

CHECKLIST OF
THE BIRDS OF
MINNESOTA

THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
RECORDS COMMITTEE

2019

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MINNESOTA**

Compiled and Annotated by
**THE MINNESOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
RECORDS COMMITTEE**

A Standing Committee of
The Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

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The Minnesota Ornithologists' Union

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12805 Saint Croix Trail South
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October 2019

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Hastings, Minnesota

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Introduction

The nomenclature, sequence, and taxonomy of this Checklist are in accordance with the seventh edition of the American Ornithologists' Union (now the American Ornithological Society) *Check-list of North American Birds* (1998) and its supplements.

The Committee acknowledges the contributions of Karl J. Bardon, Anthony X. Hertzell, and Peder H. Svingen who compiled a comprehensive database of records for Regular, Casual, and Accidental species. Their compilation provided a basis for many of the species annotations.

This Checklist includes 444 species of birds officially recorded in Minnesota through 31 December 2018, and the symbol annotating each species on the list represents its status in the state:

R	=	Regular	(313 species)
C	=	Casual	(41 species)
A	=	Accidental	(87 species)
E	=	Extirpated	(2 species)
X	=	Extinct	(1 species)

Definition of Status Terms Used for Species on the Checklist

Regular species are those for which there are Accepted records in ten or nine years out of the past ten years. Note that some Regular species are only marginally annual in occurrence and may average only one or two records per year or have a very limited range in the state.

Casual species are those for which there are Accepted records in eight, seven, six, five, four, or three years out of the past ten years.

Accidental species are those for which there are Accepted records in two, one, or no years out of the past ten years.

Extirpated species are those that formerly occurred regularly in the state but disappeared and are not expected to recur.

Extinct species are those that formerly occurred in the state but no longer occur anywhere in the world.

Exceptions: By majority vote, the Committee may consider and designate the status of a species on an individual basis, if it is felt that the number of years in which it has been recorded does not accurately reflect that species' current status. The Committee recognizes that certain species may be difficult to detect for a variety of reasons and that individual birds may return to the same location in one or more subsequent years.

Other Definitions and Annotations

To determine the status of a species, the Committee defines a record as one or more individuals occurring at a specific location and date. If the individual or group moves to a new location, it is considered the same record if it is known or judged to be the same individual(s). If documented over multiple days, the collective observations will be considered the same record as long as the individual or group has not left the state for an extended period and returned (e.g., as a migrant). Returning migrants, even if suspected or known to be the same individuals, will be considered as separate records.

A record may be documented by an identifiable and preserved specimen, photograph, video or audio recording, a written report, or any combination of these. It may also be any accepted historical observation in the literature.

Other guidelines and definitions for a record may have been used by earlier reviewers, compilers, or Committee members to determine the number of records and the number of years included in the species annotations. All of the records herein are within the ten-year base period, but may have been voted on by the Records Committee in 2019 prior to this publication. The totals published here reflect the best judgment of the current Committee.

A record is considered **Accepted** if the Committee has voted on the documentation in accordance with Committee rules and agrees with the identification.

The **ten-year base period** on which the status of each species on this Checklist is determined is from 2009 through 2018. (The intention is to update the Checklist at five-year intervals, so that the next scheduled ten-year base period will be from 2014 through 2023.)

The **subscript “S”** (e.g., A_S) indicates a species for which there is no identifiable and preserved specimen, photograph, video or audio recording, or other physical evidence obtained in the state, but for which there is at least one sighting documented in writing that has been voted on and accepted by the Committee. Currently there are four such species: three Accidentals and one Extirpated.

The **subscript “O”** (e.g., A_O) indicates a species for which there is reasonable uncertainty as to its origin and wildness, or uncertainty as to its natural occurrence or arrival in the state. (This does not include those birds which are known or considered to be of captive origin, or those which are known or considered not to have arrived in the state under their own power; such species are excluded from the Checklist.) Currently there are four such Accidental species.

An **asterisk (*)** indicates a species for which there is at least one confirmed breeding record for the state. Currently there are 269 such species: 247 Regulars, 10 Casuals, 10 Accidentals, 1 Extirpated, and 1 Extinct. Not all species nest annually in the state. Some are represented by only one or two breeding records, some formerly nested but no longer do so, and some have a very restricted breeding range.

Breeding is defined as the laying of eggs in a context that indicates an effort to produce young. A breeding record is considered confirmed if any one of the following criteria is documented: a nest with egg or eggshells; young in nest seen or heard; young unable to sustain flight seen away from nest; precocial young not yet full-sized. The following superscripts may be used to qualify confirmed breeding (e.g., ^{*H}):

I = one or both breeding individuals were injured.

H = one of the breeding individuals was, or may have been, a different species.

Brief **annotations** are included for all species, though these are only intended to be basic guidelines as to status and expected occurrence. Ranges within the state are noted but are generalized (e.g., “northeast”). The most recent year of occurrence is given for Casual and Accidental species. Subscripts, superscripts, and asterisks may be applied to any species regardless of its status.

Included with the annotations, the **conservation status** at the state level as defined and designated by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, is also noted:

- A species is designated **Endangered** if it is threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range within Minnesota.
- A species is designated **Threatened** if it is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range within Minnesota.
- A species is designated **Special Concern** if, although not Endangered or Threatened, it is extremely uncommon in Minnesota, or has unique or highly specific habitat requirements and deserves careful monitoring of its status. Species on the periphery of their range that are not listed as threatened may be included in this category along with those species that were once Threatened or Endangered but now have increasing or protected, stable populations.

Where applicable, federal conservation status is also indicated as defined and designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Order Anseriformes

Family Anatidae: Whistling-Ducks, Geese, Swans, Ducks

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>)	A
Twelve records: three spring, one spring-summer, one summer, and seven fall. Seven of these records involved birds of uncertain origin. Recorded in two (2011, 2016) of the last ten years. Formerly Casual.	
Fulvous Whistling-Duck (<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>)	Ao
Two records: one spring (1929) and one fall (1950).	
Snow Goose (<i>Anser caerulescens</i>)	R
Migrant throughout, but rare north-central.	
Ross's Goose (<i>Anser rossii</i>)	R
Migrant mostly south and west.	
Greater White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons</i>)	R
Migrant mostly south and west.	
Brant (<i>Branta bernicla</i>)	C
Nineteen records: seven spring, one summer, ten fall, and one fall-winter. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2016.	
Cackling Goose (<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
* Canada Goose (<i>Branta canadensis</i>)	R
Breeds throughout. Locally overwinters.	
* Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	R
Introduced in North America. Rare at any season; some records likely involve birds of captive origin. One breeding record (1988).	
* Trumpeter Swan (<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>)	R
Former summer resident (pre-1900). Reintroduced in Minnesota. Breeds throughout, but rare in the far west and southeast. Winters locally. State designation: Special Concern.	
* ¹ Tundra Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>)	R
Migrant throughout, but rare southwest. Two breeding records (1932, 1956), both involving an injured bird.	
* Wood Duck (<i>Aix sponsa</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
Garganey (<i>Spatula querquedula</i>)	A
Two spring records (1987, 1993).	
* Blue-winged Teal (<i>Spatula discors</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
Cinnamon Teal (<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>)	R
Rare summer visitant and migrant, primarily in spring.	
* Northern Shoveler (<i>Spatula clypeata</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west. Migrant throughout.	
* Gadwall (<i>Mareca strepera</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west and central. Migrant throughout.	
Eurasian Wigeon (<i>Mareca penelope</i>)	C
Forty-four records: 36 spring, 4 summer, and 4 fall. Recorded in five of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
* American Wigeon (<i>Mareca americana</i>)	R
Breeds mostly north. Migrant throughout.	
* Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	R
Breeds throughout. Locally overwinters.	
* American Black Duck (<i>Anas rubripes</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout, but rare southwest. Winter visitant mostly south.	
Mottled Duck (<i>Anas fulvigula</i>)	A
One winter record (2016).	
* Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west. Migrant throughout.	
* Green-winged Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	R
Rare breeder and common migrant throughout.	

* Canvasback (<i>Aythya valisineria</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west and central. Migrant throughout, but rare northeast.	
* Redhead (<i>Aythya americana</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west and central. Migrant throughout.	
* Ring-necked Duck (<i>Aythya collaris</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, except far south. Migrant throughout.	
Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)	A
Two winter records (both 2018).	
Greater Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
* Lesser Scaup (<i>Aythya affinis</i>)	R
Breeds locally, mostly northwest. Migrant throughout.	
King Eider (<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>)	C
Twenty-two records: 3 spring, 13 fall, and 6 winter. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2014. Three additional records of <i>Somateria</i> sp.	
Common Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	A
Seven records: six fall and one fall-winter. Recorded in one (2014) of the last ten years. Three additional records of <i>Somateria</i> sp.	
Harlequin Duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>)	R
Rare migrant and winter visitant primarily on Lake Superior.	
Surf Scoter (<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>)	R
Migrant primarily on Lake Superior, rare elsewhere.	
White-winged Scoter (<i>Melanitta deglandi</i>)	R
Migrant primarily on Lake Superior, rare elsewhere.	
Black Scoter (<i>Melanitta americana</i>)	R
Migrant primarily on Lake Superior, rare elsewhere.	
Long-tailed Duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)	R
Migrant and winter visitant, primarily on Lake Superior.	
* Bufflehead (<i>Bucephala albeola</i>)	R
Breeds locally, mostly northwest. Migrant throughout.	
* Common Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	R
Breeds north. Migrant throughout. Overwinters locally.	
Barrow's Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala islandica</i>)	R
Rare migrant mostly east. Overwinters locally.	
Smew (<i>Mergellus albellus</i>)	Ao
One spring record (1999).	
* Hooded Merganser (<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>)	R
Breeds and migrates throughout.	
* Common Merganser (<i>Mergus merganser</i>)	R
Breeds mostly north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout. Overwinters locally.	
* Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)	R
Breeds northeast mostly on Lake Superior. Migrant throughout. Overwinters locally.	
* Ruddy Duck (<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west and central. Migrant throughout, but rare north-central and northeast.	

Order Galliformes

Family Odontophoridae: New World Quail

* Northern Bobwhite (<i>Colinus virginianus</i>)	E
Former permanent resident south. All recent observations are likely of released or escaped birds.	

Family Phasianidae: Partridges, Pheasants, Grouse, Turkeys

* Gray Partridge (<i>Perdix perdix</i>)	R
Introduced in North America. Permanent resident south and west.	
* Ring-necked Pheasant (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>)	R
Introduced in North America. Permanent resident mostly south and central.	

* Ruffed Grouse (<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>)	R
Permanent resident north and east.	
* Spruce Grouse (<i>Falcapennis canadensis</i>)	R
Permanent resident far north.	
Willow Ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>)	A
Winter-spring invasion 1933–1934 of more than 200 individuals. Two additional records: 1 spring (1914) and 1 winter-spring (1964).	
Rock Ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus muta</i>)	A
One spring record (1996).	
* Sharp-tailed Grouse (<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>)	R
Permanent resident mostly northwest, north-central, and east-central.	
* Greater Prairie-Chicken (<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>)	R
Breeds locally. Permanent resident west-central. State designation: Special Concern.	
* Wild Turkey (<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>)	R
Introduced in Minnesota. Permanent resident throughout, but absent far northeast.	

Order Podicipediformes

Family Podicipedidae: Grebes

* Pied-billed Grebe (<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Horned Grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>)	R
Rare breeder northwest. Migrant throughout. State designation: Endangered.	
* Red-necked Grebe (<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>)	R
Breeds mostly north and central. Migrant throughout.	
* Eared Grebe (<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west. Migrant throughout, but rare northeast.	
* Western Grebe (<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west. Migrant throughout, but rare northeast.	
^H Clark's Grebe (<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>)	R
Rare migrant, mostly west. Rare breeder, all records possibly involving hybrid pairings with Western Grebe (<i>A. occidentalis</i>).	

Order Columbiformes

Family Columbidae: Pigeons, Doves

* Rock Pigeon (<i>Columba livia</i>)	R
Introduced in North America. Permanent resident throughout.	
Band-tailed Pigeon (<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>)	A
Eleven records: one spring, three summer, six fall, and one fall-spring. Recorded in two (2009, 2011) of the last ten years.	
* Eurasian Collared-Dove (<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>)	R
Introduced in North America. Permanent resident mostly south and west.	
* Passenger Pigeon (<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>)	X
Former migrant and summer resident. Last specimen record 1895.	
Inca Dove (<i>Columbina inca</i>)	A
One fall record (2007).	
Common Ground Dove (<i>Columbina passerina</i>)	A
Five fall records. Recorded in two (2010, 2015) of the last ten years.	
White-winged Dove (<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>)	R
Rare migrant throughout. Formerly Casual.	
* Mourning Dove (<i>Zenaida macroura</i>)	R
Breeds throughout. Winter visitant mostly south.	

Order Cuculiformes

Family Cuculidae: Cuckoos

Groove-billed Ani (<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>)	A
Eight records: one summer and seven fall. Two additional records of <i>Crotophaga</i> sp. Last recorded 1995.	

- * Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) R
Breeds mostly south, central, and west.
- * Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) R
Breeds throughout.

Order Caprimulgiformes

Family Caprimulgidae: Nightjars

- * Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) R
Breeds throughout.
- Common Poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*) A
One spring record (1963).
- Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) A
Five summer records, four from the same locality in successive years (1981–1984).
Last recorded 1984.
- * Eastern Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*) R
Breeds mostly southeast, central, and north. Migrant throughout.

Order Apodiformes

Family Apodidae: Swifts

- * Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) R
Breeds throughout.
- White-throated Swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*) A
One spring record (2000).

Family Trochilidae: Hummingbirds

- Mexican Violetear (*Colibri thalassinus*) A
Two records: One summer (2004) and one summer-fall (2005).
- Rivoli's Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*) A
Three summer records. Last recorded 1994.
- * Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) R
Breeds throughout.
- Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) A
Four records: two fall, one fall-winter, and one winter. Last recorded 2006.
- Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) A
One fall record (2003).
- Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) C
Nineteen records: seven summer, one summer-fall, ten fall, and one fall-winter. Recorded in six of the last ten years, most recently 2017. Four additional records of *Selasphorus* sp. Formerly Accidental.
- Calliope Hummingbird (*Selasphorus calliope*) A
Two records: one summer (2016) and one fall-winter (2005). Four additional records of *Selasphorus* sp.

Order Gruiformes

Family Rallidae: Rails, Gallinules, Coots

- * Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) R
Breeds northwest and north-central. Rare migrant throughout. State designation: Special Concern.
- Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) A
Two records: one summer (1979) and one fall (1972).
- * King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) A
Former summer resident south. Recorded in two (2014, 2017) of the last ten years.
State designation: Endangered.
- * Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Sora (*Porzana carolina*) R
Breeds throughout.

- Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinicus*) A
 Five records: one summer and four fall. Recorded in one (2015) of the last ten years.
- * Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*) R
 Breeds locally south. State designation: Special Concern.
- * American Coot (*Fulica americana*) R
 Breeds throughout, except northeast. Migrant throughout.

Family Gruidae: Cranes

- * Sandhill Crane (*Antigone canadensis*) R
 Breeds north, central, and east. Migrant throughout.
- * Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) A
 Former summer resident west. Ten records since 1900: five spring, four fall, and one undated. Recorded in one (2010) of the last ten years. Federal designation: Endangered.

Order Charadriiformes

Family Recurvirostridae: Stilts, Avocets

- * Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) C
 Forty-three records: 33 spring, 2 spring-summer, 3 summer, 3 summer-fall, and 2 fall.
 One breeding record (2014). Recorded in eight of the last ten years, most recently 2018.
- * American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) R
 Rare breeder west. Migrant mostly west.

Family Charadriidae: Plovers

- Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) R
 Migrant throughout.
- American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) R
 Migrant throughout.
- * Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) R
 Breeds throughout.
- Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) R
 Migrant throughout.
- * Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) R
 Rare breeder north. Rare migrant throughout. State designation: Endangered.
 Federal designations: Great Lakes population, Endangered; Northern Great Plains population, Threatened.
- Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*) A
 Three records: two spring and one summer. Recorded in one (2013) of the last ten years.
- * Snowy Plover (*Charadrius nivosus*) A
 Twelve records: five spring, six summer, and one fall. One breeding record (2006).
 Recorded in two (2009, 2017) of the last ten years, Formerly Casual.

Family Scolopacidae: Sandpipers

- * Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) R
 Breeds mostly west.
- Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) R
 Rare migrant mostly on Lake Superior, primarily in spring.
- Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*) E_s
 Former spring migrant west. Last recorded 1886. Federal designation: Endangered.
- * Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) A
 Former summer resident. Twenty-five records since 1900: 18 spring, 3 summer, and 4 fall. Last recorded 2008.
- Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) R
 Migrant mostly west, primarily in spring.
- * Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) R
 Breeds northwest, west-central, and central. Migrant mostly west. State designation: Special Concern.

Ruddy Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	C
Former rare migrant. Recorded in eight of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
Federal designation: Threatened. Formerly Regular.	
Ruff (<i>Calidris pugnax</i>)	C
Fifty records: 30 spring, 9 summer, and 11 fall. Recorded in five of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (<i>Calidris acuminata</i>)	A
One fall record (2016).	
Stilt Sandpiper (<i>Calidris himantopus</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Curlew Sandpiper (<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>)	A
Four spring records. Recorded in one (2018) of the last ten years.	
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)	C
Eight records: one spring, six fall, and one winter. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2014.	
Baird's Sandpiper (<i>Calidris bairdii</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Least Sandpiper (<i>Calidris minutilla</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
White-rumped Sandpiper (<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>)	R
Migrant throughout, primarily in spring.	
Buff-breasted Sandpiper (<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>)	R
Rare fall migrant throughout.	
Pectoral Sandpiper (<i>Calidris melanotos</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Semipalmated Sandpiper (<i>Calidris pusilla</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Western Sandpiper (<i>Calidris mauri</i>)	C
Ten records: six spring, one summer, and three fall. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
Short-billed Dowitcher (<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Long-billed Dowitcher (<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
* American Woodcock (<i>Scolopax minor</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, except far south. Migrant throughout.	
* Wilson's Snipe (<i>Gallinago delicata</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, except far south. Migrant throughout.	
* Spotted Sandpiper (<i>Actitis macularius</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Solitary Sandpiper (<i>Tringa solitaria</i>)	R
Migrant throughout. Three breeding records (1973, 1982, 2012).	
Lesser Yellowlegs (<i>Tringa flavipes</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
* Willet (<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>)	R
Former summer resident south and west. Migrant throughout.	
Greater Yellowlegs (<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
* Wilson's Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>)	R
Breeds locally west and central. Migrant throughout, but rare in the northeast. State designation: Threatened.	

Red-necked Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Red Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>)	C
Twenty-three records: 3 spring and 20 fall. Recorded in five of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	

Family Stercorariidae: Jaegers

Pomarine Jaeger (<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>)	C
Twenty-one records: 1 spring, 1 summer, and 19 fall. Recorded in four of the last ten years, most recently 2018. There are additional records of unidentified <i>Stercorarius</i> sp.	
Parasitic Jaeger (<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>)	R
Rare migrant mostly on Lake Superior, primarily in fall. There are additional records of unidentified <i>Stercorarius</i> sp.	
Long-tailed Jaeger (<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>)	A
Eleven records: one spring, two summer, and eight fall. Recorded in one (2013) of the last ten years. There are additional records of unidentified <i>Stercorarius</i> sp.	

Family Alcidae: Alcids

Dovekie (<i>Alle alle</i>)	A
Two fall records (1931, 1962).	
Black Guillemot (<i>Cephus grylle</i>)	A
One fall record (2009).	
Long-billed Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>)	A
One fall record (2008).	
Ancient Murrelet (<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>)	A
Seven records: six fall and one winter. Last recorded 1999.	

Family Laridae: Gulls, Terns

Black-legged Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)	C
Forty-three records: 3 spring, 1 summer, 27 fall, and 12 winter. Recorded in six of the last ten years, most recently 2017.	
Ivory Gull (<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>)	A
Twelve records: 1 spring and 11 winter. Recorded in one (2016) of the last ten years.	
Sabine's Gull (<i>Xema sabini</i>)	R
Rare fall migrant throughout.	
Bonaparte's Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>)	A
Fourteen records (all from Jackson County): three spring, one spring-summer, one summer-fall, and nine fall. Last recorded 2007.	
* Little Gull (<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>)	R
Rare migrant, mostly at Duluth in spring. One breeding record (1986).	
Ross's Gull (<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>)	A
Three records: two spring and one winter. Last recorded 2007.	
Laughing Gull (<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>)	C
Seventeen records: eight spring, three summer, and six fall. Recorded in four of the last ten years, most recently 2013.	
* Franklin's Gull (<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>)	R
Breeds locally west. Migrant throughout, but rare northeast. State designation: Special Concern.	
Mew Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>)	A
Four records: three fall and one winter. Recorded in one (2014) of the last ten years.	
* Ring-billed Gull (<i>Larus delawarensis</i>)	R
Breeds locally, mostly north. Migrant throughout.	
California Gull (<i>Larus californicus</i>)	C
Forty-three records: 19 spring, 4 summer, 17 fall, and 3 fall-winter. Recorded in six of the last ten years, most recently 2015.	

* Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout and winter visitant.	
Iceland Gull (<i>Larus glaucooides</i>)	R
Rare migrant and winter visitant.	
Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>)	R
Rare migrant and winter visitant.	
Slaty-backed Gull (<i>Larus schistisagus</i>)	C
Nine records: one spring, one summer-fall, one fall, one fall-winter, four winter, and one winter-spring. Recorded in four of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
Glaucous-winged Gull (<i>Larus glaucescens</i>)	A
Five records: one spring, two fall-winter, and two winter. Recorded in two (2009, 2011) of the last ten years.	
Glaucous Gull (<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>)	R
Migrant and winter visitant.	
Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>)	R
Rare migrant and winter visitant.	
Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>)	C
Twenty-four records: 4 spring, 13 summer, and 7 fall. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2018. Federal designation: Endangered. Formerly Accidental.	
Gull-billed Tern (<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>)	A
One summer record (2016).	
* Caspian Tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>)	R
Breeds very locally north-central. Migrant throughout.	
* Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, except far northeast.	
* Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	R
Breeds locally north. Migrant throughout. State designation: Threatened.	
Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>)	C
Twenty-eight records: ten spring, three spring-summer, eight summer, and seven fall. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2016.	
* Forster's Tern (<i>Sterna forsteri</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west, central, and south-central. Migrant throughout. State designation: Special Concern.	
Sandwich Tern (<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>)	A
One summer record (1986).	
Elegant Tern (<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>)	A
One summer record (2007).	

Order Gaviiformes

Family Gaviidae: Loons

Red-throated Loon (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	R
Rare migrant, primarily on Lake Superior in spring and early summer.	
Pacific Loon (<i>Gavia pacifica</i>)	R
Rare migrant, primarily on Lake Superior in fall.	
* Common Loon (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	R
Breeds north and central. Migrant throughout.	
Yellow-billed Loon (<i>Gavia adamsii</i>)	A
Six records: five fall and one winter. Last recorded 2005.	

Order Procellariiformes

Family Procellariidae: Shearwaters, Petrels

Northern Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>)	A
One spring specimen record (2017).	

Order Ciconiiformes

Family Ciconiidae: Storks

- Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) A
Four records: three summer and one fall. Recorded in two (2014, 2018) of the last ten years. Federal designation: Threatened.

Order Suliformes

Family Fregatidae: Frigatebirds

- Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*) A
Two fall records (1988, 2007). Three additional fall records of *Fregata* sp.

Family Phalacrocoracidae: Cormorants

- Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) A
Five records: two spring, one summer-fall, and two fall. Recorded in one (2012) of the last ten years. Formerly Casual.
- * Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) R
Breeds throughout.

Order Pelecaniformes

Family Pelecanidae: Pelicans

- * American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) R
Breeds locally except east. Migrant throughout. State designation: Special Concern.
- Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) C
Four records: two spring and two summer. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2013.

Family Ardeidae: Bitterns, Herons, Egrets, Night-Herons

- * American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) R
Breeds mostly north and central. Migrant throughout.
- * Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) R
Breeds throughout, except northeast.
- * Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) R
Breeds south and west-central. Migrant throughout, but rare northeast.
- * Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) R
Rare migrant mostly south and west. Rare breeder.
- * Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*) R
Rare migrant mostly south. Last breeding record 1981.
- Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*) A
Seventeen records: ten spring, one spring-summer, five summer, and one summer-fall. Recorded in two (2012, 2017) of the last ten years.
- * Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) R
Rare migrant mostly south and west. Rare breeder.
- * Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) R
Breeds throughout, but absent far northeast.
- * Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) R
Breeds locally south and west.
- * Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) R
Rare summer resident mostly southeast. Last breeding record 1984.

Family Threskiornithidae: Ibises, Spoonbills

- White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) A
Two records: one spring (1995) and one (2018) fall.
- Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) C
Ten records: nine spring and one summer. Recorded in five of the last ten years, most recently 2017. There are additional records of unidentified *Plegadis* sp.

- * White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) R
 Rare migrant mostly west and south. Two breeding records (1894, 1895). There are additional records of *Plegadis* sp.
- Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*) A
 Two fall records (2018). Both records may have involved the same bird.

Order Cathartiformes

Family Cathartidae: New World Vultures

- Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) C
 Seven records: six spring and one fall. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2016.
- * Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) R
 Breeds throughout.

Order Accipitriformes

Family Pandionidae: Osprey

- * Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) R
 Breeds mostly north-central, northeast, and east-central. Migrant throughout.

Family Accipitridae: Kites, Accipiters, Hawks, Eagles

- White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) A
 Three records: two spring and one summer. Recorded in one (2011) of the last ten years.
- * Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) A
 Former summer resident. Eighteen records since 1900: seven spring, one spring-fall, three summer, six fall, and one undated. Last recorded 2008.
- Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) R
 Rare migrant throughout. Winter visitant mostly southeast.
- * Northern Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*) R
 Breeds throughout.
- * Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) R
 Breeds north. Winter visitant mostly south.
- * Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) R
 Breeds throughout. Winter visitant mostly south.
- * Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) R
 Breeds locally north-central and northeast. Irruptive migrant and winter visitant mostly north. State designation: Special Concern.
- * Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) R
 Breeds throughout. Winter visitant throughout.
- Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) C
 Forty-one records: 14 spring, 3 summer, and 24 fall. Recorded in eight of the last ten years, most recently 2018.
- * Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) R
 Breeds south, east, and central. Winter visitant mostly southeast. State designation: Special Concern.
- * Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) R
 Breeds north, central, and east. Migrant throughout.
- * Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) R
 Breeds south and west. Migrant throughout, but rare north-central and northeast.
- * Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) R
 Breeds throughout. Winter visitant mostly south.
- Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) R
 Migrant and winter visitant throughout.
- Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*) A
 Former regular migrant and summer visitant mostly west. Recorded in two (2013, 2017) of the last ten years.

Order Strigiformes

Family Tytonidae: Barn Owls

- * Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) C
Former summer resident south and east-central. Last breeding record 2018. Recorded in four of the last ten years, most recently 2018. Formerly Accidental.

Family Strigidae: Screech-Owls, Owls

- * Eastern Screech-Owl (*Megascops asio*) R
Permanent resident except north-central and northeast.
- * Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) R
Permanent resident throughout.
- Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) R
Irruptive winter visitant mostly north.
- * Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) R
Rare breeder north. Irruptive winter visitant mostly north.
- * Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) C
Former summer resident southwest and west-central. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2016. State designation: Endangered.
- * Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) R
Permanent resident throughout, but absent southwest.
- * Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) R
Permanent resident north-central and northeast; irruptive in winter north.
- * Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) R
Breeds throughout, but absent southwest. Winter visitant throughout, but rare north.
- * Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) R
Breeds northwest. Migrant mostly west. Irregular winter visitant. State designation: Special Concern.
- * Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) R
Rare permanent resident northeast; irruptive in winter mostly north. State designation: Special Concern.
- * Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) R
Permanent resident north-central and northeast. Rare breeder east-central and southeast. Migrant and winter visitant throughout.

Order Coraciiformes

Family Alcedinidae: Kingfishers

- * Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) R
Breeds throughout. Winter visitant, mostly south.

Order Piciformes

Family Picidae: Woodpeckers

- Lewis's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*) C
Six records: three spring, one fall, one fall-spring, and one winter-spring. Recorded in three of the past ten years, most recently 2018. Formerly Accidental.
- * Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) R
Breeds throughout, but rare northeast. Winters locally.
- Acorn Woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) A
Two fall records (2009, 2016).
- * Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*) R
Permanent resident throughout, but rare far north.
- Williamson's Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*) A
Three records: two spring and one fall. Last recorded 1999.
- * Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*) R
Rare permanent resident north-central and northeast.

* Black-backed Woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)	R
Permanent resident north-central and northeast. Irruptive winter visitant.	
* Downy Woodpecker (<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>)	R
Permanent resident throughout.	
* Hairy Woodpecker (<i>Dryobates villosus</i>)	R
Permanent resident throughout.	
* Northern Flicker (<i>Colaptes auratus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Pileated Woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>)	R
Permanent resident throughout, but rare southwest.	

Order Falconiformes

Family Falconidae: Caracaras, Falcons

Crested Caracara (<i>Caracara cheriway</i>)	A _{OS}
One summer record (1994).	
* American Kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius</i>)	R
Breeds throughout. Winter visitant mostly south.	
* Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	R
Breeds mostly north. Migrant and winter visitant throughout.	
Gyr Falcon (<i>Falco rusticolus</i>)	C
Migrant and winter visitant, mostly north. Recorded in six of the last ten years, most recently 2017.	
* Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	R
Breeds mostly east. Migrant throughout. State designation: Special Concern.	
Prairie Falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)	R
Rare migrant mostly west.	

Order Passeriformes

Family Tyrannidae: Tyrant Flycatchers

Ash-throated Flycatcher (<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>)	A
Two fall records (1990, 2000).	
* Great Crested Flycatcher (<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
Tropical Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>)	A
One summer record (2015). There is one additional record of <i>T. melancholicus/couchii</i> .	
Cassin's Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>)	A
One fall record (2012).	
* Western Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west and central. Rare migrant.	
* Eastern Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>)	C
Ninety-five records: 36 spring, 33 summer, 1 summer-fall, 24 fall, and 1 undated. One breeding attempt (1997), a mixed-pairing with Western Kingbird (<i>T. verticalis</i>). Recorded in eight of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
Fork-tailed Flycatcher (<i>Tyrannus savana</i>)	A
Three records: one spring and two fall. Recorded in one (2009) of the last ten years.	
* Olive-sided Flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>)	R
Breeds northeast and north-central. Migrant throughout.	
* ^H Western Wood-Pewee (<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>)	A
Nine records: one spring-fall, four summer, one summer-fall, and three fall. Two breeding records (1977, 2007), both involving an unidentified <i>Contopus</i> sp. Recorded in one (2017) of the last ten years.	
* Eastern Wood-Pewee (<i>Contopus virens</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>)	R
Breeds northeast and north-central. Migrant throughout.	

* Acadian Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax vireescens</i>)	R
Breeds southeast and east-central. State designation: Special Concern.	
* Alder Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>)	R
Breeds north and central. Migrant throughout.	
* Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i>)	R
Breeds south and west.	
* Least Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax minimus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Eastern Phoebe (<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Say's Phoebe (<i>Sayornis saya</i>)	R
Rare migrant and summer visitant mostly west. Three breeding records (2010, 2011, 2018).	
Vermilion Flycatcher (<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>)	A
Six fall records. Recorded in two (2015, 2017) of the last ten years.	

Family Laniidae: Shrikes

* Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	R
Breeds locally west and south. State designation: Endangered.	
Northern Shrike (<i>Lanius borealis</i>)	R
Migrant and winter visitant throughout.	

Family Vireonidae: Vireos

* White-eyed Vireo (<i>Vireo griseus</i>)	C
Sixty-five records: 41 spring, 1 spring-summer, 12 summer, 2 summer-fall, and 9 fall. One breeding record (2001). Recorded in seven of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
* Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii</i>)	R
Breeds locally southeast and east-central. State designation: Special Concern.	
* Yellow-throated Vireo (<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, but rare southwest and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Blue-headed Vireo (<i>Vireo solitarius</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Philadelphia Vireo (<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>)	R
Rare breeder northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Warbling Vireo (<i>Vireo gilvus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Red-eyed Vireo (<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	

Family Corvidae: Jays, Nutcrackers, Magpies, Crows

* Canada Jay (<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>)	R
Permanent resident north-central and northeast.	
* Blue Jay (<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>)	R
Permanent resident throughout.	
Clark's Nutcracker (<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>)	C
Twenty-four records: 18 fall, 1 fall-spring, and 5 winter. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2017. Formerly Accidental.	
* Black-billed Magpie (<i>Pica hudsonia</i>)	R
Permanent resident northwest, local north-central and northeast.	
* American Crow (<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>)	R
Permanent resident throughout.	
* Common Raven (<i>Corvus corax</i>)	R
Permanent resident mostly north.	

Family Alaudidae: Larks

* Horned Lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>)	R
Breeds south and west. Migrant throughout. Overwinters south and west.	

Family Hirundinidae: Martins, Swallows

- * Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) R
Breeds throughout.
- Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*) A_s
Two records: one summer (1990) and one fall (1942).
- * Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) R
Breeds throughout, except northeast. State designation: Special Concern.
- * Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) R
Breeds throughout.

Family Paridae: Chickadees, Titmouses

- * Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*) R
Permanent resident throughout.
- * Boreal Chickadee (*Poecile hudsonicus*) R
Permanent resident north-central and northeast.
- * Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) R
Permanent resident southeast.

Family Sittidae: Nuthatches

- * Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) R
Permanent resident north-central, northeast, and east-central. Migrant and winter
visitant throughout.
- * White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) R
Permanent resident throughout.
- Pygmy Nuthatch (*Sitta pygmaea*) A_o
One fall record (1996).

Family Certhiidae: Creepers

- * Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*) R
Breeds north and east. Migrant and winter visitant throughout.

Family Troglodytidae: Wrens

- * Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*) A
Twenty-nine records: 13 spring, 2 spring-summer, 1 spring-fall, 2 summer, and 11 fall. One
breeding record (2004). Recorded in two (2012, 2015) of the last ten years. Formerly Casual.
- * House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) R
Breeds mostly north. Migrant throughout.
- * Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) R
Breeds throughout, except northeast.
- * Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) R
Rare in all seasons. Occasionally breeds, mostly southeast.
- * Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*) A
Fifty-four records since 1900: 26 spring, 6 spring-summer, 13 summer, 7 fall, and 2
undated. Two breeding records (1950, 1959). Recorded in one (2015) of the last ten years.

Family Polioptilidae: Gnatcatchers

- * Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*) R
Breeds mostly south and central. Migrant throughout, but rare far north.

Family Cinclidae: Dippers

- American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*) A
Three records: two summer and one winter-spring. Last recorded 1993.

Family Regulidae: Kinglets

- * Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) R
Breeds northeast and north-central. Migrant throughout.
- * Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) R
Breeds northeast and north-central. Migrant throughout.

Family Muscipidae: Old World Flycatchers

- Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) A
Four records: one spring and three fall. Recorded in one (2010) of the last ten years.

Family Turdidae: Thrushes

- * Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) C
Migrant throughout. One breeding record (1991); five mixed-pair breeding records with Eastern Bluebird (*S. sialis*). Recorded in seven of the last ten years, most recently 2018. Formerly Regular.
- Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) R
Rare migrant and winter visitant throughout.
- * Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*) R
Breeds mostly east and north. Migrant throughout.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*) R
Migrant throughout, primarily in spring.
- * Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*) R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.
- * Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.
- * Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) R
Breeds mostly east and central.
- Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) A
One fall record (1991).
- * American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) R
Breeds throughout. Winter visitant throughout, mostly south and central.
- Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) R
Rare migrant and winter visitant throughout.

Family Mimidae: Thrashers, Mockingbirds

- * Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) R
Breeds throughout.
- Curve-billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*) A
Five records: one spring, one fall, one fall-winter, one fall-spring, and one winter. Recorded in one (2017) of the last ten years.
- * Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) R
Breeds throughout.
- Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*) A
Thirteen records: six spring, three summer, three fall, and one winter-spring. Recorded in two (2009, 2018) of the last ten years.
- * Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) R
Rare throughout in all seasons. Seven breeding records.

Family Sturnidae: Starlings

- * European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) R
Introduced in North America. Permanent resident throughout.

Family Bombycillidae: Waxwings

- Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) R
Irruptive winter visitant mostly north and central.
- * Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) R
Breeds throughout. Winter visitant mostly south and central.

Family Passeridae: Old World Sparrows

- * House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) R
Introduced in North America. Permanent resident throughout.
- * Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) C
Introduced in North America. Nineteen records: eight spring, one spring-summer, one spring-fall, three summer, one summer-fall, two fall, one fall-spring, one winter, and one winter-spring. One breeding record (2018), possibly involving a hybrid pairing with House Sparrow (*P. domesticus*). Recorded in five of the last ten years, most recently 2018.

Family Motacillidae: Pipits

- American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*) R
Migrant throughout.
- * Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*) C
Former summer resident northwest. Last breeding record 1988. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2016. State designation: Endangered.

Family Fringillidae: Finches

- Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) A
Seven records: two spring, two fall, one winter, and two winter-spring. Recorded in one (2015) of the last ten years.
- * Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) R
Permanent resident north-central and northeast, occasional irruptive winter visitant mostly north.
- Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) R
Irruptive winter visitant mostly north.
- Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*) C
Nineteen records: three spring, three fall, one fall-winter, nine winter, and three winter-spring. Recorded in four of the last ten years, most recently 2016.
- * House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) R
Permanent resident throughout, except far northeast.
- * Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus*) R
Breeds mostly north. Migrant and winter visitant throughout.
- Cassin's Finch (*Haemorhous cassinii*) A
Two records: one spring (2018) and one fall (1987).
- Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*) R
Irruptive winter visitant mostly north and central.
- Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemannii*) R
Rare winter visitant mostly north and central.
- * Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) R
Rare breeder. Irruptive migrant mostly north-central and northeast.
- * White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) R
Rare breeder. Irruptive migrant mostly north-central and northeast.
- * Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) R
Breeds mostly north, irruptive breeder mostly east-central. Migrant and winter visitant throughout.
- * American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) R
Breeds throughout. Winter visitant mostly south and central.

Family Calcariidae: Longspurs, Snow Buntings

- Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) R
Migrant throughout. Winter visitant south and west.
- * Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*) R
Rare local breeder northwest. State designation: Endangered.
- Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*) R
Rare migrant mostly west.
- * McCown's Longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccownii*) A
Former summer resident southwest. Three records since 1900: one spring, one summer, and one fall. Last recorded 2000.
- Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) R
Migrant and winter visitant throughout.

Family Passerellidae: Sparrows, Towhees

- * Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) R
Breeds throughout, but rare northeast.
- Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*) A
Seven records: one spring, five fall, and one fall-winter. Last recorded 2007.
- * Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) R
Breeds locally except northeast. State designation: Special Concern.
- * Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) C
Former summer resident southwest and west-central. Last breeding record 1964.
Recorded in seven of the last ten years, most recently 2018.
- * Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*) R
Breeds throughout.
- * Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) R
Breeds south and central.
- Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*) A
Four records: one spring, one summer, and two fall. Recorded in one (2015) of the last ten years.
- Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) R
Migrant throughout.
- American Tree Sparrow (*Spizelloides arborea*) R
Migrant throughout. Winter visitant south and central.
- * Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout and winter visitant mostly south.
- White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) R
Migrant throughout.
- Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*) C
Thirteen records: seven spring, one fall, two fall-winter, one fall-spring, and two winter-spring. Recorded in six of the last ten years, most recently 2018.
- Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) R
Migrant throughout.
- * White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) R
Breeds mostly north. Migrant throughout, overwinters south.
- * Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*) R
Breeds throughout, but rare northeast.
- * LeConte's Sparrow (*Ammospiza leconteii*) R
Breeds mostly north. Migrant throughout.
- * Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammospiza nelsoni*) R
Summer resident northwest and north-central. Two breeding records (1929, 1977).
Migrant throughout. State designation: Special Concern.
- * Baird's Sparrow (*Centronyx bairdii*) A
Former summer resident northwest. Last breeding record 1937. Recorded in one (2016) of the last ten years. State designation: Endangered.

* Henslow's Sparrow (<i>Centronyx henslowii</i>)	R
Breeds very locally south and west. State designation: Endangered.	
* Savannah Sparrow (<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Song Sparrow (<i>Melospiza melodia</i>)	R
Breeds throughout. Overwinters south.	
* Lincoln's Sparrow (<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Swamp Sparrow (<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
Green-tailed Towhee (<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>)	A
Five records: two spring, one fall-spring, and two winter. Last recorded 2006.	
Spotted Towhee (<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>)	R
Rare migrant throughout. Rare summer and winter visitant.	
* Eastern Towhee (<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>)	R
Breeds locally, except northeast. Migrant throughout.	

Family Icteriidae: Yellow-breasted Chat

* Yellow-breasted Chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	R
Rare spring migrant and summer visitant, mostly west and south. Rare breeder.	

Family Icteridae: Blackbirds, Orioles

* Yellow-headed Blackbird (<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, but rare northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Bobolink (<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, but rare northeast.	
* Eastern Meadowlark (<i>Sturnella magna</i>)	R
Breeds east and central.	
* Western Meadowlark (<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>)	R
Breeds mostly west and south. Migrant throughout.	
* Orchard Oriole (<i>Icterus spurius</i>)	R
Breeds south and west.	
Bullock's Oriole (<i>Icterus bullockii</i>)	A
Two records: one spring (2013) and one fall-winter (1968).	
* Baltimore Oriole (<i>Icterus galbula</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, except far northeast.	
Scott's Oriole (<i>Icterus parisorum</i>)	A
Four records: two spring, one spring-summer, and one fall. Recorded in one (2011) of the last ten years.	
* Red-winged Blackbird (<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout. Overwinters south.	
* Brown-headed Cowbird (<i>Molothrus ater</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Rusty Blackbird (<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>)	R
Rare summer resident and rare breeder northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Brewer's Blackbird (<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, but rare far south. Migrant throughout.	
* Common Grackle (<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>)	R
Breeds throughout. Overwinters south.	
* Great-tailed Grackle (<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>)	R
Breeds locally southwest.	

Family Parulidae: Wood-Warblers

* Ovenbird (<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, but mostly absent far west and south-central. Migrant throughout.	

Worm-eating Warbler (<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>)	C
Sixty-eight records: 62 spring, 2 summer, and 4 fall. Recorded in five of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
* Louisiana Waterthrush (<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>)	R
Breeds locally southeast, east-central, and south-central. State designation: Special Concern.	
* Northern Waterthrush (<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Golden-winged Warbler (<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>)	R
Breeds mostly north and east-central. Migrant throughout.	
* Blue-winged Warbler (<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>)	R
Breeds southeast and east-central.	
* Black-and-white Warbler (<i>Mniotilta varia</i>)	R
Breeds north-central, northeast, and east-central. Migrant throughout.	
* Prothonotary Warbler (<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>)	R
Breeds locally southeast, south-central, and east-central.	
* Tennessee Warbler (<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>)	R
Breeds locally northeast. Migrant throughout.	
Orange-crowned Warbler (<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	
* Nashville Warbler (<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>)	R
Breeds mostly north and east-central. Migrant throughout.	
* Connecticut Warbler (<i>Oporornis agilis</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast, but absent far northeast. Migrant throughout.	
MacGillivray's Warbler (<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>)	A
One spring record (1958).	
* Mourning Warbler (<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>)	R
Breeds north and east-central. Migrant throughout.	
* Kentucky Warbler (<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>)	C
Rare migrant and summer visitant south. One breeding record (1994). Recorded in seven of the last ten years, most recently 2018. Formerly Regular.	
* Common Yellowthroat (<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Hooded Warbler (<i>Setophaga citrina</i>)	R
Breeds very locally central and east-central. Rare migrant southeast and central. State designation: Special Concern.	
* American Redstart (<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, but rare southwest. Migrant throughout.	
Kirtland's Warbler (<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>)	A
Two spring records (1892, 1944). Federal designation: Endangered.	
* Cape May Warbler (<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Cerulean Warbler (<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>)	R
Breeds southeast and central. State designation: Special Concern.	
* Northern Parula (<i>Setophaga americana</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Magnolia Warbler (<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Bay-breasted Warbler (<i>Setophaga castanea</i>)	R
Breeds locally northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Blackburnian Warbler (<i>Setophaga fusca</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Yellow Warbler (<i>Setophaga petechia</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
* Chestnut-sided Warbler (<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>)	R
Breeds north, central, and east-central. Migrant throughout.	
Blackpoll Warbler (<i>Setophaga striata</i>)	R
Migrant throughout.	

* Black-throated Blue Warbler (<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>)	R
Breeds locally northeast. Rare mostly fall migrant east.	
* Palm Warbler (<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and locally northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Pine Warbler (<i>Setophaga pinus</i>)	R
Breeds mostly north-central, northeast, and east-central. Migrant throughout, but rare southwest.	
* Yellow-rumped Warbler (<i>Setophaga coronata</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Yellow-throated Warbler (<i>Setophaga dominica</i>)	C
Fifty-four records: 26 spring, 11 spring-summer, 2 spring-fall, 4 summer, 2 summer-fall, 8 fall, and 1 winter. Four breeding records (2001, 2013, 2015, 2016). Recorded in eight of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
Prairie Warbler (<i>Setophaga discolor</i>)	C
Thirty records: 16 spring, 12 summer, and 2 fall. Recorded in four of the last ten years, most recently 2017.	
Black-throated Gray Warbler (<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>)	A
Eight records: five spring and three fall. Recorded in two (2010, 2014) of the last ten years.	
Townsend's Warbler (<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>)	A
Six records: three spring and three fall. Recorded in one (2018) of the last ten years.	
Hermit Warbler (<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>)	A
Two spring records (1931, 1983).	
* Black-throated Green Warbler (<i>Setophaga virens</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Canada Warbler (<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>)	R
Breeds north-central and northeast. Migrant throughout.	
* Wilson's Warbler (<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>)	R
Rare summer resident northeast. Migrant throughout. Two breeding records (1980, 2010).	
Painted Redstart (<i>Myioborus pictus</i>)	As
One fall record (1992).	

Family Cardinalidae: Tanagers, Cardinals, Grosbeaks

* ^H Summer Tanager (<i>Piranga rubra</i>)	R
Rare migrant throughout. Three breeding attempts, all mixed pairings with Scarlet Tanager (<i>P. olivacea</i>).	
* Scarlet Tanager (<i>Piranga olivacea</i>)	R
Breeds throughout, but absent west-central and southwest. Migrant throughout.	
Western Tanager (<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>)	R
Rare migrant throughout.	
* Northern Cardinal (<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>)	R
Permanent resident throughout.	
* Rose-breasted Grosbeak (<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
Black-headed Grosbeak (<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>)	C
Twenty-seven records: 19 spring, 1 spring-summer, 1 summer, 1 summer-fall, 4 fall, and 1 winter. Recorded in three of the last ten years, most recently 2015.	
* Blue Grosbeak (<i>Passerina caerulea</i>)	R
Breeds locally mostly southwest and recently east-central.	
Lazuli Bunting (<i>Passerina amoena</i>)	C
Fifty-two records: 43 spring, 1 spring-summer, 6 summer, and 2 fall. Recorded in four of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
* Indigo Bunting (<i>Passerina cyanea</i>)	R
Breeds throughout.	
Painted Bunting (<i>Passerina ciris</i>)	C
Twenty-eight records: 20 spring, 1 spring-summer, 1 spring-fall, 4 summer, and 2 fall. Recorded in five of the last ten years, most recently 2018.	
* Dickcissel (<i>Spiza americana</i>)	R
Breeds mostly south, irruptive breeder north.	

Appendix A

Species Removed from the Checklist

The following species have been included on earlier authoritative lists of Minnesota birds but have since been removed.

Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*)

Released into the state 1937–1947. The population never became fully established. Formerly Regular. Moved to Extirpated 1982. Deleted 1988.

Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*)

One summer sight record of two birds (1986). Now considered to have been American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*). Deleted 1988.

Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*)

Invalidated as a full species by the American Ornithological Society and reclassified as a subspecies of Iceland Gull (*L. glaucooides*). Deleted in 2017.

Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*)

All published records prior to the species split in 1985 are considered to have been of Pacific Loon (*G. pacifica*).

Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

Added 1874 on scant evidence. No basis found for inclusion by later authorities. Deleted 1892.

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

Five sight records (1982–1988) now all presumed to have been of Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*). Deleted 1988.

Common Black-Hawk (*Buteogallus anthracinus*)

One fall specimen record (1976). Now presumed to have been an escaped bird. Deleted 1987.

Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*).

One fall sight record (1952), originally accepted as Hypothetical. Moved to Accidental 1981. Deleted 2003.

Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

One fall sight record (1869). No basis found for inclusion by later authorities. Deleted 1932.

Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*)

One fall sight record (1880). No basis found for inclusion by later authorities. Deleted 1932.

European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*)

One spring sight record (1967), originally accepted as Hypothetical. Deleted 1978. This and all subsequent reports now presumed to have been of escaped birds.

Appendix B

Species Added to the Checklist

The following species have been added to the list of Minnesota birds since the most recent publication of this Checklist (October 2014).

The initial date and location for each is included.

Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)

15 February 2016, Anoka County.

Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*)

7 January 2018, Goodhue County.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*)

20 September 2016, Carver County.

Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*)

2 June 2016, Lac qui Parle County.

Northern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)

27 April 2017, St. Louis County.

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)

8 August 2018, Washington County.

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)

24 June 2015, Scott County.

Committee Membership, Policies, and Procedures

Membership

The Committee currently consists of seven regular members and three alternates. One of the seven regular members serves as Chairperson; this person has no term limit and is subject to selection by and approval of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union ("MOU") Board of Directors in the same way as other MOU committee Chairpersons.

Each of the other six regular members can serve a maximum of six consecutive calendar years. After this six-year period, the member must be off the Committee for at least one year before being eligible again for membership as either a regular or alternate member.

Each of the three alternate members can serve a maximum of three consecutive calendar years. The responsibilities of alternate members are outlined below.

When a regular member's position is vacated, either by expiration of his/her term or by resignation, the vacancy can be filled either by a current or former alternate member or by a former regular member who has been off the Committee for at least one year. A vacancy in an alternate member's position can be filled by someone who has either never served on the Committee or has not been a member for at least one year.

If a vacancy occurs by resignation of a regular member before that member has served the maximum six-year period, that member's replacement will be selected by the Committee Chairperson and will serve only for the balance of that six-year period.

If a vacancy occurs by resignation of an alternate member, that member's replacement will be selected by the Committee Chairperson and will serve for the balance of that member's one-year period. At the expiration of the balance of the one-year period, such replacement alternate shall be immediately eligible to continue as an alternate member and serve a maximum of three additional one-year terms.

The names of potential nominees to fill other vacancies must be received no later than the Committee's December meeting. Any current or former member may nominate a candidate for membership. After determining, by agreement, which of these nominees is interested and qualified, the full Committee (all ten members) votes first for new regular member(s). The number of votes each member casts equals the number of vacancies. The person(s) receiving the most votes is/are selected, with any ties broken by the Chairperson. The same voting procedure then takes place if there are alternate positions to fill.

Regular Voting Procedures

All documented records of Casual and Accidental species and potential first state records are voted on, unless a majority of the Committee votes not to do so. Regular species significantly out-of-range or out-of-season also may be circulated for a vote at the discretion of the Chairperson. Undocumented reports of Casuals, Accidentals, and unusual Regular species are considered Not Accepted.

Except in the case of potential first state records and A₅ records (see below), seven members vote either "Accepted" or "Not Accepted" for each record; i.e., whether or not the documentation supports the observer's identification.

Before a record is sent out to the Committee for a vote, the Chairperson may solicit comments on the record from persons with expertise on the species involved. These comments are then included with the documentation for consideration by the Committee.

A record is considered **Accepted** or **Not Accepted** or **Recirculated** (held for discussion and a second vote) according to its status and the number of votes for acceptance:

Casual and Regular species:

Accepted	vote 7-0, 6-1, or 5-2
Recirculated	vote 4-3
Not Accepted	vote 3-4, 2-5, 1-6, or 0-7

Accidental (A) species:

Accepted	vote 7-0 or 6-1
Recirculated	vote 5-2 or 4-3
Not Accepted	vote 3-4, 2-5, 1-6, or 0-7

Accidental (A_s) species and potential first state records:

Accepted	vote 10-0 or 9-1
Recirculated	vote 8-2, 7-3, 6-4, or 5-5
Not Accepted	vote 4-6, 3-7, 2-8, 1-9, or 0-10

A **Recirculated** record is held for discussion at the next meeting of the Committee; a second vote on the record is then taken, and it is considered Accepted or Not Accepted according to the following:

Casual and Regular species:

Accepted	vote 7-0, 6-1, or 5-2
Not Accepted	vote 4-3, 3-4, 2-5, 1-6, or 0-7

Accidental (A) species:

Accepted	vote 7-0 or 6-1
Not Accepted	vote 5-2, 4-3, 3-4, 2-5, 1-6, or 0-7

Accidental (A_s) species and potential first state records:

Accepted	vote 10-0 or 9-1
Not Accepted	vote 8-2, 7-3, 6-4, 5-5, 4-6, 3-7, 2-8, 1-9, or 0-10

For a potential **first state record** and for all **records of Accidental (A_s) species**, the documentation is held for discussion at the next meeting of the Committee and then voted on. The three alternate members also vote on such records, and the vote for acceptance must be 10-0 or 9-1 for the record to be Accepted; if the vote is 8-2 or less for acceptance, the record is either Recirculated or Not Accepted as outlined above.

The seven regular Committee members vote on each record unless a member was involved in the original discovery of the bird(s) being voted on. With such a record, that regular member does not vote and is replaced by one of the alternate members in rotation. For potential first state records and for A_s records, if one or more members were involved in the original discovery of the bird(s) being voted on, the Chairperson appoints the appropriate number of former members to vote on the record. For any other record where there is an insufficient number of regular and alternate members to vote because such members were involved in the original discovery of the bird(s) under consideration, the Chairperson appoints the appropriate number of former members to vote on the record.

Generally, the circulation and voting of records takes place electronically.

Votes on Origin and Natural Occurrence

On records of a species for which there may be reasonable uncertainty as to its origin or wildness, or uncertainty as to its natural occurrence and arrival in the state, the following procedure is followed:

1) The documentation for the record is first voted on as usual; if the identification is found to be Accepted, the record is then held for further consideration if, by consensus of the Committee, there is reasonable uncertainty as to the bird's origin and wildness, or uncertainty as to its natural occurrence or arrival in the state.

A record is not held for consideration of its origin if its identification is voted on and found to be Not Accepted. Documentation for a bird which, by consensus, is considered to be of obviously captive origin — e.g., a Bar-headed Goose, Ruddy Shelduck, Chukar, etc. — is not voted on and is automatically considered Not Accepted.

2) Appropriate research is then undertaken and evidence is collected relative to the bird's origin or natural occurrence.

3) At the Committee's next meeting, the evidence is then discussed and a vote is taken on the bird's wildness or arrival. In lieu of a meeting, the Chairperson may call for an online discussion and an online vote. The three alternate members vote on such records, for a total of 10 votes, with a simple majority vote (6–4 or higher) determining the status. There are three possible ways to vote:

- **Accepted as an Accidental (A or A_S)** — i.e., there is reasonable certainty the bird was wild and arrived under its own power.
- **Accepted as an Accidental (A_O)** — i.e., there is reasonable uncertainty as to the bird's origin and wildness, or uncertainty as to its natural occurrence or arrival in the state.
- **Not Accepted** — i.e., the bird was probably an escape from captivity, or it did not arrive in the state under its own power.

Such votes generally only involve Accidental species. However, Regulars or Casuals could also be voted on in the same way, and such records of uncertain origin or arrival could be filed as R_O or C_O.

Other Voting Procedures

A quorum at a Committee meeting is defined as 2/3 of its total membership: i.e., with ten members, the quorum is seven. If there is a quorum, all votes on proposed changes in policy or procedure require approval by a majority of the members present.

In lieu of an actual meeting, the Chairperson may circulate matters by e-mail for purposes of online voting where all ten members are required for a vote. The Chairperson may call for an online discussion prior to online voting.

In addition to questions of origin and potential first state records, the three alternate members, after a discussion at a meeting, vote in the following situations with a simple majority vote of all ten members deciding the issue:

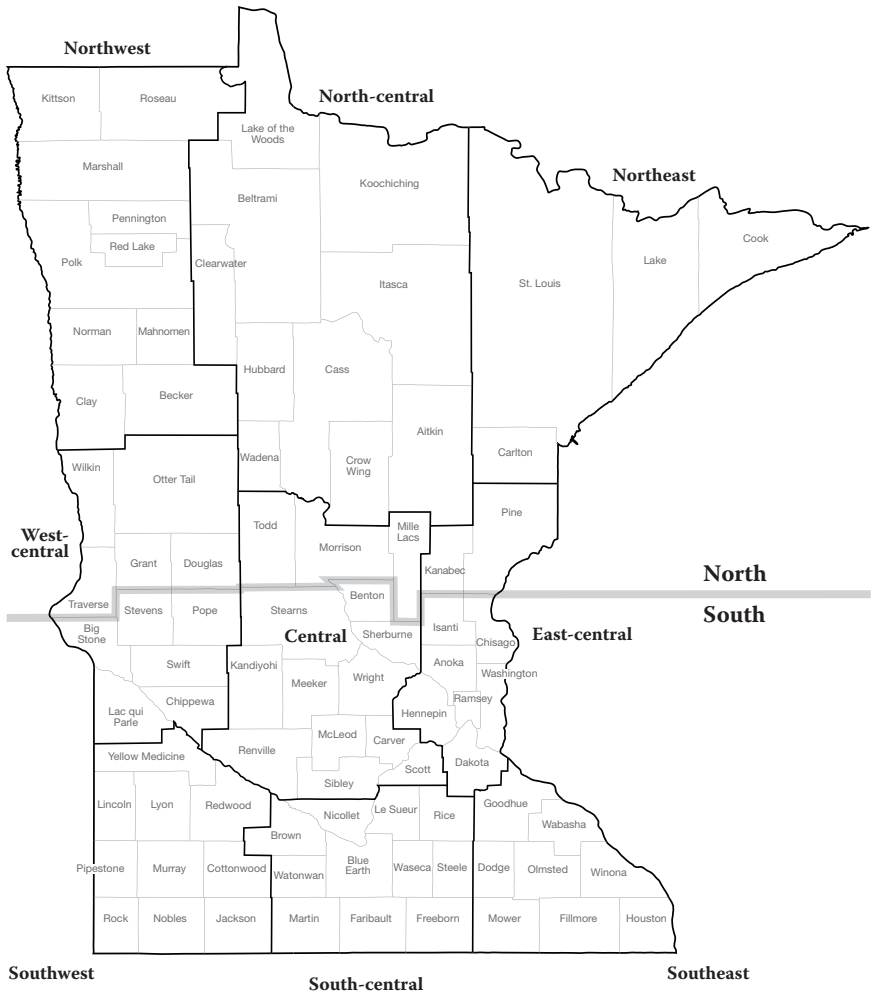
- Determining whether the status of a species on the Checklist should deviate from its mathematical formula, or if a species is qualified by an “S” subscript or an asterisk (see pages 1–2).
- Determining how to include a bird on the Checklist for which the identification was accepted at the genus level, but the identity could not be determined at the species level. For example, the Committee decided that Minnesota’s three *Fregata* sp. sight records should be mentioned in the Checklist within the Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*) account, not as a separate entry under *Fregata*, sp.
- Determining whether or not to reconsider and vote on a past record if it is felt there was information about the record which had not been adequately considered. If the majority votes to reconsider a record, the procedure for voting will be as defined under Regular Voting Procedures.
- Determining whether or not to vote on an observation of a purported Casual, Accidental, or potential first state record.

Voting Results and Archives

After voting on a record is completed, the Chairperson informs the primary observer who documented the record of the Committee’s decision.

The Committee’s votes only determine which records are Accepted for inclusion in the MOU’s permanent file and official record of Minnesota birds. These votes are not intended to determine what observers include on their personal, unpublished lists.

A summary of all records voted on by the Committee is published semi-annually in *The Loon*, journal of the MOU. These records are placed in the MOU’s archives of Minnesota birds, which is located at the Carpenter Nature Center main building, 12805 Saint Croix Trail South, Hastings, MN 55033.



Map of Minnesota showing the nine regions mentioned in the Checklist, plus the east-west line marking the boundary between north and south.

