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The *Passenger* PIGEON

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Send all manuscripts and related correspondence to the Editors. Information for "Seasonal Field Notes" should be sent to the Field Note Compiler for that season (see left column). Art work and questions about the art should be sent to PPPhotos.wsobirds.org. Manuscripts that deal with Wisconsin birds, ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and WSO activities are considered for publication. For detailed submission guidelines, please refer to "Guidelines for Authors and Artists," found near the back of this and following issues.

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Front Cover: Ryan Brady shared his image of a male American Three-toed Woodpecker in Bayfield County, April 2018

CONTENTS

SPRING 2019

Volume 81, Number 1

President's Statement: 80 Years of <i>The Passenger Pigeon</i> <i>Myles Hurlburt</i>	1
From the Editors' Desk: Time of Transition <i>Michael John Jaeger</i>	3
To Breed or Not to Breed: Potential Nesting Attempt by American Three-Toed Woodpeckers in Northern Wisconsin <i>Ryan Brady</i>	5
A Tribute to the Late Jim Harris <i>Sumner Matteson</i>	11
50 Years Ago in <i>The Passenger Pigeon</i> <i>Nancy Nabak</i>	21
The Spring Season: 2018 <i>Sunil Gopalan</i>	23
WSO Records Committee Report: Spring 2018 <i>Quentin Yoerger</i>	73
In Memoriam: Neil A. Harriman	81
Guidelines for Authors and Artists	83
About the Artists	87
Notes and Announcements	90

80 Years of *The Passenger Pigeon*

The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology is celebrating its 80th birthday in 2019. Throughout those 80 years, we've published this journal, *The Passenger Pigeon*. Publishing the *Pigeon* has been a remarkable accomplishment.

The first issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* was issued in January 1939 by the Madison Bird Club, four months before WSO was officially formed. The January, February, March and April issues of the *Pigeon* were part of the steps leading to the formation of WSO in May of that year. The *Pigeon* was monthly for the first three years, going to its current quarterly format with the January 1942 issue.

The desire was for a statewide organization

“ . . . that will promote the study of Birds of Wisconsin, especially in the field, and to bring together and permanently record all accurate and authentic data relative thereto, both past and present, especially on the distribution, relative abundance, seasonal occurrence, breeding, feeding, song and other habits. . . . We hope to obtain articles . . . from ornithologists in the state who are doing creative or experimental work, so the bulletin will become a source of information.” (Plans for the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, January 1939, *The Passenger Pigeon*, Volume 1, Number 1, page 1).

The Passenger Pigeon has indeed done that, and more, for 80 years.

With this issue we are also saying goodbye to our most recent editors, Chuck Heikkinen, and Delia Unson. Editing the *Pigeon* is a labor of love, and lots of devotion and Chuck and Delia deserve the thanks of all WSO members for their accomplishment. This issue is being edited by Michael John Jaeger who is serving as transition editor until a long-term replacement can take over.

The society has been blessed by having devoted editors for the *Pigeon*. Looking back, I'm surprised at how few there actually have been over these 80 years. Here's the list:

- Walter E. Scott 1939–1943
- N. R. Barger 1944–1953
- Samuel D. Robbins, Jr. 1953–1959
- Eugene M. Roark 1959–1962
- Nils P. Dahlstrand 1962–1967
- Charles A. Kemper 1967–1987
- Stanley A. Temple 1988–1992
- Rebecca S. Isenring 1993–1997
- R. Tod Highsmith 1998–2003
- Bettie R. Harriman and Neil A. Harriman 2003–2013

- Charles A. Heikkinen and Delia O. Unson 2014–2018

The Passenger Pigeon is a remarkable publication, and all WSO members should be proud they've made it possible for 80 years and counting.

—Myles Hurlburt, President



Snowy Egret at Horicon Marsh May 2018 by Lorri Howski

From the Editors' Desk

Time of Transition

Just a quick note about my first issue of the *Pigeon*. Well, maybe two notes. As the transition editor, I'm off to a slow start, this issue is indeed very late, but bear with me, I'm learning the ropes.

More importantly, I'm delighted to include an article by Sumner Matteson. Sumner's article is a tribute to his long-term friend Jim Harris, who recently passed away. Our world's crane populations are better off due to Jim's important role at the International Crane Foundation. While he spent much of his time in Asia, he was at heart a Wisconsin kid. Sumner's oral interviews with Jim about how his Wisconsin experiences shaped his overall work with cranes is an important, and insightful, record.

—Michael John Jaeger



Green Heron in Milwaukee County by Sylvia Prehm

To Breed or Not to Breed: Potential Nesting Attempt by American Three-Toed Woodpeckers in Northern Wisconsin¹

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It's no secret that I had at least a modest obsession with Red Crossbills this past year. Little did I know that obsession would lead to one of my most exciting ornithological discoveries to date. On 11 April 2018, I ventured to a new site in Bayfield County Forest about five miles south of Cornucopia (centered near 46.780692, -91.093374), lured by its black spruce-tamarack bog lying adjacent to towering white pines and sand-loving jack and red pines—a mix of conifers no crossbill could resist! The snow was deep yet crusty as I snowshoed along the border of the bog and a recent clearcut. Crossbills flew by left and right, ultimately yielding an impressive five different “types.” But it quickly became apparent the story here would revolve around woodpeckers. Many trees were stripped of their bark, piles of flakes accumulating at their bases on top of the snow.

Given the habitat and a major influx

of Black-backed Woodpeckers (*Picoides arcticus*) to the western Lake Superior region earlier in the year I began listening intently for tapping, hoping one might grace my binocular view or perhaps pose for a nice photo. It didn't take long to hear the first sounds of a working woodpecker. Alas, it was a Hairy. Next one? Another Hairy. Third? Yep, another. And then it happened—a smaller, darker woodpecker high up in a tamarack, with white bars across its back. Holy cow, that's an American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*)! It was such a long shot I hadn't even thought of the species, which had been photographically documented only twice in Wisconsin since 1986. However, like Black-backed they too made an unusually good flight south last fall, albeit in much smaller numbers. Still, I couldn't believe it. I was laying eyes on a Three-toed Woodpecker in Bayfield County.

Luckily, I had cell service and was able to contact Nick Anich to come take a look (coincidentally he was just a

¹A version of this article was originally published on the Wisconsin eBird Atlas portal (ebird.org/atlaswi) on August 22, 2018.

few miles away pursuing crossbills too). Of course, after briefly showing well the bird flew off just a short time before he arrived. A quick perusal of the area yielded nothing. Then Nick had to head out, while I tightened my snowshoes and ventured farther into the bog. A couple hours of effort came up empty aside from revealing a vast number of debarked spruces and tamaracks. The bird had to be here somewhere, I thought, so I made one more search. Sure enough I finally refound it, a female, and the reward was grand because as I watched her I could hear more tapping behind me. Turning around I was stunned—a male Three-toed!

For the next four hours I monitored the birds, which stayed close and always foraged within ear or eyesight of each other. On several occasions they were even in the same tree and interacted, at least once in courtship-like fashion with bills up and heads swaying side-to-side. Otherwise, the birds contently foraged within a relatively small area dominated by spruce and tamarack. And thankfully, Nick had made it back to the site to see them as well.

The excitement of the sighting now had a whole new twist. Both a male and female were present, they were sticking together and even occasionally interacting. Could they possibly be setting up to breed here? Most woodpeckers are early nesters, the habitat was fantastic, and it appeared they may already be paired up. But still, it's only early April, this is south of their known breeding range in the region, and the species has never been documented as nesting in Wisconsin (although it probably did historically). Whoa, this could be big news!

I returned to the site on April 20

eager to find out if the magic of that first day would be repeated. The snow remained deep following a classic mid-April blizzard. Had the birds moved on? The answer came quickly as I easily found both male and female together in the same general area. They again foraged and moved together over the course of more than two hours, although this time their interactions were less extensive than nine days previous. Regardless, the day's observations were reassuring of what might play out in the month ahead.

Another visit on April 28 was less successful, failing to produce the birds despite nearly four hours slogging through knee-high melting snow, skim ice, and pools of water below. But I had covered very little ground due to the conditions and could have easily missed them, leaving me some hope that was indeed the case.

The stakes were raised in May. If these birds were nesting they should be showing signs soon. And guess what? No one had ever recorded an American Three-toed Woodpecker in Wisconsin during the month. I entered the bog on May 6 with cautious anticipation. Access was again challenging. But this time, after considerable effort—success! I found the female on the far west side, again high in a tamarack just like that first day. She moved often, foraging constantly and predominately on dying spruces. This time, though, no male. Three hours with her and no sign of him. Honestly, I was worried. Did he leave? Was he dead? Obviously, I was thrilled to find her, but why wasn't he right there with her like the last two visits?

So back I went just a few days later on May 10. I immediately heard some interesting call notes when entering the

site, only this time they proved to be a male Black-backed Woodpecker, and it was on the move. I followed and enjoyed all-too-fleeting views in poor dawn light. It wasn't all for naught, however, as right nearby was a foraging Three-toed. And this time it was the male! Now I'm thinking this is really, really, really good news. If both birds were present and there was no nest then they should be together like before, right? Clearly the male had not left or died like I feared just a few days ago. And now the female was nowhere to be found in two hours of watching him. To me, this added up to one likely but very unproven scenario involving the adult birds alternating incubation duties at an active nest!

I returned on May 21 more eager than ever. The snow and ice were finally gone, things were greening a bit, and warblers and other neotropical migrants energetically flitted about. I scoured the bog for three hours, yet no birds. Ok, no big deal, maybe I just missed them this time or perhaps the young are actively hatching so they're a bit more secretive than usual. Then the following day I get a call from my friend, Betsy Bartelt, who was birding near the Lake Superior shore about seven miles as the crow flies to the northwest. "Ryan, I have a male Three-toed Woodpecker at Bark Bay." I should have been thrilled. She expected me to be thrilled. I was not thrilled. Was this one of my birds?! I feared and suspected it, although we'll never know.

May 27 again failed to produce any Three-toed Woodpeckers. However, the mosquitoes were so incredibly bad I hoped maybe I was just too distracted to find them. June 4? Different day, same result. June 14? More of the same—no woodpeckers. 16 hours over

4 visits and none found since May 10. If they had been incubating in early May as I suspected then young should have been vocal and/or fledging by this point. By June 26 I had officially lost any remaining hope, which was affirmed after another visit that day and a thorough check by Nick Anich on July 10. A final outing on August 7 yielded Northern Flickers, Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, and Hairy Woodpeckers, but alas no Three-toeds . . . again.

So how might we interpret all this? To recap, I saw both male and female, together at nearly all times and occasionally interacting, on April 11 and 20. I saw the female by itself on May 6 and the male by itself on May 10. No birds were found at the site thereafter. Based on this it's difficult to know exactly what played out. One possibility is that the birds laid eggs, suffered nest failure for unknown reasons, and then departed. Another is that they simply migrated north later than usual and no actual nesting attempt took place at the site. Let's look at the evidence in support of each.

An argument FOR nesting:

- First and foremost, I observed a male-female pair in suitable breeding habitat. They stayed in close company during my April observations, once displayed head-swaying behavior consistent with courtship, and at least one individual was heard giving territorial drums on two occasions. When I consulted Junior Tremblay and Louis Imbeau, two authors of this species' account in the authoritative Birds of North America series (BNA), they described the tight-knit foraging behavior as typical of breeding pairs during the pre-(egg)laying



Bayfield County Woodpecker Habitat by Ryan Brady

period in core areas of the bird's range.

- Second, why was the male, who we know had not departed or died because he was seen again on May 10, not in the company of the female during the three-hour May 6 sighting (i.e. he was not seen) after sticking so close to her during April? And where was the female during the May 10 sighting of the male? Unless she had already departed, this sequence of observations is consistent with one adult out foraging while the other incubated eggs as both male and female share incubation duties in this species.
- Lastly, the timing of egg laying—if it even occurred—was seemingly consistent with Hairy Woodpeckers at the site (i.e. they too became more secretive) and not significantly out of line with observations of the similar Black-backed Woodpecker elsewhere in the region.

An argument AGAINST nesting:

- On the other hand, although the species has been poorly studied, no egg dates are known before mid-May anywhere in the east. Of course, this may be explained by the atypically southern latitude here but it remains significant nonetheless.
- I observed no cavity-building behavior. However, I did not see the birds on my April 28 visit when navigating the bog was very difficult, perhaps leaving a window from April 20 to May 6 for excavation and egg laying to occur.
- Spring migration phenology was generally later than average and the Black-backed Woodpecker I observed on May 10, the last day I saw any Three-toeds, was most definitely an active migrant (quickly moving south to north and not see in the days before or after), meaning perhaps the



American Three-toed Woodpecker Pair Photographed by Ryan Brady, April 2018, Bayfield County

Three-toed migration window occurred then as well.

- Why depart the site entirely if a nesting attempt failed? While re-nesting may have been unlikely, foraging conditions were good and could have hosted non-breeding birds at least for some time after, even if not all summer.

After all this, you've probably formed your own opinion on what unfolded here. Indeed, BNA authors, J.

Tremblay and L. Imbeau, both opine these birds were late in migrating and probably did not make a nesting attempt. I greatly value their expertise and the guidance they provided as I monitored the birds. Despite that, part of me remains open to the possibility that something more took place here. And although I wish this story had a cleaner, fledgling-filled ending, I'm grateful and no doubt wiser for the experience.

Now, back to those crossbills . . .



Sharp-shinned Hawk in Marathon County April 2018 by Stephen Fisher

A Tribute to the Late Jim Harris

Sumner Matteson

Madison, WI

“I’m not always for the underdog, but I am for a kind of innocence and strength and beauty and defenselessness about nature that appeal to me in most conflicts.”—Jim Harris

I first met the remarkable Wisconsin naturalist, Jim Harris, over 45 years ago. We fast became friends. Jim passed away in September 2018. Since 1984, Jim’s been a major force in wetland and crane conservation, both in Wisconsin and around the world. This article is largely excerpted from a chapter on Jim that will appear in Volume Two of my book series on Wisconsin naturalists (Volume One was recently published by Wisconsin’s Little Creek Press).

James T. Harris, born June 5, 1950, to Lois Staffelbach Harris and John Sharp Harris, grew up in Pelham, Massachusetts, a rural community in the western part of the state; here he delighted in wandering fields and forests, ridges and hilltops, usually alone, to observe birds.

Jim graduated from Amherst Regional High School in 1968 and then attended Dartmouth College, where he graduated summa cum laude in 1972, with a major in psychology. Not sure whether to pursue further schooling or begin a career as a free-lance writer, he

decided at the urging of his parents to apply for a graduate student fellowship in the Environmental Studies program (within the Department of Agricultural Journalism) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Jim was awarded a full fellowship, but before moving to Wisconsin in the fall of 1972, he satisfied a longing for bird study by joining an expedition to Greenland to locate and observe cliff-nesting Peregrine Falcons. He returned again to Greenland during the summer of 1973 and used both experiences to write his Master of Science thesis, subsequently published by the University of Missouri Press in 1979 and titled *The Peregrine Falcon in Greenland, Observing an Endangered Species*.

After receiving his M.S. degree in 1974, Jim devoted much of his time to free-lance writing, specializing in natural history articles, but he also taught natural history courses through the University of Wisconsin-Extension in Madison. From the mid-1970s through the early 1980s, his popular courses fea-



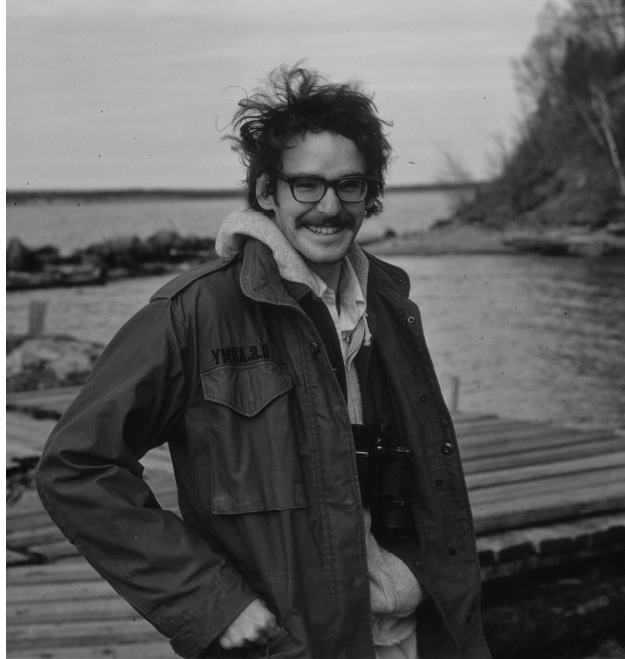
Jim Harris chasing cranes in South Africa, photo by Kerry Morrison

tured bird identification and behavior, ferns, wetland ecology, the natural history of spiders, and tours to the Lake Michigan shoreline, Wyalusing State Park along the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, the Apostle Islands, and southern Florida. His interest in preserving wetlands led to an active role in 1982 to help pass state legislation protecting wetlands in urban areas while serving as Treasurer of a former organization called the Wetlands Task Force of the Environmental Agenda.

During this roughly ten-year period, he also published over forty free-lance articles, co-authored (with International Crane Foundation co-founder Ron Sauey) a citizen's guide for protecting wetlands for UW-Extension, completed a draft of a book on vertebrates and invertebrates associated with our homes and gardens, and began work on another natural history book. He cut short this latter project when he

became in 1984 the Education Director for the International Crane Foundation (ICF) in Baraboo, Wisconsin. Jim, continued to write, but as something akin to a correspondent for ICF's newsletter, *The ICF Bugle*. He submitted lovely pieces detailing his experiences with people and cranes in Asia, featuring evocative descriptions of landscapes and their inhabitants.

By the late 1980s, Jim was becoming increasingly important to ICF Director George Archibald in expanding ICF's activities in Asia, and in handling a variety of tasks to make the organization more productive and efficient. Dr. Archibald rewarded his efforts by making Jim his Deputy Director in 1988, with unanimous board approval. In 2000, Dr. Archibald stepped aside as ICF's President, and Jim succeeded him. Under George's and Jim's leadership, ICF became directly involved in forty-five projects in twenty-two coun-



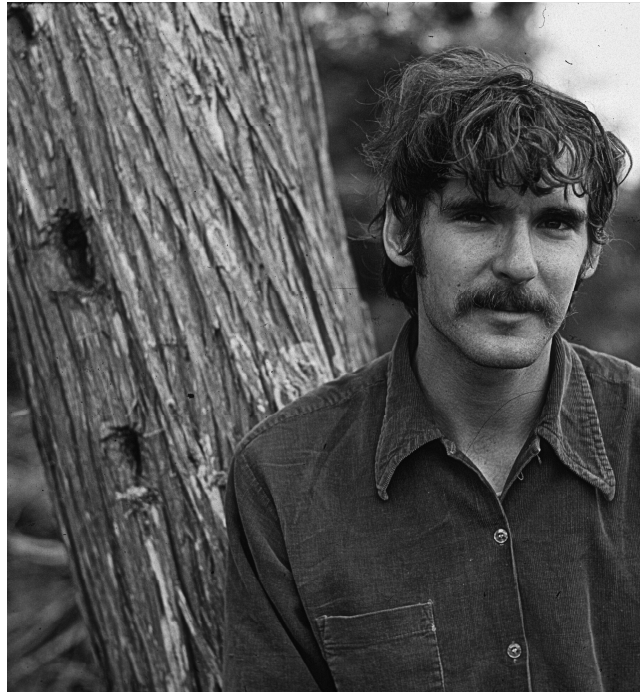
Jim on Devils Island, Bayfield County, May 1974, photo by Sumner Matteson

tries around the world. In 2006, Jim decided to transition back to serve as director of ICF's East Asia's program, in addition to continuing as Vice-President. For several years, he also oversaw ICF's Africa program, a post he held until his retirement in 2018.

In his wonderful book *Birds of Heaven* on the world's cranes, author/naturalist Peter Matthiessen accompanies Jim in an expedition across the vast, grassy Mongolian landscape. When Matthiessen first introduces the reader to Jim, he describes him as "an indefatigably cheerful fellow with a kind grin and lank hair." What Matthiessen may not have observed is Jim's mischievous sense of humor and delight in the little faux pas that humans are prone to . . . such as fumbling a cracker spread with peanut butter and honey onto the ground, especially when the ground happens to be sand beach. (I confess.)

I first met Jim in fall 1972, and we became close birding and bird research companions. Together we conducted the first systematic population survey of gulls and terns along the Wisconsin shore of Lake Superior for the UW Seagrant Program during the summer of 1974. In 1975, we journeyed to west Texas to pioneer a study on the distribution and breeding biology of the Zone-tailed Hawk for the Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute, which enabled me to later co-author a *Birds of North America* account on the species.

During the fall of 1980, I joined Jim for a migration study of passerines on Outer Island in the Apostle Islands, Lake Superior. And in 1987, Jim asked me to co-lead an ICF expedition to Poyang Lake, China, followed by "Big Day" birdathons—held in mid-May in Wisconsin—to help raise funds for ICF. (In 2002, we broke the ICF birdathon record, held since 1991, recording 187



Jim in the Apostle Islands May 1974, photo by Sumner Matteson

bird species during a 24-hour period. The record still stands today.)

For a book project on Wisconsin naturalists, I interviewed Jim in August 1980 and August 1981, then over 20 years later in February and April 2002 at his Baraboo home, where he lived with wife, ornithologist Su Liying and son Steve, a tragic victim of “shaken baby” syndrome at the hands of an adult care giver in 1997, at fourteen months of age. What was undiscovered until December 2004, was that Steve—unable to walk or talk—had the ability not only to understand the spoken word, but to read—to speed read with the mere glance of his eyes across a page! And furthermore, with the assistance of Jim to help support the weight of his wrist, Steve could point to letters on a communication card and write poetry, with his first poem composed on

23 November 2008. Truly remarkable. Steve has had two poetry books published to date: *Four Seasons, Year of Our Awakening* (2010) and *Wings of Thought* (2014).

In late winter of 2018, Jim received some unwelcome news. He was told he had inoperable pancreatic cancer that had spread to his liver. We touched upon this subject in late March 2018 to complete our interviews.¹ What follows are Jim’s thoughts and reflections from the various interviews.

¹Note: Jim wanted me to emphasize that since our interviews were 20 years apart between the first and second, and nearing twenty years apart between the second and third, his comments regarding overseas work reflected situational dynamics in China and Russia at the time and hardly represented the current state of affairs, which has been and is subject to change.

I FIRST BECAME INVOLVED in wetland policy issues as a result of organizing informational workshops with Extension; my function was apolitical at Extension. But after I finished my one-year job, it seemed natural to use my experience as a coordinator for shaping strategies that would involve people on a political level. And so I joined an organization that used to be called The Wetlands Task Force, a forerunner of the Wisconsin Wetlands Association. We tried to get state legislation passed preserving Wisconsin's remaining wetlands."

"As a result of my work at Extension and with the Wetlands Task Force, I realized that limited interest groups have much more clout than broad amorphous sectors of the public. And I came to value the importance of compromise so long as you didn't abandon your core principles. I think with compromise you've got a chance for programs that mean something positive to everybody."

"As much of an issue today as it was back in the 1980s is whether a wetlands protection program should be state-run or locally run. I don't know which one I would prefer. It all depends on how you look at it. If the goal is achieving a state law to give ironclad protection to our wetland resources, then the state-run program is the path to follow, but you may have local resistance."

"If, however, you consider wetlands a resource that many people share and that has many conflicting uses, and if you want to get a program that works and includes all people, then the locally-run program may be the way to go. Much happened through the efforts of Charlie Luthin and the Wisconsin Wetlands Association (WWA) at the turn of the century. Charlie worked with some strange bedfellows to achieve a workable and defensible law protecting undeveloped wetlands—not a perfect law but an example of compromise to achieve the desired outcome."

"All naturalists should put energy into the political process to educate themselves because it's there that decisions affecting management of natural resources will take place. The better the efforts of citizens to organize and work through an organization such as WWA, the better the chances for protecting our remaining unprotected wetlands."

LET ME STEP BACK for a moment and tell you how I became directly involved with ICF. One day that sticks out in my mind came in early April 1984. Each spring the Tundra Swans—we called them Whistling Swans back then—pause in migration, usually just a very brief time at favored Wisconsin locations. There are a lot of them around for a couple weeks, and then they're mostly gone. And many of them stop in Arlington Prairie in Columbia County."

"I ended up going up to see the swans with some friends; a woman who accompanied us mentioned this job at the Crane Foundation, to be in charge of the education program. I applied for the job thinking it might be fun to have a change and remember interviewing for it. Somewhat to my surprise, because I didn't envision a long career ahead, I was selected, and I started on April 19. At that time, I thought, "Well, likely I'll do this for five years;" working on cranes was awfully narrow and specialized, and unlikely to be something I'd do too long."

"One five-year period led to another, and I became more and more engaged. I remember going through a somewhat difficult transition period undertaking this new position. But in pursuing what interested me in the job, I became very in-



Jim on Outer Island, Bayfield County, July 1977, photo by Michael John Jaeger

involved in international conservation matters. From my first trip overseas beginning in 1986, when I spent six weeks in China, my interests turned to issues in eastern and southern Asia.”

“Dealing with international crane conservation issues, there are real, measurable objectives that can be accomplished. In my life as a UW-Extension educator, teaching was central to my vision of nature. Nowadays, diplomacy and knowledge of a range of complex social, economic, environmental, and cultural factors tied to a particular region of the world are central to my vision of nature. So my view by necessity has become much more broad and far-reaching than I ever imagined.”

“What continues to fascinate me is the linkage between cranes and wetlands, and between birds and people and landscapes in Wisconsin, and how these connect to similar or parallel situations in the similar latitudes in Asia, but also in other parts of the world. What I learn in one place amplifies what I can do in the other places and vice versa.”

“There’s much attention paid to the connections that migratory birds make. In the case of Wisconsin, neotropical migrants from Central or South America breed in the state, and Arctic-nesting shorebirds pass through here on their way to Patagonia. Those, of course, are very important connections. There are, however, equally powerful connections with a group of birds such as the cranes, which include closely related birds on scattered continents; they share many features of behavior and ecology, and many of the conservation challenges are similar.”

“Where I’ve been most involved with conservation issues is in northeast Asia, which, in terms of general seasonality, is somewhat similar to Wisconsin. It’s about as far north. There are, of course, many differences, but there are many parallels.

It's like living in a parallel universe. There's a gradient in northeast China where you're going from moisture in the east to drought in the west. You're in a tension zone where a short change in terms of miles can make a big difference in terms of rainfall and vegetation. And you're also on an interface in the north-south gradient between northern elements, the Palearctic, where there are many similarities between the northern parts of Eurasia and northern parts of North America, and the Oriental realm, utterly alien to us."

"IN THE EARLY YEARS OF ICF, George [Archibald] talked often of ICF being a catalyst, of our staff pointing out what was happening in certain areas, providing some knowledge, information, or training. The charisma of the cranes—and some of our small ways of encouraging crane conservation—have led to a flurry of activity. In China, for example, there are now over 100 nature reserves established that help protect cranes. In Russia, there are over six million hectares of wild lands protected in good part because of the presence of cranes. In some countries, however, the pattern is erratic. In Thailand, for example, little has happened."

"We've now been active long enough so that we've seen huge changes in most of the governments we are working with. And we've changed as well. In Russia, for example, the national agency that was responsible for environmental protection has been abolished and its functions placed in the ministry that was responsible for exploiting the natural resources. But there have been several shake-ups in the staff of that ministry."

"In China, during the 1980s, most of the people in conservation positions did not have any conservation background because there was no environmental movement before; in fact, just the opposite under Mao Tse Dong, who viewed sparrows as pests because they ate grain, and who mobilized the country to destroy small birds. Most of the people in charge of conservation reserves came from forestry and had no experience in working with wildlife or foreigners. But in the past thirty years professional wildlife and nature reserve management have improved greatly."

"There is still a tremendous lack of understanding or meaningful support from local governments for nature protection, and it is therefore difficult to manage the reserves. At the reserves there is a mix of managers who are well trained and many who aren't. There are still many challenges but the understanding of the Chinese government and its effectiveness has changed dramatically since we began working with them in 1979."

"The Chinese are now forming a crane reserve network. Actually, there is a Northeast Asia Crane Site Network, which includes North and South Korea, Japan, Russia, Mongolia, and China. Each country began by designating two to six sites (now 19 sites for China) that are important to cranes. The network is trying to improve communication and exchange among sites and also to embrace a regional vision of crane conservation. America, for example, has benefited from a well-developed flyway system for waterfowl; so this is an important step for Asia, creating among the six countries a strong sense of a shared resource and how much they have to gain from each other. There is a Working Group that coordinates activi-

ties among the six countries. But in China there is a movement afoot to establish an interconnected network of sites within that vast country alone.”

“There are big flyways that are entirely or mostly within China. We’ve always focused on how best to link the Russians with the Chinese and haven’t paid as much attention to how to link the Chinese with each other; many of the Yangtze-basin cranes are breeding in China so we welcome such efforts. Much of the benefit of establishing such a network is that the Chinese are looking at the larger picture and not just the individual sites.”

“One reserve alone is not going to save large numbers of migratory waterfowl species; you’ve got to have a vision rising out of a series of reserves.”

“I’m generally optimistic that many crane populations will survive, and that growing numbers of people will learn to appreciate them with more understanding. I’m also optimistic that farmers will continue to serve as stewards of wildlife and wetlands. Much of the future for cranes lies in farmed landscapes that also have natural values and benefits.”

“There are losses. And yet, what happened to the Sandhill Cranes is a very encouraging story. Aldo Leopold had them on the first [unofficial] state endangered list in the 1930s; he estimated there were no more than twenty-five breeding pairs. Now there are over 12,000 birds in Wisconsin. I think people will come to understand and value more of what it means to keep other cranes around as well. In Japan, for example, where they revere and protect them, the Red-crowned Cranes increased from about thirty, around 1950, to over 800 today. As with the Sandhills, these very large cranes are using all kinds of little wetlands hardly big enough to rear chicks.”

“In Leopold’s day, the cranes only were surviving in huge wetlands, and the prevailing thought was that they needed large wetlands; whereas now they’re nesting in half-acre and one-acre wetlands.”

“I can see a future in China where Red-crowned Cranes return as they did in Hokkaido, Japan, to those small wetlands, living close among people.”

“I’m more concerned about the future of the Whooping Crane. I feel the fragility of this species. If you take the annual mortality among Whooping Cranes and subtract that from the annual recruitment of young cranes, there’s about a 4 percent growth per year on average. It doesn’t take much of a change in mortality or recruitment where that statistic could become zero growth or negative. Even though we have about 175 birds in the Texas population, as opposed to 16 in the 1940s, it’s still a high-risk situation. It’s hard to attribute any particular problem to that genetic bottleneck directly. But when you compare that species with the Red-crowned Crane, which is very closely related, the Red-crowned seems so much more robust and resilient than the Whooping Crane.”

“I’VE APPROACHED RESOURCE ISSUES here in America differently because of my experiences in China. I think Americans are busily thinking about how we can go over and help other countries. What interests me instead is what can I do better here because of what I learned overseas. At Cao Hai we realized that we’ve got to be committed to the farmers before we can do anything about the wetlands. I think basically at Cao Hai I was willing to meet the farmers on their terms. I re-

member sitting in a farmer's house, looking out as she was, and seeing birds eating her vegetables; she ran out to scare them away. Suddenly, I saw Cao Hai from her point of view and not from a bird watcher-conservationist point of view. And that was a huge change."

"And so in the U.S. I've tried to emphasize the same: our commitment as crane conservationists is also to the farmers where the cranes live."

"When the problem of Wisconsin's Sandhill Cranes eating corn became a bigger issue, we realized that crop damage for some farmers can be a real bad thing. Our attitude became somewhat similar to that at Cao Hai. Since the remarkable recovery of Sandhill Cranes has resulted from their increasing use of private, small wetlands, and of farmlands in place of the lost prairie, we wanted to encourage the coexistence of farming and cranes. We felt committed to finding effective ways to solve the crop damage problem for farmers."

"One of the farmers in our research area in central Wisconsin [Briggsville]—and here's an example of the great value of working with individual farmers—suggested to my wife and I that we use a chemical on the seed corn before planting it; then the cranes wouldn't touch it. We tested this method quite a bit; the cranes didn't like the taste and they switched from eating germinating seeds in that field to other foods. The chemical is a pesticide that is licensed for repelling pheasants. Isotox is the commercial name of it, and it contains Lindane, a toxic chemical that we didn't want to recommend widely to farmers. So we've been trying an alternative chemical, one that acts in the same way but is not toxic and not too expensive."

"The Briggsville project is not as dramatic as the Cao Hai project in what we've accomplished, but we've had very close cooperation with fifty farming families and spent a lot of time with the farmers to find a way to prevent crane damage to corn".

"Regarding the issue of hunting cranes in Wisconsin to prevent corn damage—the damage occurs during May and June—it's not going to matter much to hunt the cranes during fall—that was the idea kicked around—unless you greatly reduce the population. Or, if you had a spring hunt, it would affect crane behavior, but that means you're going to be hunting the adults while they have chicks. Our feeling was and is that hunting isn't going to be an effective solution unless the objective is to reduce the population. If the population is only a quarter of what it is now, then that would reduce crop damage."

"When you discuss this issue with others, what concerns me is that large numbers of people who are very concerned about wildlife issues, or belong to Audubon or other organizations, they don't live on the land as farmers do. There's more and more of a gap or gulf between the experience of people living in an urban or suburban setting and the people who are living on the land. It becomes a tenuous situation where you've got large numbers of people with strong opinions about how other people should be living and yet they don't know much about farming. Part of the struggle the farmers are having is that the economy that they're operating under has changed so much, and they have so little control over this change. Most of us have little idea what's really going on in the life of a farmer. And of course it's not like there's one thing going on; there's a diversity of situations depending on the part of the country and what they're farming."

“In American landscapes, there are large numbers of wildlife that depend on private farmlands and the large portions of our wetlands that are privately owned. I think if you’re interested in migratory birds, the policy issues are very important to consider and ponder. Understanding that one has to rely on working with other people to come up with effective actions, I think is really essential.”

“I figure we are losing a lot of the natural world, already have lost much, and we’ll continue to lose a great deal. But I think we can make a difference in how much we lose. The notion that global climate change is going to wreak tremendous havoc is hard for me to fathom. Not that it’s not happening! That’s one of the things I like about working on crane issues; they’re very specific, and yet because of how cranes are distributed around the world, they can help one to think globally without getting into generalities.”

March 28, 2018. Baraboo, Wisconsin. A cool, slightly breezy early afternoon. I arrive at the Harris household for my final interview with Jim. Jim, standing tall and pensive in the kitchen above the entrance landing, welcomes me in a quiet voice while I remove my boots...Jim escorts me into the living room and asks me to close the glass doors so that we may talk in private.

Jim, sitting down in a brown, weathered sofa, speaks in a soft voice that at times becomes a whisper, pausing to ponder and think through his thoughts between sentences.

I posed the following to Jim: So to who you are and what you’ve done— What would you like your legacy to be?

“I think many of the things I did in China are significant though as a foreigner, you can’t pat yourself on the back and take credit, but the Cao Hai project, Poyang Lake, and water projects in the Northeast were pretty important.”

“As far as Wisconsin is concerned, I’ve brought a lot back from China and integrated that or shared that to influence how ICF operates here with local farmers, who are important to the future of crane conservation.”

“Another legacy was contributing to the knowledge Liying’s Chinese students, who were just starting their careers or life-long interest in conservation.”

“I also think Steve is a legacy. He’s an amazing man. So I hope somebody picks up on him. I was thinking of training someone to communicate with him because no one else can. What he’s already done is amazing; his poetry was a wonderful discovery.”

“So I’m proud of what he’s done and what we have done together.”

After three days of blistering heat and humidity, the morning of September 19, 2018, brought welcome relief—a cold front, and with it the migration of waves of warblers and other song-

birds across the Upper Midwest. Jim, I like to imagine, coordinated his morning passing with the arrival of cooler weather and the movement of our migratory birds.

50 Years Ago, in *The Passenger Pigeon*

by Nancy Nabak

Excerpts from Spring 1969, Volume 31, Number 1

Impressions of Indian Bird Life: Harold G. Liebherr authored an article about his 2-month experience in India as a consultant for high school teachers, providing techniques used in the United States. In that time, he studied the culture and biology of India. He stated, “. . . Everywhere I went there seemed to be bird life and all species were unknown to me. A visit to a book seller introduced me to ‘The Book of Indian Birds’ by Salim Ali. This book complete with color plates, though lacking the field mark identification system of the Peterson Guides, proved most helpful. Most of the illustrations were highly accurate and the text material gave distribution, food, and nesting information.” Liebherr spoke of small brown birds, vulture species, the Hoopoe, Indian Robin and more. He finishes his interesting write up with this, “. . . I had added 53 species to my birds life list; I had noted the great similarity of roles these species had played in their ecosystem when compared to birds in North America; and I had learned that there was more of a familiar nature in India than I had ever expected. A biologist is never alone, although a new land unknown to him. He is surrounded by much that reminds him of other species in the land he knows so well.”

A Bisexual Evening Grosbeak. “On March 9, 1968, while banding Evening Grosbeaks at my feeding station, I observed an unusually plumaged bird, specifically, a bilateral gynander, that is a bird which has male plumage on one side of the body and female plumage on the other.—Carol Ruddy, Summit Lake



Northern Parula in Sheridan Park Cudahay May 2018 by Jennifer Ambrose

The Spring Season: 2018

By Sunil Gopalan

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Spring of 2018 had average temperatures within normal ranges—but the actual temperatures from month to month were far from average. The daily temperatures were near average maximums towards the beginning of the season but ended near the average minimum. Actual temperatures were double digits below normal in several places during April.

As an example—weather reports from La Crosse indicated that due to a record cold April, the spring of 2018 averaged colder-than-normal. This was in despite May 2018 being among the 5 warmest. Both precipitation and snowfall averaged above-than-normal. It was the sixth snowiest spring on record there.

The fall in temperatures in April combined with significant snowfall after a warm spell earlier in the season meant delayed peak migration for several species like Yellow-rumped Warbler. Other species like Eastern Phoebe and Eastern Bluebird showed adverse total abundance numbers because of the timing of April snowstorms compared to their usual migration patterns.

A total of 318 species were reported in the state this spring. This compares to 317 in 2017 and 311 in 2016. The list this year includes the first Long-billed Curlew record in almost ten years (Rob Pendergast in Portage County) and a

potential nesting attempt by American Three-toed Woodpeckers (Brady in Bayfield County). This year we did not have any reports for the following non-domestic non-review species which were found in 2017: Barrow's Goldeneye, Cinnamon Teal, Eurasian Tree Sparrow, Nelson's Sparrow, and Scissortailed Flycatcher. We did have reports for Black-backed Woodpecker, Black-billed Magpie, Blue Grosbeak, Hoary Redpoll, Varied Thrush, and Yellow-crowned Night-Heron which were missed last year.

Almost all the data described in this report comes from eBird and it is probably no longer necessary to include an introduction to eBird. With the steady growth of reports made to eBird from Wisconsin over the last several years, its adoption as the primary tool to record your birding observations seems to be steady and strong. Figure 4 shows this steady growth in volume of data and those of you who report this data.

If you needed an extra incentive for adopting eBird, it is worth noting that eBird is now the default mechanism for submitting reports to the WSO records committee as well.

The heavily birded southern counties of Dane and Milwaukee continue to dominate the data in terms of number of checklists submitted with 8,743 and 4,142 each in Spring 2018. This is com-

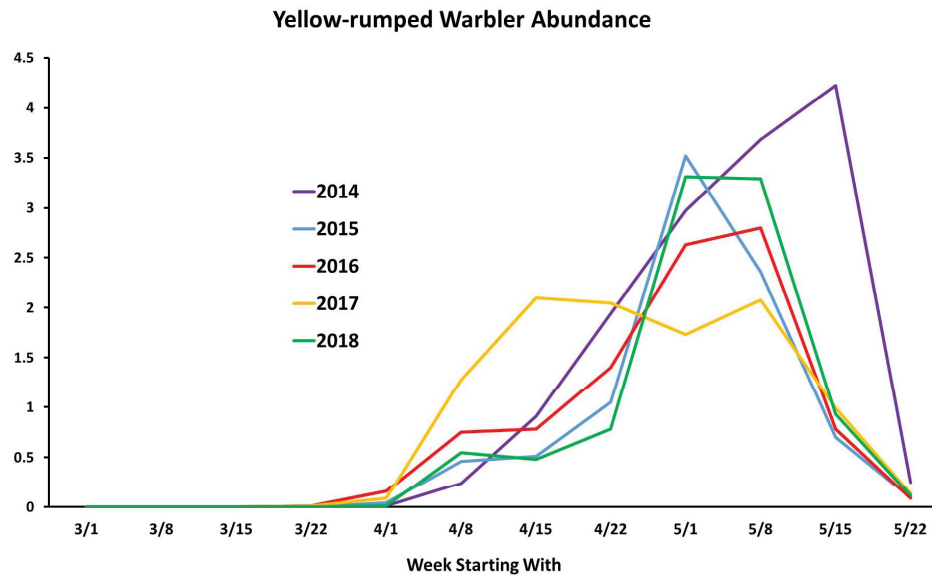


Figure 1—Yellow-rumped Warbler abundance showing delayed ramp-up of migration (average number per checklist)

pared to 27 checklists from Menominee County. In terms of growth in number of checklists from 2017, the leaders are Waupaca and Lincoln counties –

also being the only ones with more than a 100% growth in this number. Figure 5 shows the distribution of checklist counts by county over the season.

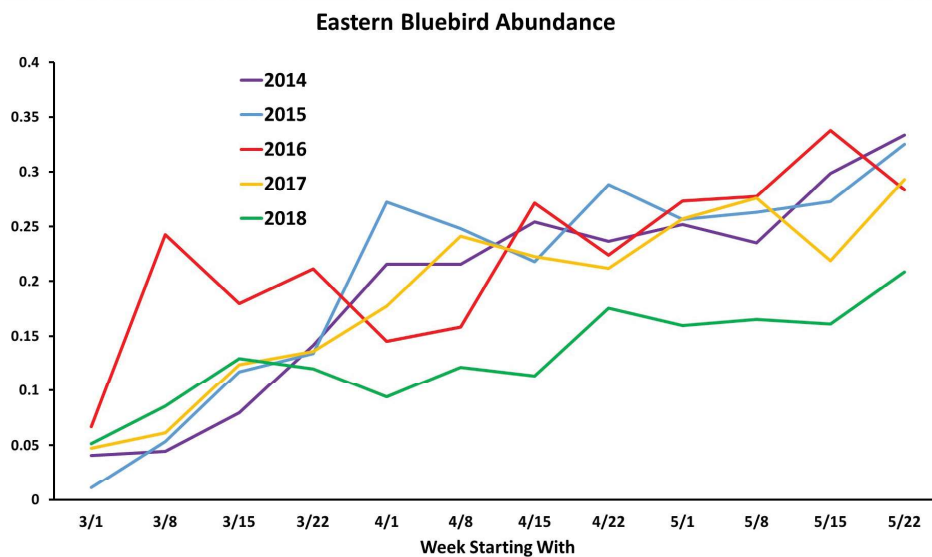


Figure 2—Eastern Bluebird abundance showing lower overall numbers (average number per checklist)

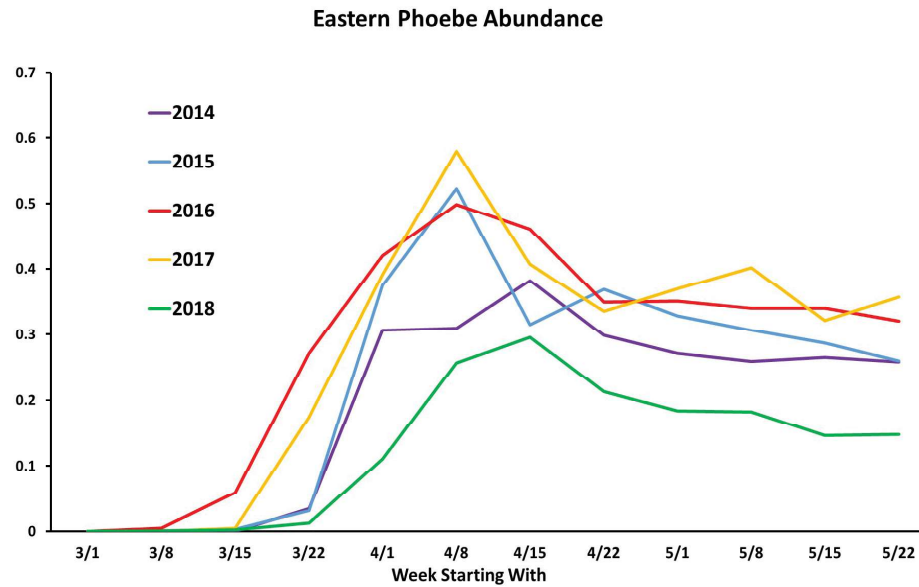


Figure 3—Eastern Phoebe abundance showing lower overall numbers (average number per checklist)

It’s worth noting that to put the numbers in context, the number of observers in the leading county by number Dane is 581 compared to 50 in the leading county by growth Waupaca.

Looking at the data for the current season, the leaders in checklists submitted were Jim Frank (626), Christine Stanke (575), and Kay Kavanagh (528). By number of species reported across

the state, the leaders were Thomas Wood (258), Kay Kavanagh (254), and Rob Pendergast (251). Countability was not factored into these numbers.

Dissecting the data by county indicated that Dane County led in terms of number of species reported with 256 (up from 249 reported last year). Menominee County on the other extreme had only 95 species reported

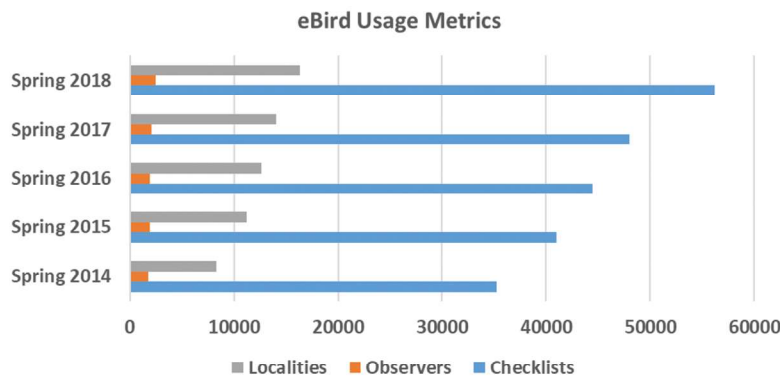


Figure 4—Count of Localities/Observers/Checklists in spring of years 2014–2018

(which is down from 101 species reported last year). Sawyer county with 129 and Pepin with 130 were the ones with next fewest species reported.

Dissecting the data by species indicated that the species reported from all 72 counties were Canada Goose, Wood Duck, Mallard, Ring-necked Duck, Hooded Merganser, Common Merganser, Wild Turkey, Mourning Dove, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Sandhill Crane, Common Loon, Turkey Vulture, Bald Eagle, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Red-eyed Vireo, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, American Robin, Gray Catbird, European Starling, American Goldfinch, Chipping Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Baltimore Oriole, Red-winged Blackbird, Brown-headed Cowbird, Common Grackle, Ovenbird, Common Yellowthroat, American Redstart, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and Indigo Bunting.

The species reported from the least number of counties (just one each) besides several of the review species and introduced exotics were Western Kingbird, Black-billed Magpie, Boreal Chickadee, Varied Thrush, Prairie Warbler, and Blue Grosbeak.

Compared to the 41 species reported from all 72 counties in Spring of 2018, 37 species were reported in Spring 2017, 31 species in Spring 2016, 33 in Spring 2015/2014, 17 in Spring 2013 and Spring 2012.

The following review (or new to the state list) species were accepted:

- In April Ryan Brady found a pair of American Three-toed Woodpeckers in a bog in Bayfield County (see sep-

arate article in this issue). The birds were monitored for possible breeding evidence. Last reported on 10 May without a confirmation of breeding.

- Wisconsin's 12th record of Black-bellied Whistling-Duck was seen on 7 May by Milwaukee County Parks Natural Areas Staff. The bird did not linger in the area. It was not seen again after the original observation.
- Wisconsin's 10th record of Long-billed Curlew was found in a flooded field in Portage County by Rob Pendergast on 29 April.
- A lucky bird watcher on 8 March in Ashland County was able to photograph a Boreal Owl. Efforts to relocate the bird later were unsuccessful.
- Seth Cutright and party observed a Swainson's Hawk in Ozaukee County on 5 May. The bird was seen soaring in the vicinity of Red-tailed Hawks and Turkey Vultures giving the observers the opportunity to compare the similar buteo species.
- On 25 April James Hoefler watched a Mountain Bluebird for several hours at Crex Meadows in Burnett County. The bird stayed long enough for James to call a photographer friend to come and get some very nice pictures of this bird. This represents the 24th state record of Mountain Bluebird.
- Steve Thiessen continued his nearly annual findings of Smith's Longspurs in Dane County in early May. This season he located nine individuals on an area under development just south of Madison. Many Madison area birders were able to observe these birds over the next few days.

Speaking of review species, 2018 saw a revision of the list (latest list is always

available on WSO's website) with several deletions including Cinnamon Teal, Eurasian Wigeon, Barrow's Goldeneye, White-winged Dove, Rufous Hummingbird, Yellow Rail, King Rail, Red Phalarope, Little Gull, Pacific Loon, Little Blue Heron, Tricolored Heron, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, Northern Hawk Owl, Great Gray Owl, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Black-billed Magpie, Eurasian Tree Sparrow, Western Tanager, and Blue Grosbeak.

2018 was the fourth year of the multi-year effort that will be the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas II. The atlas is a comprehensive field survey that documents the distribution and abundance of breeding birds. The previous atlas (WBBA I) was conducted between the years of 1995 and 2000. It was an unprecedented field effort which ended up documenting 237 species of which 235 were classified as at least "probable" breeders in the state. The results of that effort continue to be used to guide conservation and management efforts in Wisconsin.

The current one (WBBA II) will run through 2019 and relies to a large extent on volunteers across the state reporting the latest information on breeding birds in Wisconsin so that an updated and current picture can be formed. The ability to compare the results with those from WBBA I will additionally allow us insights into how populations are changing and appropriately prioritize conservation efforts.

In Spring 2018, no state first confirmations were found. In total—40 county first confirmed breeding records were found.

These included records for Trumpeter Swan (Dane, Manitowoc, Portage, Racine, Vernon, Winnebago), Chimney Swift (Burnett), American Bittern (Mil-

waukee), Great Egret (Polk, Waushara), Turkey Vulture (Milwaukee, Portage), Osprey (Kenosha, La Crosse, Menominee), Northern Harrier (Sauk), Bald Eagle (Kenosha), Broad-winged Hawk (Kewaunee), Merlin (Outagamie), Acadian Flycatcher (Columbia), Common Raven (Pierce), Marsh Wren (Portage), Red Crossbill (Burnett, Dodge, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Oconto, Sawyer, Washington), Pine Siskin (Green, Green Lake, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan), Blue-winged Warbler (Chippewa), Black-and-white Warbler (Walworth), Nashville Warbler (Pepin), Chestnut-sided Warbler (Jefferson), and Yellow-rumped Warbler (Adams).

Reference the species accounts for details.

SPECIES ACCOUNT

This is a comprehensive account of all species and hybrids reported this season.

Symbols and abbreviations used:

* = Review or record early/late species that require submission of documentation to and approval from the WSO Records Committee before acceptance

BOP = Beginning Of Period (1 March 2018)

CNNF = Chequamegon Nicolet National Forest

EOP = End Of Period (31 May 2018)

FR = Forest Road

NL = National Lakeshore

NWR = National Wildlife Refuge

SF = State Forest

SNA = State Natural Area

SP = State Park

SR = State Riverway

SRA = State Recreation Area

SWA = State Wildlife Area

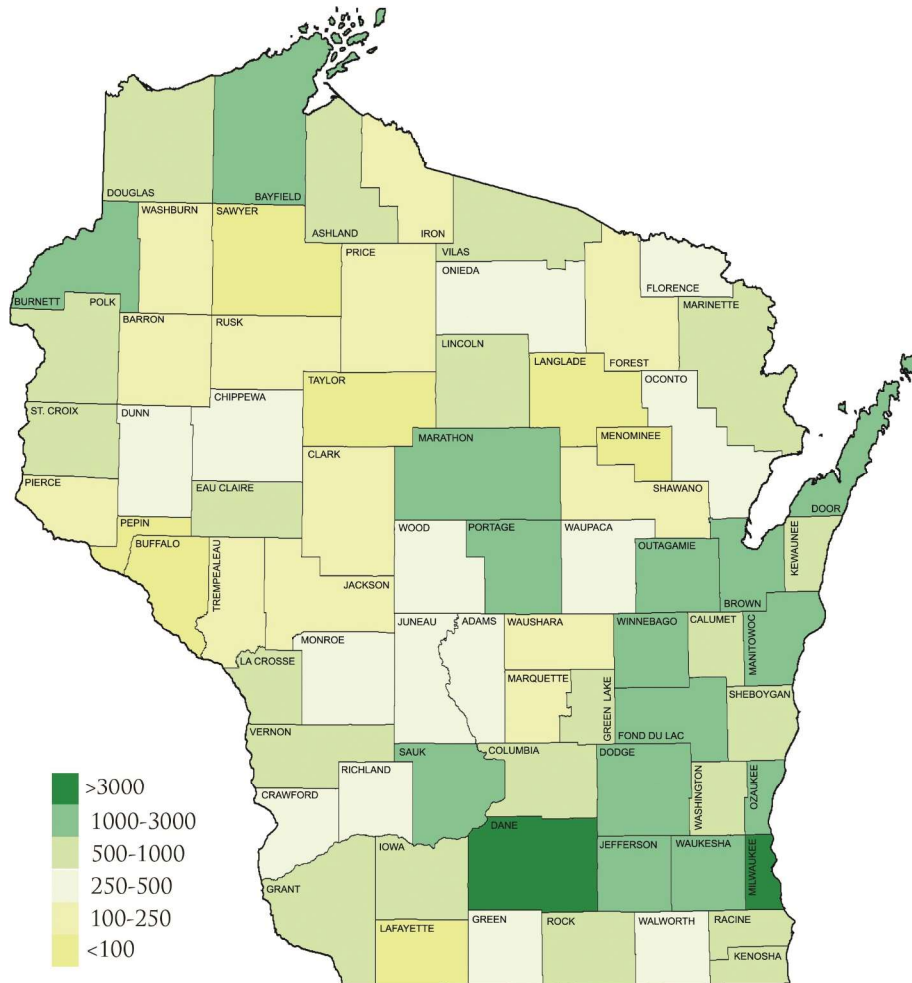


Figure 5 – Distribution of checklist count across the state in Spring 2018

WGLBBO = Western Great Lakes Bird and Bat Observatory

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck* – One individual reported and photographed in Milwaukee County this season on 7 May at Rainbow Airport Prairie, Root River (Milwaukee County Parks Natural Areas Staff).

Snow Goose – Reported in 38 counties across the state this season. This compares to 45 counties in 2017 and 34 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 14 of the

southern counties. High count of 165 observed in Dane County (K. K.) on 2 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 7 May in Racine County at Nicholson Wildlife Refuge (Veltman). Last observed on 29 May in Langlade County (S. Burns).

Ross's Goose – Reported in 18 counties across the state this season. This compares to 30 counties in 2017 and 15 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in eight of the southeastern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 1 May in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland

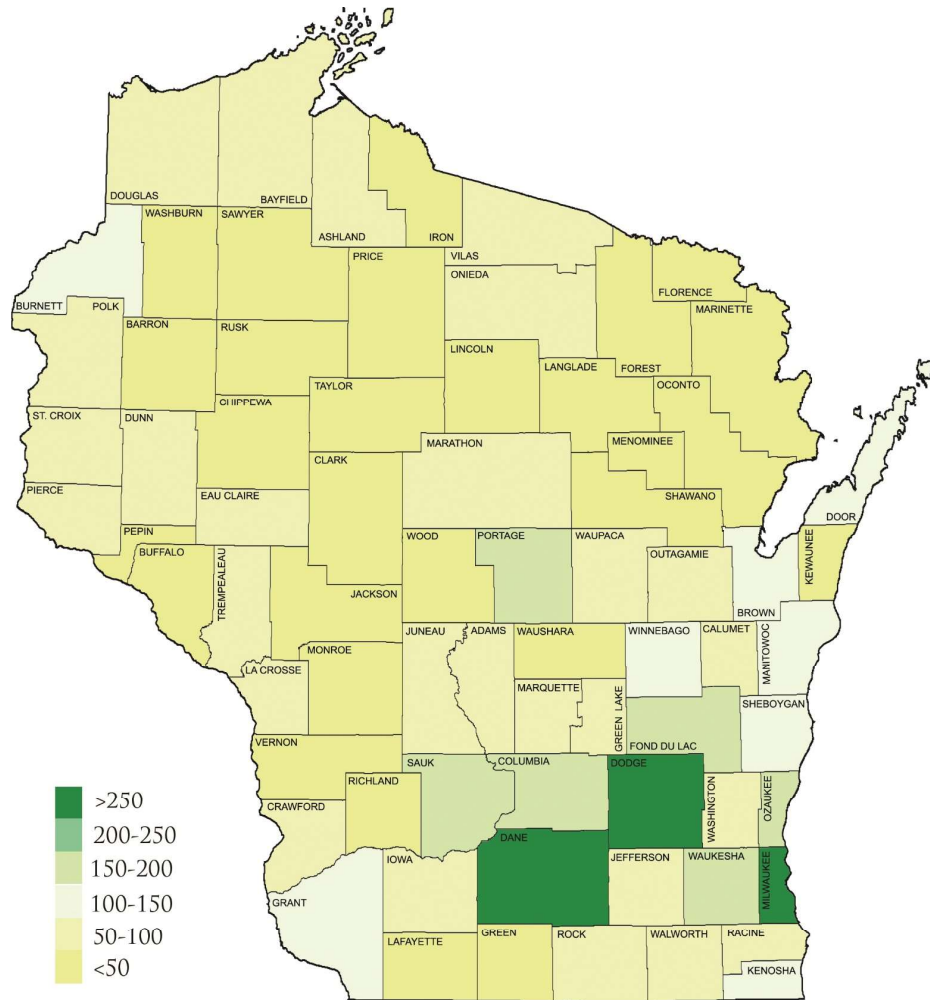


Figure 6 – Distribution of observer count across state in Spring 2018

(N. Anich and Oksiuta). High count of 11 observed in Dane County (Lindemer) on 2 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 27 April in Kenosha County at Richard Bong SRA—observation tower (Dixon). Last observed on 21 May in Green Lake County (Guell).

Snow x Ross’s Goose (hybrid) – One individual reported in Fond du Lac County this season. This compares to one county in 2017.

Greater White-fronted Goose – Reported in 36 counties across the state this season. This

compares to 46 counties in 2017 and 45 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 24 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 25 March in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Lorenz). High count of 2,600 observed in Columbia County (Keyel) on 17 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 21 April in Green County (Yoerger). Last observed on 29 May in Columbia County at Goose Pond (Hamburg, R. Anderson, Wentz, and Mowers).

Snow × Greater White-fronted Goose (hybrid) – Reported in the counties of Dane, and Columbia this season. High count of two observed in Columbia County (Keyel) on 18 March.

Cackling Goose – Reported in 41 counties across the state this season. This compares to 41 counties in 2017 and 36 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 14 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 17 March in Marinette County (Reed). High count of 535 observed in Columbia County at Goose Pond (Keyel) on 18 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 8 April in Racine County at Hwy. 75 pond (Kansasville) (Dixon). Last observed on 25 May in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

Canada Goose – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season as has been the case in the past several years.

The species was present at BOP in 57 counties across the state. High count of 10,000 observed in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49 (Belter and Hurlburt) on 11 March. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette and Iron.

Breeding was confirmed in 60 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Mute Swan – Reported in 29 counties across the state this season. This compares to 24 counties in 2017 and 26 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in eight of the eastern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 11 May in Marinette County at Seagull Bar SNA (Lorenz), and at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 17 observed in Racine County at Tichigan SWA—Bridge Dr. Entry (Wenzel) on 20 May. Last observed on 30 May in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst), and in Columbia County at Lake Wisconsin—Causeway (Wentz).

Trumpeter Swan – Reported in 65 counties across the state this season. This compares to 65 counties in 2017 and 64 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this

species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 34 counties across the state. High count of 240 observed in Grant County at Grant River Recreation Area (Anderson-Bricker) on 10 March. The species was present at EOP in 26 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 18 counties across the state by the end of the season. Of these, the confirmations in six of the southern counties are the first in either atlas.

Tundra Swan – Reported in 59 counties across the state this season. This compares to 61 counties in 2017 and 53 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 12 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 25 March in Marinette County (Ascher and Lorenz). High count of 2,500 observed in Marathon County (Belter) on 21 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 20 April in Grant County at Mound View Park (Platteville) (Walschinski). Last observed on 31 May in Brown County at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary (Winkler).

Wood Duck – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 15 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 28 March in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 100 observed in Dunn County (Hoyland) on 2 April. The species was present at EOP in 60 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 23 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Blue-winged Teal – Reported across the state except for the counties of Florence, Menominee, and Washburn this season. This compares to 68 counties in 2017 and 67 counties in 2016.

First observed on 4 March in Manitowoc County (Marmor). First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 April in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta). High count of 180 observed in Grant County at Eagle Point (Sonnenberg) on 10 April. The species was present at EOP in 39 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in four of the eastern counties of Dodge, Green Lake, Shawano, and Waupaca by the end of the season.

Northern Shoveler – Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 64 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 10 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 17 March in Marinette County (Reed). High count of 439 observed in Dane County at Nine Springs Natural Area (Pickett) on 28 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 12 May in Racine County at Nicholson Wildlife Refuge (Oakley). The species was present at EOP in 12 counties across the state.

Gadwall – Reported in 60 counties across the state this season. This compares to 61 counties in 2017 and 58 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 18 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 April in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland (Oksiuta). High count of 500 observed in Dane County at Lower Mud Lake (Grgic) on 16 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 7 May in Racine County at Nicholson Wildlife Refuge (Veltman). The species was present at EOP in six of the southeastern counties.

Northern Shoveler × Gadwall (hybrid) – One individual observed in Kewaunee County at Kewaunee Marsh (Zenner and Reinke) on 10 April.

Eurasian Wigeon – Reported in the counties of Brown, Fond du Lac, and Bayfield this season. This compares to three counties in 2017 and one county in 2016.

First observed on 6 April in Fond du Lac County (A. and P. Mueller). This bird was seen by several observers through the next day. Other observations include a bird seen at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County 17-19 April. A third bird was observed on 19 May in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland (Brady, Oksiuta, and N. Anich).

American Wigeon – Reported in 57 counties across the state this season. This compares to 59 counties in 2017 and 58 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 16 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 29 March in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 255 observed in Columbia County at Lake Wisconsin—Causeway (Martin) on 12 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 29 April

in Racine County at Hwy. C (Spring St.) pond, Union Grove (Dixon). Last observed on 29 May in Columbia County at Goose Pond (Hamburg and Mowers).

Mallard – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 72 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 47 counties across the state. High count of 1,500 observed in Dane County (Baker) on 5 March. The species was present at EOP in 67 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 20 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Gadwall × Mallard (hybrid) – Reported in the counties of Winnebago, and Washington this season. One individual was observed in Winnebago County at Menominee Park, Oshkosh (Macklin) on 31 March, (Giese) on 1 April, and (Macklin) on 2 April. An individual was also reported in Washington County (Brad Steger) on 3 April.

American Black Duck – Reported in 48 counties across the state this season. This compares to 46 counties in 2017 and 47 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 24 counties across the state. High count of 125 observed in Brown County at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary (Sinkula) on 19 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 21 April in Grant County at Potosi Landing (Anderson-Bricker). Last observed on 30 May in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag).

Mallard × American Black Duck (hybrid) – Reported in 11 counties across the state this season. This compares to 10 counties in 2017 and 13 counties in 2016.

High count of six observed in Winnebago County (Malcolm) on 12 March, and in Brown County at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary (Giese) on 31 March.

Northern Pintail – Reported in 55 counties across the state this season. This compares to 53 counties in 2017 and 49 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 21 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 12 April in Ashland County

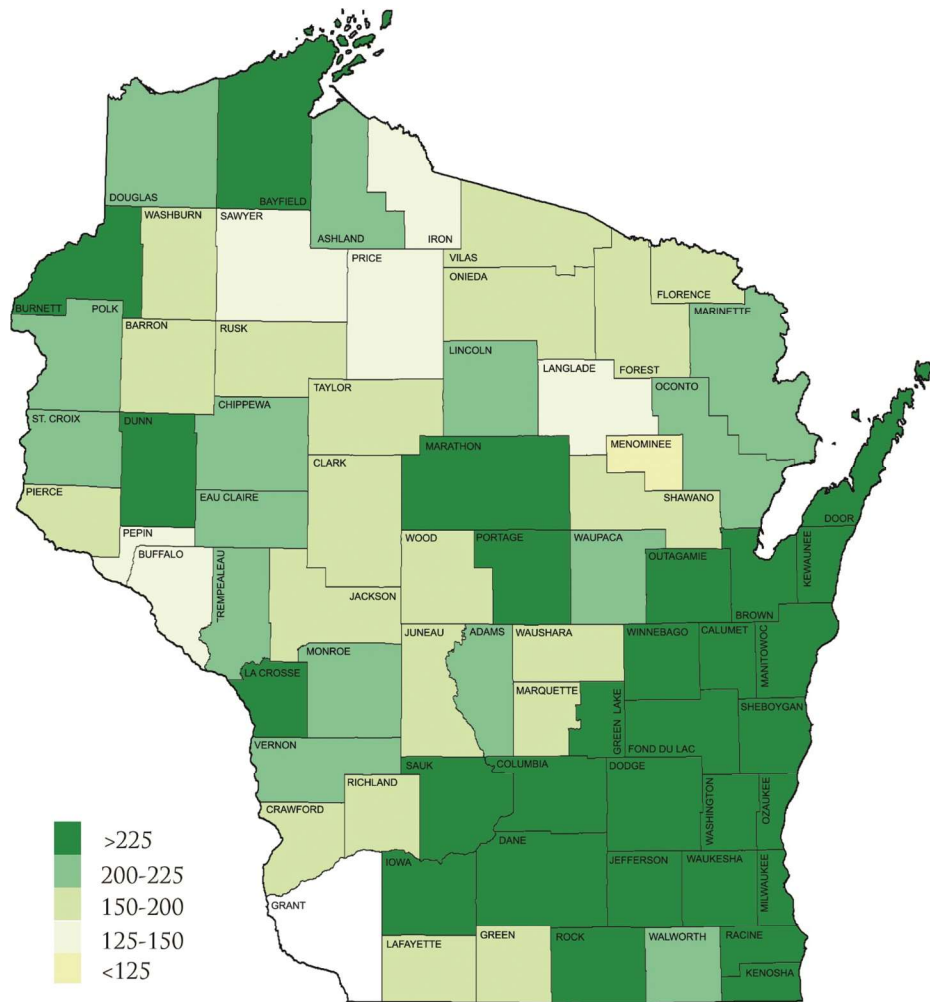


Figure 7 – Distribution of species count across state in Spring 2018

at Hot Pond (Xcel Energy), Ashland (N. Anich and Oksiuta), and in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland (Oksiuta). High count of 800 observed in Jefferson County at Hwy 106 Kincaid Farms ag fields & ephemeral ponds (T. Schaefer) on 18 March, and (Szymczak) on 18 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 5 May in Rock County (Klubertanz). Last observed on 30 May in La Crosse County at Halfway Creek Marsh (Kristapovich).

Green-winged Teal – Reported in 66 counties across the state this season. This compares to 67 counties in 2017 and 66 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 15 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 11 April in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 350 observed in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49 (Sehloff) on 13 April. The species was present at EOP in 15 counties across the state.

Canvasback – Reported in 57 counties across the state this season. This compares to 49 counties in 2017 and 51 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties

this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 13 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 29 March in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Campbell). High count of 1,540 observed in Grant County at Grant River Recreation Area (Anderson-Bricker) on 10 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 6 May in Green County (Yoerger and Haycraft). Last observed on 31 May in Brown County at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary (Winkler), and at Sensiba SWA (Giese).

Redhead – Reported in 62 counties across the state this season. This compares to 56 counties in 2017 and 57 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 20 of the eastern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 28 March in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta). High count of 2,000 observed in Winnebago County at Kimberly Point/Riverside Park (Malcolm) on 17 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 7 May in Racine County at Wind Point (Lighthouse and Shoop Park) (Zelenka-Drysdale, Casper, and Urban Ecology Center). The species was present at EOP in 10 of the eastern counties.

Ring-necked Duck – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 68 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 17 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 24 March in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Lorenz). High count of 1,200 observed in Marathon County at D.C. Everest Park (Belter) on 25 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 6 May in Racine County at Nicholson Wildlife Refuge (Pugh). The species was present at EOP in nine counties across the state.

Greater Scaup – Reported in 37 counties across the state this season. This compares to 37 counties in 2017 and 39 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 15 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 17 March in Marinette County (Reed). High count of 10,000 observed in Sheboygan County at Kohler-Andrae SP (Sher and Cutright) on 20 April. Last observed on 31

May in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag).

Lesser Scaup – Reported in 65 counties across the state this season. This compares to 65 counties in 2017 and 62 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 20 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 28 March in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 5,000 observed in Green Lake County (W. Schultz and T. Schultz) on 21 April and in Vernon County (Jackson) on 24 March. The species was present at EOP in five of the southeastern counties of Brown, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Walworth.

Harlequin Duck – Single individuals reported in the counties of Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Kewaunee adjoining Lake Michigan this season. This compares to eight counties in 2017 and one county in 2016.

First observed on 6 March in Milwaukee County at Texas Ave. Overlook (Wood). Last observed on 25 April in Kewaunee County (Reinke).

Surf Scoter – Reported in the counties of Manitowoc, Oconto, Ozaukee, and Door adjoining Lake Michigan this season. This compares to seven counties in 2017 and five counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 March in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—End of CTH D (Pendergast). High count of 13 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP (Frank) on 18 March. Last observed on 19 May in Ozaukee County at Coal Dock Park (Stanke).

White-winged Scoter – Reported in 11 of the eastern counties this season. This compares to 10 counties in 2017 and nine counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in six counties adjoining Lake Michigan. High count of 22 observed in Door County (Korducki) on 6 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 24 April in Racine County at Pugh Marina (Wenzel). Last observed on 26 May in Ozaukee County at Coal Dock Park (Vokoun).

Black Scoter – Reported in four of the eastern counties of Ozaukee, Door, Waukesha, and Milwaukee this season. This compares to six counties in 2017 and three counties in 2016.

First observed on 16 April in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird

count site (Brennan). High count of six observed in Door County at Northport Ferry Terminal (C. Schwartz) on 25 May. Last observed on 25 May in Door County at Northport Ferry Terminal (C. Schwartz), and at Ridges Sanctuary (Cobb and Korducki).

Long-tailed Duck—Reported in 10 counties across the state this season. This compares to nine counties in 2017 and 13 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in the counties of Door, Kewaunee, Milwaukee, and Ozaukee adjoining Lake Michigan. First observed in the northernmost counties on 28 March in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland (Oksiuta). High count of 637 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan) on 26 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 4 May in Racine County (Fischer). Last observed on 25 May by multiple observers this season.

Bufflehead—Reported across the state except for the counties of Forest and Taylor this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 68 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 21 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 March in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 300 observed in Marathon County at D.C. Everest Park (Belter) on 25 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 7 May by multiple observers this season. Last observed on 30 May in Ozaukee County (Dolan).

Common Goldeneye—Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 64 counties in 2017 and 62 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 36 counties across the state. High count of 2,500 observed in Brown County at UW-Green Bay Arboretum (Giese) on 28 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 24 April in Racine County at Pugh Marina (Wenzel) and at Wind Point (Lighthouse and Shoop Park) (Pugh). Last observed on 31 May in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag).

Hooded Merganser—Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 69 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 23 of the southern counties. First observed in the north-

ernmost counties on 19 March in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 88 observed in Dodge County at Horicon Marsh SWA—Quick's Point Trl./Palmatory St. Impoundments (Wood) on 20 March. The species was present at EOP in 35 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 14 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Common Merganser—Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 66 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 37 counties across the state. High count of 550 observed in Winnebago County (R. Mueller) on 2 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 16 May in Racine County at Wind Point (Lighthouse and Shoop Park) (Dixon and Wenzel). The species was present at EOP in the counties of Door, Douglas, Iron, Vilas, and Waukesha across the state.

Red-breasted Merganser—Reported in 56 counties across the state this season. This compares to 50 counties in 2017 and 52 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 13 of the eastern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 March in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 1,528 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan) on 12 April. The species was present at EOP in seven of the eastern counties.

Ruddy Duck—Reported in 56 counties across the state this season. This compares to 56 counties in 2017 and 47 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in four of the southeastern counties of Kewaunee, Ozaukee, Rock, and Winnebago. First observed in the northernmost counties on 17 April, in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta). High count of 470 observed in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49 (Frank) on 23 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 6 May in Racine County at Nicholson Wildlife Refuge

(Pugh). The species was present at EOP in eight counties across the state.

Northern Bobwhite – Reported in eight of the eastern counties this season. This compares to seven counties in 2017 and four counties in 2016.

First observed on 12 March in Racine County (Dixon). High count of two observed in Door County (Bahls) on 19 May and (Walsh) on 27 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 15 May in Kenosha County (Dixon). The species was present at EOP in six of the southern counties.

Ring-necked Pheasant – Reported in 56 counties across the state this season. This compares to 57 counties in 2017 and 56 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 18 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 2 April in Bayfield County (Washburn Ranger District CENN). High count of 12 observed in Jefferson County at Adam Birding Conservancy (Stutz, Adam, and D. Schneider) on 24 May. The species was present at EOP in 34 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Columbia County by the end of the season.

Ruffed Grouse – Reported in 53 counties across the state this season. This compares to 50 counties in 2017 and 57 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in nine counties across the state. High count of 11 observed in Vilas County at Conserve School (restricted access) (Wise) on 5 May. The species was present at EOP in 31 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Burnett, Monroe, Oneida, and Rusk across the state by the end of the season.

Spruce Grouse – Reported in four of the northern counties of Forest, Sawyer, Vilas, and Oneida this season. This compares to four counties in 2017 and four counties in 2016.

First observed on 26 April in Vilas County (K. Stone). High count of two observed in Sawyer County at Chequamegon NF—NE Sawyer Co. (Ost, Lind, Hully, and Lanzendorf) on 4 May. Last observed on 20 May in Forest County at Sheltered Valley/Pine River Rd./FR 2182 (Milender).

Sharp-tailed Grouse – Reported in five counties across the state this season. This com-

pare to four counties in 2017 and four counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 March in Bayfield County (Washburn Ranger District CENN). High count of 18 observed in Burnett County at Namekagon Barrens SWA—North Unit (Fischer) on 6 May. Last observed on 29 May in Burnett County at Namekagon Barrens SWA—North Unit (Wood).

Greater Prairie-Chicken – Reported in four of the central counties of Portage, Wood, Adams, and Marathon this season. This compares to four counties in 2017 and four counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 2 March in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh (Janz). High count of 51 observed in Portage County (Jim Schwarz, Thiessen, and Pope) on 18 March. Last observed on 27 May by multiple observers this season.

Wild Turkey – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 41 counties across the state. High count of 150 observed in Dane County (Daley) on 1 March. The species was present at EOP in 60 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 10 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Pied-billed Grebe – Reported across the state except for Forest County this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 66 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 March in Oneida County (Peczynski) and in Jefferson County at Blackhawk Island Rd. (Schumacher). First observed in the northernmost counties on 5 April in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta). High count of 100 observed in Jefferson County at Korth Park—general (Stutz) on 21 April. The species was present at EOP in 26 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Ashland, Dane, Douglas, and Walworth across the state by the end of the season.

Horned Grebe – Reported in 58 counties across the state this season. This compares to 58 counties in 2017 and 45 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 March in Dane County at Lower Mud Lake duck blind (Daley). First ob-

served in the northernmost counties on 19 April in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 608 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan) on 20 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 4 May in Racine County at River Bend Nature Center (Neal). Last observed on 22 May in Bayfield County (Brady, N. Anich, and Bruhnke).

Red-necked Grebe – Reported in 21 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than 11 counties in 2017 and 10 counties in 2016.

First observed on 29 March in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan). First observed in the northernmost counties on 19 April in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the Bay, Ashland (Oksiuta). High count of 35 observed in Ozaukee County at Virmond Park (Frank) on 21 April. Last observed on 30 May in Burnett County at Crex Meadows SWA (Showler and Wood).

Breeding was confirmed in Burnett County by the end of the season.

Eared Grebe – Reported in eight counties across the state this season. This compares to eight counties in 2017 and five counties in 2016.

First observed on 20 April in Waukesha County at Little Muskego Lake (Horn). High count of three observed in Columbia County at Goose Pond (Caswell and R. Anderson) on 28 May. The species was present at EOP in Columbia County.

Western Grebe – Single individuals reported in the counties of Kewaunee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc this season. This compares to three counties in 2017 and three counties in 2016.

First observed on 2 April in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag). Last observed on 18 April in Sheboygan County at Sheboygan Lakefront (general) (Murkowski).

Eurasian Collared-Dove – Reported in 19 counties across the state this season. This compares to 22 counties in 2017 and 19 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in seven of the southern counties. High count of five observed in Sheboygan County (Grgic) on 10 March. The species was present at EOP in nine counties across the state.

White-winged Dove – Single individuals reported in the counties of Racine, and Washington this season. First one observed on 28 April in Racine County at Samuel Myers Park (Wood). Another individual observed in Washington County (Worman) on 29 April.

Mourning Dove – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 52 counties across the state. High count of 67 observed in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh (Zinda) on 3 March. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette, Iron, and Pepin.

Breeding was confirmed in 34 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo – Reported in 48 counties across the state this season. This compares to 34 counties in 2017 and 48 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 3 May in Dane County at Owen Conservation Park (Herb). First observed in the northernmost counties on 27 May in Douglas County at Motts Ravine Road (Schroeder). High count of three observed by multiple observers this season. The species was present at EOP in 40 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Milwaukee, and Ozaukee by the end of the season.

Black-billed Cuckoo – Reported in 59 counties across the state this season. This compares to 54 counties in 2017 and 60 counties in 2016.

First observed on 5 May in Iowa County (J. Kivikoski). First observed in the northernmost counties on 19 May in Bayfield County at Muskeg Creek Area (Brady) and at Stephans Rd. (Muskeg) (Gallagher). High count of two observed by multiple observers this season. The species was present at EOP in 44 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Manitowoc and Ozaukee by the end of the season.

Common Nighthawk – Reported in 60 counties across the state this season. This compares to 61 counties in 2017 and 62 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 May in Sheboygan County

at Alliant Energy pond at Gate 8 on S. Lakeshore Dr (Cutright and Sher). First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 May in Marinette County (Swelstad). High count of 65 observed in Grant County (Ouren) on 15 May. The species was present at EOP in 16 counties across the state.

Eastern Whip-poor-will – Reported in 48 counties across the state this season. This compares to 50 counties in 2017 and 47 counties in 2016.

First observed on 28 April in Sauk County (Lanzendorf). First observed in the northernmost counties on 3 May in Bayfield County (Moldenhauer). High count of 15 observed in Monroe County at Fort McCoy (Baker) on 4 May. The species was present at EOP in 27 counties across the state.

Chimney Swift – Reported in 68 counties across the state this season. This compares to 64 counties in 2017 and 66 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 20 April in Milwaukee County (Tindall). First observed in the northernmost counties on 3 May in Ashland County (N. Anich). High count of 175 observed in Milwaukee County at Lake Park—general (Squier) on 10 May. The species was present at EOP in 60 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in eight counties across the state by the end of the season. The confirmation in Burnett County is the first in either atlas.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

First observed on 30 April in Dane County (Houlihan), in Grant County (Tubbs Fortner), in Vernon County (Roth-Reynolds), and in Winnebago County (P. Miller). First observed in the northernmost counties on 5 May in Forest County (Maertz) and in Marinette County (Ingalls). High counts of 50 observed in Clark County (Lund) on 20 May and in Rusk County (Sokolowski) on 18 May. The species was present at EOP in 68 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in nine counties across the state by the end of the season.

Yellow Rail – Reported in the counties of Burnett, Marquette, Dane, and Winnebago across

the state this season. This compares to three counties in 2017 and six counties in 2016.

First observed on 16 April in Dane County (DCHS Wildlife Center). High count of two reported in Marquette County at Comstock Bog SNA (K. Kavanagh, Gray, and Maertz) on 17 May. Last observed on 27 May in Marquette County at Comstock Bog SNA (R. Anderson).

King Rail – Single individuals reported in the counties of Jefferson and Rock this season. This compares to two counties in 2017 and one county in 2016.

First observation on 17 May in Rock County (Klubertanz and J. Cullum). Last observation on 18 May in Jefferson County (Stutz).

Virginia Rail – Reported in 49 counties across the state this season. This compares to 54 counties in 2017 and 45 counties in 2016.

First observed on 12 April in Dane County at Cherokee Marsh Conservation Park—North Unit (Lindemer). First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta). High count of eight observed in Brown County at Sensiba SWA (Sinkula and Prestby) on 20 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 13 May in Racine County (Dixon), and in Grant County (Ouren). The species was present at EOP in 27 counties across the state.

Sora – Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 67 counties in 2017 and 62 counties in 2016.

First observed on 18 April in Milwaukee County at Milwaukee County Grounds (Huf). First observed in the northernmost counties on 1 May in Marinette County (Verhaagh). High count of 25 observed in Jefferson County at Prince's Point SWA (Stutz) on 5 May. The species was present at EOP in 34 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield County by the end of the season.

Common Gallinule – Reported in 18 counties across the state this season. This compares to 13 counties in 2017 and nine counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 20 April in Waukesha County at Big Muskego Lake SWA (Horn). High count of seven observed in Dodge County (Dike)

on 14 May. The species was present at EOP in 11 of the eastern counties.

American Coot – Reported in 63 counties across the state this season. This compares to 60 counties in 2017 and 61 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in eight of the southeastern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 29 March in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 2,000 observed in Sauk County at Lower Wisconsin SR—Bakken's Pond Unit (K. Kavanagh) on 18 April. The species was present at EOP in 15 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Dodge County by the end of the season.

Sandhill Crane – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 37 counties across the state. High count of 1,800 observed in Outagamie County (Giese) on 7 April. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Menominee, and Buffalo.

Breeding was confirmed in 37 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Whooping Crane – Reported in 15 counties across the state this season. This compares to 14 counties in 2017 and 15 counties in 2016.

First observed on 4 March in Dodge County (Keyel and Stutz). First observed in the northernmost counties on 26 April in Bayfield County (P. Anich, N. Anich, and Brady). High count of 10 observed in Juneau County (J. McDonnell) on 30 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 12 May in Racine County (Howe, Fare, Wenzel, and Dixon). The species was present at EOP in five of the southern counties of Adams, Brown, Juneau, Marquette, and Portage.

Breeding was confirmed in four of the eastern counties of Adams, Green Lake, Marathon, and Marquette by the end of the season.

Black-necked Stilt – Reported in nine of the eastern counties this season. This compares to 10 counties in 2017 and 13 counties in 2016.

First observed on 2 April in Manitowoc County (Gill). High count of 35 observed in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49 (Hahn) on 13 May. The species was present at EOP in the counties of Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Manitowoc.

Breeding was confirmed in Dodge County by the end of the season.

American Avocet – Reported in 13 counties across the state this season. This compares to 10 counties in 2017 and nine counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 22 April in Waukesha County (Zagar). First observed in the northernmost counties on 19 May in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland (Brady and N. Anich). High count of 15 observed in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49 (Bontly and Rutten) on 4 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 27 April by multiple observers this season. Last observed on 31 May in Ozaukee County at Hawthorne and KK pond (Frank, Magurn, D. Baumann, and Sommer).

Black-bellied Plover – Reported in 25 counties across the state this season. This compares to 30 counties in 2017 and 22 counties in 2016.

First observed on 31 March in Eau Claire County (Polk). First observed in the northernmost counties on 17 May in Iron County (A. McDonnell). High count of 51 observed in Calumet County (Amy Sheldon) on 24 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 11 May in Rock County (Perlberg). The species was present at EOP in seven counties across the state.

American Golden-Plover – Reported in 22 counties across the state this season. This compares to 15 counties in 2017 and 13 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 25 April in Kenosha County at Des Plaines River at Hwy. N (Goldberg and Stewart). First observed in the northernmost counties on 17 May in Vilas County (Andree, Quinn, and Feller). High count of 99 observed in Dane County at Meek & Patton Rd. Ponds (Baker) on 2 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 30 April in Rock County (J. Cullum and C. Cullum). Last observed on 30 May in Fond du Lac County at Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49 (Hoyland) and in Burnett County at Crex Meadows SWA (Wood).

Semipalmated Plover – Reported in 39 counties across the state this season. This compares to 36 counties in 2017 and 36 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of

counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 24 April in Milwaukee County at Oak Creek Pkwy # 8 (Kotelnicki). First observed in the northernmost counties on 7 May in Vilas County (E. Stone). High count of 24 observed in Dane County at Hwy V & C Ponds (Lindemer) on 17 May. The species was present at EOP in nine of the eastern counties.

Piping Plover—Reported in the counties of Oconto, Douglas, Brown, and Sauk across the state this season.

First observed on 28 April in Oconto County (Lorenz). First observed in the northernmost counties on 26 May in Douglas County (Wood). On Cat Island in Brown County, where they were confirmed breeders in the past, they arrived first on 30 April (Prestby). Courtship behavior was first observed on May 2 and two different nests were found by the end of the season. At least ten different birds were present based on the bands observed.

Killdeer—Reported across the state except for Menominee County this season. The species was present at BOP in 32 counties across the state.

First observed in the northernmost counties on 23 March in Marinette County (Lorenz). High count of 48 observed in Dodge County (Brisk) on 27 May. The species was present at EOP in 63 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 27 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Upland Sandpiper—Reported in 14 counties across the state this season. This compares to 18 counties in 2017 and 19 counties in 2016.

First observed on 21 April in Dane County at Erbe Grassland Preserve (Preston). First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Ashland County (N. Anich) and in Bayfield County (Washburn Ranger District CANNF). High count of five observed by multiple observers this season. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 12 May in Rock County (Wagner). The species was present at EOP in eight counties across the state.

Whimbrel—Reported in six counties across the state this season. This compares to 11 counties in 2017 and six counties in 2016.

First observed on 10 May in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird

count site (Brennan). First observed in the northernmost counties on 25 May in Ashland County (Calavera). High count of 36 observed in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag) on 20 May. Last observed on 30 May in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag).

Long-billed Curlew*—One individual was reported and photographed in Portage County on 29 April (Pendergast). There are six prior spring records from the state with the last one in 2008.

Hudsonian Godwit—Reported in 13 counties across the state this season. This compares to nine counties in 2017 and five counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 23 April in Dane County at Hwy V & C Ponds (Lindemer and Baker). First observed in the northernmost counties on 28 May in Marinette County at Seagull Bar SNA (Lorenz). High count of two observed by multiple observers this season. The species was present at EOP in the counties of Dodge and Fond du Lac.

Marbled Godwit—Reported in 11 counties across the state this season. This compares to 11 counties in 2017 and seven counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 17 April in Racine County at Samuel Myers Park (Goldberg). First observed in the northernmost counties on 18 May in Bayfield County at Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (Brady). High count of seven observed in Milwaukee County at Warnimont County Park (Ambrose) on 5 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 11 May in Rock County (Yoerger). Last observed on May 2 in Marinette County at Seagull Bar SNA (Lorenz).

Ruddy Turnstone—Reported in 20 counties across the state this season. This compares to 25 counties in 2017 and 16 counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 May in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag). First observed in the northernmost counties on 16 May in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point (Frost). High count of 30 observed in Door County (Trick) on 23 May and (W. Mueller) on 23 May. The species

was present at EOP in eight counties across the state.

Red Knot—Individuals reported in the counties of Burnett, Brown, and Kewaunee this season. This compares to three counties in 2017.

First observed on 19 May in Burnett County at Crex Meadows SWA (A. Blumenthal and J. Blumenthal). Last observed on 28 May in Brown County (Trick).

Stilt Sandpiper—Reported in 10 counties across the state this season. This compares to 14 counties in 2017 and three counties in 2016.

First observed on 2 May in Waukesha County at Vernon Marsh—Benson Ave. (Stehno). First observed in the northernmost counties on 15 May in Ashland County at Woodbury Lane (N. Anich and Oksiuta) and at Wakefield Rd. (P. Anich). High count of five observed in Calumet County (Malcolm) on 23 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 6 May in Rock County (Yoerger). Last observed on 29 May in Marinette County at Seagull Bar SNA (Lorenz).

Sanderling—Reported in 15 counties across the state this season. This compares to 15 counties in 2017 and 11 counties in 2016.

First observed on 30 April in Dunn County at B pond/ Quilling's pond/Blakely Lake (Swartz-Myrman and Hoyland). First observed in the northernmost counties on 15 May in Marinette County at Seagull Bar SNA (K. Miller). High count of 23 observed in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point—First parking lot (L. & J. Kraemer) on 27 May. The species was present at EOP in eight counties across the state.

Dunlin—Reported in 38 counties across the state this season. This compares to 36 counties in 2017 and 32 counties in 2016.

First observed on 8 April in Rock County (Klubertanz). First observed in the northernmost counties on 8 May in Marinette County at Seagull Bar SNA (K. Miller). High count of 175 observed in Brown County at Cat Island Causeway (restricted access) (Swelstad) on 19 May. The species was present at EOP in 15 counties across the state.

Baird's Sandpiper—Reported in 18 counties across the state this season. This compares to 13 counties in 2017 and nine counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 8 April in Dane County at Nine Springs Natural Area (Brandyn Kerscher). First observed in the northernmost counties on 27 May in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point—First parking lot (L. & J. Kraemer). High count of 15 observed in Marathon County (Hurlburt) on 27 May and (Belter) on 27 May. Last observed on 31 May in Marathon County (Belter).

Least Sandpiper—Reported in 49 counties across the state this season. This compares to 39 counties in 2017 and 44 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 22 April in Dane County at Schumacher Rd. Ponds (Holschbach). First observed in the northernmost counties on 7 May in Ashland County at Woodbury Lane (N. Anich). High count of 106 observed in Waukesha County (Frank) on 8 May. The species was present at EOP in the counties of Dodge and Fond du Lac.

White-rumped Sandpiper—Reported in 23 counties across the state this season. This compares to 27 counties in 2017 and 20 counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 May in Dane County at Ashton K Pond (Lindemer and K. Kavanagh). First observed in the northernmost counties on 13 May in Vilas County at Trout River (E. Stone). High count of 33 observed in Sheboygan County at Rangeline Rd./Hwy MM Intersection (Schroeder) on 23 May. The species was present at EOP in nine of the eastern counties.

Pectoral Sandpiper—Reported in 40 counties across the state this season. This compares to 38 counties in 2017 and 37 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 29 March in Marathon County (Belter). First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Bayfield County (N. Anich) and in Ashland County at Woodbury Lane (N. Anich). High count of 200 observed in Rock County (C. Cullum and J. Cullum) on 30 April, and (J. Cullum) on 2 May. The species was present at EOP in the counties of Adams, Bayfield, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Ozaukee across the state.

Semipalmated Sandpiper—Reported in 36 counties across the state this season. This com-

pare to 34 counties in 2017 and 33 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 May in Dunn County (Hoyland) and in Dodge County at Horicon Marsh SWA—General (Horn). First observed in the northernmost counties on 17 May in Marinette County at Seagull Bar SNA (K. Miller). High count of 100 observed in Brown County at Cat Island Causeway (restricted access) (Swelstad) on 30 May. The species was present at EOP in 13 of the eastern counties.

Short-billed Dowitcher – Reported in 29 counties across the state this season. This compares to 27 counties in 2017 and 24 counties in 2016.

First observed on 29 April in Outagamie County (Straub). First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Ashland County at Woodbury Lane (N. Anich). High count of 47 observed in Sheboygan County (B. Baumann) on 11 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 11 May by multiple observers this season. Last observed on 27 May in Kewaunee County (Schwedler).

Long-billed Dowitcher – Reported in seven counties across the state this season. This compares to 15 counties in 2017 and nine counties in 2016.

First observed on 7 April in Waukesha County (Kulinski). High count of nine observed in Waukesha County (Kulinski) on 7 April. Last observed on 20 May in Manitowoc County at Collins Marsh SWA (Domagalski) and in Ozaukee County (Frank).

American Woodcock – Reported across the state except for the counties of Menominee, Pepin, and Lafayette this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 March in Ozaukee County (O'Donnell). First observed in the northernmost counties on 24 March in Marinette County (Giese). High count of 26 observed in Door County (Donna Benson) on 17 April, and (Walsh) on 17 April. The species was present at EOP in 33 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in nine counties across the state by the end of the season.

Wilson's Snipe – Reported in 68 counties across the state this season. This compares to 66

counties in 2017 and 66 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 4 March in Grant County at Rountree Branch Recreational Trail—Katie's Garden (Harman). First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 April in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High counts of 40 observed in Milwaukee County (J. Meyer) on 17 April and in Columbia County at Goose Pond (Walsh and Larson) on 12 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 14 May in Grant County (Ouren). The species was present at EOP in 21 counties across the state.

Spotted Sandpiper – Reported in 68 counties across the state this season. This compares to 66 counties in 2017 and 65 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 12 April in Grant County at Potosi Landing (Harman). First observed in the northernmost counties on 1 May by multiple observers this season. High counts of 30 observed in Brown County at Cat Island Causeway (restricted access) (Prestby) on 25 May, and (Prestby) on 27 May, and in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point (Frost) on 16 May. The species was present at EOP in 41 counties across the state.

Solitary Sandpiper – Reported in 61 counties across the state this season. This compares to 52 counties in 2017 and 57 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 22 April in Milwaukee County at Wehr Nature Center (Resendiz), in St. Croix County (Milligan), and in Rock County (Yoerger). First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High counts of 17 observed in Dane County (Bergeson and Worsham) on 2 May and in Dodge County at Horicon Marsh SWA—International Education Center (Golla) on 11 May. Last observed on 31 May in Ashland County at Woodbury Lane (N. Anich).

Lesser Yellowlegs – Reported in 63 counties across the state this season. This compares to 53 counties in 2017 and 56 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties

this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 30 March in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Auto Tour and Trails (Kloeping). First observed in the northernmost counties on 29 April in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta) and in Forest County (Maertz). High counts of 300 observed in Outagamie County (Malcolm) on 1 May and (Gray) on 3 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 16 May by multiple observers this season. The species was present at EOP in eight counties across the state.

Willet – Reported in 24 counties across the state this season. This compares to 22 counties in 2017 and 21 counties in 2016.

First observed on 23 April in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag). First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin) at Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (Brady and Oksiuta). High count of 57 observed in Ozaukee County (Frank) on 3 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 7 May in Racine County at Wind Point (Lighthouse and Shoop Park) (Zelenka-Drysdale, Urban Ecology Center, and Casper) and at Samuel Myers Park (Veltman). Last observed on 28 May in Brown County (Trick).

Greater Yellowlegs – Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 58 counties in 2017 and 58 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 24 March in Waukesha County at School Section Lake, (Stehno). First observed in the northernmost counties on 20 April in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta). High count of 160 observed in Outagamie County (Gray) on 30 April. The species was present at EOP in four of the eastern counties of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Marinette, and Vilas.

Wilson's Phalarope – Reported in 27 counties across the state this season. This compares to 28 counties in 2017 and 20 counties in 2016.

First observed on 30 April in Calumet County at Killsnake SWA (Moore). First observed in the northernmost counties on 16 May in Ashland County at Woodbury Lane (N. Anich). High count of 11 observed in Brown County at Cat Island Causeway (restricted access) (Prestby) on 25 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties

on 6 May in Rock County (Erdman) and in Green County (Haycraft and Yoerger). The species was present at EOP in four of the southern counties of Calumet, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Monroe.

Red-necked Phalarope – Reported in five of the southeastern counties of Columbia, Green Lake, Sheboygan, Kewaunee, and Outagamie this season. This compares to seven counties in 2017 and two counties in 2016.

Three individuals first observed on 19 May in Green Lake County by multiple observers this season. This was also the high count. Last observed on 28 May in Columbia County at Goose Pond (Pendergast).

Black-legged Kittiwake* – A single individual was reported on 25 April in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan).

Bonaparte's Gull – Reported in 52 counties across the state this season. This compares to 43 counties in 2017 and 49 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 19 March in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan). First observed in the northernmost counties on 23 April in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 8,305 observed in Door County (Wegner and Howe) on 6 May. The species was present at EOP in six counties adjoining the Great Lakes.

Little Gull – Reported in four of the eastern counties of Ozaukee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Marathon this season.

First observed on 12 May in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan). Last observed on 25 May in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag) and in Sheboygan County at Sheboygan Lakefront (general) (Koenig).

Laughing Gull* – Single individuals reported in the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan this season. This compares to two counties in 2017 and five counties in 2016.

First observed on 11 March in Ozaukee County at Port Washington—Marina/Harbor (Karl Hayes). Last observed on 23 May in She-

boygan County at North Point Park (Grgic and B. Baumann).

Franklin's Gull – Reported in 14 counties across the state this season. This compares to 12 counties in 2017 and eight counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 April in Sheboygan County (B. Baumann). First observed in the northernmost counties on 25 May in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point (Holschbach). High count of four observed in Kenosha County at Des Plaines River at Hwy. N (Dixon) on 6 April, (Dixon and J. Meyer) on 7 April, and in Dodge County (Schrab) on 9 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 13 April in Racine County at Samuel Myers Park (Goldberg). Last observed on 31 May in Bayfield County at Thompson's West End Park (Brady) and in Chippewa County at Lake Wissota—Rod & Gun Landing (Polk).

Ring-billed Gull – Reported in 66 counties across the state this season. This compares to 65 counties in 2017 and 67 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 27 of the southern counties. High count of 10,000 observed in Fond du Lac County at Lakeside Park (Jeff Baughman) on 18 March. The species was present at EOP in 35 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in seven counties across the state by the end of the season.

Herring Gull – Reported in 56 counties across the state this season. This compares to 50 counties in 2017 and 52 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 29 counties across the state. High count of 6,000 observed in Kenosha County at Des Plaines River at Hwy. N (Dixon) on 3 April. The species was present at EOP in 20 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in eight counties across the state by the end of the season.

Iceland Gull – Reported in 15 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than eight counties in 2017. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in seven counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 March in Douglas County (L. & J. Kraemer). High count of 13 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan)

on 19 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 18 April in Racine County at North Beach (Wood). Last observed on 29 May in Sheboygan County at Sheboygan Lakefront (general) (Koenig).

Lesser Black-backed Gull – Reported in 17 counties across the state this season. This compares to 15 counties in 2017 and 15 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in six of the southeastern counties. High count of 23 observed in Kenosha County at Des Plaines River at Hwy. N (Dixon) on 3 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 13 May in Racine County at North Beach (Dixon) and in Kenosha County at Kenosha Harbor Mouth (Dixon). Last observed on 31 May in Milwaukee County at Grant Park—general (Tindall).

Glaucous Gull – Reported in 15 counties across the state this season. This compares to 11 counties in 2017 and 17 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 10 of the southeastern counties. High count of 17 observed in Douglas County at Superior Landfill (Nienhaus) on 16 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 9 April in Kenosha County at Des Plaines River at Hwy. N (Dixon). Last observed on 27 May in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag) and in Ozaukee County at Coal Dock Park (Matthew Winks).

Herring× Glaucous Gull (hybrid) – One individual reported in Kenosha County at Des Plaines River at Hwy. N (Dixon) on 7 April.

Great Black-backed Gull – Reported in 18 counties across the state this season. This compares to 12 counties in 2017 and 14 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in eight of the eastern counties. High count of 15 observed in Winnebago County (Malcolm) on 24 March. Last observed on 29 May in Sheboygan County at Sheboygan Lakefront (general) (Koenig).

Herring× Great Black-backed Gull (hybrid) – Reported in the counties of Sheboygan, and Ozaukee this season. High count of two observed in Ozaukee County (Frank) on 6 March.

Caspian Tern – Reported in 37 counties across the state this season. This compares to 30 counties in 2017 and 35 counties in 2016.

First observed on 8 April in Kewaunee County at Kewaunee Marsh (Schwedler). First observed in the northernmost counties on 24 April in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 481 observed in Racine County at North Beach (Dixon) on 13 May. The species was present at EOP in 13 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Brown County by the end of the season.

Black Tern – Reported in 31 counties across the state this season. This compares to 32 counties in 2017 and 30 counties in 2016.

First observed on 2 May in Dodge County at Horicon Marsh SWA—International Education Center (Paulios). First observed in the northernmost counties on 23 May in Vilas County (E. Stone). High count of 50 observed in Dodge County (J. Seibel) on 16 May. The species was present at EOP in 20 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Dane and Jefferson by the end of the season.

Common Tern – Reported in 23 counties across the state this season. This compares to 19 counties in 2017 and 23 counties in 2016.

First observed on 22 April in Racine County at Tichigan SWA—Bridge Dr. Entry (Wenzel). First observed in the northernmost counties on 1 May in Marinette County at Seagull Bar SNA (K. Miller). High count of 5,260 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan) on 18 May. The species was present at EOP in eight counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Brown County by the end of the season.

Forster's Tern – Reported in 48 counties across the state this season. This compares to 40 counties in 2017 and 42 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 13 April in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan) and in Kenosha County at Chiwaukee Prairie SNA—Kenosha Dunes Unit (Stan Rosenstiel). First observed in the northernmost counties on 4 May in Ashland County (P. Anich), and Northland College Field Ornithology), and in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/

Head of the bay, Ashland (N. Anich). High count of 200 observed in Sheboygan County (Brasser) on 16 May. The species was present at EOP in 11 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Green Lake County by the end of the season.

Red-throated Loon – Reported in eight counties adjoining the Great Lakes this season.

First observed on 1 March in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan). First observed in the northernmost counties on 27 May in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point—Gull Bluff (Svingen and L. & J. Kraemer). High count of 37 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan) on 16 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 21 April in Racine County at Samuel Myers Park (Veltman). Last observed on 27 May in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point—Gull Bluff (Svingen and L. & J. Kraemer).

Common Loon – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 62 counties in 2017 and 63 counties in 2016.

First observed on 9 March in Walworth County at Lulu Lake Preserve (TNC) (Silva). First observed in the northernmost counties on 19 March in Marinette County (Tindall). High count of 718 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan) on 5 May. The species was present at EOP in 26 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in seven counties across the state by the end of the season.

Double-crested Cormorant – Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 58 counties in 2017 and 54 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in the counties of Brown, Fond du Lac, and Ozaukee. First observed in the northernmost counties on 10 April in Marinette County (Hurst). High count of 4,000 observed in Door County (W. Mueller) on 23 May and (Trick) on 23 May. The species was present at EOP in 32 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in eight counties across the state by the end of the season.

American White Pelican – Reported in 53 counties across the state this season. This com-

compares to 51 counties in 2017 and 48 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 March in Dodge County (Bahls). First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 April in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Campbell) and in Bayfield County (Brady). High count of 3,000 observed in Brown County at Cat Island Causeway (restricted access) (Prestby) on 27 May. The species was present at EOP in 28 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Brown, Dodge, and Door by the end of the season.

American Bittern – Reported in 59 counties across the state this season. This compares to 57 counties in 2017 and 49 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 April in Marathon County at George W. Mead SWA—Little Birch Flowage (Perkins). First observed in the northernmost counties on 2 May in Vilas County at Powell Marsh SWA—Vilas County (Woodford). High count of 15 observed in Marathon County at George W. Mead SWA (general) (Belter) on 23 May. The species was present at EOP in 26 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Bayfield and Milwaukee by the end of the season. The confirmation in Milwaukee County is the first in either atlas.

Least Bittern – Reported in 21 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than 13 counties in 2017.

First observed on 6 May in Dane County at County V Ponds (Holschbach) and in Ozaukee County at Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve (Grossmeyer and D. Baumann). First observed in the northernmost counties on 8 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of four observed in Waukesha County at Paradise Valley SWA—Bark River Unit (Stehno) on 13 May. The species was present at EOP in 11 counties across the state.

Great Blue Heron – Reported across the state except for the counties of Forest, Florence, and Iron this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 70 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in eight of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 March in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta). High count

of 100 observed in Marathon County at D.C. Everest Park (Belter) on 3 May. The species was present at EOP in 63 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 21 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Great Egret – Reported in 50 counties across the state this season. This compares to 45 counties in 2017 and 40 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 16 March in Waukesha County (Szymczak). First observed in the northernmost counties on 11 April in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 130 observed in Fond du Lac County at Hwy 45 wayside (C. Schwartz) on 5 May. The species was present at EOP in 25 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in nine counties across the state by the end of the season. Of these, the confirmations in the counties of Polk, and Waushara are the first in either atlas.

Snowy Egret – Single individuals reported in the counties of Rock, Dodge, and Fond du Lac this season. This compares to four counties in 2017 and one counties in 2016.

First observed on 4 May in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49 (C. Schwartz, Rutten, and Bontly). Another individual was observed on 11 May in Rock County (Yoerger). Last observed on 25 May in Fond du Lac County (Howski).

Little Blue Heron – Single individuals reported in the counties of Trempealeau and Waukesha this season. One bird was observed on 2 May in Waukesha County at Paradise Valley SWA—Bark River Unit (Grasch). Another was observed on 19 May in Trempealeau County (Houdek and Teskie).

Cattle Egret – Reported in 13 counties across the state this season. This compares to nine counties in 2017 and five counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 12 April in Grant County at Potosi Landing (Harman). High count of 18 observed in Winnebago County (K. Kavanagh, Gray, Brown, and Maertz) on 12 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 12 April in Grant County at Potosi Landing (Harman). Last ob-

served on 30 May in Columbia County (M. Benson).

Breeding was confirmed in Winnebago County by the end of the season.

Green Heron – Reported in 67 counties across the state this season. This compares to 61 counties in 2017 and 61 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 17 April in Milwaukee County at Juneau Lagoon (Snell). First observed in the northernmost counties on 3 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of 12 observed in Milwaukee County at Riverside Park (Urban Ecology Center) on 10 May. The species was present at EOP in 53 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in five of the southeastern counties of Dane, Green Lake, Jefferson, Milwaukee, and Walworth by the end of the season.

Black-crowned Night-Heron – Reported in 27 counties across the state this season. This compares to 23 counties in 2017 and 23 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 11 April in Milwaukee County at Juneau Lagoon (Stehno) and at Washington Park (Urban Ecology Center) (Team Sidhu-White, and Urban Ecology Center). First observed in the northernmost counties on 7 May in Marinette County (Hurst). High count of 20 observed in Winnebago County (Malcolm) on 15 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 5 May in Racine County at Nicholson Wildlife Refuge (Goldberg). The species was present at EOP in 10 of the eastern counties.

Breeding was confirmed in Winnebago County by the end of the season.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron – Reported in the counties of Dane, Dodge, and Jefferson this season. First observed on 2 May at two different locations in Dane County. Other observations were on May 7 in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Ledge and Point Roads (Moretti) and on 16 May in Jefferson County at Fort Atkinson (WI eBird).

Glossy Ibis* – Reported in Dodge County this season. Several observers reported the bird on 28 May

White-faced Ibis – Reported in four of the southern counties of La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Brown, and Dodge this season. This compares to four counties in 2017 and three counties in 2016.

First observed on 2 May in Dodge County at Horicon Marsh SWA—International Education Center (Paulios and Herzmann). High count of four observed in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49 (Howski) on 25 May. The species was present at EOP in the counties of Dodge, and Fond du Lac.

Turkey Vulture – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. The species was present at BOP in 10 of the southern counties.

First observed in the northernmost counties on 23 March in Bayfield County at Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (Oksiuta). High count of 80 observed in Grant County at Muscoda (Silvers) on 26 May. The species was present at EOP in 68 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Milwaukee, Portage, and Vernon by the end of the season. Of these, the confirmations in the counties of Milwaukee and Portage are the first in either atlas.

Osprey – Reported across the state except for the counties of Green, and Clark this season. This compares to 66 counties in 2017 and 67 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 19 March in Monroe County (Scholze). First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 April in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland (Oksiuta and Brady), and in Vilas County (Peczynski). High count of seven observed in Dane County at UW Madison Arboretum (general) (Henrikson) on 12 May. The species was present at EOP in 45 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 40 counties across the state by the end of the season. Of these, the confirmations in the counties of Kenosha, La Crosse, and Menominee are the first in either atlas.

Golden Eagle – Reported in 15 counties across the state this season. This compares to 12 counties in 2017 and 20 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 March in Burnett County at Crex Meadows SWA (K. Java). High counts of two observed in Sauk County (Furchgott) on 2 March, in Bayfield County (Brady) on 3 March at

Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center and (Oksiuta) on 17 March, and in Iron County at Saxon Harbor (Oksiuta) on 25 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 7 March in Grant County (J. Kivikoski). Last observed on 5 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin).

Northern Harrier – Reported across the state except for the counties of Menominee, Buffalo, and Lafayette this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 70 counties in 2016. The species was present at BOP in 27 counties across the state.

First observed in the northernmost counties on 19 March in Douglas County (Schilke and Svingen), and in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count of 15 observed in Burnett County at Crex Meadows SWA (Sammler) on 27 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 15 May in Grant County (Rasmussen and Tyser). The species was present at EOP in 33 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Manitowoc, Marquette, Price, and Sauk across the state by the end of the season. The confirmation in Sauk County is the first in either atlas.

Sharp-shinned Hawk – Reported in 62 counties across the state this season. This compares to 64 counties in 2017 and 55 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 13 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 4 April in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point (H. Bradford). High count of 105 observed in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point—Gull Bluff (Schilke) on 1 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 14 May in Racine County at Colonial Park (Goldberg), and in Kenosha County (Dixon). Last observed on 30 May in Lincoln County (S. Burns).

Cooper's Hawk – Reported in 68 counties across the state this season. This compares to 66 counties in 2017 and 68 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 28 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 17 March in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count of five observed in Sheboygan County (Sher and Cutright) on 31 March. The species was present at EOP in 34 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 15 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Northern Goshawk – Reported in 10 of the northern counties this season. This compares to nine counties in 2017 and 18 counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 March in Forest County (Yoerger and Haycraft). Last observed on 26 May in Door County (Burris).

Bald Eagle – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 55 counties across the state. High count of 200 observed in Crawford County (Rodgers) on 15 March. The species was present at EOP in 60 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 52 counties across the state by the end of the season. The confirmation in Kenosha County is the first in either atlas.

Red-shouldered Hawk – Reported in 54 counties across the state this season. This compares to 51 counties in 2017 and 47 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 March in Sauk County (Smith). First observed in the northernmost counties on 14 April in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count of six observed in Polk County (Smith, Berg, and Ries) on 22 April. The species was present at EOP in 19 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in eight of the southern counties by the end of the season.

Broad-winged Hawk – Reported in 63 counties across the state this season. This compares to 67 counties in 2017 and 66 counties in 2016.

First observed on 8 April in Waukesha County at Kettle Moraine SF—Lapham Peak Unit (Zelenka-Drysdale). First observed in the northernmost counties on 23 April in Marinette County (Watson), and in Douglas County at Amnicon Falls SP (Lindsley). High count of 30,000 observed in Door County at Washington Island—general (Walsh) on 1 May. The species was present at EOP in 27 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Ashland, Forest, Kewaunee, and Oneida across the state by the end of the season. The confirmation in Kewaunee County is the first in either atlas.

Swainson's Hawk * – A single individual was reported seen in flight from Lovers Lane Road in Ozaukee County (Cutright) on May 5.

Red-tailed Hawk – Reported across the state except for the counties of Langlade, and Sawyer this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 48 counties across the state. High count of 48 observed in Iron County at Saxon Harbor (Oksiuta) on 25 April. The species was present at EOP in 60 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 37 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Rough-legged Hawk – Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 52 counties in 2017 and 44 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 31 counties across the state. High count of 17 observed in Marathon County (Belter) on 19 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 29 April in Kenosha County at Richard Bong SRA (Florian). Last observed on 27 May in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Ledge and Point Roads (Caswell), and in Burnett County (Lehne).

Eastern Screech-Owl – Reported in 32 counties across the state this season. This compares to 31 counties in 2017 and 31 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in seven of the eastern counties. High count of five observed in Dane County at Pheasant Branch Conservancy (general) (Sieber) on 14 May. The species was present at EOP in nine counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Dodge and Milwaukee by the end of the season.

Great Horned Owl – Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 64 counties in 2017 and 59 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 27 counties across the state. High count of five observed in Marinette County (Lorenz) on 1 May, in Outagamie County (Van Duyse) on 21 March, and in

Green Lake County at White River Marsh SWA (Schroeder) on 5 May. The species was present at EOP in 19 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 30 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Snowy Owl – Reported in 43 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than 10 counties in 2017 and 21 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 21 counties across the state. High count of seven observed in Portage County (R. Anderson) on 25 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 7 March in Racine County at Pugh Marina (Jarvis). Last observed on 29 May in Oconto County (Lyford).

Barred Owl – Reported in 67 counties across the state this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 70 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 29 counties across the state. High count of eight observed in Juneau County (C. Rueckheim and K. Rueckheim) on 4 May. The species was present at EOP in 35 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 12 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Great Gray Owl – One individual reported in Douglas County this season. First observed on 2 March (Svingen and R. Johnson). Last observed on 10 March (Svingen).

Long-eared Owl – Reported in eight counties across the state this season. This compares to seven counties in 2017 and 11 counties in 2016.

First observed on 4 March in Milwaukee County (Pavletic). High count of two observed in St. Croix County (J. Schwarz and Persico) on 8 March. Last observed on 7 April in Dane County (Cooper).

Short-eared Owl – Reported in 20 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than 12 counties in 2017 and 12 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in five of the southeastern counties of Calumet, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Portage, and Waukesha. High count of 11 observed in Calumet County at Killsnake

SWA (A. and P. Mueller) on 18 March. Last observed on 4 May in Waushara County (McGivern).

Boreal Owl* – A single individual was reported by a local resident in Ashland County on 8 March.

Northern Saw-whet Owl – Reported in 23 counties across the state this season. This compares to 19 counties in 2017 and 21 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in six counties across the state. High count of two observed in Lincoln County (Edlund, S. Radtke, and Wensel) on 22 April. Last observed on 28 May in Lincoln County (L. Radtke, S. Radtke, and Edlund).

Belted Kingfisher – Reported across the state except for Menominee County this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 70 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 12 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 11 April in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of five observed in Ozaukee County at Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve (T. Meyer) on 12 April, and in Vernon County at Kickapoo Valley Reserve (Krier) on 21 April. The species was present at EOP in 51 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 10 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Red-headed Woodpecker – Reported in 59 counties across the state this season. This compares to 64 counties in 2017 and 62 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 12 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Marinette County (Campbell). High count of 12 observed in La Crosse County (Carlyle) on 29 April. The species was present at EOP in 33 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in six counties across the state by the end of the season.

Red-bellied Woodpecker – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This com-

pares to 71 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 56 counties across the state. High count of 16 observed in Dane County at Pheasant Branch Conservancy (general) (Lardinois) on 4 May. The species was present at EOP in 63 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 15 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker – Reported across the state except for Marquette County this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

First observed on 5 March in Milwaukee County at Schlitz Audubon Nature Center (Schlitz Audubon Record). First observed in the northernmost counties on 13 April in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count of 18 observed in Milwaukee County at Schlitz Audubon Nature Center (Huf) on 16 April. The species was present at EOP in 40 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in six counties across the state by the end of the season.

American Three-toed Woodpecker* – An amazing potential nesting attempt was documented in Bayfield County this season. Two individuals (male/female pair) were observed first on 11 April (Brady). The birds were seen interacting with each other during April observations. Later the male and female were seen by themselves. A single bird was last observed on 10 May. Unfortunately, breeding was not confirmed.

Black-backed Woodpecker – Reported in the counties of Bayfield, and Polk this season.

First observed on 11 March in Polk County (Berg and Collins). Last observed on 10 May in Bayfield County (Brady).

Downy Woodpecker – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 63 counties across the state. High count of 24 observed in Douglas County (Weaver) on 28 April. The species was present at EOP in 68 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 12 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Hairy Woodpecker – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 56 counties across the state. High count of 15 observed

in Waupaca County (Welch) on 14 April. The species was present at EOP in 66 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 11 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Northern Flicker – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. The species was present at BOP in 18 counties across the state.

First observed in the northernmost counties on 30 March in Vilas County (Possin). High count of 46 observed in Bayfield County at Thompson's West End Park (Northland College Field Ornithology, and P. Anich) on 3 May. The species was present at EOP in 67 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in nine counties across the state by the end of the season.

Pileated Woodpecker – Reported across the state except for Kenosha County this season.

The species was present at BOP in 45 counties across the state. High count of five observed in Ashland County (Papiernik) on 13 May. The species was present at EOP in 61 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in seven of the southern counties by the end of the season.

American Kestrel – Reported across the state except for the counties of Menominee and Pepin this season. This compares to 68 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 30 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 19 March in Bayfield County (Rucker-Keegan). High count of 10 observed in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh—Townline Rd (L. Johnson) on 11 April, and in La Crosse County at Myrick Marsh (Parkinson) on 11 April. The species was present at EOP in 43 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in eight counties across the state by the end of the season.

Merlin – Reported in 54 counties across the state this season. This compares to 56 counties in 2017 and 51 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in nine counties across the state. High count of three observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan) on 12 April, and in Milwaukee County (Buchholz) on 4 May, and (Buchholz) on 8 May. The species was present at EOP in 15 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in five of the eastern counties of Dane, Langlade, Marathon, Milwaukee, and Outagamie by the end of the season. The confirmation in Outagamie County is the first in either atlas.

Peregrine Falcon – Reported in 37 counties across the state this season. This compares to 37 counties in 2017 and 40 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in seven counties across the state. High count of four observed in Dane County (Liebl) on 24 May, and in Pepin County at Maiden Rock Bluff SNA (Collins) on 7 April. The species was present at EOP in seven counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in eight counties across the state by the end of the season.

Great Crested Flycatcher – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 70 counties in 2016.

First observed on 18 April in Ozaukee County at Cedarburg Environmental Study Area (OWLT). First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Marinette County (Kluskens). High count of 15 observed in St. Croix County (Olson) on 19 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette, Iron, and Pepin.

Breeding was confirmed in eight counties across the state by the end of the season.

Western Kingbird – One individual reported on 24 May in Winnebago County (M. Benson).

Eastern Kingbird – Reported across the state except for Pepin County this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

First observed on 16 April in Ozaukee County (C. Burns). First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Douglas County at Douglas County SWA (Bijlmakers). High count of 15 observed in Milwaukee County at Bender Park (D. Sallmann and R. Sallmann) on 8 May, and in Burnett County at Crex Meadows SWA (Krah) on 28 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Iron, Pierce, and Pepin.

Breeding was confirmed in 17 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Olive-sided Flycatcher – Reported in 43 counties across the state this season. This compares to 51 counties in 2017 and 37 counties in 2016.

First observed on 5 May in Jefferson County at Lake Mills SWA—Zeloski Marsh (Stutz), and in Fond du Lac County (Schloff). First observed in the northernmost counties on 12 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Hurst). High count of four observed in Door County at Ridges Sanctuary (Cobb) on 26 May, and (Krouse) on 26 May. The species was present at EOP in 12 counties across the state.

Eastern Wood-Pewee – Reported across the state except for Iron County this season. First observed on 3 May in Milwaukee County at Estabrook Park (Huf).

First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell). High count of 15 observed in Grant County at Wyalusing SP (Jackson) on 19 May, and in Wood County (Merkel) on 27 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette and Pepin.

Breeding was confirmed in four of the southern counties of Columbia, Dodge, Milwaukee, and Wood by the end of the season.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher – Reported in 38 counties across the state this season. This compares to 38 counties in 2017 and 31 counties in 2016.

First observed on 5 May in Manitowoc County at St. Nazianz (Domagalski). First observed in the northernmost counties on 18 May in Marinette County (Watson). High count of three observed in Bayfield County (Brady) on 21 May. The species was present at EOP in 14 counties across the state.

Acadian Flycatcher – Reported in 24 counties across the state this season. This compares to 22 counties in 2017 and 24 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 7 May in Grant County at Good-Nuf Hollow Rd. (Schmitz). High count of 10 observed in Grant County at Wyalusing SP (G. Deese and S. Deese) on 26 May. The species was present at EOP in 16 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of

Columbia and Rock by the end of the season. The confirmation in Columbia County is the first in either atlas.

Alder Flycatcher – Reported in 60 counties across the state this season. This compares to 63 counties in 2017 and 56 counties in 2016.

First observed on 8 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of 10 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP (Sommer) on 27 May, and in Vilas County (David) on 30 May. The species was present at EOP in 51 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Marinette County by the end of the season.

Willow Flycatcher – Reported in 45 counties across the state this season. This compares to 48 counties in 2017 and 43 counties in 2016.

First observed on 4 May in Crawford County (Dike). First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell). High count of 12 observed in Kenosha County (B. Schaefer) on 31 May. The species was present at EOP in 44 counties across the state.

Least Flycatcher – Reported across the state except for the counties of Eau Claire, and Buffalo this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

First observed on 30 April in Grant County (Ouren), in Dane County at UW Madison Arboretum—HoNecUm (Younger and Henrikson), and in Kenosha County (Dixon). First observed in the northernmost counties on 5 May in Forest County (Maertz). High count of 21 observed in Bayfield County (Baldwin) on 25 May. The species was present at EOP in 54 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in six of the northern counties by the end of the season.

Eastern Phoebe – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. First observed on 14 March in Sauk County (I. Hearn and W. Hearn).

First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 April in Iron County (Matula). High count of 26 observed in Iowa County at Governor Dodge SP—Cox Hollow Lake (Harman) on 21 April. The species was present at EOP in 63 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 38 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Loggerhead Shrike—Reported in the counties of Price and Iowa this season. This compares to three counties in 2017 and four counties in 2016.

First observed on 29 April in Price County at Spring Creek SWA (Parkinson). High count of two observed in Iowa County at Iowa County Grasslands (J. Kivikoski) on 5 May. Last observed on 17 May in Iowa County (Korducki).

Northern Shrike—Reported in 55 counties across the state this season. This compares to 38 counties in 2017 and 40 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 30 counties across the state. High count of four observed in Juneau County at Necedah NWR (O. Burrus and B. Burrus) on 17 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 7 April in Kenosha County at Richard Bong SRA (Lally). Last observed on 27 April in Kewaunee County (Reinke).

White-eyed Vireo—Reported in five of the southern counties of Dane, Milwaukee, Washington, Sheboygan, and Sauk this season. This compares to six counties in 2017 and seven counties in 2016.

First observed on 2 May in Dane County (Paulios). Last observed on 29 May in Sauk County at Sauk Prairie Recreation Area (R. Anderson).

Bell's Vireo—Reported in 10 counties across the state this season. This compares to 10 counties in 2017 and 13 counties in 2016.

First observed on 7 May in Milwaukee County at Bender Park (Wood). High count of eight observed in Sauk County at Sauk Prairie Recreation Area (R. Anderson) on 29 May, and in La Crosse County (Calvetti) on 18 May. The species was present at EOP in 10 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in La Crosse County by the end of the season.

Yellow-throated Vireo—Reported in 66 counties across the state this season. This compares to 68 counties in 2017 and 68 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 May in Milwaukee County at Falk Park (Kotelnicki), and at Warnimont County Park (J. Meyer), in Iowa County (J. Kivikoski), and in Eau Claire County at Eau

Claire (Geraghty). First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Forest County (Maertz). High count of nine observed in Marathon County (Belter) on 10 May. The species was present at EOP in 50 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Chippewa, Dane, Dunn, and Washington across the state by the end of the season.

Blue-headed Vireo—Reported in 62 counties across the state this season. This compares to 64 counties in 2017 and 60 counties in 2016.

First observed on 25 April in Dane County at UW Madison Arboretum—Grady Tract (Mary Hampton), and in Waukesha County at Kettle Moraine SF—Scuppernong Ski and Hiking Trail (Szymczak). First observed in the northernmost counties on 5 May by multiple observers this season. High count of eight observed in Kewaunee County (Sinkula) on 18 May, and in Pierce County at Kinnickinnic SP (Persico) on 12 May. The species was present at EOP in 17 counties across the state.

Philadelphia Vireo—Reported in 45 counties across the state this season. This compares to 45 counties in 2017 and 32 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 2 May in Rock County at Cook Arboretum (J. Cullum), and in Polk County (Collins). First observed in the northernmost counties on 8 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Hurst). High count of eight observed in St. Croix County at Willow River SP—Trout Brook Trail (Persico) on 19 May. Last observed on 31 May in Milwaukee County at Riverside Park (Urban Ecology Center) (Urban Ecology Center, and W. Mueller), and at Milwaukee River Greenway—North Ave. to Locust St. (Hayward).

Breeding was confirmed in Lincoln County by the end of the season. The confirmation in Lincoln County is the first in either atlas.

Warbling Vireo—Reported across the state except for the counties of Menominee, Washburn, and Sawyer this season. This compares to 67 counties in 2017 and 66 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 28 April in Iowa County

(Gering). First observed in the northernmost counties on 8 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell, Thonne, and Hurst). High count of 20 observed in Fond du Lac County at Supple Marsh (Sehloff) on 16 May, and in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Auto Tour and Trails (Fry) on 24 May. The species was present at EOP in 60 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in seven of the southeastern counties by the end of the season.

Red-eyed Vireo – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

First observed on 1 May in Dane County at Stricker's Pond (Gopalan) and at Pheasant Branch Conservancy—creek corridor (Kauffman). First observed in the northernmost counties on 8 May in Vilas County (Small). High count of 20 observed in Dane County at UW Madison Arboretum (general) (Krerowicz) on 19 May. The species was present at EOP in 68 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in six counties across the state by the end of the season.

Canada Jay – Reported in four of the northern counties of Forest, Bayfield, Iron, and Oneida this season. This compares to five counties in 2017 and five counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 March in Forest County (Goldberg and Stewart). Last observed on 20 May in Forest County at Sheltered Valley/Pine River Rd./FR 2182 (Milender).

Blue Jay – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 66 counties across the state. High count of 350 observed in Bayfield County at Bark Point (N. Anich) on 19 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette and Pepin.

Breeding was confirmed in 37 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Clark's Nutcracker* – This bird continued from the winter season at a private residence in Oneida County. It was last reported on May 4.

Black-billed Magpie – One individual observed on 12 May in Ashland County at Apostle Islands Sandscapes SNA—Stockton Island (Hedlund).

American Crow – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 63 counties across the state. High count of 500 observed in Iowa County at Mounds View Grassland—A to Z Unit (Preston) on 11 March. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette, and Iron.

Breeding was confirmed in 47 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Common Raven – Reported in 46 counties across the state this season. This compares to 46 counties in 2017 and 47 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 28 counties across the state. High count of 16 observed in Marinette County (Watson) on 23 April. The species was present at EOP in 35 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 23 counties across the state by the end of the season. The confirmation in Pierce County is the first in either atlas.

Horned Lark – Reported in 62 counties across the state this season. This compares to 59 counties in 2017 and 56 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 44 counties across the state. High count of 267 observed in Manitowoc County at Collins Marsh SWA (Domagalski) on 17 April. The species was present at EOP in 35 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Dunn County by the end of the season.

Purple Martin – Reported in 50 counties across the state this season. This compares to 45 counties in 2017 and 50 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 12 April in Dane County at Stricker's Pond (Evanson, McDowell, and Fenske). First observed in the northernmost counties on 17 May in Marinette County (Lorenz). High count of 150 observed in Calumet County at High Cliff SP—Butterfly Pond Trail (Fry) on 2 May. The species was present at EOP in 30 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 21 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Tree Swallow – Reported across the state except for Menominee County this season. This compares to all 72 counties in 2017 and 2016.

First observed on 15 March in Dane County

at Lake Barney (Jim Schwarz). First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 April in Vilas County at Conserve School (restricted access) (Wise), and in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland (Oksiuta). High count of 1,000 observed in Outagamie County at Mack SWA (Gray) on 29 April. The species was present at EOP in 68 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 49 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow – Reported across the state except for the counties of Menominee, Iron, and Sawyer this season. This compares to 67 counties in 2017 and 64 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 12 April by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 25 April in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 150 observed in Dane County (J. Kivikoski) on 26 May. The species was present at EOP in 52 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 21 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Bank Swallow – Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 61 counties in 2017 and 59 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 12 April in Dane County at Patrick Marsh/Brazee Lake (Zarling). First observed in the northernmost counties on 4 May in Ashland County at Ashland Oredock Base (P. Anich, and Northland College Field Ornithology). High count of 300 observed in Manitowoc County (Julie Woodcock) on 7 May. The species was present at EOP in 36 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 18 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Cliff Swallow – Reported in 68 counties across the state this season. This compares to 64 counties in 2017 and 60 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 21 April in Portage County (VanTassel) and in Milwaukee County at Humboldt Park (Tindall). First observed in the north-

ernmost counties on 23 April in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland (Oksiuta). High count of 300 observed in Dane County (J. Kivikoski) on 26 May, and in Wood County (Friedrich) on 8 May. The species was present at EOP in 59 counties across the state. Breeding was confirmed in 44 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Barn Swallow – Reported across the state except for Iron County this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 72 counties in 2016.

First observed on 6 April in Dane County at UW Madison Arboretum—HoNecUm (Henrikson). First observed in the northernmost counties on 23 April in Marinette County at Red Arrow Park (Hurst). High count of 500 observed in Outagamie County at Mack SWA (Maertz and Gray) on 10 May. The species was present at EOP in 65 counties across the state. Breeding was confirmed in 43 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Black-capped Chickadee – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 67 counties across the state. High count of 40 observed in Marinette County (Tindall) on 18 March. The species was present at EOP across the state except for Marquette County.

Breeding was confirmed in 47 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Boreal Chickadee – Reported in only Forest County this season. This compares to two counties in 2017 and three counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 March in Forest County at Sheltered Valley/Pine River Rd./FR 2182 (Yoerger and Haycraft). Last observed on 25 March in Forest County at Sheltered Valley/Pine River Rd./FR 2182 (B. Kavanagh, Gray, K. Kavanagh, and Maertz).

Tufted Titmouse – Reported in 47 counties across the state this season. This compares to 53 counties in 2017 and 44 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 28 counties across the state. High count of 12 observed in Dane County at Indian Lake (Letterer) on 28 April. The species was present at EOP in 29 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Columbia, Dane, Eau Claire, Green Lake, and

Jefferson across the state by the end of the season.

Great Tit—Reported in the counties of Sheboygan and Ozaukee this season.

First observed on 11 March by multiple observers this season. High count of five observed in Sheboygan County at Sheboygan Indian Mound Park (Fischer) on 3 May. Last observed on 13 May in Sheboygan County (Cutright and Sher).

Red-breasted Nuthatch—Reported across the state except for the counties of Buffalo and Lafayette this season. This compares to 68 counties in 2017 and 68 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 52 counties across the state. High count of 29 observed in Bayfield County (McCaffery) on 24 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 13 May in Green County at Albany SWA (Yoerger). The species was present at EOP in 45 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in six of the northern counties by the end of the season.

White-breasted Nuthatch—Reported across the state except for Menominee County this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 72 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 63 counties across the state. High count of 21 observed in Dane County at Stricker's Pond (Bailey) on 29 May. The species was present at EOP in 65 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 24 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Brown Creeper—Reported in 65 counties across the state this season. This compares to 70 counties in 2017 and 67 counties in 2016. The species was present at BOP in 24 counties across the state. High count of 15 observed in Bayfield County (McCaffery) on 14 March. The species was present at EOP in 10 counties across the state.

House Wren—Reported across the state except for Iron County this season.

First observed on 15 April in Ozaukee County at Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve (Grossmeyer). First observed in the northernmost counties on 1 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo

Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Hurst, Thonne, and Campbell). High count of 25 observed in Manitowoc County at Collins Marsh SWA (Domagalski) on 16 May. The species was present at EOP in 66 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 31 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Winter Wren—Reported in 53 counties across the state this season. This compares to 60 counties in 2017 and 53 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 March in Outagamie County (Brinkman). First observed in the northernmost counties on 8 April in Bayfield County (Brady). High count of nine observed in Milwaukee County at Lake Park—general (J. Meyer) on 23 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 6 May in Racine County at Wind Point (Lighthouse and Shoop Park) (J. Meyer). The species was present at EOP in 16 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Marathon County by the end of the season.

Sedge Wren—Reported in 65 counties across the state this season. This compares to 63 counties in 2017 and 57 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 22 April in Portage County at Rainbow Dr. (Stevens Point) (Golla). First observed in the northernmost counties on 3 May in Vilas County (Woodford). High counts of 30 were observed in Burnett County (Collins) on 18 May, in Marathon County at George W. Mead SWA (general) (Belter) on 23 May, and in Oconto County at Oconto Marsh (Stojak) on 27 May. The species was present at EOP in 49 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield County by the end of the season.

Marsh Wren—Reported in 52 counties across the state this season. This compares to 49 counties in 2017 and 44 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 25 April in Dane County at Nine Springs Natural Area (Keuser and Henrikson). First observed in the northernmost counties on 7 May in Ashland County at Wakefield Rd. (Northland College Field Ornithology and P. Anich). High counts of 50 observed by multiple

observers this season. The species was present at EOP in 38 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in six of the eastern counties by the end of the season. The confirmation in Portage County is the first in either atlas.

Carolina Wren – Reported in 17 of the southern counties this season. This compares to 16 counties in 2017 and 17 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in four of the southern counties of Dane, Grant, Washington, and Waukesha. High count of three observed in Vernon County at Upper Mississippi River NWR—Pool 8 (Roth-Reynolds) on 11 March, and in Grant County on 30 May. Last observed on 31 May in Milwaukee County at Grant Park—general (Tindall), and in Grant County (Schmitz).

Breeding was confirmed in Richland County by the end of the season.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher – Reported in 61 counties across the state this season. This compares to 60 counties in 2017 and 61 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 13 April in Milwaukee County at Brown Deer Park (Paul Kinzer). First observed in the northernmost counties on 3 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell and Hurst). High count of 25 observed in Dodge County at Horicon Marsh SWA—International Education Center (Nichols) on 10 May, in Richland County (Coglan and Furchgott) on 7 May, and in Milwaukee County at Lake Park—general (Collison) on 3 May. The species was present at EOP in 48 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 22 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Golden-crowned Kinglet – Reported in 61 counties across the state this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 67 counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 March in Dane County at Indian Mound Conservation Park (S. Miller), and in Milwaukee County (Tindall). High count of 50 observed in Dane County (Perlberg) on 1 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 11 May in Racine County at Colonial Park (Wenzel). The species was present at EOP in eight counties across the state.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet – Reported across the state except for the counties of Taylor, and Juneau this season. This compares to 70 counties in 2017 and 69 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 April by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 April in Vilas County at Conserve School (restricted access) (Wise). High count of 100 observed in Milwaukee County at Lake Park—general (Collison) on 3 May. Last observed on 30 May in Vilas County (David).

Eastern Bluebird – Reported across the state except for Iron County this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 20 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 18 March in Marinette County (Lorenz). High count of 20 observed in Waukesha County at Retzer Nature Center (Coulter) on 12 April. The species was present at EOP in 61 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 43 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Mountain Bluebird*—A single individual reported on 25 April in Burnett County (Hoefer).

Townsend's Solitaire – Reported in the counties of Milwaukee, Sauk, and Dane this season. The bird in Dane County at UW Madison Arboretum (general) continued from the winter. It was last observed on 17 April. Another bird in Milwaukee County first seen on 18 April (Dunne) continued through May 3.

Veery—Reported across the state except for the counties of St. Croix, Buffalo, and Trempealeau this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 67 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 21 April in Waukesha County at Vernon Marsh—Benson Ave. (Mertins). First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Bayfield County (Bijlmakers). High count of 25 observed in Bayfield County at Wanoka Lake Campground (Sievert) on 17 May. The species was present at EOP in 53 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Burnett and Fond du Lac by the end of the season.

Gray-cheeked Thrush – Reported in 53 counties across the state this season. This compares to 39 counties in 2017 and 41 counties in 2016.

First observed on 25 April in Brown County at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary (K. Kavanagh). First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Ashland County at Lakefront trail retention ponds, Ashland (N. Anich), and in Bayfield County at Long Bridge/Head of the bay, Ashland (N. Anich, and P. Anich). High count of 10 observed in Sauk County at Devils Lake SP—Burma Rd. (Edward Saur) on 15 May. Last observed on 26 May in Door County (Prestby).

Swainson's Thrush – Reported across the state except for the counties of Oconto and Pepin this season. This compares to 57 counties in 2017 and 57 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 28 April in Milwaukee County at Schlitz Audubon Nature Center (Skinner and Schlitz Audubon Record). First observed in the northernmost counties on 5 May in Bayfield County (Appleman and Bijlmakers). High count of 35 observed in Manitowoc County at Collins Marsh SWA (Domagalski) on 16 May. Last observed on 30 May in Door County (Ann Whitney).

Hermit Thrush – Reported across the state except for Lafayette County this season. This compares to 70 counties in 2017 and 67 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 10 March in Racine County (Howe). First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 April in Forest County (Maertz), and in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count of 40 observed in La Crosse County (Weiser) on 21 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 16 May in Rock County (Wiedenhoeft and Carlton). The species was present at EOP in 23 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Ashland, Florence, and Forest by the end of the season.

Wood Thrush – Reported across the state except for the counties of Iron, Rusk, and Buffalo this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 64 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest

number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 28 April in Milwaukee County at Warnimont County Park (Kellermann and Zelenka-Drysdale). First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count of 15 observed in La Crosse County at Coulee Experimental State Forest (Thometz) on 6 May. The species was present at EOP in 52 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in four of the southern counties of Brown, Ozaukee, Portage, and Vernon by the end of the season.

American Robin – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 40 counties across the state. High count of 600 observed in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh (Brocken and Janz) on 22 April. The species was present at EOP across the state except for Marquette County.

Breeding was confirmed in 66 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Varied Thrush – A single bird was reported in Door County this season continuing from winter. Last reported on 12 April in Door County (Blanchard).

Gray Catbird – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

First observed on 15 March in Milwaukee County at Estabrook Park (Wood). First observed in the northernmost counties on 1 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Hurst). High count of 36 observed in Dodge County at Horicon Marsh SWA—International Education Center (Nichols) on 10 May, and in Iowa County at Governor Dodge SP (K. Kavanagh) on 20 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Florence, Marquette, and Iron.

Breeding was confirmed in 31 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Brown Thrasher – Reported in 67 counties across the state this season. This compares to 70 counties in 2017 and 70 counties in 2016.

First observed on 15 March in Marathon County (Backus). First observed in the northernmost counties on 26 April in Bayfield County (Oksiuta). High count of 13 observed in Burnett

County at Crex Meadows SWA (Holschbach) on 26 May. The species was present at EOP in 60 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 16 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Northern Mockingbird – Reported in 13 counties across the state this season. This compares to 19 counties in 2017 and 20 counties in 2016.

First observed on 25 April in Waukesha County (Tauscher). First observed in the northernmost counties on 4 May in Ashland County (P. Anich and Northland College Field Ornithology). High count of two observed in Barron County (Krah) on 20 May. Last observed on 31 May in Langlade County (D. Seibel).

European Starling – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 61 counties across the state. High count of 3,000 observed in Kenosha County at Des Plaines River at Hwy. N (Dixon) on 7 April. The species was present at EOP in 66 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 55 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Bohemian Waxwing – Reported in the counties of Bayfield, Forest, Burnett, and Brown across the state this season. This compares to 11 counties in 2017 and eight counties in 2016.

First observed on 2 March in Burnett County (Menge). High count of 70 observed in Forest County (Maertz and Gray) on 25 March. Last observed on 31 March in Forest County (Kavan).

Cedar Waxwing – Reported across the state except for the counties of Iron and Jackson this season. This compares to 70 counties in 2017 and 69 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 18 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 25 March in Forest County (Gray and Maertz). High count of 100 observed in Dane County at Olin Park/Turville Point Conservation Park (S. Miller) on 22 May. The species was present at EOP in 68 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Burnett, Dane, Door, and Waukesha across the state by the end of the season.

House Sparrow – Reported in 67 counties across the state this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 70 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 47 counties across the state. High counts of 80 observed in Sheboygan County (A. and P. Mueller) on 12 March, and (A. and P. Mueller) on 14 April. The species was present at EOP in 59 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 44 counties across the state by the end of the season.

American Pipit – Reported in 30 counties across the state this season. This compares to 30 counties in 2017 and 26 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 2 March in Walworth County (Weberpal). First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of 60 observed in Vilas County at Powell Marsh SWA—Vilas Co. (Quinn) on 17 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 16 May in Kenosha County (Dixon). Last observed on 23 May by multiple observers this season.

Evening Grosbeak – Reported in 10 counties across the state this season. This compares to eight counties in 2017 and 12 counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 March in Forest County at Alvin (Edlund, S. Radtke, Haycraft, and Yoerger). High count of 15 observed in Forest County at Alvin (Gray, Maertz, and K. Kavanagh) on 25 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 14 May in Kenosha County at Richard Bong SRA (DeBoer). Last observed on 31 May in Florence County (K. Kavanagh and B. Kavanagh).

Pine Grosbeak – Reported in 12 of the northern counties this season. This is significantly higher than three counties in 2017. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in nine of the northern counties. High count of 11 observed in Ashland County (N. Anich) on 9 March, and in Chippewa County (Hoyland) on 2 March. Last observed on 24 March in Forest County (Rutledge).

House Finch – Reported in 68 counties across the state this season. This compares to 67

counties in 2017 and 66 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 42 counties across the state. High count of 50 observed in La Crosse County (Calvetti) on 15 April. The species was present at EOP in 53 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 20 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Purple Finch – Reported across the state except for the counties of Pepin and Lafayette this season. This compares to 68 counties in 2017 and 67 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 25 counties across the state. High count of 50 observed in Jackson County (Scholze) on 1 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 13 May in Grant County (Ouren and Donner). The species was present at EOP in 29 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in four of the northern counties of Ashland, Chippewa, Oneida, and Shawano by the end of the season.

Common Redpoll – Reported in 66 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than 13 counties in 2017. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 56 counties across the state. High counts of 500 observed in Washburn County (Rouse) on 27 March, and (Rouse) on 2 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 19 April in Racine County (Wenzel). Last observed on 24 May in Waushara County (R. Anderson).

Hoary Redpoll – Reported in seven counties across the state this season.

First observed on 1 March in Washington County (Brad Steger). First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 March in Douglas County (Svingen). High count of two observed in Douglas County (Svingen) on 24 March. Last observed on 27 April in Iron County (Oksiuta).

Red Crossbill – Starting in the winter, this turned out to be a banner year for this species. Reported in 39 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than 14 counties

in 2017 and 14 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 16 counties across the state. High count of 75 observed in Bayfield County (McCaffery) on 16 March. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 26 April in Rock County at Carver-Roehl Park (J. Cullum and Klubertanz). The species was present at EOP in 16 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 19 counties across the state by the end of the season. Of these, the confirmations in eight counties across the state are the first in either atlas.

White-winged Crossbill – Reported in 10 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than five counties in 2017 and four counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 March in Rusk County (Papiernik). High count of 16 observed in Bayfield County (Brady) on 11 April. Last observed on 11 May in Marathon County (McGivern).

European Goldfinch – Reported in four of the southeastern counties of Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, and Dane this season. This compares to five counties in 2017 and five counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 March in Racine County (Wegner and Howe). High count of six observed in Kenosha County at Richard Bong SRA—Nature Center & Trail (Hansen) on 10 April. Last observed on 27 May in Racine County (M. Rice).

Pine Siskin – Reported across the state except for the counties of Pepin and Buffalo this season. This is significantly higher than 42 counties in 2017. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

The species was present at BOP in 49 counties across the state. High count of 100 observed in Marathon County (Widmann) on 14 April. The species was present at EOP in 24 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 22 counties across the state by the end of the season. Of these, the confirmations in five of the southeastern counties of Green, Green Lake, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan are the first in either atlas.

American Goldfinch – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 58 counties across the state. High count of 86 observed

in Outagamie County (Ward) on 15 April. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette, Iron, and Pepin.

Breeding was confirmed in seven of the eastern counties by the end of the season.

Lapland Longspur – Reported in 37 counties across the state this season. This compares to 30 counties in 2017 and 33 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 10 of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 April in Bayfield County (Brady). High count of 2,500 observed in Outagamie County at Mosquito Hill Nature Center (Gray) on 2 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 20 April in Rock County at Evansville SWA (Thiessen). Last observed on 17 May in Bayfield County (B. Rice).

Smith's Longspur* – First found by Thiessen, nine individuals were reported on 3 May in Dane County at Larsen Rd. Pond (Jim Schwarz, S. Miller, Thiessen, and Bridge). Last observed on 5 May in Dane County (Beilfuss and K. Kavanagh).

Snow Bunting – Reported in 37 counties across the state this season. This compares to 26 counties in 2017 and 26 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 18 counties across the state. High count of 1,200 observed in Calumet County (A. and P. Mueller) on 7 March. Last observed on 29 April in Brown County at Cat Island Causeway (restricted access) (Prestby).

Eastern Towhee – Reported across the state except for the counties of Menominee, Iron, and Barron this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 68 counties in 2016.

First observed on 13 March in Grant County (Kirschbaum). First observed in the northernmost counties on 2 May in Vilas County (E. Stone). High counts of 25 observed in Trempealeau County (Carlyle) on 2 May, and in La Crosse County at Coulee Experimental State Forest (Calvetti) on 12 May. The species was present at EOP in 57 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in eight counties across the state by the end of the season.

American Tree Sparrow – Reported in 68 counties across the state this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 69 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 43 counties across the state. First observed in the northernmost counties on 31 March in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count of 150 observed in Dane County (Thiessen) on 15 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 1 May in Racine County at Samuel Myers Park (Wenzel). Last observed on 15 May in Sheboygan County at Maywood Environmental Area (Koenig).

Chipping Sparrow – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. First observed on 13 March in Dane County (Keyel).

First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 April in Marinette County (Hurst). High count of 45 observed in La Crosse County at Coulee Experimental State Forest (K. Rueckheim) on 16 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette, Iron, and Pepin.

Breeding was confirmed in 27 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Clay-colored Sparrow – Reported in 65 counties across the state this season. This compares to 60 counties in 2017 and 63 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 20 April in Ozaukee County at Trinity Creek Wetland Habitat (Kellermann). First observed in the northernmost counties on 1 May in Douglas County at Wisconsin Point—Gull Bluff (Schilke), and in Bayfield County (Oksiuta). High count of 150 observed in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh (Trick) on 11 May. The species was present at EOP in 53 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in seven counties across the state by the end of the season.

Field Sparrow – Reported in 62 counties across the state this season. This compares to 61 counties in 2017 and 62 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 March in Dodge County (Schrab). First observed in the northernmost counties on 4 May in Marinette County (Bender). High count of 25 observed in Jefferson County at Kettle Moraine SF—Young Rd. (Stutz) on 5 May. The species was present at EOP in 48 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in five of the southern counties of Dane, Jefferson, Monroe, Ozaukee, and Richland by the end of the season.

Vesper Sparrow – Reported in 59 counties across the state this season. This compares to 59 counties in 2017 and 60 counties in 2016.

First observed on 8 April in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh—Co. W and Meyers Ln. (Pendergast). First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Douglas County at Douglas County SWA (Bijlmakers) and in Marinette County (Swelstad). High count of 14 observed in Portage County (Nord, Aufmann, Parrish, and Maier) on 21 April. The species was present at EOP in 31 counties across the state.

Lark Sparrow – Reported in 25 counties across the state this season. This compares to 27 counties in 2017 and 21 counties in 2016.

First observed on 22 April in Dane County at Indian Lake (Gering). High count of 14 observed in Sauk County (Ward) on 6 May. The species was present at EOP in 13 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Burnett and Sauk by the end of the season.

Savannah Sparrow – Reported across the state except for the counties of Buffalo, Trempealeau, and Crawford this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 67 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 7 March in Sheboygan County (B. Baumann). First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 April in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of 70 observed in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh (Janz and Brocken) on 22 April. The species was present at EOP in 58 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Chippewa, Dane, Milwaukee, and Wood across the state by the end of the season.

Grasshopper Sparrow – Reported in 39 counties across the state this season. This compares to 37 counties in 2017 and 33 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 21 April in Portage County (Nord, Aufmann, Parrish, and Maier). First observed in the northernmost counties on 25 May in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count

of 21 observed by multiple observers this season. The species was present at EOP in 22 counties across the state.

Henslow's Sparrow – Reported in 36 counties across the state this season. This compares to 27 counties in 2017 and 30 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 21 April in Iowa County (J. Kivikoski). High count of 16 observed in Iowa County (J. Kivikoski) on 2 May. The species was present at EOP in 21 counties across the state.

LeConte's Sparrow – Reported in 14 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than seven counties in 2017. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 20 April in Dane County (Thiessen). First observed in the northernmost counties on 10 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell). High count of five observed in Burnett County (Collins) on 18 May. The species was present at EOP in five of the northern counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Florence, and Forest.

Fox Sparrow – Reported in 68 counties across the state this season. This compares to 64 counties in 2017 and 66 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in six of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 April by multiple observers this season. High count of 185 observed in Portage County at Emmons Creek SFA (Gray) on 22 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 4 May in Racine County at Samuel Myers Park (Wenzel). Last observed on 17 May in Waukesha County at Vernon Marsh—Benson Ave. (Mertins).

Breeding was confirmed in Milwaukee County by the end of the season.

Song Sparrow – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. The species was present at BOP in 21 of the southern counties.

First observed in the northernmost counties on 24 March in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Lorenz). High counts of 100 observed in Grant County at Mound View Park (Platteville) (Walschinski) on 20 April, and in Ozaukee County (Grossmeyer)

on 22 April. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette and Iron.

Breeding was confirmed in 30 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Lincoln's Sparrow – Reported in 60 counties across the state this season. This compares to 52 counties in 2017 and 48 counties in 2016.

First observed on 15 April in Waukesha County (Stehno). First observed in the northernmost counties on 5 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin and Howk) and in Vilas County at Conserve School (restricted access) (Wise). High count of 14 observed in Dane County at Lake Farm County Park (Schilke) on 2 May. Last observed on 31 May in Langlade County (G. Rome and S. Rome).

Swamp Sparrow – Reported across the state except for the counties of Menominee and Pierce this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 69 counties in 2016.

First observed on 3 March in Dodge County at Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49 (Milender) and in Waukesha County at Vernon Marsh—Benson Ave. (Fuchs). First observed in the northernmost counties on 25 April in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of 50 observed in Milwaukee County at Lake Park—general (Collison) on 5 May. The species was present at EOP in 58 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Clark and Dodge by the end of the season.

White-throated Sparrow – Reported across the state except for the counties of Menominee and Pepin this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 70 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in nine of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 April in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of 100 observed in Iowa County at Governor Dodge SP (Decker) on 5 May, and in Dane County (K K) on 3 May. The species was present at EOP in 24 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Door and Marathon by the end of the season.

Harris's Sparrow – Reported in 11 counties across the state this season. This compares to 10 counties in 2017 and 15 counties in 2016.

First observed on 15 April in Dodge County (Schrab). First observed in the northernmost

counties on 8 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of 11 observed in Bayfield County (Baldwin) on 9 May. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 13 May in Lafayette County (Berman). Last observed on 16 May in Ashland County at Apostle Islands NL—Outer Island (Lee).

White-crowned Sparrow – Reported in 67 counties across the state this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 69 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in nine of the southern counties. First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 April in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count of 75 observed in Door County (Walsh) on 11 May. Last observed on 27 May in Milwaukee County (C. R. C.), and in Door County (Blanchard and Ford).

Dark-eyed Junco – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 70 counties in 2017 and 72 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 53 counties across the state. High count of 303 observed in Waupaca County (Welch) on 14 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 8 May in Grant County (Janes), and in Racine County (Pugh). Last observed on 31 May in Douglas County at Motts Ravine Road (Brian Steger and Bruce Steger).

Yellow-breasted Chat – Reported in nine of the southern counties this season. This is significantly higher than five counties in 2017.

First observed on 1 May in Milwaukee County at Warnimont County Park (Ambrose). The species was present at EOP in four of the southern counties of Dane, Grant, Green Lake, and Milwaukee.

Yellow-headed Blackbird – Reported in 33 counties across the state this season. This compares to 32 counties in 2017 and 26 counties in 2016. First observed on 11 April in Winnebago County (M. Benson).

First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Ashland County (N. Anich). High count of 32 observed in Outagamie County (Straub) on 2 May. The species was present at EOP in 14 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Dodge and Walworth by the end of the season.

Bobolink – Reported in 67 counties across the state this season. This compares to 65 counties in 2017 and 61 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 21 April in Iowa County (J. Kivikoski and M. Kivikoski). First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Forest County (Maertz), and in Bayfield County (B. Rice). High counts of 50 observed by multiple observers this season. The species was present at EOP in 57 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Florence, Green Lake, and Sauk by the end of the season.

Eastern Meadowlark – Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 66 counties in 2017 and 65 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 March in Iowa County (J. Kivikoski). First observed in the northernmost counties on 25 March in Marinette County (Ascher). High count of 25 observed in Iowa County (J. Kivikoski) on 3 May. The species was present at EOP in 49 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Iowa and Ozaukee by the end of the season.

Western Meadowlark – Reported in 20 counties across the state this season. This compares to 19 counties in 2017 and 20 counties in 2016.

First observed on 2 March in Portage County (Petters). First observed in the northernmost counties on 23 April in Bayfield County (B. Rice). High count of eight observed in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh (Janz and Brocken) on 22 April. The species was present at EOP in eight counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield County by the end of the season.

Orchard Oriole – Reported in 54 counties across the state this season. This compares to 53 counties in 2017 and 54 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 May by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 8 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell and Thonne). High count of nine ob-

served in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh (Janz and Brocken) on 27 May. The species was present at EOP in 35 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in seven of the southern counties by the end of the season.

Baltimore Oriole – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

First observed on 30 April by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 30 April in Bayfield County (Brady). High count of 45 observed in Ozaukee County at Harrington Beach SP—WGLBBO waterbird count site (Brennan) on 15 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Langlade, Marquette, and Iron.

Breeding was confirmed in 42 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Red-winged Blackbird – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 37 counties across the state. High count of 1,500 observed in Jefferson County at Prince's Point SWA (Stutz) on 14 April. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette and Iron.

Breeding was confirmed in 52 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Brown-headed Cowbird – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. The species was present at BOP in 14 counties across the state.

First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 April in Marinette County (Hurst). High count of 180 observed in Burnett County (Collins) on 13 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Vilas, Marquette, and Sawyer.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Adams and Fond du Lac by the end of the season.

Rusty Blackbird – Reported in 54 counties across the state this season. This compares to 51 counties in 2017 and 56 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 March in Outagamie County (Abel). First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 April in Ashland County (N. Anich) and in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High counts of 200 observed in Columbia County (Dennis) on 12 April, and in Jefferson County at

Prince's Point SWA (Stutz) on 14 April. Last observed in the southernmost counties on 5 May in Lafayette County (J. Kivikoski) and in Rock County at Big Hill Park (Haycraft). Last observed on 13 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin) and in Portage County at Mead Park (Dike) Trail (Pendergast).

Brewer's Blackbird – Reported in 49 counties across the state this season. This compares to 43 counties in 2017 and 43 counties in 2016.

First observed on 10 March in Washington County (Brad Steger). First observed in the northernmost counties on 22 April in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of 125 observed in Portage County at Buena Vista Grasslands/Marsh (Zinda and Kozak) on 22 April. The species was present at EOP in 13 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Green, Ozaukee, and Portage by the end of the season.

Common Grackle – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

The species was present at BOP in 22 counties across the state. High count of 4,000 observed in Fond du Lac County (T. Schultz) on 3 April. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette and Washburn.

Breeding was confirmed in 50 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Ovenbird – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 71 counties in 2017 and 69 counties in 2016.

First observed on 30 April in Milwaukee County (K. Johnson). First observed in the northernmost counties on 2 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High counts of 25 observed in Door County at Peninsula SP (Maust) on 21 May, and in Bayfield County (McCaffery) on 31 May. The species was present at EOP in 63 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Vernon County by the end of the season.

Worm-eating Warbler – Individuals reported in four of the eastern counties of Marinette, Milwaukee, Brown, and Dane this season. This is significantly higher than two counties in 2017 and one county in 2016.

First observed on 1 May in Brown County at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary (Swelstad, Sinkula,

and Verhaagh). First observed in the northernmost counties on 12 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell, Thonne, Hurst, and K. Miller). Last observed on 13 May by multiple observers this season.

Louisiana Waterthrush – Reported in 18 counties across the state this season. This compares to 20 counties in 2017 and 17 counties in 2016.

First observed on 12 April in Milwaukee County at Grant Park—general (Milwaukee County Parks Natural Areas Staff). High count of five observed in Sauk County at Baxter's Hollow SNA (McDowell) on 20 May. The species was present at EOP in four of the southwestern counties of Grant, Sauk, Trempealeau, and Vernon.

Northern Waterthrush – Reported in 62 counties across the state this season. This compares to 65 counties in 2017 and 63 counties in 2016.

First observed on 19 April in Milwaukee County at Warnimont County Park (Stebelton). First observed in the northernmost counties on 7 May in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). High count of 25 observed in Buffalo County (Prestby) on 5 May, and in Richland County (Coglan and Furchgott) on 7 May. The species was present at EOP in 20 counties across the state.

Golden-winged Warbler – Reported in 65 counties across the state this season. This compares to 60 counties in 2017 and 65 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 May by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 11 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell). High count of 11 observed in Calumet County at High Cliff SP (Albers) on 15 May. The species was present at EOP in 31 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Chippewa County by the end of the season.

Blue-winged Warbler – Reported in 54 counties across the state this season. This compares to 58 counties in 2017 and 60 counties in 2016.

First observed on 30 April in La Crosse County at Myrick Park (Stratton) and in Dodge

County (Pritchard). First observed in the northernmost counties on 1 May in Marinette County at Seagull Bar SNA (K. Miller). High count of 20 observed in La Crosse County at Coulee Experimental State Forest (Calvetti) on 12 May. The species was present at EOP in 42 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Chippewa and Fond du Lac by the end of the season. The confirmation in Chippewa County is the first in either atlas.

Golden-winged × Blue-winged Warbler (hybrid) – An individual was observed in Marathon County at George W. Mead SWA (general) (Belter) on 6 May.

Brewster's Warbler (hybrid) – Single individuals were reported in the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Ozaukee this season.

Lawrence's Warbler (hybrid) – Single individuals were reported in the counties of Keewaunee and Waukesha this season.

Black-and-white Warbler – Reported across the state except for the counties of Marquette and Pepin this season. This compares to 68 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016.

First observed on 26 April in Vernon County (P. Hayes). First observed in the northernmost counties on 3 May in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Matula) and in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Lorenz). High count of 19 observed in Milwaukee County at Wilson Park (Kulinski) on 10 May. The species was present at EOP in 37 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Burnett, Clark, Dunn, and Walworth across the state by the end of the season. The confirmation in Walworth County is the first in either atlas.

Prothonotary Warbler – Reported in 30 counties across the state this season. This compares to 20 counties in 2017 and 24 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 May by multiple observers this season. High count of 12 observed in Grant County (Reiter-Marolf) on 22 May. The species was present at EOP in 10 of the southern counties.

Breeding was confirmed in four of the south-

ern counties of Buffalo, Dodge, Grant, and Richland by the end of the season.

Tennessee Warbler – Reported in 67 counties across the state this season. This compares to 62 counties in 2017 and 60 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 30 April by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 10 May in Bayfield County (Washburn Ranger District CNNF) and in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell). High count of 50 observed in Grant County at Wyalusing SP (Berman) on 14 May. Last observed on 30 May in Washburn County (Nordquist).

Orange-crowned Warbler – Reported in 56 counties across the state this season. This compares to 48 counties in 2017 and 47 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 22 April in Grant County (Ouren) and in Dane County (Treves). First observed in the northernmost counties on 1 May in Ashland County (Brady). High counts of 10 observed in Milwaukee County at Warnimont County Park (J. Meyer) on 5 May, and in Brown County at Point au Sauble (Prestby and Hohman) on 1 May. Last observed on 23 May in Bayfield County (Washburn Ranger District CNNF), and in Milwaukee County at Sheridan Park (Flores Wiskowski).

Breeding was confirmed in Outagamie County by the end of the season.

Nashville Warbler – Reported across the state except for Crawford County this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 30 April by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 3 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Hurst and Campbell) and in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Matula). High count of 30 observed in Brown County at De Pere Dam/Voyager Park (Gasick) on 9 May. The species was present at EOP in 32 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Pepin County by

the end of the season. The confirmation in Pepin County is the first in either atlas.

Connecticut Warbler – Reported in 20 counties across the state this season. This compares to 25 counties in 2017 and 15 counties in 2016.

First observed on 5 May in Racine County (Kotelnicki). First observed in the northernmost counties on 19 May in Bayfield County at Muskeg Creek Area (Brady). High count of five observed in Douglas County at Motts Ravine Road (Bruce Steger and Brian Steger) on 31 May, which was also the last observation of the season.

Mourning Warbler – Reported in 57 counties across the state this season. This compares to 60 counties in 2017 and 53 counties in 2016.

First observed on 4 May in Milwaukee County at Warnimont County Park (Stebelton). First observed in the northernmost counties on 16 May in Bayfield County (Brady). High count of six observed in Douglas County (L. & J. Kraemer) on 31 May. The species was present at EOP in 42 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Marinette County by the end of the season.

Kentucky Warbler – Reported in the counties of Grant, Crawford, and Dane this season. This compares to six counties in 2017 and three counties in 2016.

First observed on 4 May in Dane County at Carpenter-Ridgeway Park (Gericke Fandel and Nolan). High count of five observed in Grant County at Wyalusing SP (S. Miller) on 16 May. The species was present at EOP in the counties of Grant and Vernon.

Common Yellowthroat – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

First observed on 26 April by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 2 May in Ashland County at Madeline Island (Allan). High count of 70 observed in Dodge County at Horicon Marsh SWA—International Education Center (Nichols) on 10 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette and Iron.

Breeding was confirmed in 11 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Hooded Warbler – Reported in 25 counties across the state this season. This compares to 19

counties in 2017 and 21 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 3 May in Waukesha County (Szymczak). High count of nine observed in Waukesha County at Kettle Moraine SF—Ottawa Lake Recreation Area (D. Sallmann and R. Sallmann) on 16 May. The species was present at EOP in 19 counties across the state.

American Redstart – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. First observed on 26 April in Dunn County (Flom).

First observed in the northernmost counties on 8 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin) and in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Thonne and Hurst). High count of 50 observed in Grant County at Wyalusing SP (Draper, S. Miller, R. Miller, and Mack) on 18 May. The species was present at EOP in 66 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in six counties across the state by the end of the season.

Kirtland's Warbler – Reported only in Adams County this season.

First observed on 15 May (Olah). High count of nine observed (Olah) on 15 May. Last observed on 28 May (Harman).

Cape May Warbler – Reported in 62 counties across the state this season. This compares to 52 counties in 2017 and 50 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 May by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Bayfield County (Baldwin). High count of 20 observed in Dodge County at Zeigler Park (Herzmann) on 14 May. Last observed on 29 May in Florence County (K. Kavanagh) and in Oneida County (Duchek).

Cerulean Warbler – Reported in 25 counties across the state this season. This compares to 21 counties in 2017 and 27 counties in 2016.

First observed on 28 April in La Crosse County at Red Cloud Park (Cooley). High count of 25 observed in Grant County at Wyalusing SP (Tyser) on 14 May. The species was present at EOP in nine counties across the state.

Northern Parula – Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 55 counties in 2017 and 52 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties

this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 29 April in Washington County at Kettle Moraine SF—Loew Lake Unit (Becker). First observed in the northernmost counties on 5 May in Vilas County at Conserve School (restricted access) (Wise). High count of 20 observed in Calumet County at Calumet County Park (Nowak) on 12 May. The species was present at EOP in 15 counties across the state.

Magnolia Warbler—Reported in 62 counties across the state this season. This compares to 63 counties in 2017 and 56 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 May by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Bayfield County (Washburn Ranger District CNNF) and in Ashland County (Brady). High count of 29 observed in Ozaukee County (Stanke) on 10 May. The species was present at EOP in 10 of the northern counties.

Bay-breasted Warbler—Reported in 49 counties across the state this season. This compares to 42 counties in 2017 and 43 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 May in Dane County at Pheasant Branch Conservancy (general) (McDowell). First observed in the northernmost counties on 12 May in Bayfield County (Burkman) and in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell and K. Miller). High count of 12 observed in Ozaukee County at Riveredge Nature Center (Sommer) on 10 May. Last observed on 27 May in Oneida County (Milender).

Blackburnian Warbler—Reported in 66 counties across the state this season. This compares to 62 counties in 2017 and 64 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 30 April by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Marinette County (Kluskens). High count of 20 observed in Ozaukee County at Riveredge Nature Center (D. Baumann) on 12 May, and in Dane County at Hudson Park (Sample) on 13 May. The species was present at EOP in 18 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Vilas County by the end of the season.

Yellow Warbler—Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

First observed on 21 April in Walworth County (Kotelnicki) and in Iowa County (J. Kivikoski). First observed in the northernmost counties on 3 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Hurst and Campbell). High count of 100 observed in Calumet County at High Cliff SP—Butterfly Pond Trail (Fry) on 13 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Marquette and Iron.

Breeding was confirmed in 27 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Chestnut-sided Warbler—Reported across the state except for Crawford County this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 71 counties in 2016. This also ties the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 30 April in Dodge County (Pritchard). First observed in the northernmost counties on 7 May in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta) and in Marinette County (Swelstad). High count of 30 observed in Dane County at Hudson Park (Sample) on 13 May, and in Calumet County at High Cliff SP (Tiede) on 17 May. The species was present at EOP in 46 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in seven counties across the state by the end of the season. The confirmation in Jefferson County is the first in either atlas.

Blackpoll Warbler—Reported in 64 counties across the state this season. This compares to 53 counties in 2017 and 52 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 30 April in Grant County at Wyalusing SP (Horn), in Dane County at Pheasant Branch Conservancy (general) (McDowell, and Lindemer), and at Cherokee Marsh Conservation Park—North Unit (Baker). First observed in the northernmost counties on 12 May in Vilas County (Tom Rooney). High count of 25 observed in Ozaukee County at Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve (J. Meyer) on 22 May. Last observed on 30 May in Sawyer County (Staffen).

Black-throated Blue Warbler—Reported in 38 counties across the state this season. This compares to 34 counties in 2017 and 37 counties

in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 May in Milwaukee County at Lake Park—general (Kinzer). First observed in the northernmost counties on 6 May in Marinette County (Kluskens). High count of six observed in Milwaukee County at Lake Park—general (J. Meyer) on 10 May. The species was present at EOP in 11 counties across the state.

Palm Warbler – Reported across the state except for Taylor County this season. This compares to 69 counties in 2017 and 68 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 11 April in Dane County at UW Lakeshore Nature Preserve (general) (Kruse). First observed in the northernmost counties on 26 April in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta). High count of 125 observed in Milwaukee County at Lake Park—general (Korducki) on 10 May. The species was present at EOP in six of the northern counties.

Pine Warbler – Reported in 66 counties across the state this season. This compares to 63 counties in 2017 and 63 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 11 April in Grant County (J. Kivikoski). First observed in the northernmost counties on 23 April in Bayfield County (Brady). High count of nine observed in Bayfield County (McCaffery) on 31 May. The species was present at EOP in 34 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Clark, Door, Fond du Lac, Portage, and Vilas across the state by the end of the season.

Yellow-rumped Warbler – Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

First observed on 15 March in Grant County (Ouren). First observed in the northernmost counties on 21 April in Ashland County at Prentice Park (Oksiuta), in Vilas County at Conserve School (restricted access) (Wise), in Forest County (Maertz), and in Bayfield County (Seeger). High count of 300 observed in Trempealeau County at Trempealeau NWR (K. Anderson) on 15 May. The species was present at EOP in 21 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of

Adams and Ashland by the end of the season. The confirmation in Adams County is the first in either atlas.

Yellow-throated Warbler – Reported in six of the southern counties this season. This is significantly higher than three counties in 2017 and three counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

Besides the regular reports from Wyalusing SP in Grant County, reports were made from Milwaukee, Dane, Walworth, Ozaukee and Waukesha counties.

Breeding was confirmed in Grant County by the end of the season.

Prairie Warbler – A single individual was observed on 8 May in Milwaukee County at Lakeshore SP/Harbor Island (Mark and Amato).

Black-throated Green Warbler – Reported in 66 counties across the state this season. This compares to 64 counties in 2017 and 61 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 24 April in Milwaukee County at Wehr Nature Center (Huf) and at Veterans Park (Becker). First observed in the northernmost counties on 2 May in Vilas County (E. Stone). High count of 25 observed in Door County at Peninsula SP (Maust) on 21 May. The species was present at EOP in 29 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in the counties of Marinette and Sheboygan by the end of the season.

Canada Warbler – Reported in 59 counties across the state this season. This compares to 51 counties in 2017 and 44 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 6 May by multiple observers this season. First observed in the northernmost counties on 14 May in Marinette County (Zenner). High count of 30 observed in Ozaukee County at Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve (J. Meyer) on 22 May. The species was present at EOP in 16 counties across the state.

Wilson's Warbler—Reported in 60 counties across the state this season. This compares to 59 counties in 2017 and 52 counties in 2016.

First observed on 1 May in Calumet County at High Cliff SP (Hauser). First observed in the northernmost counties on 10 May in Bayfield County at Bayfield Fish Hatchery/Pikes Creek (Howk) and at Bibon Swamp—South (Bijlmakers). High count of 20 observed in Ozaukee County at Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve (Sommer) on 22 May, and in Milwaukee County at Estabrook Park (Hickey) on 17 May. Last observed on 30 May in Manitowoc County at Manitowoc Lakefront (Sontag).

Summer Tanager—Reported in 19 counties across the state this season. This compares to 13 counties in 2017 and nine counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 28 April in Fond du Lac County (Manor). First observed in the northernmost counties on 2 May in Bayfield County (Ok-siuta). High counts of two observed in Monroe County (Brenda Schultze) on 13 May, in Milwaukee County (Roth) on 17 May, in Brown County (P. Anderson) on 15 May, and in Waushara County (Wilson) on 10 May. Last observed on 31 May in Rock County at Cook Arboretum (Klubertanz) and in Dodge County (Thompson).

Scarlet Tanager—Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season. This compares to 72 counties in 2017 and 69 counties in 2016.

First observed on 30 April in Milwaukee County at Humboldt Park (McCaw). First observed in the northernmost counties on 9 May in Marinette County at Peshtigo Harbor SWA—Peshtigo Pt./Pond Rd. (Campbell). High count of 20 observed in Grant County at Wyalusing SP (Jim Schwarz) on 14 May. The species was present at EOP in 58 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in seven counties across the state by the end of the season.

Western Tanager—Single individuals reported in the counties of Outagamie, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Iron, and Rusk across the state this season. Several observers were able to see a bird seen 24 April in Iron County (Sash) which stayed through 26 April. Another bird at Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve in Ozaukee County first seen on 21 May (Frank) was seen by several observers as it stayed through 22 May.

Northern Cardinal—Reported across the state except for the counties of Washburn and Sawyer this season. This compares to 70 counties in 2017 and 72 counties in 2016.

The species was present at BOP in 51 counties across the state. High count of 32 observed in La Crosse County (Wiegel) on 3 April. The species was present at EOP in 66 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 26 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

First observed on 28 April in Iowa County (Ketelle). First observed in the northernmost counties on 30 April in Vilas County (Small). High count of 34 observed in Crawford County (Sandstrom) on 11 May. The species was present at EOP in 68 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in 21 counties across the state by the end of the season.

Blue Grosbeak—Single individual observed and photographed on 6 May in Racine County at Wind Point (Lighthouse and Shoop Park) (Goldberg).

Indigo Bunting—Reported in all 72 counties across the state this season.

First observed on 26 April in Dunn County (Flom). First observed in the northernmost counties on 5 May in Vilas County (E. Stone). High count of 22 observed in Milwaukee County (Ruten) on 12 May, and in Sheboygan County at Kettle Moraine SF—Sheboygan Co. (Kemp) on 26 May. The species was present at EOP across the state except for the counties of Winnebago, Marquette, and Sawyer.

Breeding was confirmed in nine counties across the state by the end of the season.

Dickcissel—Reported in 44 counties across the state this season. This is significantly higher than 19 counties in 2017 and 24 counties in 2016. This also represents the highest number of counties this species has been reported from in the last ten years.

First observed on 1 May in Milwaukee County at Sheridan Park (Ambrose). First observed in the northernmost counties on 31 May in Marinette County (McWhirter). High count of 25 observed in Marathon County (Belter) on 31 May. The species was present at EOP in 55 counties across the state.

Breeding was confirmed in Dunn County by the end of the season.

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Adult male Orchard Oriole in Sheridan Park, Cudahy May 2018 by Jennifer Ambrose

WSO Records Committee Report: Spring 2018

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The WSO Records Committee reviewed 61 records of 32 species for the Spring 2018 season, accepting 36 of them (59%). The highlight of the Spring season was a notable influx of shorebirds in early April. Black-necked Stilts from three locations, Baird's Sandpiper, and Least Sandpiper were all early arrivals in 2018. Another April shorebird was the 10th State record of Long-billed Curlew. The Committee also reviewed a record from 1984 and two from 2017.

Spring 2018 marked the first season the records committee reviewed records primarily received through eBird submissions. The Committee reviewed 52 eBird records and 9 records submitted via the WSO Rare Bird Documentation Form. No paper records were received.

ACCEPTED RECORDS

Table 1 provides a list of records accepted by the WSO Records Committee during the Spring 2018 season. Information on each record, such as species, location(s), observer(s), and date(s), is accompanied by the tally of votes made

by the five-person committee. Records with one or fewer dissenting votes are accepted into the state records.

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

In the header for each record, voting tallies are shown in parentheses. Votes to accept are listed first, followed by dissenting votes. Two or more dissenting votes from the five-person committee results in a Record Not Accepted.

American Three-toed Woodpecker – Washburn County, 30 May 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a bird seen “foraging vertically on oak trees”. “This woodpecker has been on our property for three summers now. It is similar in size to a downy woodpecker. Distinguishing characteristic is the ladder pattern on the back. The one I observed yesterday did not have the yellow patch that the males have on their head.”

This report contains very little information to identify the bird in question. The American Three-toed Woodpecker is larger than a Downy. Several wood-

Table 1. Records Accepted by the WSO Records Committee

Species	Date	Observer	Location	County	Notes
1984 Accepted Record					
Black Rail	2 May	Daryl Christensen	Zacharias Island	Marquette	
2017 Accepted Records					
Tropical Kingbird	14 June	Ben Baldwin	Old County K	Bayfield	Photo
Western Sandpiper	21 May	Joel Trick	Cat Island Causeway	Brown	Photo
2018 Records					
American Three-toed Woodpecker	11 April	Ryan Brady & Nick Anich	Bayfield City C Bog	Bayfield	Photo
American Three-toed Woodpecker	20 April	Ryan Brady	Bayfield City C Bog	Bayfield	Photo
American Three-toed Woodpecker	6 May	Ryan Brady	Bayfield City C Bog	Bayfield	Photo
American Three-toed Woodpecker	10 May	Ryan Brady	Bayfield City C Bog	Bayfield	Photo
Baird's Sandpiper	9 April	Cynthia Bridge	Nine Springs Natural Area	Dane	Photo
Baird's Sandpiper	9 April	Steve Thiessen	Nine Springs Natural Area	Dane	
Baird's Sandpiper	9 April	Jim Schwarz	Nine Springs Natural Area	Dane	
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	7 May	Brian Russart	Milwaukee County Park System	Milwaukee	Photo
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	7 May	Parks Natural Areas Staff	Rainbow Airport Prairie Root River	Milwaukee	Photo
Black-billed Magpie	12 May	Jason Hedlund	Apostle Islands Sandscapes SNA	Ashland	Photo
Black-necked Stilt	7 April	Joel Trick	Collins Marsh SWA	Manitowoc	Photo
Black-necked Stilt	7 April	Patti Trick	Collins Marsh SWA	Manitowoc	Photo
Black-necked Stilt	13 April	Kenny Younger	Hwy V & C Ponds	Dane	Photo
Black-necked Stilt	13 April	Kyle Lindemer	Hwy V & C Ponds	Dane	Photo
Black-necked Stilt	13 April	multiple observers	Hwy V & C Ponds	Dane	Photo
Black-necked Stilt	13 April	Kristy Larson	Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49	Dane	Photo
Black-necked Stilt	13 April	Melody Walsh	Horicon NWR—Hwy. 49	Fond du Lac	Photo
Boreal Owl	8 March	area resident	Vista Rd.	Ashland	Photo
Clark's Nutcracker	20 January	Carne Andrews	Hazelhurst	Oncida	Photo
Clark's Nutcracker	25 February	Anne Geraghty	Hazelhurst	Oncida	Photo
Clark's Nutcracker	25 February	Pam Campbell	Hazelhurst	Oncida	Photo
Golden Eagle	25 May	Mark Korducki	Egg Harbor	Door	
Least Sandpiper	5 April	Kay Kavanagh	Hwy DM & I ponds (east of I-94)	Dane	Photo
Long-billed Curlew	29 April	Rob Pendergast	Isherwood Rd	Portage	Photo
Mountain Bluebird	25 April	James Hoefler	Crex Meadows	Burnett	Photo
Smith's Longspur	3 May	Shawn Miller	Hwy MM and Goodland Park Road	Dane	Photo
Smith's Longspur	3 May	Steve Thiessen	Field north of Goodland Road	Dane	Photo
Smith's Longspur	3 May	Cynthia Bridge	Field north of Goodland Road	Dane	Photo
Smith's Longspur	4 May	Dan Belter	Field north of Goodland Road	Dane	Photo
Smith's Longspur	4 May	Myles Hurlburt	Field north of Goodland Road	Dane	Photo
Swainson's Hawk	5 May	Dani Baumann	Lowers Lane Road	Ozaukee	
Swainson's Hawk	5 May	Seth Curtright	Lowers Lane Road	Ozaukee	
Swainson's Hawk	5 May	Rebecca Sher	Lowers Lane Road	Ozaukee	

pecker species show a ladder pattern on the back.

Anhinga –

Barron County, 1 May 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a bird seen while “Looking over the lake, I noticed a diving bird that had snagged a fish. Its body was mostly submerged but its long thin neck extended a foot or so from the water. I snagged some binoculars and saw watched as it juggled the fish off its pointed bill and flipped it around to swallow. After another dive, it took flight staying low to the water. I had seen several Anhingas in Florida on vacation, but hadn’t expected to find one up here.”

This report is basically of a diving bird with a long thin neck. There are no details to differentiate this bird from the common Double-crested Cormorant.

Black-and-white Warbler –

Grant County, 29 March 2018 (1-4).

The report is of a bird that “was small and black and white stripe pattern. There was no black cap or any yellow markings. Was flitting and jumping along a large tree near the WI river.”

The committee found this report lacked detail. Details regarding the field marks that would identify the bird as a warbler would help.

Boreal Owl –

Waukesha County, 3 March 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a bird “Seen it once and have heard it a few times”. The identification was made when they “Search the web for pics and sounds”.

This report lacks any description of the bird or the vocalization heard.

Clay-colored Thrush [Robin] –

Fond du Lac County, 16 May 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a bird that was “Exactly like a robin, but a chestnut brown color overall with lighter tawny breast. Very vocal-sets of 3 tweets.”

A bird that would be a first State record would need much more detail. A complete description of size, shape, and all field marks. Also include a comparison between this bird and all other thrushes common to Wisconsin. This report lacks enough detail to eliminate the possibility of other thrushes. The committee felt it was most likely an American Robin with oddly colored plumage.

Glossy Ibis –

Vilas County, 30 October 2017 (1-4).

The report with pictures of a “Bird was admitted to Northwoods Wildlife Center with a compound humerus fracture to right wing. Died from complications upon arrival.”

The pictures provided identify the bird as a juvenile plegadis ibis. It is notoriously difficult to identify juvenile plegadis ibis to species. The committee will attempt to follow up on this report further to determine if it can be identified to species by other experts.

Golden Eagle –

Vilas County, 2 August 2017 (2-3).

The report was of a bird that was “Enormous. Dark all over with bronze mantle & very dark primaries. Wings were huge, wide & deep—not the ‘plank’ look of a Bald, & the wing beats were slow and very deep both up & down. Took forever to gain altitude. No mottling. Small head.”

The committee found this report to

be intriguing, but still lacking enough detail to separate a Golden Eagle from a juvenile Bald Eagle. A Golden Eagle has a dark brown mantle, not bronze. The bronze color is found on the crown and nape.

Golden Eagle –

Juneau County, 27 May 2018 (3-2).

The report is of a “Large dark eagle soaring, long, slim with short neck, smooth, shallow wingbeat -slight dihedral in flight, no rocking, white wing patches, and at tail base, so was an immature bird”.

The committee found this report to be highly suggestive of a Golden Eagle. Some members felt this description did not fully eliminate the possibility of the bird being a juvenile Bald Eagle. Also working against this report is that the follow report appears to be made from the same sighting and is somewhat contradictory.

Golden Eagle –

Juneau County, 27 May 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a bird seen during a “Flyover. Large Eagle. All dark underneath. smooth shallow wingbeat”.

This report lacks the details to identify it to species. What field marks were seen that would identify it as an eagle. The all dark underneath comment contradicts the prior reports comment of white wing patches and tail base.

Gyr Falcon –

Trempealeau County, 21 April 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a “larger white falcon flew into a tree near the road and landed. It was a white morph. Not a Harrier as I just saw a very light Harrier in my yard two days ago...this bird had

no dark tips under it’s wings. Slight buffing near eyes/cheek. I have never seen a gyrfalcon”.

This report is lacking any detail that would identify the bird in question as a falcon. Discussion of size, shape, and field marks are needed. This report doesn’t eliminate the possibility of this bird being a Snowy Owl or leucistic Red-tailed Hawk.

Lark Bunting –

Oconto County, 18 April 2014 (0-5).

The report is of an “All black male grey conical bill. Distinctive large white wing bar. Could have been a female with it but focused on the male. Seen through scope at 40 yards for 30 min. I have observed many times on the plains but first time in Wisconsin.”

The committee found this report to be lacking the details necessary to identify to species. More description regarding size, shape, and plumage is needed. Helpful would be a comparison with other common Wisconsin birds such as Red-winged Blackbird or Bobolink.

Long-billed Curlew –

Ozaukee County, 2 April 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a bird with a “Very long narrow beak. Maybe 10” head to tail. Light brown bird with dark brown spots. Was poking its long beak into shallow water in the ditch. I was driving by in my car and stopped to watch it, but it flew away before I could take a photo. Similar Species: I googled and found a picture of the bird. Very distinct long thin beak not found on any other birds around here. Could have been a Whimbrel too. I don’t remember if it had stripes by the eyes or not.”

The observer was not sure on the

identification of this bird. Suggesting it may have been a Whimbrel. The comment on the bird being 10" head to tail does not support this this bird being a Long-billed Curlew or a Whimbrel. Both of which are much larger than 10 inches. Nowhere in the report is the bill mentioned as being curved, another common field mark for both species.

Mew Gull –

Marinette County, 8 May 2018 (0-5).

The report is of "a smaller gull, so I tried to get a picture. Looking at it now. It looks like a Mew Gull. Looking at Stokes Field Guide. They have a photo of a Mew Gull with almost the same pose in flight. The under body of the bird is showing. The white tail and wing tip's with black and the white at just the vary tip and the dirty head."

The report includes a photograph of the bird. Examination of the photo identified the bird as a Ring-billed Gull. The bird in the photo is backlight which washes out some of the field marks.

Mississippi Kite –

Waukesha County, 1 April 2018 (0-5).

The report of a bird that had a "Hawk-type head and beak, solid light grey body, dark grey wings, perched on a brick wall outside of the Target store. Flew south over houses, possibly heading to Fox River Sanctuary."

Another report that needs more details to allow identification to species. The committee found this description better fits a Cooper's Hawk, a bird that is also much more common in Wisconsin on this date than a Mississippi Kite would be.

Mississippi Kite –

Green County, 18 April 2018 (3-2).

The observer reported that they "Saw an unusual shape fly over as I was driving north on hwy 104. I could tell it was a raptor, but the outline didn't match anything I'm used to seeing around here. It was soaring, but when it folded its wings it resembled a capital M. Pulled over and grabbed my binos quick. Saw a raptor with long, narrow, pointy, sooty gray/black wings and long, squared off tail of the same color. Body (breast and belly) was pale white/gray and the head matched body color. There was no banding on the wings, tail, or body. It was larger than a crow, but too small with too narrow of wings to be a male Harrier. It also lacked the white band across the rump on the dorsal side tail base. It had dark eye patches with a short, curved, gray beak."

A very interesting report. The committee felt that the description did not eliminate the possibility of this bird being a type of falcon. Mississippi Kites are smaller than American Crows. This report would also be record early for the state by eight days. A few additional field marks would help with the identification. The first primary should be distinctly shorter and the secondaries show as a white wing patch in flight.

Northern Hawk-Owl –

Marathon County, 20 April 2018 (0-5).

The report is of an owl sitting on a road sign. Cell phone pictures were provided.

The pictures of a distant bird on a road sign appear to show a Barred Owl

Northern Shrike –
Menominee County, 14 May 2018 (0-5).

The report of a bird that is “Not an Eastern Kingbird, Northern Mockingbird or a smaller Black & White Warbler: Clear pattern and contrast between grays and whites, black face, white breast but gray belly, within a deciduous tree, clumsy, appeared to hawk out for an insect once, looked like it was jumping within the tree to capture insects, perched once in open with good frontal view. No reason for it to be here now that I would know of, did not seem injured.”

This report may have been a shrike, but the observer did not rule out the possibility of Loggerhead Shrike. More detail about the black face is need to distinguish between the two shrike species found regularly in Wisconsin.

Northern Hawk Owl –
Washburn County, 14 December 2016 (0-5).

The report given is of “Daylight-low, quick flying, much swooping as Harrier, stubby head with dark patterns, long tail, yet small (crow size), swooped to tree top then swooped down low over field and up into aspen stand when I approached for a better ID.”

The report does not include enough description detail to identify the bird in question as an owl, let alone narrow it down to a specific species. More detail needed to support the identification.

Pomarine Jaeger –
Ozaukee County, 4 October 2017 (2-3).

The reported bird was an “intermediate juvenile, dull brown throughout, very broad ‘arm’ and short ‘hand’ giving the wing a more balanced look than other jaeger species, heavy body

(dwarfed RBGUs it flew next to on several occasions), fluid even flight.”

The committee feels that there is not enough detail in this report to differentiate this bird from Parasitic Jaeger. Would like to see more discussion of the markings on the flight feathers and tail projections.

Semipalmated Sandpiper –
Dane County, 4 April 2018 (0-5).

The very brief report is “Black legs, black bill, clean breast, not breeding plumage”.

This report is lacking in details that would identify the bird as a shorebird. The bird shape, size, and behavior are all needed. This report would be the second earliest report on record. Helpful in this situation would a comparison of this bird with of other “peeps”.

Shearwater sp. –
Ozaukee County, 26 October 2016 (0-5).

The report is of a bird being “Uniformly dark, coursing rapidly over waves in a northbound direction, arcing sharply from side to side, did not flap while in view, wing shape less angular than jaeger or gull and proportionately somewhat shorter.”

The committee found this report to be very brief and lacking enough details to identify it even to this group of birds. Overall description of the bird is needed. The only point discussed in this report is the wing shape. A much more complete description of the bird, comparison to nearby similar species, and description of behavior would be required for a report of something this rare in Wisconsin.

Spotted Towhee –

Waukesha County, 22 May 2018 (0-5).

The report is of “A Towhee in every respect except for clear and obvious white spots on back. It was in an appropriate habitat—A mix of grassland and mature trees, a savanna habitat. The bird did not sing.”

The report does not give any details on the size or shape of the bird that would identify it as a towhee. This report makes assumptions that the only expected towhee in Wisconsin is the Eastern Towhee and if there are white spots on it, it is a Spotted Towhee. Spotted Towhees and Eastern Towhees are known to cross breed. So the hardest part of this identification is to eliminate the possibility of a hybrid.

Eastern Towhees typically show large white undertail spots and a white “box” at the base of the folded primaries. Spotted Towhees show white spots on the scapulars and wings without the white “box” at the base of the folded primaries. Hybrids show a great variation in the amount of white spots.

Spotted Towhee –

Columbia County, 15 April 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a bird that was “Bigger than a sparrow, smaller than a robin. Thought it was an orchard oriole at first but it had a white breast and white spots on the wings. It was feeding on the ground. Eating mixed seeds.”

The report makes the same assumption as the previous report. Any towhee with spots is a Spotted Towhee. Details are required to eliminate the possibility of a hybrid.

Worm-eating Warbler –

Dane County, 23 October 2017 (3-2).

The report is of a “bird about 20 feet

away. It caught my attention because I had never seen a bird with black and yellowish stripes over its head. I immediately looked it up online and in my field guide. Photos of worm-eating warblers looked exactly like the bird I had just seen, and despite looking through the whole field guide, nothing else bore any credible resemblance. I wasn’t aware of the dates of past Wisconsin observations, but it may be relevant that last September’s highs were ~5 degrees above normal here, while October’s were ~3.5 degrees above normal.”

The report is lacking all detail regarding the size, shape, and actions of the bird. Nothing that would indicate that it is even a warbler. While the “black and yellowish stripes” are highly suggestive, more detail is needed.

Worm-eating Warbler –

Dane County, 20 May 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a heard-only bird. The report is very detailed and contains a great deal of information, including a written description of what was heard, a download of a recording of the bird, and spectrograms made of the call in the recording. Reference material was also included to support the identification.

The committee found the report to be very well done. Unfortunately, the recording was made near a very busy highway and the constant background noise made the bird call hard to decipher. The spectrograms also showed the background noise nearly completely covering the bird call. It is very hard to distinguish between the trill of a Worm-eating Warbler call and other trilling birds. Chipping Sparrow trill is highly variable and can sound very similar to Worm-eating Warblers. For these reasons the committee voted to not accept this record.



Broad-winged Hawk with snake in Onieda County May 2018 by Stephen Fisher

In Memoriam: Neil A. Harriman



Neil A. Harriman

Neil Arthur Harriman, 80, former co-editor of WSO's quarterly journal *The Passenger Pigeon* and professor emeritus of biology and microbiology at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, died at his home on 7 December 2018,

after a lengthy decline in his health.

Harriman retired from the university in 1998 after 34 years as a faculty member. Harriman was a dedicated teacher and found great satisfaction in not only teaching botany but also helping students learn how to be life-long learners. Harriman's research work of collecting, identifying and conserving plants was also a pleasure to him.

Harriman authored numerous scientific articles and belonged to many botanical societies, including the American Society of Plant Taxonomists for which he served a three-year term as secretary and program chairman. He was editor of *The Michigan Botanist* for many years and was a reviewer and author in the Flora of North America project of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

As an emeritus professor, Harriman continued to work in the herbarium long into retirement. His joy for editing the written word led him to join his wife Bettie, a former president of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, as co-

editors of the highly-regarded *Pigeon* from 2003 to 2014. He exercised a superlative command of language and proper use of grammar and also contributed his editing skills to production of the "Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Wisconsin," a 600-page book published by WSO in 2006.

Harriman received many recognitions at UWO. In 1973–1974, he was given an Outstanding Teacher Citation. In 1986, he was named to the John McNaughton Rosebush University Professorship for Excellence in Teaching and Professional Achievement. In 1993, he received the UWO Endowment for Excellence—The TRISS Endowed Professorship.

When he arrived on campus in 1964, the herbarium facility was barely more than a room with cabinets waiting to be filled with dried, identified and properly labeled plants, arranged in a systematic fashion. Today, it houses almost 125,000 specimens from Wisconsin and around the world, including more than 70 type specimens (the one upon which that species' scientific name is based). Among those are three named in Harriman's honor.

After his retirement, UWO named the herbarium in his honor. The Neil A. Harriman Herbarium contains not only plant specimens, but his extensive personal botanical library, donated to the university.

Neil's taxonomic knowledge was encyclopedic but was an unpretentious and modest person, preferring not to draw attention to himself. He held the natural world in reverence.



Sora at Lakeshore State Park Milwaukee May 2018 by Jim Edlhuber

Guidelines for Authors and Artists

AUTHORS

The Passenger Pigeon, issued quarterly by the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology (WSO), publishes articles on Wisconsin birds, on ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and on WSO activities and business. Anyone with a serious interest in Wisconsin birdlife—whether a professional ornithologist or an amateur birder—is encouraged to submit articles and observations to this journal. The Editors are happy to discuss ideas for articles with potential authors.

Readers are encouraged to submit articles to be considered for publication in *The Passenger Pigeon*. It should be noted that all research articles will be submitted for peer review. Articles not presenting research will go through the traditional editorial process. The editors will do as much as possible to see that work is published, including offering suggestions for improvement when pertinent.

All articles should be sent via email to PassengerPigeon@WSOBirds.org. If necessary, articles may be sent by surface mail to: Passenger Pigeon, 1052 E. Gorham St., Madison, WI 53703.

Following are specific guidelines for submission:

- Articles and art for each issue should be submitted by the following dates in order to be considered: spring—December 1; summer – March 1; fall – April 15; winter – August 1.
- The article should have not been pre-

viously published in a different journal.

- The text must be in Word format (.doc or .docx), either Word for Windows or Word for Mac. “Pages” format is also acceptable.
- The manuscript should be double-spaced throughout (including figure and table captions) and use 12-point Times New Roman or Calibri font style.
- The text must be on pages separate from figures and tables.
- On the title page, provide the article title, name, address, telephone number, and email address of all authors of the article.
- Include the acknowledgments, literature cited, and a brief biographical sketch of each author at the end of the manuscript.
- Research articles should generally follow standard scientific format, with separate sections for abstract, 5-7 key words, introduction, methods, results, discussion, conclusions, and bibliography. Deviations from this format (e.g., combined results and discussion section) will be considered on an individual manuscript basis. Key words should be different from key terms present in the title.
- Please use metric measures (for example: millimeters, kilograms, microliters).
- The spelling of common and scientific bird names should follow the most recent edition of the Checklist of North American Birds (see

<http://checklist.aou.org>), published by the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU), or the most recent updates to the checklist. Please include Genus and species (italicized) following the first time that the common name of a species is introduced in text.

- When appropriate, lists of species in tables or text should follow the most current AOU taxonomic sequence.
- Use capital letters for the full common names of birds (e.g., American Robin, Red-headed Woodpecker). Avoid use of four letter abbreviations often used to shorten the species name. For example, do not use RBWO for Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Guidelines for submitting figures and tables:

- Each figure and each table must be on a separate page.
- Captions for all figures should be sent as a separate text file, not embedded with the figure.
- Figures and table should be submitted in a way suitable for black-and-white reproduction.
- Tables are encouraged to be submitted as Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. All tables for each manuscript may be included in the same Microsoft Excel Book with separate sheets comprising each table. Alternatively, tables can be created as 'typists' tables' in Microsoft Word. This involves creating a tabular version of your table in Microsoft Word without using the actual "Table" function in that program. Instead, use tabs to separate your columns and a carriage return to separate rows—do not

add spaces to make columns line up.

Guidelines for citing literature in text:

Citations should be listed chronologically in parentheses:

- No comma between author(s) and date: (McGhee 1995)
- Use "and" between two authors: (Li and Aschenbrenner 2007)
- If more than two authors, use "et al.:" (Moreau et al. 2015)
- Personal communication or reference to unpublished data: Cite the person's initials and surname, institutional affiliation, followed by "pers. comm." or "unpub. data." Example: (E. Ramirez, University of Wisconsin-Madison, unpub. data).
- Works by the same author(s) in the same year are arranged alphabetically by article title and differentiated by letter (1998a, 1998b).

Guidelines for formatting references in bibliography section

References at end of document should be listed alphabetically by last name of first author, then in increasing chronological order. Follow the models below for citing books, book chapters, journal articles, etc.

Sample References:

Reller, A.W. 1972. Aspects of behavioral ecology of Red-headed and Red-bellied woodpeckers. *American Midland Naturalist* 88(2): 270–290.

Bajema, R.A. and S.L. Lima. 2001. Landscape-level Analyses of Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*) Abundance in Reclaimed Coal Mine Grasslands. *The American Midland Naturalist* 145(2): 288–298.

Curtis, J.T. 1959. *Vegetation of Wisconsin: An Ordination of Plant Communities*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.

Gregg, L. 2006. Gray Jay. Pages 296–297 in N.J. Cutright, B.R. Harriman, and R.W. Howe (Eds.), *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Wisconsin*. Waukesha: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology.

Estades, C.F. 1997. *Habitat fragmentation, pine plantation forestry and the conservation of forest bird communities in central Chile*. Master of Science Thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Kilvington, M., J. Rosier, R. Wilkinson and C. Freeman. 1998. *Urban restoration: Social opportunities and constraints*. Paper presented to the Symposium on Restoring the Health and Wealth of Ecosystems, Christchurch, New Zealand, September 28–30.

National Audubon Society. 2014. *Christmas Bird Count Historical Results*. www.audubon.org/bird/cbc/hr/index.html [accessed September 1, 2013].

Strickland, D. and H. Ouellet. 2011. Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). In A. Poole (Ed.), *The Birds of North America Online*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Lab of Ornithology. <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/040> [accessed December 31, 2015].

ARTISTS

All photos must be submitted as jpeg digital images in e-mail attachments to PPPphotos@wsobirds.org. They will be stored in secure digital files until recommended for a given quarterly issue of *The Passenger Pigeon*.

Although we would prefer to print all

images chosen for *The Passenger Pigeon* in color, many will be printed in black & white due to the prohibitive cost of printing everything in color. One image per issue will be selected as a color cover photo. Every effort will be made to use the best photos submitted by as many contributors as possible. Final selections will be made by the editors.

Following are the criteria for submitted work:

1. Jpeg digital images of photos, drawings, paintings, sculptures, wood carvings, quilts or other artistic works featuring birds seen or photographed in Wisconsin should be sent as email attachments and should be in as large a size as possible, with resolution of at least 300 d.p.i. (1.2 megabytes for black-and-white and 1.5 megabytes for color). Lower resolution simply does not print well and pixel-dense images make the best candidates for printing since they often need to be cropped. All photos of birds submitted must have been taken in Wisconsin.

2. Please note: since the seasonal reports are for the year previous to the current issue, any photographs for a given issue should also be from the same period. For example, photographs for the Winter, 2015 issue should have been taken on or between December 1, 2014 and February 28, 2015; photographs for Spring, 2016 should have been taken on or between March 1, 2015 and May 31, 2015; and so on.

3. All images submitted must be material not previously published in *The Passenger Pigeon*.

4. All images must include the bird species name and name of the artist. Date and location are also necessary in the case of photographs. Images of works other than photographs should have a title if one has been selected.

5. The most useful images are those in “portrait” format, rather than “landscape” format. A cropped photo 4” horizontal by 5” vertical is ideal for consideration for a cover photo. The “fill page” images are also best done in portrait format and might run as large as 4.75” x 7”. The editors may do some additional cropping of images for publication.

6. Since no images will be returned, the submission must be high-resolution copy of the original. In most cases contributors will have cropped the images for the best effect. Cropping the images too tightly should be avoided since the

editors may choose to do more cropping. All unused or unusable digital images will be destroyed after a certain time period.

7. It is the policy of Wisconsin Society for Ornithology not to offer monetary compensation to contributing artists for use of their images in *The Passenger Pigeon*. The Society is grateful for those who have contributed limited use of their images for publication in *The Passenger Pigeon* in the past and to those who will do so in the future.

8. When images have been selected and approved for each quarterly issue, a short biography from each contributing artist will be requested. It is tradition to publish those in the “About the Artists” pages of each issue. As a result, the Editors request that contributors include a short biographical statement along with their artwork.

About the Authors and Artists

Ryan Brady is an avid birder, naturalist, and photographer residing along the shores of Lake Superior in Washburn, Bayfield County, Wisconsin. He has been birding the Chequamegon Bay area since 1995 and is a former chair of the WSO Records Committee. Based out of Ashland, he works as a Research Scientist for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, where he serves as Bird Monitoring Coordinator for the Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative.

Sumner Matteson has worked as a Nongame Biologist, Conservation Biologist, and Avian Ecologist for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources since 1981. He has authored and co-authored many papers and reports on nongame birds, and for 25 years led the successful effort to restore Trumpeter Swans to Wisconsin, working with a diverse team of partners in the public and private sectors. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Madison (B.A., M.S.), he has lived in the Madison area for nearly 50 years. He has a longtime interest in the history of Wisconsin conservation and in those interested in the study of natural history study.

Jennifer Ambrose is an avid birder and the editor of Wisconsin Metro Audubon Society's newsletter The Trumpeter. She enjoys photographing

birds, especially when they are caught in mating or territorial displays or taking baths. When she's not birding, she teaches composition and communication classes at Milwaukee area colleges

Jim Edlhuber, a lifelong native of Wisconsin, has been photographing wildlife for over 20 years. He considers himself an avid photographer and is always trying to capture nature and wildlife through his lens. He is in several photography clubs and has won numerous awards for his work. In recent years, Jim has focused mostly on birding photography and finds it to be the most challenging. Jim features some his photography work online through his blog, windowntowildlife.com.

Stephen Fisher is a serious amateur photographer, enjoying both landscape and wildlife photography. He is a retired high school English teacher who worked as an environmental/wildlife educator and Education Director for the Raptor Education Group, Inc. (REGI) for seven years following his retirement from teaching in Wausau. He now serves as a volunteer at REGI, rescuing and/or transporting sick and injured birds. He and his wife, Evelyn, have always enjoyed and respected the natural world, and he has a special appreciation for birds, particularly raptors. He also enjoys traveling, reading, hiking, snowshoeing, observing wildlife, spending time at his

cabin in northern Vilas County, walking his dogs in the wonderful Wisconsin outdoors, and lifelong learning.

Lorri Howski is an amateur photographer who lives close to the shores of Lake Michigan in Milwaukee County, WI. In her free time, she loves to hike and photograph birds and wildlife. Lorri enjoys traveling around Wisconsin and exploring new places she hasn't been to before. Lorri's favorite time of the year is spring when she can head outside to find all the different species of birds that migrate through the state of Wisconsin. She enjoys meeting and talking to people within the birding community. Her favorite birds to photograph are shorebirds, warblers and owls.

Julianne (Julie) Strey lives in Oshkosh on the shore of Lake Winnebago. An

outdoor enthusiast since childhood, she became a serious birder/photographer about 6 years ago. She spends as much time as possible photographing birds with her outdoorsman husband, an excellent guide who always finds the birds. Some of her favorite places to go Birding include Lake Winnebago, Horicon Marsh, Uihlein Marsh and the family cabin in Vilas County. Other hobbies are kayaking, gardening and spending time with her five granddaughters (looking up birds in bird books together). Says Julie: "I love to share the beauty of nature in the hopes of inspiring others to appreciate the outdoors"

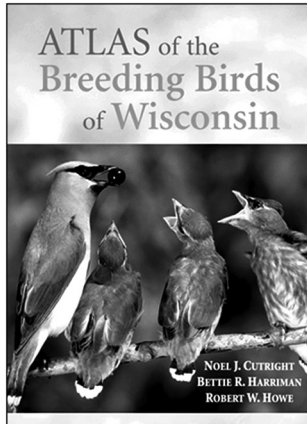
The Editor notes that biographical summaries were not available for all artists contributing photographs for this issue. Non-the-less, we appreciate the their contributions.



American Woodcock in Milwaukee County April 2018 by Lorri Howski



Greater Scaup by Julie Strey April 2018



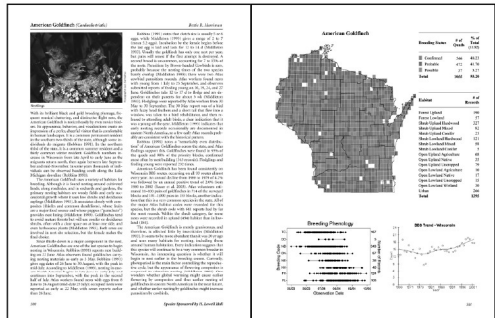
Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Wisconsin

- Features almost 1,400 photographs, distribution maps, and figures – **all in color!**
- Based on studies done by more than 1,600 field observers between 1995 and 2000.
- Edited by Noel J. Cutright, Bettie R. Harriman, and Robert W. Howe.

The largest natural history survey ever conducted in Wisconsin has resulted in this comprehensive guide to birds that breed in the state.

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The two-page species accounts – 214 of them in all – provide a host of information on the state's breeding species, including their range, habitat preference, breeding biology, conservation concerns, and population trends. An additional 23 less-common species are also covered. Included are chapters on Atlas methodology, results, history, habitats, and conservation.



Hardcover, large format (9" x 11.25"), 624 pages. Copyright 2006.
 ISBN-10: 0-9774986-0-3; ISBN-13: 978-0-9774986-0-4.

Published by The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc., with proceeds used for projects supported by the organization.

To place an order, visit wsobirds.org or contact the Bookstore Manager at bookstore@wsobirds.org.

Federal Duck Stamps = Big Win for Conservation

Canada Geese – image from the 2017-2018 federal Duck Stamp

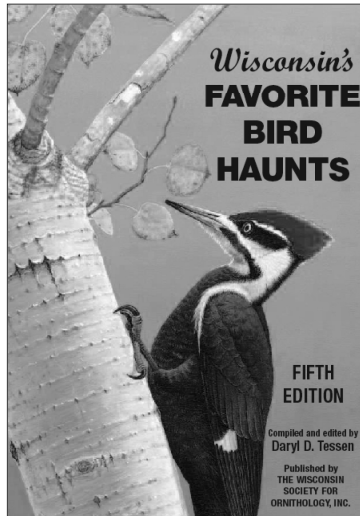


Officially the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp, the federal Duck Stamp provides revenue to help acquire and protect wetlands within the National Wildlife Refuge System. Sales have raised more than \$800 million since the program began in 1934, and they have helped acquire and protect more than six million acres of irreplaceable bird-friendly habitat.

Wisconsin refuges funded in part by sales of Duck Stamps include:

- Horicon National Wildlife Refuge
- Necedah National Wildlife Refuge
- Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge
- Wisconsin Waterfowl Production Areas

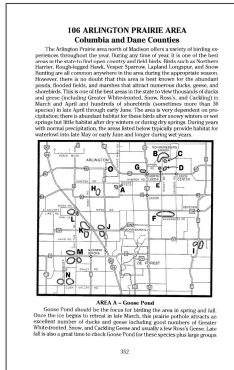
For a form that includes price and ordering information, visit the Conservation section of the WSO website, www.wsobirds.org.



Wisconsin's Favorite Bird Haunts, Fifth Edition (2009)

This edition marks the fourth time this comprehensive bird-finding guide to Wisconsin has been compiled and edited by Daryl Tessen.

- New in this edition: An **annotated checklist** of 443 species and a **birding highlights** quick reference.
- Nearly 40 bird illustrations (many in color) by Wisconsin artists Thomas Schultz, David Kuecherer, Jeannie Perry, Tom Uttech, and Robbye Johnson.
- Contributions from birders throughout the state.



145 articles cover some 1,100 areas and include detailed maps.

Designed for durability and functionality, this book is printed on heavy coated paper and has a spiral binding so it lies flat when open. 6" by 9", 556 pages. ISBN: 978-0-9774986-3-5.

Published by The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc., with proceeds used for projects supported by the organization.

Visit the WSO website, www.wsobirds.org, for an order form that includes price and ordering information, or contact WSO Bookstore at 262-594-2021 or wsobookstore@hotmail.com.

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY

The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology is an educational and scientific non-profit organization founded in 1939 “to encourage the study of Wisconsin birds.” The Society achieves this goal through programs in research, education, conservation and publication.

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