



# MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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# MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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Cover: Drawing of hybrid Dark-eyed Junco X White-throated Sparrow by John C. Anderton.



## **HYBRID OF DARK-EYED JUNCO AND WHITE-THROATED SPARROW IN MARYLAND**

**MARGARET T. DONNALD and WILLEM MAANE**

On October 25, 1991 a bird was netted and banded at Adventure Bird Banding Station in Potomac, Maryland, that was identified as an adult hybrid between a Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) and a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).

The Adventure station is located 3.5 km NNW of Potomac, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the fall line between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain. Banding at this station samples three habitat types (floodplain, second-growth deciduous woodland, and open meadow). The hybrid was caught at 0740 in a fifteen meter wide row of mature trees and dense shrubbery running through the meadow. That same morning both parent species were observed and netted in the same area.

### **PATTERN OF OCCURRENCE**

Twelve hybrids between *Zonotrichia albicollis* and *Junco hyemalis* have been reported in the literature (Short & Simon 1965, Feldmann 1966, Snyder 1967, and Blem 1981), the earliest recorded occurrence being in 1882 (Stone 1893). Six of these described hybrids (plus the currently described bird) were observed during the October–November period of fall migration for the parent species. Two hybrids were observed in winter (December–January) and four occurred during spring migration (March–May).

Five of the twelve described hybrids have occurred in either Virginia or Maryland, with two others occurring in southeastern Pennsylvania.

The Adventure hybrid is the first of this parentage at this station where banding records include 8,381 White-throated Sparrows and 940 Dark-eyed Juncos. For comparison, Adventure banding records include 5 hybrids (4 Brewster's Warblers ("*Vermivora leucobronchialis*") and 1 Lawrence's Warbler ("*Vermivora lawrencei*")) from Golden-winged Warbler/Blue-winged Warbler parentage. Banding records for these parent species total 153 (19 *Vermivora chrysoptera* and 134 *Vermivora pinus*) — a ratio of one hybrid for each 30 of the parent species.

### **DESCRIPTION**

*General Impression.* The hybrid is a relatively large, dark, sparrow-like bird, visibly larger than the Dark-eyed Junco or the average White-throated Sparrow. Although it has some of the characteristics of both species, superficially it is more similar to a Dark-eyed Junco, particularly when viewed from above and from the side when the dark upper parts, Junco-like underparts and white tail feathers are apparent. When viewed from the front, however, the white loreal spots and throat patch are very conspicuous. There is no trace of yellow, either on the lores or the bend of the wing.

An illustration with a report on the 1882 hybrid (Stone 1893) resembles the Adventure hybrid, but differs in the wing pattern (illustrated with typical 'white-throat' wing bars) and in head pattern (described as 'with black stripes considerably broken').

An illustration with a report on a Dalton, Georgia hybrid (Hamilton 1957) resembles the throat and tail pattern of the Adventure hybrid, but differs in the pattern of the crown (described for the Georgia bird as plain gray-brown), wings (shown with 'white-throat' wing bars), and bill (short and deformed).

*Head.* Apart from two clearly delineated black lateral crown stripes (as in *Z. albicollis*), the overall coloration of the head is the solid, dark neutral gray of a typical adult male *J. hyemalis hyemalis*. There is no trace of a median crown stripe, no dark post-ocular stripe, and no dark malar stripe. Apart from small, sharply delineated pure white spots behind the bill (smaller than the yellow lores of a typical *Z. albicollis*) there is no indication of superciliary stripes. The throat is pure white in a 3-part patch as a *Z. albicollis*, but without the dark bordering of that species.

*Underparts.* The hybrid's upper breast is a solid neutral gray, extending backward along the upper sides and flanks. The rest of the underparts are white, much as a *J. hyemalis hyemalis*. There is no trace of the faint streaking that is visible on the underparts of *Z. albicollis*.

*Upperparts.* The neck is the same gray color as the head, with a faint dark, brownish wash on the nape. The feathers of scapulars and mantle are dark brown, with blackish, elongated centers. Rump and upper tail coverts are grayish-brown. The rufous coloration normally present on the upperparts of *Z. albicollis* is lacking.

*Wings.* The wings also lack the rufescence that is present in *Z. albicollis*, and therefore give an overall darker impression. Wing bars are present, but are smaller and show less contrast than in *Z. albicollis*. Only the middle four of both greater and median secondary coverts have the lighter, buffy edging that forms the wing bars (the wing bars of *Z. albicollis* are formed by lighter edging on at least eight greater and median secondary coverts). There is no trace of yellow on the bend of the wing. The wings of the hybrid are somewhat more pointed than those of *Z. albicollis*.

*Tail.* Overall the tail is dark, grayish brown with white on the three outer tail feathers (rectrices 4, 5, and 6). Rectrix 6 is almost entirely white, with some dark brown on the inner web toward the base. The dark brown on rectrix 5 is more extensive, extending from about two-thirds from the base on the inner web to about one-third from the base on the outer web. Rectrix 4 has a very narrow white tip on both webs.

*Soft parts.* The iris is brick-red, the closest match: color 132A (Smithe 1975). The bill is sharply pointed, in form much like that of *J. hyemalis*, but proportionally larger. The bill is horn-colored to pink with a dusky tip. The legs are less delicate than those of *J. hyemalis*, but somewhat less robust than those of *Z. albicollis*. The hybrid took a White-throated Sparrow size '1B' band, rather than the '0' band of a Dark-eyed Junco.



*Measurements.* Measurements taken at the banding station were:

Wing (chord)	Tail	Exposed culmen	Culmen (from nostril)	Skull
79 mm	73 mm	11.0 mm	8.6 mm	Fully pneumatized

The wing measurement of 79 mm is within the range for male Juncos, but at the top of the range for White-throated Sparrows (only six White-throats out of over 8,000 banded at Adventure in twenty years have had a wing length of 79 mm or more).

### PERIOD OF OCCURRENCE

The capture date (October 25) for the Adventure hybrid was well within the usual migration period for both White-throated Sparrow and Dark-eyed Junco. Based on an eighteen-year average of Adventure fall banding data (1974-1991), 50% of White-throat captures occur by October 18, and 50% of Junco captures occur by October 25. However, these figures should be used with caution, because the Adventure banding season closed on November 1 and the station undoubtedly misses some of the later White-throat arrivals and a significant part of the migration of Juncos.

### FURTHER STUDY

This hybrid was taken, live, to Dr. Richard C. Banks at the National Museum of Natural History. At his request, the bird was taken to Dr. Eugene S. Morton at the National Zoological Park for behavioral and vocalization studies. Mitochondrial DNA analysis to determine maternal parentage will be conducted by Dr. Robert C. Fleischer. Other studies will also be conducted by Smithsonian personnel.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Roger B. Clapp for providing bibliographical data, and Chandler S. Robbins, Eugene S. Morton, and Robin E. Jung for their helpful comments on an earlier draft of this manuscript. We also thank John C. Anderton for his drawing of this hybrid.

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# REPORT OF THE STATEWIDE BIRD COUNT, MAY 9, 1992

JIM STASZ

The 45th Annual May Count (Table 1) was above average. The count of 218,299 individuals was exceeded only once before, in 1981; the 251 species are the fourth highest. Our 463 observers in 255 parties walked 844 miles in 1081 hours and drove 6071 miles in 554 hours. Except for the Lower Eastern Shore, everyone experienced a relatively windless overcast with scattered light rain and showers. Once again all 23 Maryland counties and the District of Columbia reported. No species were added to the cumulative list. Even with a high overall species total, there were few noteworthy birds:

**Great Cormorant:** Patty Craig found an immature at Pt. Lookout, St. Mary's County and Harry Armistead spotted an adult at Elliott Island, Dorchester County. The only previous report on a May Count was in Dorchester County.

**Harlequin Duck:** Harry Armistead found a subadult male at Elliott Island, for the first record of this species in Dorchester County. All previous May Count records were from Ocean City Jetty.

**Red-necked Phalarope:** Continuing a string of good birds in a small area, Harry Armistead found a breeding plumage female at Elliott Island.

**Orange-crowned Warbler:** Paul Nistico found one of these scarce spring migrants at Myrtle Grove Wildlife Management Area, Charles County.

**Yellow-headed Blackbird:** The second ever May Count record was an adult male found by Brian Moyer on Spesutie Island at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Harford County.

**Henslow's Sparrow:** Now apparently gone from the traditional locations in Dorchester County, two breeding birds were reported from Garrett County.

**Ostrich:** Fran Pope is always trying to pad the Garrett County list, but the photo clearly indicated that these were caged birds and neither migrants nor part of a local breeding population.

Last year's report focused on long-term trends in Maryland. In preparing that article, a couple of important issues arose, both relating to improving the methodology of the Maryland May Count to increase its value for measuring population changes. The count has been designed so it is outside everyone's house. After all, migratory birds are everywhere and should be of concern to everyone. Participation by *all* birders, no matter their level of skill or "style," is to be encouraged. To collect the most scientifically valuable information using these two principles requires a bit of extra work in compiling data. If you just think about it, one hour of "field birding" is quite different from one hour of "feeder watching" or one hour of "hawk watching" or one hour of "owling." The kinds of birds that might be found and their relative numbers differ with these different "styles" of birding. If you did your county with just feeder watching one year, then just hawk watching, then just field birding, do you think the differences in the numbers of hummingbirds, Sharp-shinned Hawks, and Tennessee Warblers would have any relationship to changes in the populations of these species?

To compensate for the different "styles" of birding and obtain the most useful information for data analysis, some complications in reporting are necessary. Each observer

must indicate the "kind" of list they are submitting [Regular, Stationary, Feeder Watch, "Owling"] and the compiler has to accumulate the sets of information separately. A "typical" County Tally form might look like:

R S F O

[123][\_1][45][\_0] Tufted Titmouse  
 [\_8][123][\_1][\_0] Sharp-shinned Hawk  
 [47][\_0][123][\_0] House Finch  
 [\_2][\_0][\_0][\_27] Great Horned Owl

For the past decade a May Count Reporting form has been published in *Maryland Yellowthroat*. In the future, you will be asked to submit a list for each "style." The following are guidelines, not rules. Use common sense to figure out how to convey your individual style of birding. There is a difference between "party-hours" and "man-hours." A group of ten birders out for 5 hours together is "5 party-hours"; 5 groups of two out for 5 hours is "25 party-hours"; ten individual birders out for 5 hours each is "50 party-hours." In each case it is 50 man-hours. All reports should list "party-hours", not "man-hours."

**(1) Regular: Traditional daylight birding where the observer moves from one place to another.** In theory, birds are more-or-less stationary, distributed over a geographic area, and the observer wanders through the area. A quick stop by a feeder is OK, but a route that goes from one feeder to the next to the next qualifies as Feeder Watching.

**Miles by Foot:** Pretty much self explanatory: estimate how many miles, to the nearest 1/4 mile.

**Hours by Foot:** Includes time spent walking, standing, and sitting, including a modified "Breeding Bird Survey" method where you drive a mile or so, bird a small area, hop in the car, and repeat; all time not actually driving is tallied in "hours by foot." As a rule, the usual party travels more than 1/2 mph but less than 1 mph.

**Miles by Car:** Includes time spent driving only when someone is counting birds on fence posts or telephone lines, or listening. *Do not include:* a mad dash from Hot Spot #1 to Hot Spot #2, etc. *Do include:* miles driven on a modified "Breeding Bird Survey." In general, the average speed should be about 25 mph, when party-miles is divided by party-hours [some may poke along at 10 mph., but if someone is near 50 mph, they were in the Indy 500, not birding].

**Hours by Car:** How much time was actually spent driving? A BBS routine may have 2 minutes driving, then 3 minutes per stop: in one hour this totals 24 minutes by car, 36 minutes by foot, 12 miles by car, *zero* miles by foot. A modified route may have more time driving between stops, and longer times at individual stops, and may include some time spent on foot [which is tallied as Hours by foot, miles by foot].

All of the other categories [canoe/kayak, horseback, other] follow similar patterns. The category "other" is for the unusual: some areas of the country have paved trails through greenways or parks and someone might just rollerskate his way. Theoretically, he will move faster than someone on foot, but slower than someone by car. I want to make sure that there are enough distinctions that might make a difference to the statisticians [if you think you have more than one kind of "other," list them separately]. Note that canoe/kayak (including rowboat, raft, innertube) is distinct from boat (*i.e.*, motorized boat, or a sailboat on a good day).

Table 1. Statewide Bird Count, May 9, 1992

	<u>Garr.</u>	<u>Alle.</u>	<u>Wash.</u>	<u>Fred.</u>	<u>Carr.</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Mont.</u>	<u>Howa.</u>	<u>Balt.</u>	<u>Harf.</u>	<u>Cecl.</u>
Red-throated Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Loon	8	7	-	-	3	2	11	22	3	9	-
Pied-billed Grebe	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Northern Gannet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	20	-	11	9	-	143	159	6	138	304	20
American Bittern	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Least Bittern	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	6	3	15	8	9	6	28	58	60	176	5
Great Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Snowy Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tricolored Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Green-backed Heron	4	3	8	19	5	-	25	33	11	6	-
Black-crowned Night Heron	-	-	-	-	-	128	8	1	2	9	-
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Glossy Ibis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mute Swan	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	68	13	75	190	208	67	293	327	52	176	26
Wood Duck	72	45	43	56	13	22	99	53	33	53	20
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
American Black Duck	-	-	7	2	2	2	2	-	1	-	-
Mallard	126	50	191	207	76	47	100	286	181	145	13
Northern Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	2	1	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	5	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Bufflehead	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Vulture	-	-	4	21	9	1	24	13	15	17	16
Turkey Vulture	53	26	62	118	84	-	94	112	87	81	16
Osprey	3	1	7	5	2	7	7	9	16	24	4
Bald Eagle [ad./im.]	-	-	-	-	-	1/0	4/1	1/0	0/1	6/2	1/1
Northern Harrier	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	2	-	3	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	1	1
Cooper's Hawk	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	9	4	4	21	28	23	3	3
Broad-winged Hawk	5	3	1	-	2	1	3	8	5	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	3	7	9	12	19	-	17	17	24	23	3
American Kestrel	5	4	11	22	20	1	3	11	13	9	1
Mertlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	5	13	28	-	1	10	3	-	-
Ruffed Grouse	18	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	8	5	25	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Northern Bob-white	-	-	23	11	1	-	24	2	2	22	3



Table 1 (con't.). Statewide Bird Count, May 9, 1992.

Pr.G.	Annc.	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Carv.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	#Co's.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
7	39	23	1	21	3	19	-	11	12	-	3	8	212	19
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	10
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
7	177	58	59	241	119	34	4	45	135	83	29	88	1889	22
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	14	5
94	72	24	113	33	76	53	29	37	40	11	29	3	988	24
3	6	4	1	15	1	7	-	6	20	1	46	12	126	15
1	12	5	1	5	-	11	-	5	65	1	28	5	140	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	7	4
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	1	14	5
5	8	7	-	-	-	10	-	158	-	3	102	29	324	10
18	28	1	4	31	13	11	7	6	4	4	12	2	255	22
-	1	5	1	2	-	1	-	-	8	-	4	1	171	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	39	14	69	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	4	2	3	13	11	26	-	30	220	-	2	-	313	10
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	95	1
510	20	22	64	87	123	44	10	44	115	44	49	40	2667	24
113	29	5	43	14	21	48	21	23	30	-	-	2	858	22
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	35	-	23	2	78	6
10	4	4	-	5	5	29	1	-	20	-	41	4	139	16
166	86	54	59	49	430	166	39	102	135	64	68	95	2935	24
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	21	1	50	10
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	32	-	40	3
1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	6
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	15	18	3
7	20	10	6	4	20	10	15	8	7	4	9	4	244	22
60	67	84	36	41	160	195	239	114	76	103	227	54	2189	23
43	74	47	50	75	35	40	22	43	30	24	16	6	590	24
2/0	1/0	1/2	7/7	5/1	4/3	5/5	4/0	3/2	10/17	2/0	2/0	2/0	61/42	19
-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	5	3	33	16
-	10	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	12
2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9
31	9	6	14	4	1	1	5	-	1	2	-	1	170	19
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	9
13	2	4	10	7	5	77	8	13	7	4	5	2	291	23
7	6	3	2	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	2	1	131	21
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	65	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4
-	-	5	-	-	6	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	61	10
8	10	16	14	16	17	54	44	36	20	17	40	4	384	21

Table 1. Statewide Bird Count, May 9, 1992

	<u>Garr.</u>	<u>Allc.</u>	<u>Wash.</u>	<u>Fred.</u>	<u>Carr.</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Mont.</u>	<u>Howa.</u>	<u>Balt.</u>	<u>Harf.</u>	<u>Coel.</u>
Black Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clapper Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia Rail	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Sora	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common Moorhen	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Black-bellied Plover	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-
Killdeer	28	15	20	31	23	2	22	36	27	30	4
American Oystercatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-necked Stilt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Yellowlegs	-	13	2	12	2	-	12	2	8	17	13
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	5	-	9	2	-	7	-	2	9	6
Solitary Sandpiper	4	3	1	24	10	2	28	33	24	18	3
Willet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Sandpiper	19	9	10	16	12	2	29	25	30	7	4
Upland Sandpiper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Turnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Knot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanderling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	2	-	4	-	-	1	-	5	1	-
Western Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Sandpiper	-	28	-	41	1	-	11	5	9	46	8
White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
peep sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stilt Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-billed Dowitcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Snipe	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	6	2	1
American Woodcock	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	-
Red-necked Phalarope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laughing Gull	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	207	17	4
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	67	14	11	40	8	791	234	137	132	669	20
Herring Gull	-	1	-	2	-	13	46	1	68	16	4
Lar. Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	11	49	3
gull sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	8	-
Royal Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Forster's Tern	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	16	-
Sterna sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	-
Black Tern	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Black Skimmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Dove	72	406	207	330	210	70	161	523	359	296	4
Mourning Dove	141	70	202	208	277	20	272	452	233	267	31
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	3	-	7	-	2	3	5	3	1	-
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	6	3	7	2	-	20	2	1	4	-
Common Barn Owl	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Screech Owl	-	1	2	6	1	-	-	3	-	11	-
Great Horned Owl	2	1	3	2	-	-	1	3	1	24	-
Barred Owl	6	1	4	9	1	-	13	12	4	14	2
N.Saw-whet Owl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Nighthawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-
Chuck-will's-widow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table I (con't.). Statewide Bird Count, May 9, 1992.

Pr.G.	Anne.	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Caro.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	#Co's.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	10	1	21	4
-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	1	3	2	13	7
-	7	2	3	3	13	-	-	14	126	-	2	3	179	12
-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	15	8
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	8	-	2	-	21	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	7	204	129	409	6
1	1	2	-	-	5	-	-	2	72	-	8	2	100	10
25	6	13	11	6	15	25	39	46	7	20	15	2	468	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	7	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
54	14	7	4	7	8	6	7	16	10	9	47	19	289	22
13	2	17	6	2	3	7	3	3	17	-	8	7	128	19
17	5	21	11	6	4	6	1	10	1	1	2	2	237	24
-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	22	4	28	29	91	6
55	16	37	11	27	7	4	2	6	1	2	2	2	335	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	7	21	5
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
-	11	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	5	-	-	4	30	6
29	24	135	3	7	10	-	7	34	12	2	2	6	284	17
-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
28	42	61	-	12	141	30	1	341	195	4	34	12	1050	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	1
-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	135	-	10	5	158	6
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	9	14	-	-	1	-	1	4	40	4	18	41	134	10
1	1	7	-	4	-	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	40	13
-	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	32	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
510	634	403	69	84	812	510	557	1683	1375	1539	8715	991	18112	17
1	2	3	3	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	29	10
160	285	327	187	490	4193	135	17	271	45	8	6035	111	14387	24
100	467	31	25	76	103	17	-	13	155	7	58	1047	2250	20
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3
-	15	5	5	9	5	-	-	1	25	1	-	77	235	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	2
9	65	5	-	6	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	107	12
1	14	135	110	24	2	5	-	10	8	8	30	347	11	11
-	-	15	10	31	4	-	-	1	4	-	6	80	156	9
32	34	50	7	19	35	14	40	2	215	41	68	9	596	18
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	3	6	-	10	-	9	4	3	3	-	9	3	74	11
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	82	117	2
231	125	7	13	11	58	72	66	33	2	34	801	38	4129	24
352	256	214	131	143	102	121	119	119	31	65	60	6	3892	24
1	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	12
7	5	-	7	3	9	5	14	3	8	5	1	5	117	20
7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3
2	6	3	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	47	15
4	4	4	7	4	19	2	2	11	9	-	3	1	107	20
2	5	-	9	1	2	1	3	3	6	2	1	5	106	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	3
1	3	3	-	1	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	18	9

Table 1. Statewide Bird Count, May 9, 1992

	<u>Garr.</u>	<u>Alle.</u>	<u>Wash.</u>	<u>Fred.</u>	<u>Carr.</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Mont.</u>	<u>Howa.</u>	<u>Balt.</u>	<u>Harf.</u>	<u>Coel.</u>
Whip-poor-will	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-
Chimney Swift	36	59	103	113	133	84	462	223	149	123	15
Ruby-thrd. Hummingbird	9	13	8	3	2	-	18	14	9	11	3
Belted Kingfisher	8	2	16	9	9	1	14	21	16	12	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	1	6	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	6	23	69	80	57	14	121	271	119	73	17
Yel.-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Downy Woodpecker	46	22	44	51	36	6	52	92	68	35	11
Hairy Woodpecker	20	4	9	5	4	2	16	10	4	3	1
Northern Flicker	35	17	34	46	48	14	57	122	84	51	7
Pileated Woodpecker	16	16	20	10	3	3	29	16	4	3	2
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Wood Pewee	5	5	5	4	1	1	16	6	6	5	1
Acadian Flycatcher	-	1	9	11	9	-	44	38	13	20	-
Willow Flycatcher	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Least Flycatcher	6	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Empidonax sp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	48	29	27	28	31	2	34	49	53	12	3
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	39	24	43	13	6	56	35	24	8	5
Eastern Kingbird	3	5	30	24	28	7	59	82	58	81	5
Horned Lark	8	-	11	3	1	-	3	1	-	1	-
Purple Martin	20	-	98	49	9	1	78	73	23	55	-
Tree Swallow	463	71	99	54	18	8	185	80	28	954	29
N. Rough-winged Swallow	22	44	75	107	55	32	51	71	92	51	11
Bank Swallow	18	1	19	31	1	1	16	6	22	256	-
Cliff Swallow	55	2	16	3	14	-	22	24	-	-	-
Barn Swallow	1195	350	280	161	257	63	616	420	372	389	14
Blue Jay	181	58	119	151	154	21	199	591	267	213	33
American Crow	322	124	430	334	312	69	384	387	351	208	32
Fish Crow	-	1	26	43	61	-	96	39	7	44	7
crow sp.	-	-	-	-	142	10	29	265	57	48	-
Common Raven	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	151	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	48	113	64	37	243	277	160	81	34
Tufted Titmouse	79	62	82	140	61	24	142	319	116	72	17
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	52	20	15	22	21	8	31	40	18	4	5
Brown-headed Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Creeper	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Carolina Wren	10	20	54	117	56	28	159	240	158	79	20
House Wren	32	14	85	102	48	22	176	151	107	18	16
Sedge Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marsh Wren	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	76	9	7	21	9	11	11	17	16	6	-
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	60	67	54	113	90	20	202	270	182	104	10
Eastern Bluebird	30	41	136	70	55	-	61	98	54	86	7
Veery	5	-	1	6	-	4	10	24	26	15	1
Swainson's Thrush	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	-	-
Hermit Thrush	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wood Thrush	47	47	89	143	139	17	139	421	149	217	68
American Robin	463	245	559	420	620	47	481	743	698	578	91
Gray Catbird	59	31	75	184	234	29	249	431	277	109	36
Northern Mockingbird	2	25	135	82	94	13	81	208	99	114	14
Brown Thrasher	25	10	68	26	30	-	25	31	17	8	5
American Pipit	10	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	27	20	17	51	188	53	139	2	20
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	306	522	700	1650	1053	215	499	1230	960	883	68
White-eyed Vireo	3	5	5	12	27	1	64	143	81	65	8

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Pr.G.	Anne	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Caro.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	#Co's.
2	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	3	2	-	1	6	28	13
131	154	39	71	10	84	33	54	3	10	7	6	32	2134	24
10	14	28	5	8	26	7	14	10	1	5	6	2	226	23
16	-	7	8	5	3	7	1	2	-	1	2	2	162	21
-	1	4	7	6	-	-	-	2	10	1	-	2	58	14
119	69	54	52	51	47	44	33	49	17	11	8	3	1407	24
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
34	37	27	19	12	21	16	16	14	1	7	5	4	676	24
2	5	2	2	2	3	10	4	6	4	1	-	2	121	23
43	31	8	11	20	28	32	8	23	9	6	9	4	747	24
17	7	13	12	4	1	1	-	7	5	3	3	2	197	23
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
11	9	12	9	6	8	10	8	16	1	4	4	6	159	24
34	23	18	22	26	11	2	8	6	-	4	10	1	310	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	8
-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
43	12	19	23	13	9	14	13	14	-	2	1	2	481	23
38	26	7	15	11	42	24	58	49	21	43	19	7	613	23
143	31	44	59	76	12	57	39	22	8	5	20	3	901	24
-	-	4	2	7	30	12	48	16	6	-	1	3	157	17
111	151	40	35	43	233	28	95	46	35	45	55	18	1341	22
247	171	53	163	20	567	19	44	39	95	4	111	20	3542	24
23	62	18	11	9	40	-	8	2	1	6	-	2	793	22
26	48	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	487	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	7
196	318	125	146	184	242	173	105	191	100	83	659	71	6710	24
129	1526	94	28	95	72	64	59	46	8	17	8	5	4138	24
349	256	213	164	146	45	77	112	109	15	16	80	9	4544	24
17	29	49	12	29	115	105	33	17	21	-	18	51	820	21
31	42	10	-	29	-	46	9	28	-	41	201	-	988	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	3
195	103	98	79	90	86	53	65	63	4	31	51	12	1987	22
162	88	65	67	86	54	38	63	53	14	24	14	7	1849	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	7
9	2	-	10	2	1	3	-	2	1	2	2	1	271	22
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	6	3
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
134	117	80	82	136	99	70	69	71	30	37	61	13	1940	24
28	30	5	8	1	27	25	12	9	8	16	25	1	966	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2
3	38	27	2	4	19	1	-	1	27	1	25	10	173	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
5	14	2	3	1	12	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	223	19
133	61	40	80	47	52	20	26	17	2	16	8	15	1689	24
151	34	118	82	82	49	62	195	118	22	20	44	7	1622	23
7	9	8	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	15
4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	18	10
-	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	26	6
160	81	71	86	60	173	73	69	108	5	17	4	11	2394	24
402	255	67	160	208	930	555	256	298	70	162	99	27	8434	24
130	135	83	63	100	141	84	41	25	10	18	66	16	2626	24
141	104	104	57	93	90	114	117	81	12	49	51	16	1896	24
38	13	24	14	17	14	10	28	4	2	13	3	3	428	23
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	3
124	85	9	61	43	58	25	15	43	5	2	10	7	1004	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
790	485	194	172	1048	419	277	900	396	95	362	1027	101	14352	24
118	59	39	50	59	38	30	20	15	16	18	25	15	916	24

Table 1. Statewide Bird Count, May 9, 1992

	<u>Garr.</u>	<u>Alle.</u>	<u>Wash.</u>	<u>Fred.</u>	<u>Carr.</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Mont.</u>	<u>Hows.</u>	<u>Balt.</u>	<u>Harf.</u>	<u>Cecl.</u>
Solitary Vireo	34	5	11	3	4	1	4	12	5	1	-
Yellow-throated Vireo	4	2	8	2	15	2	30	30	9	16	-
Warbling Vireo	-	-	24	11	3	1	12	12	3	24	-
Red-eyed Vireo	14	56	46	82	51	43	256	262	113	82	9
Blue-winged Warbler	4	7	-	5	11	2	26	52	58	16	3
"Brewster's" Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Golden-winged Warbler	9	5	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	1
Tennessee Warbler	-	6	2	47	-	2	3	6	6	2	-
Orange-crowned Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nashville Warbler	12	9	3	2	-	1	13	4	22	-	-
Northern Parula	22	4	10	23	25	11	83	72	74	59	7
Yellow Warbler	79	27	32	66	58	7	44	156	93	161	8
Chestnut-sided Warbler	30	4	3	1	6	6	15	44	37	1	1
Magnolia Warbler	7	2	9	5	3	4	7	7	8	1	-
Cape May Warbler	-	1	1	12	-	2	3	3	10	1	1
Blk.-thrted.Blue Warbler	14	1	5	13	1	13	33	42	74	27	2
Yel.-rump(Myrtle)Warbler	284	34	288	222	57	73	327	380	369	208	23
Blk.-thrted.Green Warbler	73	31	2	3	4	11	39	52	50	20	2
Blackburnian Warbler	23	5	4	1	1	5	15	16	10	-	1
Yellow-throated Warbler	2	3	4	1	4	3	20	2	8	1	-
Pine Warbler	-	14	3	2	2	-	6	9	2	1	7
Prairie Warbler	4	13	7	5	18	1	40	36	40	16	2
Palm Warbler	2	-	5	3	-	-	1	2	8	1	1
Bay-breasted Warbler	1	1	5	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-
Blackpoll Warbler	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	4	1	2	-
Cerulean Warbler	5	14	2	2	13	-	7	4	2	12	-
Black-and-white Warbler	31	2	3	8	12	6	19	43	40	39	12
American Redstart	58	49	21	15	23	11	37	58	72	54	2
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-	4	8	1	3	16	-	3	17	-
Worm-eating Warbler	1	22	12	10	7	1	9	14	14	2	2
Ovenbird	45	27	5	32	18	17	60	151	86	62	46
Northern Waterthrush	9	1	2	-	-	1	11	11	9	3	1
Louisiana Waterthrush	7	10	4	24	11	1	20	33	17	18	3
Kentucky Warbler	5	1	-	1	9	1	8	45	9	13	-
Mourning Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	77	34	19	68	88	9	118	364	180	157	49
Hooded Warbler	16	11	-	4	3	4	3	42	17	1	-
Wilson's Warbler	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	4	2	-
Canada Warbler	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	12	11	3	-
Yellow-breasted Chat	1	14	6	3	4	-	10	38	4	17	-
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Tanager	9	32	23	64	17	12	63	81	52	29	6
Northern Cardinal	71	128	338	334	362	38	406	807	448	320	46
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	63	-	1	6	1	10	11	13	17	3	3
Blue Grosbeak	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1
Indigo Bunting	27	61	24	108	29	4	100	97	25	59	8
Rufous-sided Towhee	157	105	70	115	41	20	146	183	109	58	47
Chipping Sparrow	290	113	93	64	65	26	90	135	101	162	21
Field Sparrow	55	38	59	30	50	1	85	127	69	39	12
Vesper Sparrow	6	1	4	6	5	-	2	1	-	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	20	1	-	7	1	13	11	20	6	12	-
Grasshopper Sparrow	2	-	11	12	13	-	13	18	1	9	-
Henslow's Sparrow	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaside Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	207	58	94	159	148	34	99	210	177	64	26
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	43	4	4	7	3	4	5	23	14	14	-
White-throated Sparrow	20	25	110	103	107	38	273	229	425	160	27
White-crowned Sparrow	12	23	35	28	8	1	9	19	2	15	4

Table 1 (con't.). Statewide Bird Count, May 9, 1992.

Pr.Gr.	Anne	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Caro.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	#Co's.	
1	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	14	
21	6	9	7	2	6	-	1	-	1	2	-	5	178	20	
1	1	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	13	
184	112	123	149	8	90	63	63	79	14	18	20	7	1944	24	
11	11	8	7	-	12	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	236	17	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	
4	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	11	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	1	
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	9	
81	66	73	67	45	21	5	13	23	1	4	6	10	805	24	
48	54	14	34	11	289	18	13	16	13	1	30	3	1275	24	
3	25	12	3	-	13	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	208	18	
7	3	4	-	4	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	16	
1	-	-	1	1	12	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	52	15	
16	46	9	-	4	23	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	331	20	
358	319	77	113	42	454	118	89	108	16	35	22	23	4039	24	
10	18	2	3	7	9	-	3	5	-	1	-	-	345	20	
4	3	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	14	
2	1	10	5	4	5	7	1	-	1	1	1	7	93	22	
22	8	20	29	53	1	12	20	36	30	24	39	4	344	22	
81	13	19	33	34	7	6	18	3	-	13	11	11	431	23	
3	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	12	
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	
3	12	-	3	1	3	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	43	17	
-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	10	
32	48	10	29	29	31	9	3	20	-	6	-	-	5	437	22
40	20	10	21	12	15	1	1	2	-	-	-	16	538	21	
5	1	4	16	-	3	5	17	1	6	4	3	10	127	19	
8	5	14	1	4	6	-	2	7	1	6	5	2	155	23	
100	80	38	55	40	51	17	47	25	16	30	40	11	1099	24	
2	4	11	1	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	72	16	
5	3	2	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	1	4	1	176	21	
11	27	18	21	20	16	4	8	17	-	2	-	2	238	20	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
151	135	73	64	71	166	120	35	34	45	23	56	20	2156	24	
39	39	14	26	17	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	239	17	
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	
1	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	12	
21	24	23	19	12	5	2	17	4	7	1	6	1	239	22	
5	5	19	1	18	2	-	4	6	9	4	8	3	84	12	
68	39	33	41	22	47	13	27	33	2	4	4	5	726	24	
359	252	237	130	229	326	193	146	130	35	55	64	8	5462	24	
2	4	3	-	-	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	145	18	
14	12	21	8	24	8	7	29	25	14	15	14	9	210	19	
92	65	59	104	45	27	56	34	46	8	8	20	4	1110	24	
118	80	45	54	99	92	41	41	18	12	27	17	4	1699	24	
128	69	107	73	89	96	71	53	114	35	51	39	8	2093	24	
101	37	63	24	41	33	73	33	29	2	14	22	3	1040	24	
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	29	10	
10	49	31	2	12	7	6	1	22	6	-	4	8	249	21	
15	10	8	5	37	38	24	12	9	-	8	4	6	255	20	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	1	30	5	
-	16	37	-	7	-	-	-	-	50	-	51	4	165	6	
108	86	34	28	16	151	35	22	30	2	6	29	10	1833	24	
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	
18	44	15	4	4	8	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	219	19	
85	211	77	57	81	114	53	67	86	6	9	2	1	2366	24	
5	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	169	16	





Table 1 (con't.). Statewide Bird Count, May 9, 1992.

Pr.G.	Anne	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Caro.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	#Co's.
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6
237	110	121	83	2	16	38	80	5	-	-	-	4	1940	20
717	733	262	153	714	1542	820	383	731	650	211	435	50	11151	24
11	19	12	20	29	83	42	18	32	20	4	40	5	691	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	-	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	20	15	67	4
431	417	422	443	825	1537	1128	1034	956	750	455	283	151	13919	24
156	95	292	80	42	199	127	112	113	55	43	86	3	2903	24
40	41	26	20	10	40	30	89	51	35	19	28	2	562	24
22	28	3	7	3	20	11	31	11	1	-	1	-	746	22
-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	6
310	218	22	93	126	190	192	31	67	14	44	75	7	3296	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	2
427	144	170	111	107	267	88	128	127	45	44	54	26	5292	24
227	93	117	72	62	110	61	545	106	24	37	41	11	3075	24
12265	11484	6734	5413	7692	16851	7623	7279	8496	6368	4490	21356	4315	218299	
155	164	166	134	158	164	143	121	140	157	113	136	159	251	
55	24	27	10	14	7	19	14	8	1	9	9	2	463	
25	13	18	8	8	4	8	10	8	1	5	5	2	255	
105.0	40.5	45.0	35.0	42.0	9.0	20.5	22.0	11.1	3.0	3.0	16.0	1.0	844.2	
200.0	226.5	210.0	224.0	253.5	166.0	409.0	347.0	206.6	130.0	187.0	265.0	230.0	6071.4	
8.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	
313.0	267.0	258.5	259.0	295.5	175.0	429.5	370.0	232.7	133.0	190.0	281.0	231.0	6981.1	
120.0	57.8	69.5	29.0	46.5	7.0	34.3	22.0	11.5	9.0	14.1	20.3	1.0	1081.9	
37.0	19.3	18.8	12.8	17.5	26.0	40.3	25.0	14.3	6.0	9.3	17.5	24.0	553.7	
3.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	
160.0	77.0	89.8	41.8	64.0	33.0	74.5	48.0	29.8	15.0	23.4	37.8	25.0	1664.0	
0.0	3.0	55.0	6.0	4.5	0.0	1.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.3	
0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	9.5	
5.0	3.3	3.5	5.3	2.7	5.0	0.3	1.5	2.1	6.0	0.0	3.5	2.0	71.3	
17.0	56.5	36.5	39.0	32.0	82.0	0.0	6.0	9.8	85.0	0.0	2.0	10.0	514.3	
0545	0300	0330	0400	0030	0300	0530	0530	-	0000	0645	0400	0340		
-	2100	1930	2200	2010	1930	2000	1730	-	2100	1605	2030	2000		
52	-	43	-	50	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50	55	48	50	45	53	50	48	-	50	-	50	-	-	
65	60	55	56	55	60	58	55	42	55	-	-	-	-	
60	65	70	58	63	63	63	64	-	65	-	-	-	-	
66	65	71	60	65	65	60	65	63	55	-	60	-	-	
55	-	62	57	60	64	-	60	-	55	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0	-	0	0	SW6	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
0	S10	S5	0	-	W15	NE10	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
85	S15	SE10	W3	SW10	W15	NE10	-	SW5	S9	-	-	-	-	
S10	S15	SSE15	SW5	-	W15	NE10	-	-	SE25	-	-	-	-	
S10	S10	S20	SE5	SW10	W15	NE10	NW15	SW20	SE20	-	-	-	-	
55	S15	S10	0	-	W10	NE10	-	-	SE5	-	-	-	-	
100	-	0	-	20	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	
80	90	15	100	40	100	80	20	-	0	-	40	-	-	
80	90	100	100	75	0	80	10	15	50	-	-	-	-	
100	90	100	80	75	20	50	30	-	60	-	-	-	-	
80	90	100	100	50	75	70	80	10	95	-	80	-	-	
80	90	100	100	100	90	-	50	-	95	-	-	-	-	
0	-	0	-	lt./fog	fog	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	
0	-	0	-	0	fog	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	
trace	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	
0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	
0	trace	trace	shwrs	shwrs	0	0	trace	0	0	-	0	-	-	
0	-	shwrs.	-	h.	trace	-	0	-	lt.	-	0	-	-	

**(2) Stationary:** In Stationary counts, the observer spends a significant amount of time (at least 2 hours), between dawn and dusk, in one spot, and many of the birds are moving past the observation point (i.e., a hawk watch). Note: There is no category for "Miles Stationary." The difference between this and a feeder watch is the lack of feeders to attract birds.

**(3) Feeder Watching:** The observer stays more-or-less in one spot and the birds are attracted to it. The birds and observer are both more-or-less stationary. How to count birds at a feeder is a problem. Most avid watchers know that they have exactly 3 pairs of chickadees, or a morning group of goldfinches that is different from the afternoon goldfinches, but some first-timers might put down 2 chickadees each time they see two on the feeder! If you are walking or driving and happen to watch a feeder for a few minutes, put these birds on the "Regular" list, *not* a "Feeder" list.

**(4) "Owling":** All birds tallied from midnight to dawn, and from dusk to midnight. This includes owls, rails, migrating thrushes, chats, mockingbirds, or anything that goes bonk in the night. This can be in a backyard for insomniacs, or a night-time modified BBS route.

Do not wait until the end of the day to try to figure Party-miles and Party-hours; do it whenever you change from one mode to another. My day begins with "owling," then shifts to "on foot," then "by car," then "by foot," then "owling." If you are with someone, then split up for a while, get the hours and miles down as soon as you rejoin. It is OK for 2 or more parties to submit a single list. This technique is often used when the County Coordinator has assigned Territories to Team Captains, who break the area into even smaller chunks: the Team Captain submits one combined list for the Territory.

If someone wants to bird in the morning, hawk watch during the middle of the day, watch a feeder for the late afternoon, and then go "owling" that person should submit 3 lists to the compiler: Regular List, Stationary List, and Feeder List ("owling" can be put onto any one of the three lists) and will curiously appear in the totals as 1 observer and 1 party (Regular), 1 observer and 1 party (Stationary), 1 Feeder Watcher in 1 party, and 1 observer "Owling" in 1 party. One person is thus tallied as 4 observers in 4 parties; stranger things have happened.

As party-hours increase, the "individual observer on an individual route" effect grows smaller. If a county gets 50+ party-hours of coverage, the numbers from year-to-year in that particular county can have statistical significance. It may take a few years for a single observer to figure out a good route; I modify mine every year, but make sure that most of the places I visit are the same every year, to reduce the variance.

*"Success is measured not in terms of the number of birds seen in a given area by you or your party, but in terms of the total amount and quality of coverage that is obtained by all parties afield."*

Chandler S. Robbins, Maryland May Count Coordinator 1956

## NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION COUNT

Sue Ricciardi and I are preparing an article about using May Count data to monitor population changes in migrants. Rather than spill the beans, a single illustration should make the point clear. The American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) (Fig. 1) is a typical

neotropical migrant with a "saw-tooth" graph. The overall trend is a decrease in the population migrating through Maryland.

### AMERICAN REDSTART

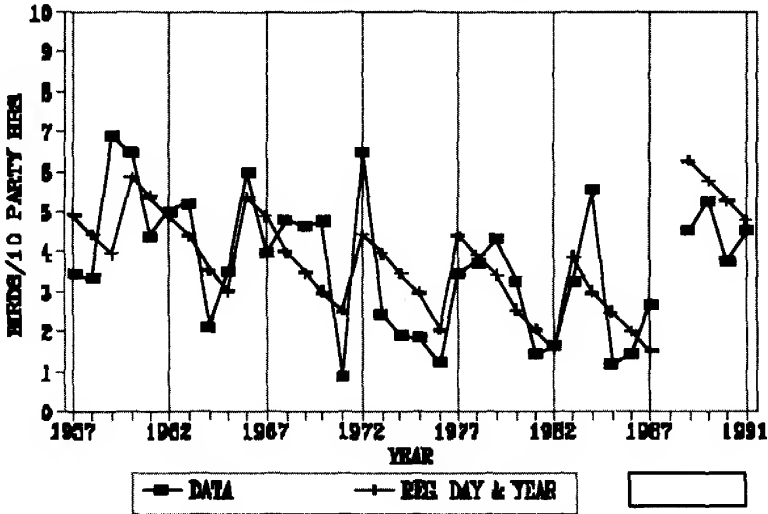


Figure 1 American Redstart, Maryland May Count Data.

But the question remains: Is this decline representative of the entire population? Maybe the Maryland birds sampled are an insignificant portion of the global population, with the bulk moving elsewhere. If so, what is the trend of the global population?

As a student of paleontology I learned that before the concept of "Extinction" was known, pundits claimed that the bones of dinosaurs found in Europe would be found "Elsewhere," since there are large unexplored regions of the world and it was not possible for a species to have completely disappeared. The same is said today. Our ignorance of the pathways of migration is an identical "unexplored world." While the thrush flights fell off in the East in the past two decades, birders would often comment "I guess they just stayed west of the Appalachians this year." Perhaps the reverse was said by observers in the Central Flyway. You can help explore this new world.

It is in part because of these graphics that the **North American Migration Count** was started. In January 1992 I sent the following announcement to all compilers of Christmas Bird Counts in the lower 48 states:

#### "1<sup>st</sup> Annual North American Migration Count, May 9, 1992.

Have you ever wondered "What is the *Shape* of migration?" It all depends on your viewpoint. Waterfowlers have benefitted from the extensive studies of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in their role for managing the Nation's game species resource. Hawk watchers may think of it as "Rivers" and space themselves on ridges and prominent peninsulas like the Marin Highlands, Whitefish Point, the Blue Ridge Mountains, and Cape May, to count the flow. Shorebirders look at it as "Island Hopping" and go to the "islands" of Bodega Bay, Mono Lake, Bear River, Galveston, Cheyenne Bottoms, Higbee's Beach, and Pea Island. All of these have led to efforts to preserve and protect critical habitat for migration: we now have the National Wildlife Refuge System, Hawk Mountain, and the Delaware Bay Beaches. But what of Songbirds?

By what paths do neotropical migrants move from Central and South America to their breeding grounds? Do American Redstarts line up in military style and move north in a solid front, leaving occupying forces along the way? Perhaps Wood Thrushes are like blood flowing through major arteries before anastomosing into capillaries. Think of Kingbirds lining up like the runners in the New York Marathon and visualize the spread after the starter's pistol. Maybe Purple Martins move like ducks, geese and swans, with colonies making a series of short hops along a predictable route.

Most of you have participated on the Christmas Bird Counts sponsored by the National Audubon Society. The rules are simple: spend a day in the field counting birds in a specified area, and keep track of hours & miles on foot, car, boat, feeder watching. The **North American Migration Count** is like the Christmas Bird Count, but with a few twists. The *Area* for any one count is not a 15-mile diameter circle, but an *entire County* [Parish in Louisiana]. The big twist is the timing: unlike Christmas Bird Counts, which are spread over several weeks, this count is done on just a *single day* across the entire 48 States.

The choice of the second Saturday in May has been made to try to find the peaks of movement of neotropical species while they are still in the Lower 48 States. The migration will not peak everywhere on this date: the Northern States will be getting the first glimmer of Spring and the Deep South will be in early breeding season, but the overall goal is of importance to everyone.

The goals of the **North American Migration Count** are:

- o To obtain a "snapshot" of the progress of Spring Migration.
- o To obtain information on the abundance and distribution of each species.
- o Initiate more participation among Birders within a state and between states.
- o Create challenges and goals among Birders while collecting useful information.
- o Aid in organization and centralization of data.
- o Have fun.
- o Establish the second Saturday in May as "National Birding Day."

The idea is simple: like a Christmas Bird Count, but using the boundary of an individual County as a Count Area, instead of a 15 mile diameter circle, spread coverage to as many habitat types as possible to get at least an indication of presence/absence of a species. Ideally, coverage should be proportional to the area of the habitat in the County, but I understand a bias to getting into woodlands for spring warblers and spending less time looking at pasture, desert, and salt marsh. Each County Coordinator should tabulate the results for his or her area, making sure that observers have reported hours and miles and supplied details for unusual sightings. County Coordinators should send their results to the State Coordinator, whose job is to try to get coverage spread across the entire State and tally the State List, after making sure that each of the County Coordinators has supplied all of the minimally required information."

## RESULTS, MAY 9, 1992

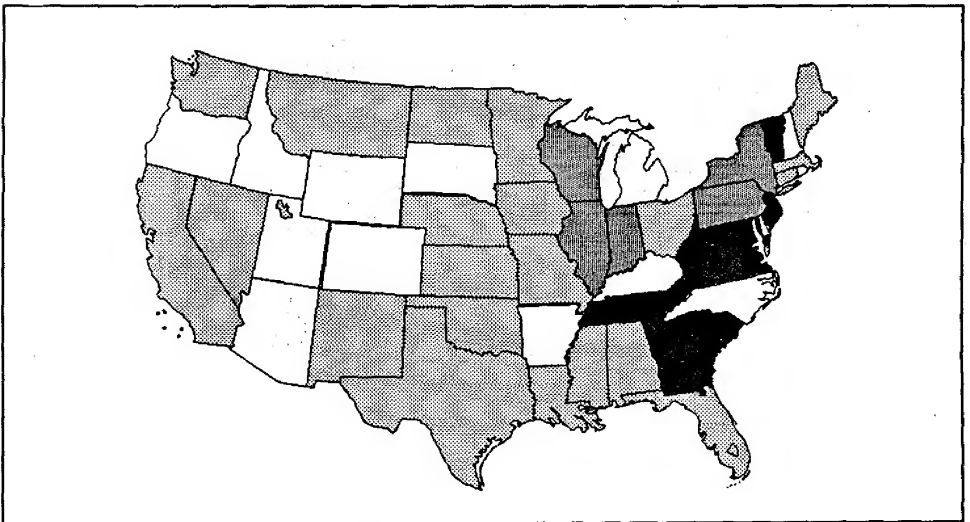
The 1<sup>st</sup> Annual North American Migration Count was held on May 9, 1992. In response to letters sent to Christmas Bird Count compilers, more than 3670 birders, in 300+ counties in 38 states and 1 Canadian province participated. They tabulated 518 species and 1.3 million individuals. The idea of a May Bird Count was not new for birders in Maryland, Illinois, Indiana, or Delaware. Maryland began in 1948. The Illinois Spring Count was started in 1972, by Vernon Kleen, who was the Maryland May Count Coordinator in the 1960's. The Indiana count was started by Ed Hopkins, who borrowed the idea from Vernon in 1976.

Delaware started an almost identical count in 1976; similar counts have been held in Wisconsin and Oklahoma. The idea of having *Everyone count on the same day* is new.

On Friday, May 8, a strong low pressure system in western North Carolina created a nor'easter with heavy surf along the Atlantic Coast, heavy rain from southern New England to Alabama, with snow in the higher elevations of the Appalachians resulting in several feet of accumulation in the mountains of the Carolinas and Georgia. By the morning of the 9<sup>th</sup> the core drifted north to West Virginia, with heavy rain most of the day in a narrow belt from central Maine to northern Kentucky. The rest of the Mid-Atlantic and southern New England had unseasonably cool overcast skies. While most of the South and Midwest had good conditions for birding, a count in central Kansas was canceled because of 50+ mph winds and dust storms; 30 mph winds did not deter Harrison County, Texas.

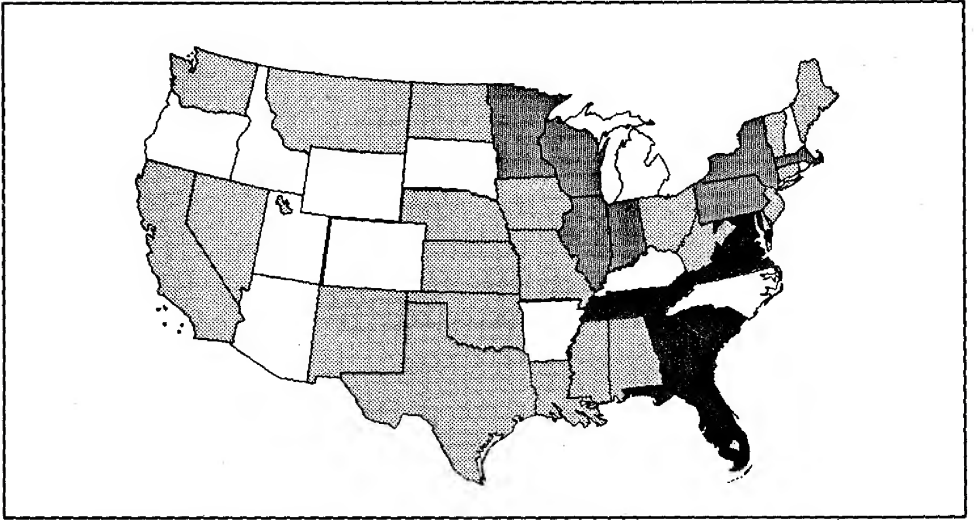
Migration is a dynamic process: because the NAMC is a single-day count, it has the ability to make a "stop-action photograph" of a continual movement. The species maps are, in a fashion, snapshots of migration. To create these maps, in each state the total number of individuals was divided by the total number of "Regular" party-hours. Next, all of the values greater than zero were ranked from highest to lowest. For each species, the states in the top third of the list were given the solid black pattern, the middle third received slightly paler shading, and the bottom third, a still lighter pattern; states that reported zero (0) are indicated with the faintest pattern, and those that did not report at all are unfilled.

Black-throated Blue Warblers winter on the Caribbean Islands. This year the main flight was found along the southeast seaboard, with few birds having penetrated into the Midwest.



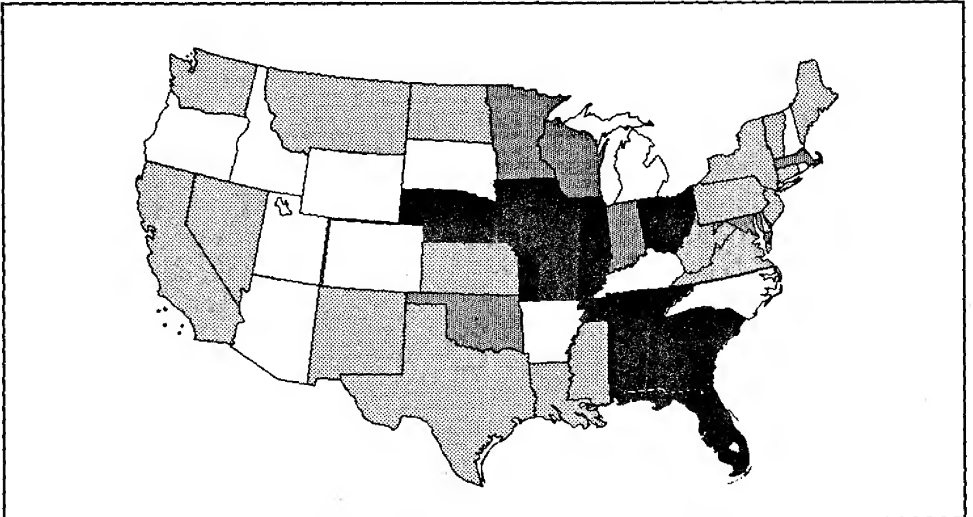
**Figure 2.** Black-throated Blue Warbler relative density distribution, May 9, 1992.

The trans-Caribbean flight of Cape May Warblers is evident, with the bulk of the population located in the far southeast.



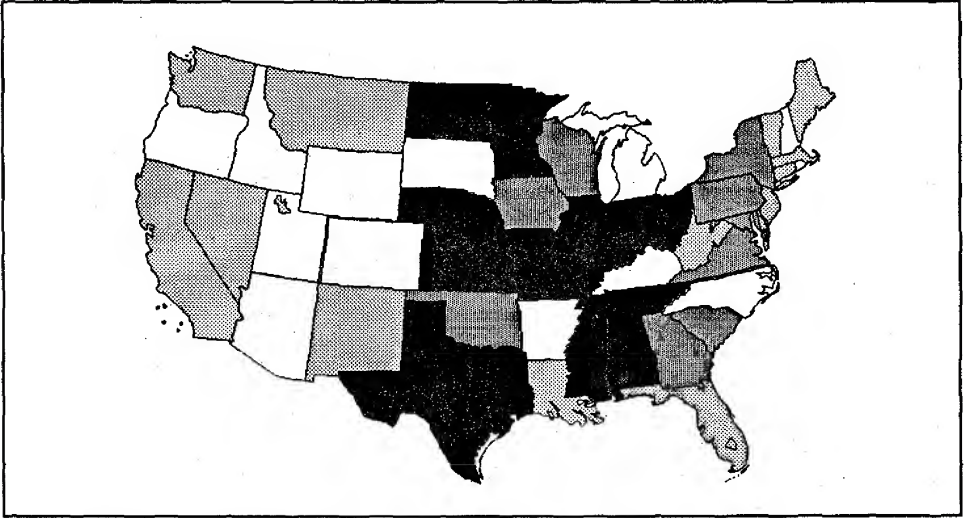
**Figure 3.** Cape May Warbler relative density distribution, May 9, 1992.

Blackpolls winter in northern South America and have a pattern consistent with a trans-Caribbean flight. Note the strong trend toward the northwest, with some birds evidently heading toward breeding territories in Alaska.



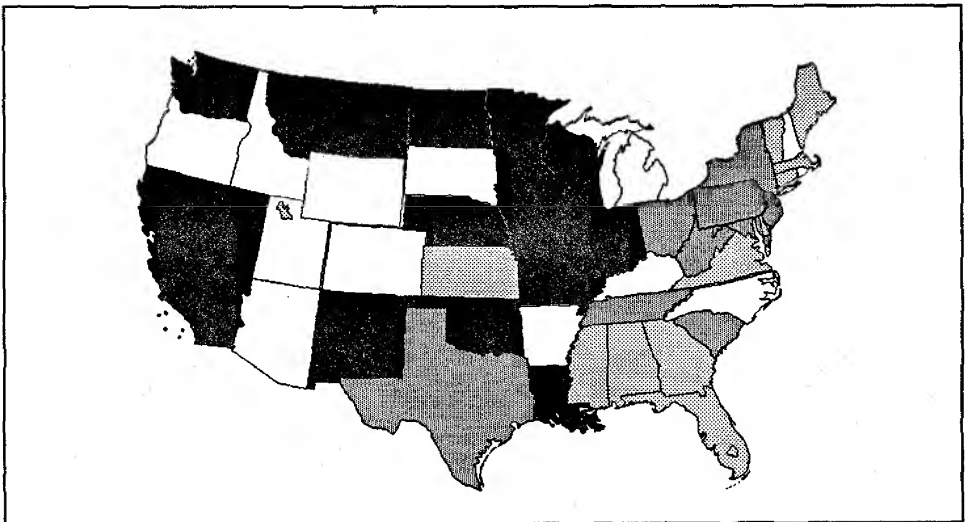
**Figure 4.** Blackpoll Warbler relative density distribution, May 9, 1992.

Central America is the principal wintering area for Tennessee Warblers. A trans-Gulf flight and dispersal up the Mississippi Valley fit the accepted pattern. Maryland birds probably arrive by crossing the Appalachians.



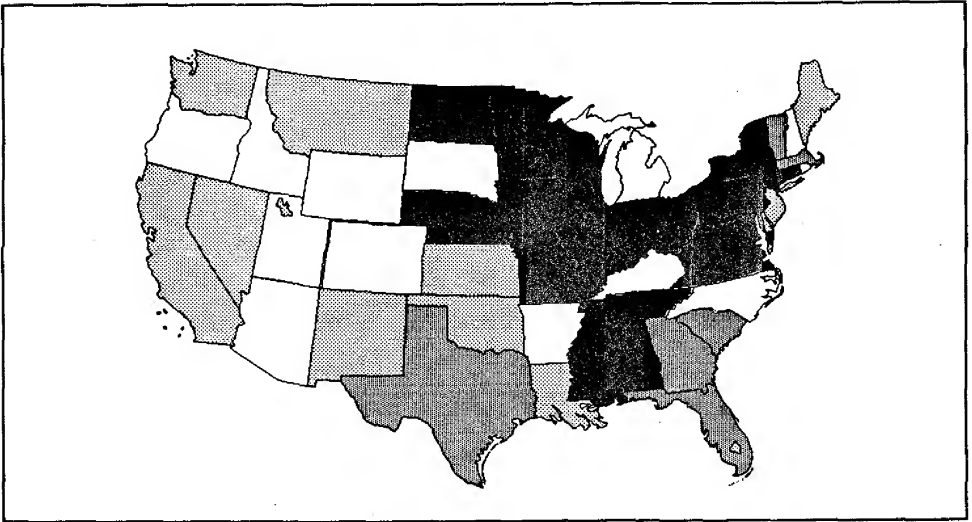
**Figure 5.** Tennessee Warbler relative density distribution, May 9, 1992.

While Wilson's Warbler is not an abundant migrant in Maryland, it is common to abundant west of the Mississippi. Not shown on this map is one individual which reached Tok, Alaska on count day.



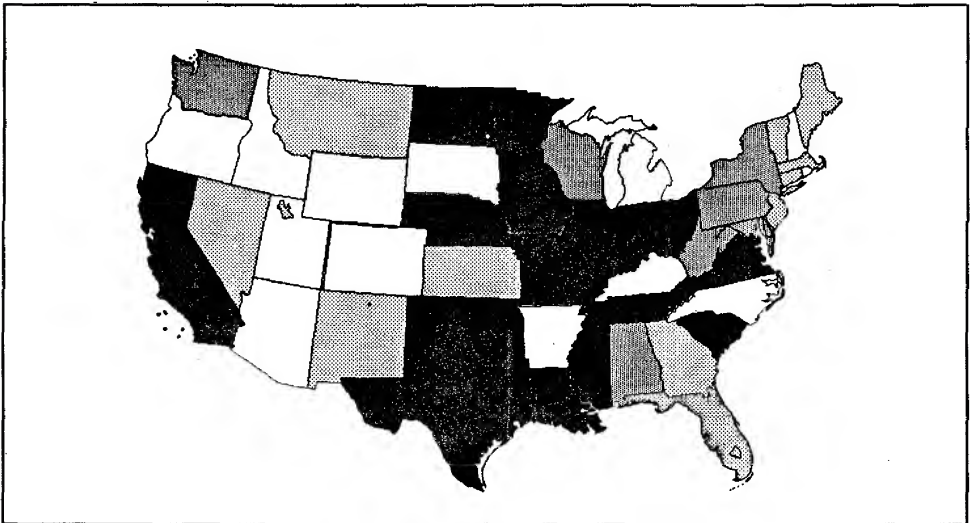
**Figure 6.** Wilson's Warbler relative density distribution, May 9, 1992.

Rose-breasted Grosbeaks are trans-Gulf migrants that spread up the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio river systems and along the Appalachians.



**Figure 7.** Rose-breasted Grosbeak relative density distribution, May 9, 1992.

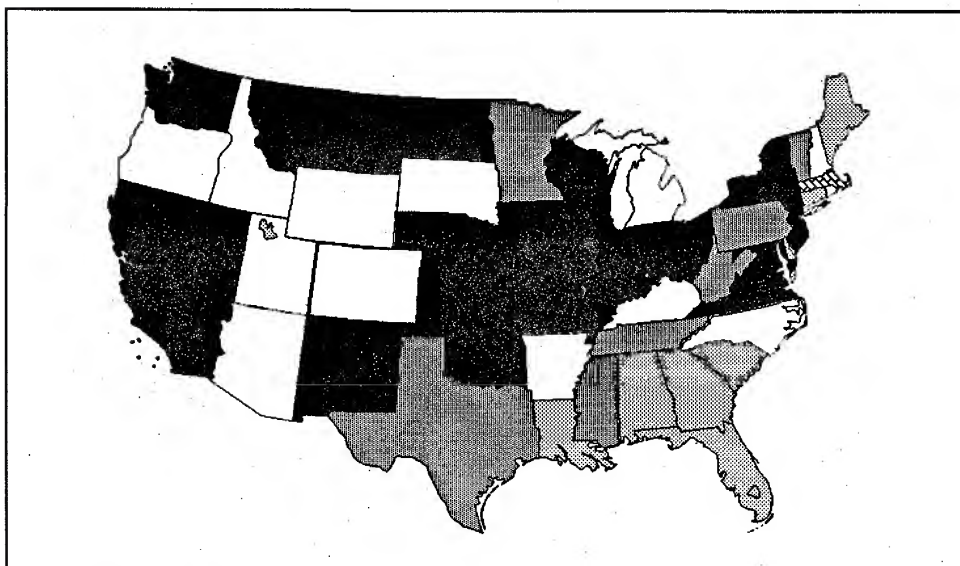
Swainson's Thrush may have a split migration route, corresponding to populations of subspecies. To give an idea of the difference in abundance, one county in Missouri recorded more than 200.



**Figure 8.** Swainson's Thrush relative density distribution, May 9, 1992.



Next year the participants on the North American Migration Count will be asked to identify as many "field identifiable forms" as possible. Recent DNA work has suggested that the Warbling Vireo may be in reality two or more species.



**Figure 9.** Warbling Vireo relative density distribution, May 9, 1992.

The overall patterns seem to offer nothing new. If you compare the distributions with migration maps in field guides, there is fairly good agreement. Bahamian-Caribbean wintering species are more abundant east of the Appalachians; Mexican-Central American winter-range species are most dense in the central region; early migrants more common in the north; late migrants prevalent in the south. *Unique* about these maps is the fact that they are the first one-day density maps for these species ever created. Imagine what future maps will look like. Instead of a single pattern for a state and maps with only 48 "blobs," look for a pattern by individual counties.

In 5 to 10 years, when sufficient data have been collected, a major North American Migration Count Report will be prepared. Each state should publish an annual report in the major state-wide bird publication.

### Acknowledgments

This year the scope of the May Count has taken on new dimensions. While the names of all the Maryland participants and County Coordinators follow, the thousands of fellow birders who participated across the continent played an important role. Brent Ortego in Texas, Robin Carter in South Carolina, Bob Ford in Tennessee, Jim Frank in Wisconsin, Branch Howe of Georgia, John Porter of Alabama, Betsy Beneke of Minnesota, and so many others, took up the challenge and all the work that went with it. Marshall Liff, a junior in high school in Annapolis, was the State Coordinator for Pennsylvania and wrote a fine article for Pennsylvania Birds. Pat Mahnkey of Forsyth, Missouri provided much needed moral support to the National Coordinator when doubts arose about a potentially Quixotic Quest.

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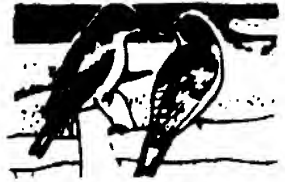
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*P.O. Box 71, North Beach, MD 20714*



## THE SEASON

### WINTER, DECEMBER 1, 1991-FEBRUARY 29, 1992

**DANIEL R. SOUTHWORTH and LINDA SOUTHWORTH**

It was another very mild winter season with few cold spells, little snowfall and above normal temperatures throughout the period. Many species took advantage of this favorable weather and lingered in Maryland.

*Observers:* Henry Armistead, Val Barnes, John Bjerke, Rick Blom, Connie Bockstie, Larry Bonham, Carol & Don Broderick, Martha Chestem, John Churchill, Dave Czaplak, Lynn Davidson, Phil and Barbara Davis, Howard Elitzak, Ethel Engle, Jane Farrell, Jerry & Roberta Fletcher (reporting for Caroline County), Greg Gough, Jim & Patricia Gruber, Dave & Maureen Harvey, Marvin Hewitt, Robert Hilton, Mark Hoffman, David Holmes, Dick Homan, Marshall Iliif, Ottavio Janni, Kye Jenkins, George Jett, Harry Kruger, Ellen Lawler, Doug Lister, Gail Mackiernan, Nancy Magnusson, Stauffer Miller, Steve Mlodnow, David Mozurkewich, Mariana Nuttle, Michael, Paul, and John O'Brien, Bonnie Ott, Floyd Parks, Jim Paulus, Betty Pitney (reporting for Wicomico Bird Club), Marie Plante, Kyle Rambo, Jan Reese, Sue Ricciardi, Robert Ringler, Norm & Fran Saunders, Gene Scarpulla, L.T. Short, Steve Simon, Don Simonson, Connie Skipper, Jo Solem (reporting for Howard County), Dan & Linda Southworth, Jim Stasz, Chris Swarth, Bill Thompson, Mary Twigg, June Vaughn, David Walbeck, Mark Wallace, Steve Westre, Joy Wheeler, Hal Wierenga, Levin Willey, Erika Wilson, Dick & Jeanne Woods, Helen Zeichner.

*Abbreviations:* CBC — Christmas Bird Count, DC — District of Columbia, NWR — National Wildlife Refuge, PRNAS — Patuxent River Naval Air Station (St. Mary's County), SP — State Park, UMCF — University of Maryland Central Farm (Howard County), WMA — Wildlife Management Area.

*Locations:* Place names (with counties in parentheses) not in the index of the State highway map — Assateague Island (Worcester), Black Hill Park (Montgomery), Blackwater NWR (Dorchester), Blockhouse Point (Montgomery), Brighton Dam (Howard), Brown's Station Landfill (Prince George's), Conowingo Dam (Harford unless noted otherwise), Dan's Rock (Allegany), Deal Island WMA (Somerset), Deep Creek Lake (Garrett), Georgetown Reservoir (DC), Hart-Miller Dredged Material Containment Facility (Baltimore), Hooper Island (Dorchester), Hughes Hollow (Montgomery), Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary (Anne Arundel), Lake Elkhorn (Howard), Lake Kittamaquindi (Howard), Little Seneca Lake (Montgomery), Loch Raven Reservoir (Baltimore), New Germany SP (Garrett), Pennyfield (Montgomery), Piney Run Park (Carroll), Point Lookout SP (St. Mary's), Queen Anne (Queen Anne's unless noted otherwise), Remington Farms WMA (Kent), Rocky Gap SP (Allegany), Sandy Point SP (Anne Arundel), Schooley Mill Park (Howard), Town Hill (Allegany), Triadelphia Reservoir (Howard unless noted otherwise).

*Loons, Grebes.* Major flights of **Red-throated Loons** took place at Ocean City with about 100 passing in an hour on Dec. 6 and 50-75 on Dec. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman). One was seen on the Potomac River south of the mouth of Four Mile Run on Dec. 14 (Paul Pisano). Over 1,000 were estimated in Ocean City on Dec. 17 (M. O'Brien) and 100 were there on Dec. 31 (Hoffman). Peter Hanan reported 2 near Greenbury Point during the Annapolis CBC on Jan. 1 and an inland sighting was recorded at Piney Run, only the second county record, on Feb. 2 (D. Harvey). **Common Loon** reports included 120+ at Rocky Gap on Dec. 3 (Twigg), 1 at Rock Point on Jan. 10 (Jett), 80 at Assateague on Jan. 18 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 1 at Loch Raven on Jan. 23 (Simon), 2 at PRNAS on Jan. 24-29 (Rambo, Lister), 6 flying over Martin's Mountain near Rocky Gap on Jan. 26 (Paulus), and 3 at Hooper Island on Feb. 16 (Armistead). Steve Simon reported the high count for **Pied-billed Grebes** with 64 at Loch Raven on Jan. 7. Others observed were 9 at Oxon Hill on Feb. 4 (Wilson) and 10 at Little Seneca Lake on Feb. 22 (M. O'Brien). Mike O'Brien and Mark Hoffman found 37 **Horned Grebes** at Assateague on Dec. 8 and a **Red-necked Grebe** flying by Ocean City the same day. Rick Blom spotted another Red-necked off Assateague on Feb. 7.

*Gannets, Cormorants.* Mike O'Brien estimated about 100 **Northern Gannets** per hour flying past Ocean City on Dec. 6, Hoffman tallied 300 there on Dec. 18, and 1 was noted at Chesapeake Beach on Feb. 17 (Judith Shaw). **Great Cormorant** reports included 1 in Ocean City on Dec. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman) and up to 3 through the season, 1 at Denton during Dec. 11-16 (Hewitt, Westre, Nuttle), 5 at Gibson Island on Jan. 1-4 (Blom, Wierenga), and 4 on the Baltimore Lighthouse, Anne Arundel County on Jan. 19 (Iliff). Lingering **Double-crested Cormorants** included 1 at Rock Point on Jan. 10 (Jett), 6 at Ocean City on Jan. 12 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), an immature on the Baltimore Lighthouse on Jan. 19 (Iliff), and 2 in Ocean City on Feb. 9 (M. O'Brien).

*Hérons, Ibises.* Mark Hoffman reported an **American Bittern** at Assateague on Jan. 2, and they wintered again at Deal Island WMA with 3 found on Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow). A **Least Bittern** at Lilypons on Feb. 9 (Tony White+) was extraordinary. Lingering herons at Deal Island WMA included 3 **Great Egrets** on Feb. 29 (Jett, Kruger), 7 **Snowy Egrets** and 75 **Tricolored Herons** on Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow), and 2 Tricolored Herons on Feb. 29 (Jett, Kruger). Janet Burnstein reported a **Green-backed Heron** at St. Michaels on Dec. 14. **Black-crowned Night-Herons** included 75 at Deal Island WMA on Dec. 17 (M. O'Brien), an immature during the Annapolis CBC on Jan. 1 for only the second count record (Iliff), and 23 at Conowingo on Jan. 25 during the Harford mid-winter count (Blom,

Scarpulla). Hal Wierenga notched a **Glossy Ibis** at Fairmount WMA, Somerset County on Jan. 22.

*Swans, Geese.* Interesting numbers of migrant and wintering **Tundra Swans** were 625 at Easton on Dec. 27 and 1,200 at Hurlock the same day (M. O'Brien), about 1,100 at Egypt Road near Blackwater on Jan. 1 (Churchill), 1,500 off Wicomico Beach Road near Tompkinsville on Jan. 5 (Jett), and over 1,000 at Fishing Creek on Feb. 16 (Reese). Mike O'Brien and Hoffman reported single **Mute Swans** in Ocean City on Jan. 12 and Feb. 9 and Harry Armistead tallied a depressing 510 at Hooper Island on Feb. 16. Several birders observed the adult **Trumpeter Swan** at Little Seneca Lake first reported by Czaplak on Jan. 25 and seen through Feb. 26 (Kruger) and possibly the same Trumpeter was seen at Triadelphia on Feb. 23 (Stasz, Boyd). A **Greater White-fronted Goose** was once again spotted off and on around Gaithersburg, last reported on Mar. 1 (Matthew O'Donnell). Other Greater White-fronted reports were an adult at Blackwater on Dec. 24 (Czaplak) and Jan. 26 (Harveys), 1 at Annapolis on Dec. 31 (Mackiernan), 1 at Sandy Point Dec. 31-Jan. 2 (Davidson, Iliff), and 1 with hybrid young at Cape Saint Claire on Jan. 12 and 19 (Iliff). Inland **Snow Geese** reports were numerous including 4 adult blue, 1 immature blue, and 1 adult white in Greenock on Jan. 7 (Stasz), and 10 off Carr's Mill Road in Howard County on Jan. 7 (Wallace, Holmes). The largest flock of Snows reported was the 30,000+ at Hope on Dec. 3 (Grubers). Many birders observed a **Ross' Goose** at Blackwater, from Oct. 28 (M. O'Brien) to Feb. 16 (Armistead). **Brant** reports were 1 at Denton on Dec. 27 and 31 (Hewitt), 500 at Ocean City on Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow), 1 flying over Salem with a flock of Snow Geese on Jan. 17 (M. O'Brien), 600 at Assateague on Jan 18 (Hoffman), and 2 at Fort McHenry from December through Feb. 23 (Michael Kraynick+). Jett reported 3,000 **Canada Geese** off Wicomico Beach Road near Tompkinsville on Jan. 5, Czaplak estimated 1,060 at Little Seneca Lake on Jan. 25, and 5 small race Canadas were noted in Upper Marlboro on Feb. 8 (Stasz) and 3 at Easton on Feb. 28 (Stasz, Blom).

*Puddle Ducks.* The mild weather allowed for numerous **Wood Duck** sightings including 2 at Cumberland on Jan. 17 (Twigg), 1 near Roxbury Road in Howard County on Jan. 22-23 (Wallace), 1 at Loch Raven on Jan. 29 (Simon), 1 at Ball Road Pond, Frederick County on Jan. 30 (S. Miller), 7 at Rock Creek Park, on Feb. 7 (Flora Phelps), and 1 on Lake Elkhorn on Feb. 1 (Jim Wilkinson). There were 15 **Green-winged Teal** at Loch Raven on Jan. 11 (Simon), 60 in West Ocean City on Jan. 15 (Hoffman), 6 at North Branch on Feb. 19 (Paulus), and 85 at Easton on Feb. 22 (Reese). Simon found 152 **Black Ducks** at Loch Raven on Jan. 1, Hoffman counted 100 in Ocean City on Jan. 12, and 375 were at Triadelphia on Feb. 1 (Magnusson, Barnes). High counts for **Mallards** included 800 at West Ocean City on Dec. 17 (M. O'Brien), 350+ at Cambridge on Jan. 5 (Reese), and 400+ at Cumberland on Jan. 19 (Twigg). On a swing through southern Dorchester County on Feb. 16, Harry Armistead noted 450 **Northern Pintails**. Hoffman spotted 28 in Ocean City on Feb. 15 and Mike O'Brien saw 15 flying over Seneca on Feb. 22. A **Blue-winged Teal** was at Deal Island WMA on Dec. 17 (M. O'Brien), another was spotted at Centennial on Feb. 4 (Farrell), and 1 was seen at Plumtree Branch Trail, Howard County on Feb. 27 (Zeichner). Mike O'Brien and Hoffman discovered 170 **Northern Shovelers** at Pocomoke City on Dec. 30, still present in late February, and the Grubers spotted 105 at Remington Farms on Jan. 19. **Gadwalls** reported included 30 at Assateague on Dec. 7 (Hoffman), 100 at Deal Island WMA on Dec. 17 (M. O'Brien), 30 at Masonville and 12 at Thoms Cove in Baltimore City on Jan. 18 (Walbeck+), 30 at Blockhouse Point on Jan. 25 (M. O'Brien), and 28 at Loch Raven on Feb. 23 (Simon). A **Eurasian Wigeon** was seen at West Ocean City from Dec. 17 through Jan. 11 by several birders (O'Briens, Hoffman, Scarpulla+), and 1 male was at Deal Island WMA from Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow) at least through Feb. 22 (Elitzak, Ringer); 2 males were seen there on Feb. 16 (Stasz). There were 120 **American Wigeon** at Loch Raven on Dec. 18 (Simon), 2,000 at Deal Island WMA on Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien), and 67 at Triadelphia on Feb. 1 (Magnusson, Barnes). Dave Czaplak reported this winter's exotic, a drake **Falcated Teal**, at Laytonsville on Dec. 7.

*Aythya Ducks.* High counts of **Canvasbacks** were 4,000 at Elliott Island on Dec. 26 (Wilson), 1,130 at West Ocean City on Jan. 5 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow), 400 near the Rt. 301 bridge in Charles County on Jan. 10 (Jett), 1,800 at Cambridge on Jan. 17 and again on Feb. 2 (Czaplak), and 1,000 at the Smithsonian Research Center in Anne Arundel County on Feb. 7 (Iliff). Single inland Canvasbacks were recorded near Knoxville on Dec. 8 (S. Miller) and Cumberland on Jan. 14-17 (Twigg). With the mild winter, **Redhead** numbers, though still scarce, were a little better this winter. Reports included 1 to 2 at West Ocean City, Dec. 6-Jan. 12 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 1 at Little Seneca Lake, Dec. 8-Feb. 20 (several birders), 1 at Denton on Dec. 20 (Nuttie), 10 at Loch Raven on Jan. 5 (Simon), 3 at Fishing Creek on Jan. 11 and 2 at Whitehall Creek, Jan. 11-Jan. 19 (Walbeck), 3 at Choptank, Jan. 15-Feb. 15 (Tom Ford), 18 at Loch Raven on Feb. 26 (Simon), 13 at Cambridge on Feb. 16 (Reese, Willey), and 11 at Chesapeake Beach on Feb. 16 (Leo Weigant). High tallies for **Ring-necked Ducks** were 150 at Ocean Pines on Jan. 19 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 1,400 at Little Seneca Lake on Jan. 27 (M. O'Brien), and 490 at Loch Raven on Feb. 10 (Simon). Hoffman counted 140 **Lesser Scaups** in Ocean City on Feb. 15, Mike O'Brien found a male **Greater Scaup** at Seneca on Dec. 2, and Czaplak noted 3 at Laytonsville on Dec. 13, and 6 at Cambridge on Dec. 24, still present Jan. 17.

*Eiders, Oldsquaws, Scoters.* **Common Eiders** were seen by many birders at Ocean City throughout the period, with 4 first reported by Mike O'Brien on Dec. 6 and a high of 26 there on Jan. 18 (M. O'Brien+). One or two **King Eiders** were also seen in Ocean City from Dec. 6 through Feb. 7 (Bjerke, Blom, M. O'Brien, Hoffman+). An immature male **Harlequin Duck** was seen at Elliott Island on Feb. 17 (Elitzak). An **Oldsquaw** was found by Frank Cronin in Beltsville on Dec. 4, Stauffer Miller reported 2 at Ball Road Pond, Frederick County on Dec. 5, and Simons noted 1 at Rocky Gap on Dec. 29. High counts for Oldsquaw were 75+ at Rocky Gap on Dec. 3 (Twigg), 500 seen at the mouth of the Miles and Wye Rivers on Dec. 7 (Reese), 150 at Tilghman Island on Dec. 8 (Reese, Willey), 256 at Cambridge on Jan. 17 (Czaplak), and 480 at PRNAS on Jan. 24 (Rambo, Lister). Mike O'Brien observed 3 female **Black Scoters** at Seneca on Dec. 2 and 150 at Assateague on Dec. 7. Hoffman reported the high for Black Scoters with 1,700 in Ocean City on Jan. 2. **Surf Scoter** reports included 200 at Assateague on Dec. 7 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman) and 505 in Ocean City on Jan. 2 (Hoffman). One hundred **White-winged Scoters** were in Ocean City on Dec. 17 (M. O'Brien).

*Goldeneyes, Buffleheads, Mergansers, Ruddy Ducks.* The high counts for **Common Goldeneyes** were 300 at Cambridge on Dec. 24 (Czaplak), 319 at PRNAS on Jan. 24 (Rambo, Lister), 60 at Blockhouse Point on Jan. 25 (M. O'Brien), and 44 at Hughes Hollow on Feb. 28 (Homan). Twigg discovered over 75 inland **Buffleheads** at Rocky Gap on Dec. 3 and 215 were tallied at PRNAS on Jan. 8 (Rambo, Lister). The high count for the season was 1,500 Buffleheads on the bay side of Assateague on Dec. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman). **Hooded Mergansers** reported were 25 seen near Public Landing on Dec. 14 (Hoffman), 50 at Deal Island WMA on Dec. 17 (M. O'Brien), 62 at Loch Raven on Jan. 5 (Simon), 21 at George Island Landing on Jan. 13 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), and 12 at PRNAS on Feb. 14 (Rambo, Lister). Fifteen **Common Mergansers** were at Blackwater on Jan. 5 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow), 60 at Brighton Dam on Feb. 22 (Magnusson, Farrell, Solem), 237 at Jug Bay on Feb. 11 (Swarth), and 101 at Loch Raven on Feb. 17 (Simon). The high for **Red-breasted Mergansers** was 100 at Ocean City on Dec. 17 (M. O'Brien). Hoffman and Mike O'Brien found 600 **Ruddy Ducks** at the Pocomoke City sewage ponds on Dec. 15 and Dec. 30, and Marshall Iliff estimated 2,500 Ruddies at the Smithsonian Research Center in southern Anne Arundel County on Feb. 7.

*Vultures, Ospreys, Bald Eagles, Harriers.* Twigg reported interesting Cumberland sightings of 3 **Black Vultures** on Feb. 23 and 5 **Turkey Vultures** on Feb. 22. Paulus noted a Turkey Vulture at Oldtown on Feb. 29. Single sightings of **Osprey** were at Elk

Neck SP, Cecil County on Jan. 15 and Jan. 23 (D. Weesner), 1 south of Salisbury at Deer Harbor Lake on Feb. 1 (Brodericks), 1 at Jug Bay on Feb. 3 (Stasz), and 2 at Patuxent River Park, Prince George's County on Feb. 28 (Jean Tierney). An adult **Bald Eagle** was observed eating a Great Black-backed Gull at Laytonsville on Dec. 14 (Czaplak), from 1 to 2 adults were seen in the greater Triadelphia-Brighton Dam area of Howard County from Jan. 2 through February (Solem+), and 10 in the Pocomoke City area on Jan. 14 (Hoffman). The 8 **Northern Harriers** at Jug Bay on Jan. 14 (Swarth) and the adult male at Meadow Mountain, Garrett County on Feb. 4 (M. O'Brien) were indicative of the mild winter.

*Goshawks, Buteos, Golden Eagles.* Unusual sightings of **Northern Goshawks** for the season were single adults at New Germany SP on Dec. 4 (M. O'Brien), near Germantown on Dec. 7 (P.O'Brien), at Seneca on Dec. 15 (Seneca CBC, P.O'Brien), and at Assateague on Jan. 3 (Hoffman). Other interesting Goshawks were 1 in Bethesda on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 (Harold Stiles), 1 near Pleasant Hill on Feb. 7 (Reese), and another at Dan's Rock on Feb. 28 (Paulus). Sightings of **Rough-legged Hawks** included a light phase bird at Kent Narrows on Dec. 19 (Grubers), another at Massey on Jan. 1 (Grubers, Parks), 1 at I-70 near Marriottsville Road on Jan. 20 (Don & Martha Waugh), 1 at Lilypons on Jan 21 (Plante) and Feb. 27 (Kruger), 1 light phase near North Glade Road, Garrett County on Jan. 25 (Skipper), 3 at Meadow Mountain, Garrett County on Feb. 4 (Winter Bird Survey per M. O'Brien), 11 in southern Dorchester County on Feb. 16 (Armistead), and 1 dark phase at Iron's Mountain, Cumberland on Feb. 19 (Paulus). An adult **Golden Eagle** was observed at Blackwater throughout the season, first noted by David Higgs on Dec. 25 and last reported by George Jett on Feb. 28. Several birders (David Higgs, Bev Lueenwenberg+) reported an immature Golden at Blackwater from Dec. 24 (Czaplak) through Feb. 28 (Jett). Other Golden were three adults over Town Hill on Dec. 4 (M. O'Brien), a sub-adult at Newark on Dec. 28 (J. O'Brien), an adult at Rocky Gap on Jan. 19 (Simons), an immature at Quaker Neck Landing on Feb. 1 (Grubers), and 1 at Rocky Gap on Feb. 18 (Twigg).

*Falcons.* Mozurkewich observed a **Merlin** roosting in pine trees at Beltsville all winter. Other single reports of Merlins were in DC on Jan. 2 (Janni), at Assateague on Jan. 2 (Hoffman), at Snow Hill Road, Salisbury on Jan. 4 (Lawler), in Snow Hill from Jan. 7 into March (Wierenga, Davidson), at Elliott Island on Jan. 13 (Churchill), at Loch Raven on Jan. 26 (Wheeler), at Eastern Neck, Kent County on Feb. 1 (Parks), at Horsehead Sanctuary and another near Blackwater on Feb. 16 (Roger Aaron), at Triadelphia on Feb. 22 (Farrell), and near Public Landing on Feb. 28 (Hoffman). **Peregrine Falcon** reports included 1 in DC on Dec. 5 through Feb. 21 (M. O'Brien), 3 seen there on Jan. 21 (Greg Oyler), 1 adult at Ocean City throughout the season and 2 there on Feb. 9 (Hoffman), 1 at Conowingo on Jan. 1 (Simonson), 1 at Centennial Park on Jan. 1 (Bockstie), 1 adult in Rockville on Jan. 11 (Tom Valega), and 1 adult near Public Landing on Jan. 15 (Hoffman).

*Gallinaceous Birds, Rails, Coots, Cranes.* An escaped **Chukar** was discovered off Providence Road, Baltimore County on Dec. 16 (Bill Neveker). A **Ring-necked Pheasant** visited feeders in Chestertown all winter (Grubers) and the Fletchers reported another at Greensboro on Jan. 6. **Wild Turkeys** included 4 at Great Mills on Jan. 13 (Reese), 53 at Rocky Gap on Jan. 19 and Jan. 22 (Simons), up to 20 at Federalsburg, Feb. 9-16 (Inez Glime), 1 at I-70 near Marriottsville Road on Feb. 16 (Bockstie), and 18 in Queen Anne on Feb. 19 (Grubers). Hal Wierenga reported 1 or 2 wintering **Black Rails** in Somerset County on Jan. 18 and Jan. 22, and 1 or 2 others in Worcester County from December into March. Maryland now has Black Rail records for all twelve months of the year. Hoffman discovered 3 **Virginia Rails** near Public Landing on Jan. 11, and 2 were at the Easton sewage treatment center on Feb. 22 (Reese). Two **Soras** were noted at Deal Island WMA on Dec. 17 (M. O'Brien). During one of the few cold spells this winter, Paulus observed 37 **American Coots** huddled on the ice at Rocky Gap on Jan. 20. Other coots included 496 on Dec. 17 at Deep Creek Lake (Skipper), 600 on Feb. 17-19 at Loch Raven (Simon), 125 at Little Seneca



Lake on Feb. 22 (M. O'Brien), and 80 at Pocomoke City on Feb. 28 (Hoffman). As last year, a **Sandhill Crane** was at Talbot Landing near the Choptank River and reported by several birders from Jan. 14 (Bonham) into March. Other Sandhill Crane reports, becoming more numerous each year, were of 1 in a flock of Snow Geese at Fairlee on Dec. 6 (Brec O'Brecht), and the bird at Jug Bay on Dec. 14 (Swarth, Dotty Mumford).

*Shorebirds.* Mild conditions no doubt contributed to the 100+ **Black-bellied Plovers** concentrated in Ocean City on Dec. 17-18 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), the 120 noted in Worcester County near Ironshire on Dec. 30 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), and the 77 still in Ocean City on Feb. 17 (Czaplak), as well as the lone **Lesser Golden-Plover** singled out from the Black-bellies near Ironshire on Dec. 28 (Ocean City CBC, M. & J. O'Brien). Other interesting counts of selected shorebirds were 80 **Killdeer** seen at Laytonsville on Dec. 14 (Tom Valega), 40 Killdeer in Hoopersville on Feb. 16 (Reese, Willey), and 29 **American Oystercatchers** at Ocean City on Feb. 17 (Czaplak). Hoffman reported a single **Greater Yellowlegs** at Assateague on Jan. 2, 4 were seen in the Southwest Area Park, Baltimore on Dec. 22 (Walbeck), 3 in Ocean City on Jan. 12 (Hoffman), 1 at Blackwater on Feb. 16 (Armistead), and 2 at Westport on Jan. 18 (Walbeck+). **Lesser Yellowlegs** included 4 at Tanyard on Dec. 19 (Engle), 1 at Deal Island WMA on Dec. 27 (O'Briens), and 3 at Blackwater on Jan. 1 (Churchill). An exceptionally late **Spotted Sandpiper** was seen, as in 1989, at Loch Raven, Dec. 21-24 (Wheeler). Mike O'Brien and Mark Hoffman reported the only **Red Knot** on Dec. 6 at Ocean City, seen there through Jan. 15. Reese estimated 500 **Sanderlings** in Ocean City on Jan. 1. Harry Armistead noted 2 non-coastal Sanderlings at Hooper Island on Feb. 16. A **Western Sandpiper** was identified near Ironshire on Dec. 30 (M. O'Brien). High counts for Dunlins were 700 at Ocean City on Dec. 17 and Jan. 15 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 500+ on the Isle of Wight Bay islands, Ocean City on Jan. 1 (Reese), 300 at Blackwater on Jan. 5 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow), and 265 at Blackwater and 350 at Hooper Island on Feb. 16 (Armistead). John and Paul O'Brien reported 4 **Long-billed Dowitchers** in a field with Dunlins and Black-bellied Plovers near Ironshire on Dec. 29. Wintering **Common Snipes** were 2 at the Milk Plant in Howard County on Dec. 21 (Farrell, Solem), 3 at Lilypons on Jan. 22 (Robert Warfield), 35 at Jug Bay on Jan. 26 (Swarth), 1 at Jennings Chapel, Howard County on Feb. 3 (Wallace, Holmes), 7 at Stockton on Feb. 7 (Hoffman), 4 at Cherry Hill Park on Feb. 23 (Michael Kraynick+), the high count of 70 at Tanyard on Feb. 24 (Iliff), 7 at UMCF on Feb. 25 (Zeichner), and 14 at PRNAS on Feb. 27 (Rambo, Lister). Single **American Woodcocks** were discovered at Elkton on Jan. 9 and at Easton on Jan. 21, Jan. 29 and Feb. 5 (Reese), and at PRNAS on Feb. 6 (Rambo).

*Jaegers, Dark-headed Gulls.* A **Parasitic Jaeger** was identified at Ocean City on Dec. 6 (M. O'Brien). Lingering **Laughing Gulls** were 4 at Queen Anne on Dec. 5 (Grubers), 2 at Laytonsville on Dec. 9 (M. O'Brien), 7 at Jug Bay on Dec. 10 (Swarth), 1 at Back River on Dec. 11 (M. O'Brien), and a very late bird at Conowingo on Dec. 29 (Blom, Scarpulla, Vaughn). The 2 **Laughers** seen in Ocean City on Feb. 29 (Czaplak, Jett, Kruger) were very early migrants. **Little Gulls** were sighted at Ocean City with 3 on Dec. 8 and 1 first-winter bird on Dec. 30 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), and 1 on Feb. 10 (Ed Matthews). An immature **Common Black-headed Gull** was present at Governor Run from Dec. 31 to Feb. 9 (Morss Lipincott, Stasz), and Mike O'Brien and Mark Hoffman spotted a first-winter Black-headed at Assateague on Jan. 18. Over 8,000 **Bonaparte's Gulls** were at Ocean City on Dec. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman). Other tallies were 1,500 at Conowingo on Dec. 11 (M. O'Brien), 52 flying overhead near Seneca on Dec. 15 (Seneca CBC, Bob Augustine, P. O'Brien), 565 at Baltimore Harbor on Dec. 22 (Scarpulla+), 4 at Centennial on Jan. 20 (Chestem), and 9 at Hooper Island on Feb. 16 (Armistead).

*White-headed Gulls.* High estimates for **Ring-billed Gulls** were 4,000 at Queenstown on Dec. 9 and 5,000 at Port Deposit on Dec. 11 (Reese), 2,100 at Baltimore Harbor on Dec. 22 (Scarpulla+), 9,000 south of Berlin on Dec. 28 (Ocean City CBC, Hoffman, M. & J. O'Brien), 15,000 at Conowingo on Dec. 29 (Scarpulla, Blom, Vaughn), 8,000 at Laytonsville on Feb. 21 and 4,000 between Seneca and Blockhouse Point on Feb. 22 (M. O'Brien), and 7,000 at Ruthsburg on Feb. 24 (Grubers). Twigg found an inland Ring-billed at Rocky Gap on Jan. 23 as well as a **Herring Gull** there on Dec. 3 and another inland Herring at Cumberland on Feb. 26. High counts for Herrings were 15,000 at Conowingo on Dec. 29 (Scarpulla, Blom, Vaughn) and 5,000 at the Worcester County landfill on Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow). The **Yellow-legged Gull** was back at Georgetown Reservoir, first seen on Dec. 26 and seen sporadically through Feb. 23 (Janni, Hilton, Czaplak+); probably the same bird was at Laytonsville on Feb. 18 (Kruger). An adult **Thayer's Gull** was seen by Rick Blom at Conowingo on Dec. 27, another was identified at Laytonsville on Jan. 3 and another, a third-winter, at the Worcester County landfill on Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow). Stasz recorded a third-winter Thayer's at Brown's Station landfill on Jan. 7. Sightings of **Iceland Gulls** included a first-winter bird at Laytonsville, Dec. 13-Feb. 21 (Czaplak+), an adult there on Dec. 21 (Janni, Wierenga, Czaplak+), a second-winter bird at Cambridge on Dec. 25 (Czaplak), an adult at Conowingo on Dec. 27 (Blom), a second-winter bird at Georgetown Reservoir on Jan. 1 (Janni), a first-winter bird at Conowingo on Dec. 29 (Blom, Scarpulla, Vaughn), a second-winter bird at Brown's Station landfill on Jan. 18 (Stasz, Boyd, Ricciardi), a first-winter bird at Governor Run on Jan. 26 (Stasz), a second-winter bird at Flag Ponds, Calvert County on Feb. 8 (Paul Nistico), and a first or second-winter bird at Alpha Ridge landfill, Howard County on Feb. 22 (Magnusson, Farrell). **Lesser Black-backed Gulls** were again widespread, observed in 11 counties and DC in period. These sightings included 7 at Laytonsville on Dec. 21 (Triadelphia CBC, Wierenga, Janni) and 6 there on Feb. 21 (M. O'Brien), 5 at Georgetown Reservoir on Dec. 28 (Janni, Hilton) and Jan. 11 (Czaplak), 10 at Conowingo on Dec. 29 (Scarpulla, Blom, Vaughn), 2 adults at the Sudley landfill near Deale on Jan. 3 (Iliff), 2 third-winter and 1 second-winter bird at Salisbury on Jan. 18 (M. O'Brien) and an adult on Feb. 17 (Stasz), 1 at the Charles County landfill on Jan. 18 (Jett), 3 adults with a second-winter bird and a first winter bird at the Millersville landfill on Jan. 18 (Wierenga, Davidson), a second-winter bird at the Calvert County landfill on Jan. 26 (Stasz), and a third-winter individual at the Somerset County landfill on Feb. 4 (Wierenga). A first-winter **Glaucous Gull** was noted at the Worcester County landfill on Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow) and a first-winter bird at Brown's Station on Feb. 15 (P. Davis); a first-year Glaucous was seen at Laytonsville on Feb. 21 (Kruger) and Feb. 22 (Janni). Mike O'Brien reported a first-year **Glaucous x Herring Gull** hybrid at the Salisbury landfill on Dec. 27 and Jan. 18, and another in first-year plumage was spotted at Georgetown Reservoir on Jan. 4 (Janni, Czaplak).

*Kittiwakes, Terns, Alcids.* Mike O'Brien spotted a **Black-legged Kittiwake** at Ocean City on Dec. 16. **Forster's Terns** of note were 2000 at Ocean City on Dec. 8 and 1 at Blackwater on Jan. 5 (M. O'Brien), and 3 at Ocean City on Jan. 11 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman). A **Dovekie** was found dead on Assateague on Jan. 18 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman) and Rick Blom observed a **Razorbill** flying south at Ocean City on Feb. 7.

*Parrots, Doves, Owls, Hummingbirds, Woodpeckers.* Steve Davis reported a **Monk Parakeet** in DC on Dec. 11. A **Ringed Turtle-Dove** was seen by Mike O'Brien at Bailey's Neck, Talbot County on Jan. 11. The Grubers noted a **Barn Owl** at Crouse Mill Road, Queen Anne's County on Jan. 13 and a **Great Horned Owl** was found on a nest in Federalsburg on Feb. 4 but high winds blew the nest out of the tree on Feb. 20 (R. J. Wheatley). An immature **Snowy Owl** was seen in Rockville on Dec. 27-28 and possibly the same bird was on a rooftop in Bethesda on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 (Bob Augustine+) and in DC on Jan. 5 (Alan Runge). Reports of **Short-eared Owls** included 1 near Easton on Dec. 29 (Iliff, Stasz), 4 at Massey on Jan. 1 (Grubers, Parks), 6 at Greensboro on Jan. 6 (Fletchers), 1 at Rt. 481 and Rt. 309 on

Jan. 8 (Grubers), 3 at Elliott Island on Feb. 16-17 (Armistead, Elitzak), 1 near Denton and another near Starr on Feb. 17 (Stasz), 1 at Hayes Landing Road, Worcester County on Jan. 19 (Hoffman), 2 near George Island Landing on Feb. 17 (Hoffman), and 2 at Fishing Island near Upper Fairmount on Feb. 23 (Lawler, Weesner). Two **Northern Saw-whet Owls** were banded at Assateague on Dec. 7 and 1 each on Dec. 8 and 9 (Hoffman, M. O'Brien, Dave Brinker). Other single Saw-whets reported were at Conowingo on Dec. 29 (Blom, Scarpulla, Vaughn), and at Assateague on Jan. 2 (Hoffman); several birders reported the adult Saw-whet at Hughes Hollow from Jan. 6 (Homan+) through February (Czaplak, Wilson+). An adult female **Rufous Hummingbird** was present at feeders in Pocomoke City from Oct. 13 to Dec. 29 (Chandra Bruce, M. O'Brien). Five **Red-headed Woodpeckers** were seen at Black Hill Park on Feb. 22 (Fred Nelson).

*Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows.* Following the trend of recent years, **Eastern Phoebe**s wintered in good numbers with single birds at Lilypons on Jan. 5 (Ilf, Stasz, Pete Webb), near Rock Hall on Jan. 12 (Harvey Mudd), at Elliott Island (Churchill) and near Public Landing (Hoffman) on Jan. 13, at Jordan Creek Natural Area, Prince George's County on Jan. 14 (Mike Donovan), near Charlotte Hall on Jan. 19 (George Wilmot), at Blockhouse Point on Jan. 25 (M. O'Brien), at Point Lookout on Jan. 26 (Jett), near Goldsboro on Jan. 29 (M. O'Brien), at Pennyfield on Feb. 1 (Don Messersmith), near Tompkinsville on Feb. 6 (Carol Ghebelian), near Rhodesdale on Feb. 7 (M. O'Brien), at Hughes Hollow on Feb. 11 (Wilson), at Lake Frank, Montgomery County on Feb. 18 (Kruger), at Easton on Feb. 22-25 (Reese, Iliff), and at Beltsville on Feb. 25 (Mozurkewich); Bill Scudder saw 7 at Smithville on Feb. 29. Highs for **Horned Larks** were 300 near Lilypons on Dec. 8 (Czaplak) and over 450 there on Feb. 13-14 (Kruger, M. O'Brien). **Tree Swallows** reported were 40 at Lilypons on Dec. 28 (Mackiernan), 25 in the Ocean City area on Jan. 1 (Reese), 2 near Public Landing on Feb. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 4 at Allen's Fresh on Feb. 14 (Jett), and 1 at Hughes Hollow on Feb. 28 (Homan).

*Corvids, Chickadees, Nuthatches, Wrens.* Harry Armistead estimated 220 **Fish Crows** in the general Blackwater-Elliott Island-Hooper Island area on Feb. 16, and Mike and Paul O'Brien saw a **Common Raven** at Emmitsburg on Feb. 15. **Black-capped Chickadees** remained within their breeding range this winter. The best reports for **Red-breasted Nuthatches** were 12 in northern Dorchester County on Jan. 25 (Mozurkewich) and 7 at Goldsboro on Jan. 29 (M. O'Brien). The mild winter produced several **House Wren** reports: 3 were seen near Berlin during the Ocean City CBC on Dec. 28, 5 in southern Worcester County during the Chincoteague CBC on Dec. 29 and 1 at Blackwater on Jan. 5 (M. O'Brien), 1 near Newark and 1 at Stockton on Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow), 1 at the Worcester County landfill on Jan. 11 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 1 singing at Cumberland on Feb. 28 and Mar. 7 (Twigg), and 2 at Stockton on Feb. 29 (M. O'Brien). Hoffman totaled 6 **Winter Wrens** at Assateague on Dec. 7. **Marsh Wrens** were noted by Mike O'Brien and Mark Hoffman in Worcester County on Jan. 11 at Langmaid Road, Jan. 12 at Ocean City, and Jan. 13-14 at Truitt Landing. Reese notched 5 Marsh Wrens at Easton on Feb. 22 and the Grubers noted 1 at Church Hill on Feb. 26.

*Thrushes, Mimids.* Hoffman reported 80 **Eastern Bluebirds** near Pocomoke City on Jan. 14 and Harry Armistead counted 45 on a trip through Blackwater and Elliott, Hooper and Taylors Island on Feb. 16. **American Robins** were plentiful this season, including 3,385 estimated during the Ocean City CBC on Dec. 28 near Berlin, 650 at Hughes Hollow on Feb. 7 (Homan), 8,000 at Nassawango Creek on Feb. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 200+ near Triadelphia on Feb. 17 (Chestem), 10 out west at Rocky Gap on Feb. 18 (Twigg), and 1,140 flying over Beltsville on Feb. 22 (Mozurkewich). The **Gray Catbird** seen by the Southworths at their home in Columbia throughout the winter period is representative of the increased number of birds that lingered this season. Post-CBC catbird reports included 6 at West Ocean City on Jan. 12 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 1 at Centennial, Jan. 12-17 (Chestem, Farrell),

1 at a feeder in Gaithersburg, Jan. 18-25 (Hilton), 1 in Darnestown on Jan. 19 and Feb. 8 (Simonson), 1 in DC on Jan. 30 (Jett), 1 at St. Michaels on Feb. 2 (Reese), 1 at Sycamore Landing, Montgomery County on Feb. 9 (Roger Aaron), and 2 at Easton on Feb. 22 (Reese). **Brown Thrashers** also remained through the mild season and reports after December included 2 at Stockton on Jan. 13 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 1 near Ebenezer Road in Harford County on Jan. 27 (Thompson), 1 near Cambridge on Feb. 2 and 1 at Stockton on Feb. 29 (Kruger), 1 at Battle Creek Cypress Swamp, Calvert County on Feb. 9 (Jett), 1 at Greensboro on Feb. 11 (Hewitt), and 1 in Annapolis, Feb. 26-29 (Iliff).

*Pipits, Waxwings, Shrikes, Vireos.* The Grubers reported 16 **American Pipits** at Ruthsburg on Dec. 6 and Hoffman had 300 near Public Landing on Dec. 14. **Cedar Waxwings** of note were 140 at Boyds on Dec. 15 (Czaplak), 100 at Howard Community College on Dec. 21 (Chestem), and 99 at Schooley Mill on Feb. 8 (Magnusson). A **Loggerhead Shrike** was observed at Lilypons through the season (Mackiernan, Kruger+). Mike and Paul O'Brien found a Loggerhead Shrike near Poolesville on Dec. 24, and Barbara Holliman saw another at Noland's Ferry on Feb. 17. A **Solitary Vireo** was tallied on the Salisbury CBC at Hebron on Dec. 15 for the only report of the season (Brodericks, Gail Vaughn).

*Warblers.* Mike O'Brien noted two **Orange-crowned Warblers** from Jan. 6 through Feb. 28 at Stockton and 1 at West Ocean City on Jan. 12. On Dec. 7 Hoffman estimated 700 **Yellow-rumped Warblers** at Assateague, and Skipper reported 1 Yellow-rumped during the Garrett County Mid-Winter Bird Count at Savage River Dam on Jan. 25. Six **Pine Warblers** fed on suet all winter at Ocean Pines (D. & J. Woods). Other Pine warbler reports included 2 at Parsonsburg from Dec. 30 through February (Pitney), 1 at Loch Raven on Jan. 5 (Jenkins), 4 at Blackwater on Jan. 5 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow), 1 singing at Great Mills on Feb. 4 (Reese), 12 in southern Worcester County on Feb. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 1 singing at St. Michaels on Feb. 15 (Reese), 2 at Blackwater on Feb. 16 (Armistead), 1 at Dunkirk on Feb. 21 (Arlene Ripley), and 1 singing at Greensboro on Feb. 24 (Iliff). **Palm Warblers** taking advantage of the favorable conditions included 2 at Hughes Hollow during the Seneca CBC on Dec. 15 (Craig Tufts), 1 (a western) at Salisbury on Dec. 29 (Iliff, Stasz), 5 at Parsonsburg on Jan. 1 (Pitney), 3 at Blackwater on Jan. 5 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow), 1 at Bailey's Neck, Talbot County on Jan. 11 (M. O'Brien), 7 in the Pocomoke City area on Jan. 15 (Hoffman), 1 at Piscataway Park on Jan. 19 (Mozurkewich), 1 near Federalsburg on Jan. 26 (Westre), 6 in southern Worcester County on Feb. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 1 in Cambridge on Feb. 9 (Ricciardi), 1 in Easton on Feb. 22 (Reese), and 1 near Greensboro on Feb. 24 (Iliff). Susan Lee reported a **Black-and-white Warbler** in Rockville on Jan. 6. An **Ovenbird** was seen at Lafayette Park in DC on Dec. 6 (Antonio Quezon) and another in Pikesville on Nov. 28 and Dec. 28 (Rachel Berenson). Lingered **Common Yellowthroats** were 1 female at the Milk Plant in Howard County on Dec. 22 (Farrell), 1 at the Gypsum Plant in Baltimore the same day (Walbeck), an immature male at Tanyard on Dec. 27 (Iliff), 1 at Langmaid Road, Worcester County on Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow), and 4 at Easton on Feb. 22 (Reese). Single **Yellow-breasted Chats** were noted in Stevensville on Dec. 17 (Reese) and at Stockton on Dec. 29 (Hoffman) and Jan. 6 (M. O'Brien, Mlodnow).

*Grosbeaks, Buntings, Dickcissels, Towhees.* A female **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** was seen in Ocean Pines on Feb. 12 (D. & J. Woods) and an **Indigo Bunting** was at Triadelphia on Dec. 21 (Zeichner, Chestem). A green plumaged **Painted Bunting** was observed at Stockton from Dec. 29 (Hoffman) through Feb. 16 (Stasz, Hoffman, M. O'Brien). Tom Beal saw a **Dickcissel** in Bowie on Dec. 8-9, and Wilson reported 20 **Rufous-sided Towhees** at Camp Springs on Jan. 31.

*Sparrows, Longspurs, Snow Buntings.* **American Tree Sparrows** noted included 40+ near Lilypons on Dec. 28 (Mackiernan) and 4 at Allen's Fresh on Feb. 14 (Jett). **Chip-**

**ping Sparrows** recorded included 1 in Accident on Dec. 26 (M. & J. O'Brien), 25 at Bailey's Neck, Talbot County on Jan. 11 (M. O'Brien), 14 near Trappe on Jan. 11 (Lee & Carol McCollough), 6 near Newark on Jan. 13 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 5 near Parsonsburg from Jan. 18 into February (Pitney), 1 at Ocean Pines on Jan. 25 (D. & J. Woods), 2 at Federalsburg on Jan. 26 (Westre), 1 at Denton on Jan. 29 (M. Miller), 4 at Beltsville on Feb. 2 (Mozurkewich), 13 at E. A. Vaughn WMA, Worcester County on Feb. 2 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 7 at Blackwater on Feb. 16 (Armistead) and 30 in the Pocomoke City area on Feb. 28 (Hoffman). A **Clay-colored Sparrow** was near Ocean City on Feb. 15 (Hoffman) and Feb. 29 (Davidson, M. O'Brien+). The high counts for **Savannah Sparrows** this season were 30 at UMCF on Dec. 28 (Farrell, Solem), 30 near the Worcester County landfill on Feb. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), and 20 at Elliott Island on Feb. 16 (H. Armistead). A **Grasshopper Sparrow** was observed near Ocean Pines from Feb. 15 through Feb. 29 (Hoffman, M. O'Brien, Blom, Stasz) and another was spotted in a field near Greensboro on Feb. 24 (Iliff). During the Chincoteague CBC 10 **Sharp-tailed Sparrows** were tallied in southern Worcester County on Dec. 29 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman). Other sightings included 1 on Jan. 3 at Assateague and another on Feb. 17 at E. A. Vaughn WMA, Worcester County (Hoffman). The only **Seaside Sparrow** report for the season was of a single bird at Ocean City on Jan. 19 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman). Two or three **Fox Sparrows** were seen throughout the winter at Rockburn Branch Park in Howard County where they have wintered for at least two years (Southworths); 5 were reported at Assateague on Dec. 7, and 13 at Pocomoke State Forest, Worcester County on Feb. 8 (Hoffman, M. O'Brien). Reese estimated over 150 **Song Sparrows** at Smithville on Feb. 16. Two **Lincoln's Sparrows** were at the Worcester County landfill on Jan. 11 and 6 **Swamp Sparrows** seen at New Germany SP on Dec. 26 (M. O'Brien+). Homan estimated 275 **Dark-eyed Juncos** at Hughes Hollow on Feb. 28, and Mike O'Brien spotted a pink-sided form at Pocomoke State Forest on Feb. 8. **Lapland Longspurs** were near Lilypons with 8 to 10 there on Dec. 7 (Mackierman) and 10 on Feb. 14 (M. O'Brien); Stauffer Miller notched a Lapland Longspur at Holter Road near Frederick on Jan. 26. **Snow Bunting** sightings were few: 1 at Ocean City on Dec. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), 75 at Hart-Miller on Dec. 22 during the Baltimore Harbor CBC (M. O'Brien, Bob Dixon), and 7 at Hooper Island on Dec. 25 (Armistead, Willey).

*Icterines, Finches.* Nancy Magnusson observed 3 partial albino **Red-winged Blackbirds** in a flock of 10,000 Red-wings, Grackles, and Starlings near Clarksville on Jan. 1. Dave Mozurkewich reported a female **Yellow-headed Blackbird** in a flock of Red-winged Blackbirds at Blackwater on Jan. 25. In Worcester County Mike O'Brien found a male **Brewer's Blackbird** at Libertytown on Feb. 9 and 2 males and 1 female at George Island Landing from Jan. 13-Feb. 29. About 3,000 **Boat-tailed Grackles** were at Stockton on Feb. 8 (M. O'Brien, Hoffman), and 15 at Hoopersville on Feb. 16 (Reese, Willey). High estimates for **Common Grackles** were 5,000 at Earleville on Dec. 11, 7,000 at Ingleside on Dec. 12 and 5,000 at Easton on Jan. 7 and 24 (Reese). Hoffman tallied about 5,000 **Brown-headed Cowbirds** tallied throughout Worcester County on Jan. 20. Lola Oberman reported a **Northern Oriole** in Bethesda on Jan. 6 and Jan. 22, Harold Wierenga Sr. had 1 at his suet feeder on Feb. 22 in Annapolis, and a female oriole ate grapes all winter from a feeder at the home of Karl and Betty Zickrick in Wicomico County. If you saw a northern finch this winter you were lucky; reports were few and far between. Phil and Barbara Davis observed from 1 to 5 **Purple Finches** from Dec. 11 into January at their feeder in Davidsonville. Twelve **Common Redpolls** were at New Carrollton on Feb. 13 (Katherine Moret) and 2 at Salisbury from December into March (Sam Dyke+). Thirty **Pine Siskins** were at New Germany SP on Dec. 4 (M. O'Brien), 22 near Triadelphia on Jan. 1 (Farrell, Solem), and 2 at Davidsonville on Jan. 9 (B. Davis). Connie Skipper noted 30 siskins at her feeder in Garrett County on Feb. 8. The only other northern finches reported were 14 **Evening Grosbeaks** at Triadelphia on Dec. 21 (Triadelphia CBC, Norm & Fran Saunders) and 9 at Wolf Swamp on Feb. 4 (M. O'Brien).

# UNUSUAL PREY OF URBAN PEREGRINE FALCONS

JOHN C. BARBER

For twelve years I have been monitoring the prey of Peregrine Falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) nesting on the USF&G Tower at Pratt and Light streets in downtown Baltimore City, Maryland. The prey items taken by three different resident Peregrines at this location and other urban sites was described by Barber and Barber (1983, 1988). This note describes unusual prey and an unusual cache for urban Peregrine Falcons.

On March 17, 1992, maintenance workers from the building directly east of the USF&G Tower reported four dead birds on their building. The birds were not present the previous morning. The carcasses were collected while they were still fresh, and were delivered to me. I identified the birds to species, age, and sex, using the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Bird Banding Laboratory keys.

Two of the birds were American Woodcocks (*Scolopax minor*), one male and one unsexed. Both were after-hatching-year (AHY) birds. American Woodcocks are fairly common prey of the Baltimore Peregrines, especially during migration in February and March.

The two other birds were Northern Saw-whet Owls (*Aegolius acadicus*), both second-year (SY) males. This is the first record of Saw-whets as prey of Peregrines in Baltimore, and I found no record in the literature of the species being taken by Peregrines. Both birds had the deep back gash characteristic of Peregrine Falcon prey.

The cache was in a corner that is a common perching spot for the male Peregrine Falcon residing at the USF&G Tower since 1983. The spring of 1992 was unusual in that the resident female disappeared during the first week of March, just prior to her average first egg date, which is March 12 (J. Barber, field notes). She was later found dead on a rooftop several miles away. At the time of the discovery of the cache, the resident male was courting a new female, and was caching prey items all over the USF&G building.

Over forty species of birds have been documented as prey of the Peregrine Falcons in downtown Baltimore in the twelve years of observation. Although never previously documented as prey, the occurrence of Saw-whet Owls in downtown Baltimore during migration may be more frequent than was thought, based on the discovery of these two birds. Peregrines are opportunistic hunters and examination of their prey is one way of determining which species are occurring in the area.

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## NORTHERNMOST CHESAPEAKE BAY NEST RECORD FOR WILLET

JAN REESE

On July 9, 1991, as I stepped from the brushy marsh edge into the open saltmarsh cordgrass on the northwest side of Kent Narrows, Queen Anne's County I was beset by a screaming Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*). The harassing flights and vocalizations were incessant, and the intensity of the reactions suggested the possibility of breeding. I attempted to investigate but was unable to negotiate that part of the marsh because of the height of the tide and the lack of suitable footing. The intense harassment continued the entire twenty minutes I was in the marsh, and at times the Willet dipped precariously close to my head. The bird ceased its aerial and oral assault once I slipped back into the brushy border of the marsh.

I re-entered the marsh about 30 minutes later and about 150 feet (50 m) away. Better footing in this section permitted me to move toward the portion of the marsh where the earlier harassment had taken place. I had moved about 75 feet (25 m) into the marsh when I startled a pair of adult Willets. They were about 60 feet away from me, in shallow grass-lined water directly behind a low sandy beach. Almost immediately a young Willet darted from between the two adults into the thick vegetation on the beach. It was immediately followed by one of the adults, while the other adult flew at me giving loud scolding calls.

I was unable to search the area where I had seen the young bird go because of the high water and the lack of footing. For the entire time it took me to return to the brush margin of the marsh I was pursued by the protesting Willet, and I did not return to the area.

The young bird was nearly the same size as the adults and appeared to be nearly fully feathered on the head, neck, and back. It was covered with down feathers on the ventral surface (underparts). It appeared heavily spotted above and almost entirely white below. When originally startled the young bird extended its wings, and I could see that the remiges (flight feathers) were not fully developed. Owing to the circumstances I could not fully examine the area, and there may have been more than one young present.

Stewart and Robbins (Birds of Maryland and D.C., 1958) give southern Dorchester County as the northernmost nesting area for Willets in the Chesapeake Bay. From 1960 through 1980 I studied nesting waterbirds in the Chester River and Eastern Bay areas and have never observed evidence of nesting by Willets there. Michael O'Brien (in prep.) reports no nesting in the Chesapeake Bay north of central Dorchester County. This observation is the northernmost nesting record ever in the Bay, and the first breeding record for Queen Anne's County.

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## CONTENTS, JUNE 1992

Hybrid of Dark-eyed Junco and White-throated Sparrow in Maryland .....	<i>Margaret T. Donald and Willem Maane</i> .....	39
Report of the Statewide Bird Count, May 9, 1992 .....	<i>Jim Stasz</i> .....	42
The Season: Winter, December 31, 1991- February 29, 1992 .....	<i>Daniel R. Southworth and Linda Southworth</i> .....	64
Unusual Prey of Urban Peregrine Falcons .....	<i>John C. Barber</i> .....	74
Northernmost Chesapeake Bay Nest Record for Willet .....	<i>Jan Reese</i> .....	75

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