tim Lamey
330	Julie Zempel	315	Wally Jiracek	303	Violet Lender
329	Elizabeth Bell	315	Vija Kelly	303	Edith Grace Quam
329	Tom Bell	315	Mark Otnes	303	Ron Selbitschka
329	David Johnson	315	Steven E. Schon	302	Molly Malecek
329	Jeanie M. Joppru	315	Gregg Severson	302	Wendy Pepin
328	Bill Penning	314	Betty Campbell	302	Keith T. Pulles
328	Matthew Schaut	314	Clay Christensen	302	Dean Schneider
328	Carol A. Schumacher	314	Sue Levy	302	Jen Vieth
328	Lance A. Vrieze	314	Aaron Ludwig	301	Robert Ellenbecker
327	Byron Bratlie	314	Michael Steffes	301	Josephine Herz
327	Chuck Juhnke	314	Josh Watson	301	Alice Johnson
326	Andy Forbes	313	Tom F. Boevers	301	Mathew Zappa
325	Dan Ahlman	313	Merce Dostale	300	Arnold Knutson
325	Jason Caddy	313	Bob Heise	300	Todd Murawski
325	Ilene Haner	313	Tom A. Nelson	300	Don Starkweather
325	Bob Holtz	313	Gary Otnes		



The Owl in the Attic

The Quail in Minnesota

Gustav Swanson

Abridged and reprinted from Swanson, Gustav. 1929. The Quail in Minnesota. *The Flicker* 1:33-34.

Frequently we find in the periodicals or in the daily press references to the introduction or Bob-white or quail (*Colinus virginianus*) into Minnesota, and it seems to be quite generally known that the bird is not native to the state, but that it has been brought in by interested sportsmen.

However, when a search is made for actual records of birds introduced, these references are for the most part found to be conspicuous for their lack of definiteness and real value. A search through the literature has revealed but few such records, and though more than the following must exist we have been unable to find them.

The first record of the introduction of quail into Minnesota, as far as is known, is in Col. John H. Steven's "Personal Recollections of Minnesota and its People" published in 1890. We quote the following from page 49 of this book:

"Game was plenty in those early days in Minnesota Prairie Chickens were abundant, but there were few quails. Mr. Steele tried the experiment of introducing quails into the country. He had a large number of them brought up the river in the fall. They were taken out to Morgan's Bluff, some two miles from the Fort, and given their liberty. At the same time he deposited wheat, oats, and corn in the immediate vicinity, so that they would not suffer for want of food. The birds seemed to go through the first winter in good condition, but in the spring of the second year there were none left; they all perished during the extreme cold winter months."

This record gives no date, nor does it tell how many birds were introduced, but it is of interest for its historic value. We can only conjecture as to the date or the attempt, but we can place one boundary. It must have been after 1837, for it was in this year that Franklin Steele came to Fort Snelling. Dr. John C. Phillips suggests that it was about 1840 that the birds were introduced. A search through Franklin Steele's papers in the Minnesota State Historical Society collection of manuscripts reveals no reference to the quails.

Our next record is from the December 1924 num-

ber of *Fins, Feathers, and Fur*, where Dr. F. S. James of Winona, under the caption of "Bob White and the Sportsman", writes as follows:

"About twenty-eight years ago a number of sportsmen of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, bought about 200 pairs of Alabama quail; these were liberated along the Cottonwood River at different points and a number were liberated in abandoned tree claims in the surrounding country."

He goes on to tell that the next winter was a very severe one and that most of the quail perished, Later in the same paper Dr. James writes the following:

"In the years 1921 and 1922 our club (the Winona branch of the Minnesota Game Protective League) imported 15 dozen Mexican quails at \$3.00 per pair. These birds were liberated on one of our refuges and at selected points where they would mix with native birds...we believe the results were worth the effort."

For various reasons the quail does not thrive in Minnesota. The foremost of these is that it cannot stand the severity and high snows of some Minnesota winters, When there are a few mild winters the birds increase remarkably only to be killed off during the first exceptionally severe season,

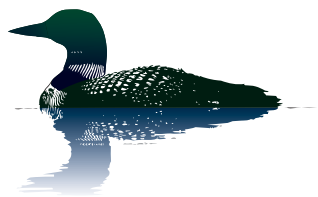
Some have suggested that inbreeding in a covey (for quail travel but short distances during their life time) is responsible for weakening and cutting down the vitality of the birds.

Another reason that has been offered is that the introduction of southern birds into the north has been disastrous. When quail have been introduced into the northern states they have usually been southern birds, as in the case of the Mexican quail introduced at Winona, and Dr. Phillips is of the opinion that these southern birds are not hardy enough to withstand the northern climate. He says that when the weaker southern birds survived the first winter they interbred with the hardier northern birds and weakened them so that all would perish in the first severe winter.

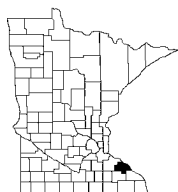
My thanks are due Dr. T. S. Roberts for information and aid in gathering these references.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Notes of Interest



COMMON GOLDENEYE X HOODED MERGANSER HYBRID IN WABASHA COUNTY



— On 24 December 2022, I spotted an apparent hybrid Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser on the Mississippi River in Wabasha County. This was an adult male associating with a large group of Common

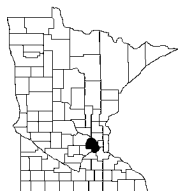
Goldeneyes. It was intermediate in size and shape between Hooded Merganser and Common Goldeneye. It had a large, solid blackish head with green iridescence. The bill was much slimmer than a goldeneye's, but more stout than a Hooded Merganser's. White breast with thin black "spurs" angling downward (anterior to the wings). Black back and tail, with silvery-tan sides. Whitish markings on the scapulars, coverts and tertials. Hybrids typically show greater individual variation than genetically "pure" individuals. This uniqueness makes it possible to identify specific individuals fairly readily. This particular bird looked very much like a male I observed on the river near Minneiska on the Wabasha/Winona county line in February and December of 2020. Over the past few years, I've identified at least three different male "Hoodeyes" along the Mississippi during the fall and winter seasons.



Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser hybrid, 24 December 2022, Wabasha County. Photo by Paul E. Jantscher.

These "Hoodeye" hybrids have a very strong staging/wintering site fidelity, showing up nearly every year at the same locations, which makes them a somewhat reliable find. Since my first sighting in 2002, I've spotted these hybrids in 16 of the 21 years, for a total of 47 times, in six Minnesota counties. These 47 observations include repeat sightings and returning individuals. My records have occurred as early as 9 November and as late as 28 March. Of these 47 sightings, 40 were adult males, 4 immature males and 3 were females. — **Paul E. Jantscher, Red Wing MN.**

YELLOW-BILLED LOON IN HENNEPIN COUNTY —



An interesting loon was found at Lake Bde Maka Ska in Minneapolis around the first of December 2022, but it was not until 3 December that Steve Carlson identified it as a Yellow-billed. This was a large loon similar in general appearance and size to the familiar Common Loon. Its upper sides were gray-brown overall with a bit of paler scalloping. Large, ivory/gray bill, with straight anterior half of culmen, distal end slightly recurved. The face was quite pale, with a very light brown plumage which extended above the eye. The small, dark eye stood out well on the pale background, and there was a darker brown auricular patch. A pronounced

bump was visible on the forehead. Gray-brown crown and rear neck, brown extended to the front of neck near its base, white of throat extended to side of neck above this. Back was darker gray-brown and heavily scalloped. The bird was actively diving and swimming and was only above the surface 10% of the time or less. It made its way from the northeast corner of Bde Maka Ska

to the Thomas Beach area in under an hour, working clockwise off shore. It then lingered in the Thomas Beach area where many observers (myself included) obtained great views. It was not observed in flight and not heard vocalizing. It came up with a fish after one of its dives. When above water, it generally held its head and bill in a slightly upward-pointing attitude.

Smaller loon species (Pacific and Red-throated) have smaller, thinner bills and lack the pronounced forehead bump. Common Loon is similar to Yellow-billed, but generally darker, and with slightly smaller bill with a more decurved culmen. The face of this bird was also paler than Common Loon. Common Loon lacks auricular patch. Neck thicker in this bird than Common Loon. Common Loon only rarely would hold bill pointing upward. — **Douglas W. Kieser, Minneapolis MN.**



Yellow-billed Loon, 3 December 2022, Lake Bde Maka Ska, Minneapolis, MN. Photo by Tom Gilde.



King Eider, 17 November 2022, Two Harbors, Lake County. Photo by Hannah Toutonghi.

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Compiled by Anthony X. Hertz and David A. Cahlander

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

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



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