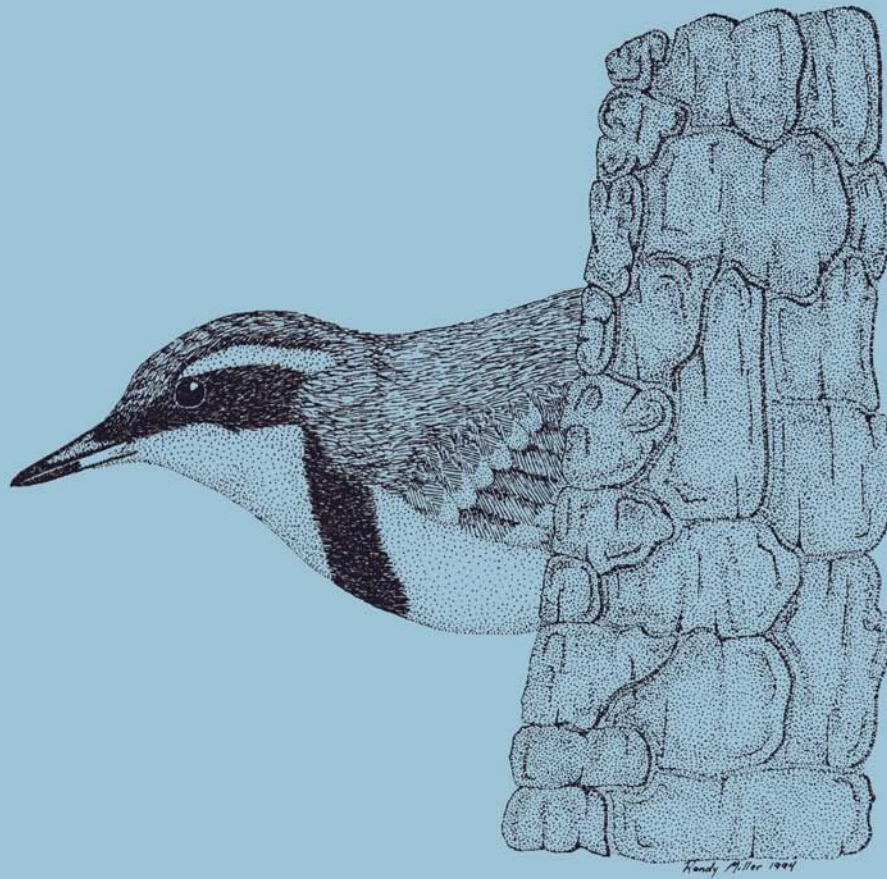


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Contents

- 1 **Editorial**
- 2 **Neotropical Migrants in Pa.** Rick Mellon
- 10 **Personality Profile: Robert M. Schutsky.** Arlene Koch
- 11 **A Most Documented Record of a Hoary Redpoll in Pa.** Barbara M. Haas
- 12 **Update on Great Blue Heronries in Lawrence County.** Barb Dean
- 13 **Winter of the Long-eared Owls *Northampton County.*** . . . Betsy Mescavage
- 16 **The Invasion of the Varied Thrushes.** Randy Miller
- 17 **Rare Bird Reports.** Nick Pulcinella
LeConte's Sparrow, Hoary Redpoll
- 19 **Kinglet Survival *Huntingdon County.*** Greg & Deb Grove
- 20 **Fifth Report of the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee
June 1994.** Ed Kwater
- 24 **PENNSYLVANIA BIRDLISTS.** Terry Schiefer
- 29 **Photographic Highlights**
- 34 **1st Breeding Colony of Herring Gulls in Pa. *Allegheny County.*** Ted Floyd
- 35 **Summary of the Season**
- 36 **Notes From the Field**
- 41 **Rare and Unusual Bird Reports**
- 43 **County Reports - January through March 1994**
- 54 **Fall Raptor Migration Summary 1993.** Mark Blauer
- 58 **Compilers and Observers**

ILLUSTRATIONS:

COVER: Varied Thrush by *Randy Miller*



from the Editors...

First, we apologize that the last issue was later than usual, but there were extenuating circumstances. As mentioned in the last issue, a Hoary Redpoll came to our feeder and disrupted our schedule. Immediately following its departure both of us got quite ill and nothing could be accomplished on the journal.

But in spite of it all, *Pa. Birds* was mailed on 15 April, only two weeks later than our self-imposed deadline. Not in any way meant as a criticism of other state journals, but several of them are years, not weeks, late in getting their specific seasonal information to their readers. We agree that any sighting on the first date of any particular quarter will be about six months before it is seen in print. Even if every compiler and editor had his/her data to us within one month after the close of the quarter, it would still be at least four months for that individual seen on the first date of the previous quarter to appear in print. Although ideal, it is a bit unrealistic. And, we still are doing this in our "spare" time. However, the records in *Pennsylvania Birds* are not printed so that our readers can run out and see them, it is for the historical recording of this data.

NEW EDITOR

We welcome Gene Wilhelm as our new **Book Review** editor. Gene has done reviews for us in the past, and we expect he will do just as good a job in the future.

1994 PSO ANNUAL MEETING

The PSO's annual meeting was held May 20-22 at Powdermill Nature Reserve in Westmoreland County. A good time was had by all. There were 63 participants.

The programs revolved around the theme of volunteerism in birding and

included (among others) a presentation by Bob Ross on the saving of a Blue Heron Rookery and some of the research being done there, a talk by the Powdermill Staff about on-going projects at the Reserve, a lightning-fast confusing-fall-warbler show by Bob Mulvihill, and an entertaining (as well as educational) treatise on Eastern Screech Owl breeding behavior by Dick Byers.

The Business Meeting on Friday night resulted in the election of the following Officers and Board Members: Frank Haas - President; Bob Ross - Vice-president; Roy Ickes - Secretary; Gene Zielinski - Treasurer; and Laurie Goodrich - Board Member.

The field trips produced many species. The highlights included Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Mourning Warbler, Least Bittern, Virginia Rail, Sora, and Red-shouldered Hawks on nest.

The bitterns and rails were at the Dunnings Creek Wetlands, a US Fish and Wildlife wetlands restoration project in Bedford County. A total of 89 species were seen there alone! Our hats off to Tom Dick for the invaluable work being accomplished there.

If you haven't attended a PSO Annual Meeting yet, you are really missing a good time. You get to meet some of the people whose names you see in *Pennsylvania Birds* all of the time, trade war stories, learn something, go on great field trips in parts of the state that you may not frequent, and just enjoy the company of fellow bird enthusiasts. Try it, you'll like it!

1995 PSO MEETING

Next year's meeting will be at the Hazelton Campus of Penn State University in Luzerne County, May 19-21, 1995. Mark it on your calendar now. Details in future issues.

A CHALLENGE

It is politically correct these days to bewail the loss of forest-interior neotropical migrants. However, not all forest-interior neotropical migrants are alike. And not all eco-systems are alike. What may be happening in one area may be exactly the opposite of what's happening in another. Too many generalizations are appearing in print concerning this group of birds.

In this issue, Rick Mellon poses some hard questions about these species in Pennsylvania and challenges the birding community to address the issue on a species-by-species, location-by-location basis. Think globally, act locally.

We hope that this will start a dialogue, as well as action at the local level, concerning these birds. What is the status of these species in your area? If they have decreased (or increased), what local factors contributed to this change? No habitat stays the same forever; has forest in your area increased or decreased, or has it matured? If your local woodlot has experienced a decline in these species, has a nearby "reservoir" (as suggested in Mellon's article) been decimated also? And what about "prairie" species?

There are determined forces out there willing and able to poke holes in non-scientific generalizations about bird populations. A recent editorial on radio quoted Roger Tory Peterson as saying there are more birds in America today than ever! The general public does not understand the difference between "birds" in general and Canada Warbler in specific. More hard data and studies are needed to support the protection of critical habitats.

Please write to us and share your thoughts (and data). ✈

Barb & Frank Haas
Chief Editors

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Neotropical Migrants in Pennsylvania

by Rick Mellon

Are Our Migrants Going South?

"Saving our migratory songbirds may be the most daunting task ever faced by American conservationists".

"There were warnings in the 1980's of a calamity in the making..."

Both quotes came from the June 1993 article titled *Silence of Song Birds* in *National Geographic*. Birds like the Ovenbird, Scarlet Tanager, Wood Thrush and others are thought to be in serious decline. Tales of no migrants and drastic drops in the number of the wood warblers have littered the literature from *Scientific American*, *National Geographic*, and *The New York Times* to numerous scientific journals.

Three sources of information combine to paint this pessimistic picture: 25 years of Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) studies, site-specific scientific studies, and anecdotal information. The data suggest that loss of breeding habitat and associated forest fragmentation, loss of winter habitat, and cowbird parasitism are among the primary causes for the declines.

The purpose of this paper is to begin to specifically examine the problem in Pennsylvania. Do we have a problem here? If so, which species and why? Can we do anything to alleviate the problem or reverse any declines? Is the problem a "calamity" in Pennsylvania?

Unfortunately, I don't have the time to devote to extensive in-depth research. However, my own field experience and knowledge of Pennsylvania's ecological and ornithological histories suggest that a simplistic extrapolation of data from other areas may be problematic, inaccurate, and potentially harmful to local bird populations. Thus, I am approaching this subject more from an overview perspective - trying to understand conflicting data, reconcile the conflicting data with personal experience and temper the conclusions with a historical perspective. I will propose alternative hypotheses that might explain some of the

contradictions, and hope that this article will inspire others to reevaluate their own regional situation, rather than assuming documented problems in specific areas are universally applicable.

How widespread is the decline and how does it effect Pennsylvania's Neotropical migrants?

The Breeding Bird Survey data has been cited as indicating a "...sizable decrease in three-fourths of [the] Neotropical migrants in the eastern U.S." in the last ten years (Line 1993). A map in the same article shows approximately 60% of Pennsylvania has "significantly more than half of [the] species [of Neotropical migrants] decreasing", while the remaining 40% has suffered "slightly more than half of the species decreasing" from 1982 to 1991 (Line 1993). Under stable conditions, one might expect an equal number of increases and decreases (although such a situation probably never exists).

Contradictory Data

My own experience with Wood Thrushes (*Hylocichla mustelina*) and Ovenbirds (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) in southeastern Pennsylvania, over the last five years, is that they are found in almost every woodlot larger than a couple of acres, while other Neotropical interior forest species, like the Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*) and Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) appear to be expanding in the Philadelphia region.

In addition, the *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania*, which documents the breeding birds of the state and their population trends over the last 25 years, shows that 43 interior forest species are stable or increasing in Pennsylvania, while only two are definitely decreasing, and another five might be decreasing (see tables 1 & 2). The data show the largest decline in non-forest dwelling, neotropical migrant species (six definite and one possible decline), for a total decline of eight definite and six possible. Compare that to 30 definite

increases, 7 possible increases and 24 stable species. Hardly alarming statistics.

Contradictory? Yes. Possibly due to overgeneralization. The forest fragmentation problem has been studied and documented in a number of suburban/urban and agricultural areas. These data suggest that interior forest species produce a surplus of young in large contiguous forests, while those in small, fragmented woodlots fail to raise sufficient offspring to replenish their numbers. These small habitats are often referred to as "sinks", since they do not maintain their population.

Unfortunately, the term "sink" fosters a false and pessimistic attitude toward fragmented habitat populations. It suggests a habitat that pulls breeders from preferred habitats into sub-par habitats, thus detrimentally reducing the population. Has research been completed to suggest Wood Thrushes or any other species will ignore prime habitat to nest in marginal habitat? Rather, I believe, prime habitats are occupied first, with secondary, and then marginal habitats occupied by surplus birds lower on the pecking order. Although "sinks" can not maintain a stable population without immigration, they probably do not suck birds into an avian "black hole," but merely provide marginal habitat for the overflow population. Thus, areas with large contiguous forests produce the surplus birds that maintain marginal habitat populations. If the large forest reservoir is preserved, the "sinks" will continue to be populated, in spite of their low reproductive success rate. However, if the large forest reservoir is lost (along with its surplus), the populations in the remaining forest fragments will crash.

Is this what has happened in the urban/suburban population studies and the Illinois study? I believe so. Is this what is happening in Pennsylvania? Possibly in extensive urban and agricultural areas, but doubtfully statewide.

Fragmentation or Reforestation

Much alarm has been raised concerning the rapid forest fragmentation that affects interior forest species. A look back at the history of Pennsylvania sheds light on our current situation.

Until the Civil War, most fuel, building materials, furniture, and tools were made from wood. It was so valuable in agricultural portions of Pennsylvania, that few woodlots remained, thus enabling the proliferation of prairie species such as Dickcissels (*Spiza americana*), Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), Savannah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), Vesper Sparrows (*Poocetes gramineus*), Grasshopper Sparrows (*Ammodramus savannarum*), and Upland Sandpipers (*Bartramia longicauda*). Almost every area that could be farmed was being farmed. Iron furnaces consumed additional thousands of acres of forest to make charcoal. Around the turn of the century, the entire, remaining forests in the state were essentially clear-cut, followed in many areas by wildfires, leading to severe erosion of the exposed topsoil. Forest fragmentation would have been a generous term for the near total decimation of the state's forests.

Since 1920, our forests have been recovering. As of 1985, 58% of the state was forested (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources). Trees continue to mature, so not only is a large percentage of the state forested but the quality and age are increasing. In addition, many former agricultural areas are reverting to forest as soils are exhausted and/or farming becomes uneconomical in developing areas. Pennsylvania currently has more and better forest cover than it has had in close to one hundred years. Of the eight species of Neotropical migrants that show signs of significant population drops, seven are early successional species, which may be suffering from forest

maturation *ie.* Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*), Purple Martin (*Progne subis*), Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*), Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*), and Northern Oriole (*Icterus galbula*). The seventh species, Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*), has shown "a significant declining trend of 3.6 percent per year...in Pennsylvania" (Brauning 1992), yet the accompanying graph leaves some question as to what is happening with the population.

Ironically, Pennsylvania is suffering from a fragmentation problem: prairie and marsh fragmentation, not forest fragmentation.

WHAT ABOUT THE PESSIMISTIC DATA?

Cowbird parasitism

Brown-headed Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) have caused tremendous parasitism problems for the Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) and the Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*), among other species in the midsection of our country. However, based on BBS data, Cowbirds have declined by about 25% since 1966 in Pennsylvania (Brauning 1992). Another prairie species suffering from prairie fragmentation in Pennsylvania?

BBS Data

Since the beginning of the Breeding Bird Survey in Pennsylvania, more routes were surveyed regularly near urban/suburban areas than the more rural/forested areas. This has changed in recent years, but it does add bias to the data. Fragmentation and simple displacement problems are most severe near expanding metropolitan areas. Thus, the BBS data might be more representative of developing suburban areas, rather than rural areas, which cover most of the state.

Site Studies

Most of the studies of which I am aware took place in major growing metropolitan areas or expanding

agricultural areas: in Northeastern New Jersey; in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., and agricultural areas of southern Illinois and Maryland. These areas appear to have major forest fragmentation problems, unlike most of Pennsylvania.

Anecdotal Information

It seems everyone can remember the fantastic migrations they experienced years ago, before the crash. I, too, remember the excitement of warblers dripping from the trees when I was barely a teenager. I didn't know where to look. The birds seemed to be everywhere and I couldn't catch up with all of them. My heart beat overtime, my adrenaline went through the roof. Times change, I haven't reacted like that very often in recent years - except that day in Churchill, Manitoba when we watched 100,000 birds stream out of the river's mouth one morning in 1980, and that day on the prairie near Brandon, or the day I got my first trogon. And then there was my first day in the lower Rio Grande valley... Novel experiences tend to be more exciting than the commonplace ones, and better remembered.

Taking critical stock of that big warbler wave, we saw 30 or 40 individuals of maybe a half dozen species. Later, as my skills increased and I discovered "ear" birding, I had mornings with 15 or 20 species and equal excitement. All these days ranked as red-letter days. However, the change was my expertise and experience, rather than the birds.

Over the last five years I have been involved with the New Jersey Audubon Society's World Series of Birding. Two of the five years the event was held after the warbler migration for our southern New Jersey route. We only had 17 and 23 species of warblers those two years. The other three we had 29, 30, and 30 and still hit the Jersey shore by 11:30 A.M. All five years had days of terrific migration during the ten days of scouting prior to the event.

The point is, we have different expectations as we get more experienced. We have conveniently differential memories for the good old days. We tend to remember the high points, the red-letter days, and forget

about the endless hours of "no flight" days. How GREAT were your teenage years, really.

What about the loss of specific species?

When I spoke skeptically about the decline of Neotropical Migrants in Pennsylvania, an excellent, highly respected birder friend of mine reminded me that the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) population in the Pocono Mountains has crashed over the last 40 years. Initially, I didn't know how this anecdotal information, from a very reliable source, fit into my hypothesis. Then I realized, ironically, the Least Flycatcher may be suffering from the reforestation mentioned earlier, since this species prefers edge habitats to mature forests, and the forests of the Poconos are maturing. South of the Poconos it is also reportedly declining. But this is the southern edge of its range, possibly "sink" habitat for the Least Flycatcher. With the decline of the Pocono reservoir, is the sink drying up?

Individual species are exactly what we should be looking at, rather than continuing the more generalized "the sky is falling" hysteria that is associated with neotropical migrant population rhetoric. Is the Golden-winged Warbler truly declining? If so, why? Is the Blue-wing forcing him out or does the Golden-wing prefer earlier successional stages than the Blue-wing? Is there anything we can or should do?

What is happening with the Cerulean Warbler? This species is suffering extensive habitat loss in both its wintering grounds and in the bottomlands of the Mississippi Valley, and is often targeted as one of the most critically threatened neotropical migrants, yet my own experience in the Delaware River corridor is that the population has exploded in the last ten years. What is going on? Could this be an expansion by displaced Mississippi valley birds, which camouflages the true criticality of this species, or will this eastern expansion continue?

What can we do?

First, jump off the bandwagon. Start analyzing what is happening in your area to individual species. Is

fragmentation a problem in Pennsylvania? Absolutely. Fragmentation has taken a heavy toll on the birds of Pennsylvania. Struggling or locally extinct species include the Dickcissel, Upland Sandpiper, Horned Lark, Henslow's, Vesper, Grasshopper, and Savannah sparrows, and other prairie and marsh species. The once vast agricultural prairies of Pennsylvania are being fragmented by the regrowth of abandoned farms, expanding hedgerows, and development. When I was a teenager in Bucks County, many school athletic fields were populated by Horned larks. Possibly "sinks" associated with prime agricultural habitats that were more common then.

Today, avian prairie songs fill the air in the spring at Alpha, in central New Jersey, one of the few places in that state where a person can stand more than 1/4 mile from the closest tree. Unfragmented prairie.

Marsh species, like the rails and bitterns, have also been greatly reduced due to fragmentation of their habitat. So fragmentation is a problem in Pennsylvania. But, unlike Illinois, the Keystone state's main fragmentation problems appear to involve prairie and marsh habitats, not forests. Is forest fragmentation a problem locally in the state? Probably in the Philadelphia region and possibly in extensive agricultural areas like Lancaster county, but nobody knows to what extent.

We must begin looking at local habitat problems and targeting research on specific questions that need to be answered. How large a habitat reservoir is required to get a surplus of various species. How much surplus is required to sustain local "sink" populations.

In southern Bucks County, Wood Thrushes and Ovenbirds are still common woodlot (as well as woodland) species. Can these species maintain themselves in small woodlots or do they need larger reservoirs nearby? How large and how close? Is the 280-acre 5-Mile Woods Preserve providing surplus for the entire township or the southern end of the county? Or are the larger 3000+ acre diabase ridge woodlands up county the true reservoir, or possibly the Pocono Mountains, 100 miles away?

If the 200 – 300 acre sites are

acting as reservoirs, maybe land managers in these areas need to reevaluate their management plans. Most nature centers strive for a wide variety of habitats — small, fragmented habitats — rather than one large contiguous woodland. Maybe some of the larger areas should be allowed to revert to woodlands.

If the diabase ridges are the reservoirs and are developed, which species can handle what degree of development? One of our prime stops on the World Series of Birding is a diabase ridge dotted with houses. Yet, most of the interior forest species, including Ruffed Grouse, Pileated Woodpeckers, and a number of warblers, are still present, and growing evidence suggests a pair of Cooper's Hawks is reestablishing a territory. If specific management techniques are discovered, should forest-land owners be encouraged or required to follow these techniques? Should the U.S. Forest Service be dissuaded from its current practice of encouraging forest management (timbering) of private woodlands?

Do roads and utility lines create forest fragmentation or are they narrow enough to have limited effect on extensive tracts?

Should we reconsider the concept of wetland banking, which allows for money to be directed to a large, regional wetland construction project, rather than requiring on-site replacement whenever possible? Should the preservation of extensive agricultural areas without hedgerows be encouraged or will erosional losses due to wind be a greater ecological loss than the addition of possibly non-native prairie species?

Conclusion

I do not believe Pennsylvania has a statewide neotropical interior forest species calamity in the making. I do believe we have local forest fragmentation problems and prairie and marsh fragmentation problems. However, the information in this paper is preliminary at best and presented to encourage more discussion and study.

Local studies relating species to habitat size (forest, prairie, marsh, etc.) and the proximity of larger contiguous habitats could be conducted by regional bird clubs. Discussions

with local land managers might result in the preservation of larger blocks of habitat in appropriate areas. A "Keep it Natural" campaign could be created by local nature clubs to replace the current attitude that natural is unkempt and negative, thus decreasing the impact of development in woodlands. Work with county and local planning commissions to include large unfragmented habitats as part of their masterplans.

Contribute to organizations that are working toward these goals. Your time toward field research is important, but so is encouraging real monetary contributions, based on real priorities. Are Wood Thrushes in your backyard woodlot every summer more important than cable TV? If so, maybe you need to support the organization fighting to save the 500 acre forest ten miles away with the same annual monetary support you provide your local cable company, not just a \$10.00 token contribution.

Finally, rather than assuming documented problems in other areas are necessarily problems in our own local areas, we must critically examine our local conditions, thus better defining our local problems, so we can attack our problems with knowledge and commitment. ♣

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Editor's note:

Interpreting BBS data is fraught with pitfalls. Although it is a massive ongoing data set, there are innumerable variables to be considered. The routes are "roadside" routes. By definition, these are areas most likely to be developed. Roadway standards have changed significantly since the inception of the BBS. Roadways are wider now, utility companies whose lines often follow roadways clear trees farther back from the utility right-of-way, and residential and commercial development have increased in far more locations than the reverse. With only a few exceptions, BBS routes change hands every few years, drastically changing the skill level of the observer (sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse). We are aware of at least one BBS route whose observer had lost his high frequency hearing, but did not have a hearing aid. His assis-

tant/recorder was hearing many more birds than he was (and many of the species we are addressing have high frequency calls). More routes are run now than at the beginning of the BBS, therefore diluting the current data and making it not exactly comparable. If the early data was mostly urban/suburban, and recent data has added a healthy dose of rural/forest, does that explain the increase in numbers for some forest species in Pennsylvania? And does it mean that those species showing a decline are in worse trouble than we thought? Much more analysis needs to be done.

TABLES

Table # 1 lists most Pennsylvania species which are primarily interior forest species or neotropical migrants or both. Additional species, like the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) and Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallapavo*) were not included in this list, since both can occupy edge habitats as well as interior forests. Rare species and species whose population trends are not clear were eliminated from the list [e.g. Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*), Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*), Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)]. Species status on the list represents the status over the last 25 years, as reported in the *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania*, based on BBS information and associated commentary in the species write-ups. If conflicting data exists, both perspectives were included. Unfortunately, I was unable to satisfactorily interpret certain trends based on the information, so additional interpretation is needed for some species. For example, the description for the Black-billed Cuckoo contained the following commentary and Figure 1:

"Although Breeding Bird Survey data for 1965 through 1979 indicated a significant increase for the Black-billed Cuckoo in the East and across the continent (Robbins, Bystrak, and Geissler 1986), the species declined in Pennsylvania at a rate of slightly more than 3 percent annually (USFWS unpub. BBS data; see graph)."

KEY TO SPECIES POPULATION STATUS

- ↑ - Major increase
- ↗ - Minor increase
- ≅ - Stable
- ↘ - Minor decrease
- ↓ - Major decrease

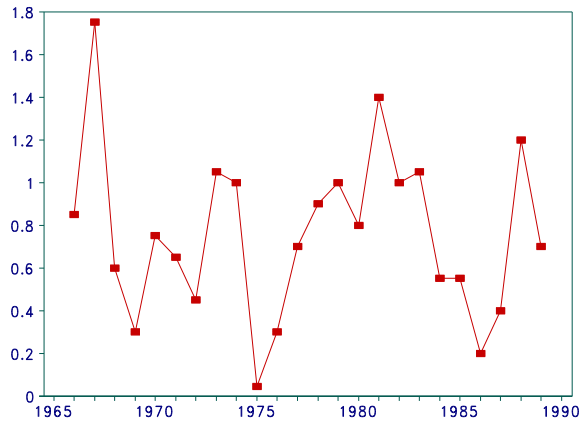


Figure 1: Population Trend from USFWS Breeding Bird Survey Routes in Pennsylvania for Black-billed Cuckoo

**Table #1
SPECIES POPULATION TRENDS**

Species	Neotropical Migrant	Interior Forest Species	Status
Sharp-shinned Hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>)		X	≅
Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)		X	≅
Red-shouldered Hawk (<i>Buteo lineatus</i>)		X	≅ ↘
Broad-winged Hawk (<i>Buteo platypterus</i>)		X	≅
Black-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>)	X	X	≅ ↓
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	X	X	≅
Barred Owl (<i>Strix varia</i>)		X	↗
Common Nighthawk (<i>Chordeiles minor</i>)	X		↓
Whip-poor-will (<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>)	X		↓
Chimney Swift (<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>)	X		≅
Ruby-throated Hummingbird (<i>Archilochus colubris</i>)	X		↑
Red-bellied Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>)		X	↑
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>)		X	≅
Hairy Woodpecker (<i>Picoides villosus</i>)		X	≅
Pileated Woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>)		X	≅ ↗
Eastern Wood-pewee (<i>Contopus virens</i>)	X	X	≅

Species	Neotropical Migrant	Interior Forest Species	Status
Acadian Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax virescens</i>)	X	X	↑
Alder Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>)	X		↗
Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax trailii</i>)	X		↑
Least Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax minimus</i>)	X		≠
Great Crested Flycatcher (<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>)	X	X	≠
Eastern Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>)	X		≠
Purple Martin (<i>Progne subis</i>)	X		↓
N. Rough-winged Swallow (<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>)	X		≠
Bank Swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	X		≠
Cliff Swallow (<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>)	X		≠
Barn Swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>)	X		≠
Common Raven (<i>Corvus corax</i>)		X	↑
Black-capped Chickadee (<i>Parus atricapillus</i>)		X	↑
Carolina Chickadee (<i>Parus carolinensis</i>)		X	↑
Tufted Titmouse (<i>Parus bicolor</i>)		X	↑
White-breasted Nuthatch (<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>)		X	↗
Brown Creeper (<i>Certhia americana</i>)		X	≠↗
House Wren (<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>)	X		≠
Golden-crowned Kinglet (<i>Regulus satrapa</i>)	X	X	↑
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>)	X	X	↑
Veery (<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>)	X	X	≠
Hermit Thrush (<i>Catharus guttatus</i>)		X	↗
Wood Thrush (<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>)	X	X	≠
White-eyed Vireo (<i>Vireo griseus</i>)	X		↗
Solitary Vireo (<i>Vireo solitarius</i>)	X	X	↑
Yellow-throated Vireo (<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>)	X	X	↑
Warbling Vireo (<i>Vireo gilvus</i>)	X	X	↑≠
Red-eyed Vireo (<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>)	X	X	↑
Blue-winged Warbler (<i>Vermivora pinus</i>)	X		↑

Species	Neotropical Migrant	Interior Forest Species	Status
Golden-winged Warbler (<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>)	X		↓
Nashville Warbler (<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>)	X		↘
Northern Parula (<i>Parula americana</i>)	X	X	↑≠
Yellow Warbler (<i>Dendroica petechia</i>)	X		↑
Chestnut-sided Warbler (<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>)	X		≠↘
Magnolia Warbler (<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>)	X	X	↗
Black-throated Blue Warbler (<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>)	X	X	≠
Yellow-rumped Warbler (<i>Dendroica coronata</i>)	X	X	↗
Black-throated Green Warbler (<i>Dendroica virens</i>)	X	X	≠↑
Blackburnian Warbler (<i>Dendroica fusca</i>)	X	X	≠
Pine Warbler (<i>Dendroica pinus</i>)		X	≠↘
Prairie Warbler (<i>Dendroica discolor</i>)	X		≠
Cerulean Warbler (<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>)	X	X	≠
Black-and-white Warbler (<i>Mniotilta varia</i>)	X	X	≠↘
American Redstart (<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>)	X	X	≠↗
Worm-eating Warbler (<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>)	X	X	↘≠
Ovenbird (<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>)	X	X	↑
Northern Waterthrush (<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>)	X		≠
Louisiana Waterthrush (<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>)	X	X	↗
Kentucky Warbler (<i>Oporornis formosus</i>)	X	X	≠
Mourning Warbler (<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>)	X		≠
Common Yellowthroat (<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>)	X		↑
Hooded Warbler (<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>)	X	X	≠
Canada Warbler (<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>)	X	X	↓
Yellow-breasted Chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	X		↓
Scarlet Tanager (<i>Piranga olivacea</i>)	X	X	↗
Rose-breasted Grosbeak (<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>)	X	X	↑
Blue Grosbeak (<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>)	X		↗
Indigo Bunting (<i>Passerina cyanea</i>)	X		↑

Species	Neotropical Migrant	Interior Forest Species	Status
Dark-eyed Junco (<i>Junco hyemalis</i>)		X	↑
Brown-headed Cowbird (<i>Molothrus ater</i>)			↓
Orchard Oriole (<i>Icterus spurius</i>)	X		↗
Northern Oriole (<i>Icterus galbula</i>)	X	X	↓
Purple Finch (<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>)		X	↔

Table # 2
Total increases and decreases over the last 25 years in Pennsylvania

Population Trend	Neotropical Migrant	Interior Forest Species	Both	Total
Major Increase	6	6	8	20
Minor Increase	4	2	4	10
Increasing or Stable	0	3	4	7
Stable	11	6	10	27
Decreasing or Stable	1	2	3	6
Minor Decrease	1	0	0	1
Major Decrease	5	0	2	7
Total	28	19	31	78

Personality Profile: Robert M. Schutsky

by Arlene Koch

I was late for the interview, having run into traffic problems outside of Lancaster. We were to meet at Isaac's Deli. Bob had picked this place especially because all the items on the menu have bird names. Isaac's was mobbed with the lunch crowd when I got there and the only lone man I saw was a nice-looking bearded guy seated by the back wall doing paperwork. He looked younger than I thought Bob Schutsky to be but then again I'd never seen him without a parka. And this guy looked relaxed; he didn't have that harried look of someone who was back to reality after having just returned from a birding trip to Costa Rica. I was wrong; it was Bob.

Although I had heard his name many times, I didn't meet Bob until March of 1991 when a friend and I went out to Muddy Run to look for a Ross's Goose. When we got there, a large group of birders was standing on the causeway looking at thousands of Snow Geese. The leader of the group was painstakingly pointing out the differences between a Snow and a Ross's goose over and over again to what were obviously a group of novice birders. I was impressed with his patience, knowing I would not have had nearly as much. And I could tell that this guy had been doing this for a long time because he was very comfortable with the whole situation of too many birds and too many people. That time I wasn't wrong.

At 2:30 in the afternoon on 21 April 1992, Bob decided to do a Big Year in Pennsylvania. He was driving into Lancaster and waiting at a stop light when that decision was made. The previous year Deuane Hoffman had set a Pa. Big Year record of 293. But at that point in time Bob already had a fantastic year list going, already on it were a Great Grey Owl, a Barrow's Goldeneye, and a Mew Gull. He figured that other than a lot of sleep, what did he have to lose? An opportunity to do something he had always wanted to do was there and, knowing that it may never come again, he took it. He ended 1992 with 306 species.

Most of the really good birders I know came into this exciting and sometimes bizarre avocation through a love of nature and Bob is no exception. He credits his parents first and foremost for that, as they encouraged him as a young man to hunt, fish, and explore. Although he didn't know it at the time, all of this taught him the respect a birder needs to co-exist properly with the natural world.

It wasn't until his college days at the University of Miami, however, that birds became a major part of his life. He was gently nudged into exploring this brave new world by the two other people he credits as being major influences in his life. One was a college professor, Dr. Oscar T. Owre, who always answered Bob's questions with another question like, "Well, what do YOU think about that?" The other was Jesse Grantham, whom Bob met shortly after college and who some of you may know as member of the condor recovery team or as an Audubon sanctuary manager in California and Texas.

After graduation this Biology major became an environmental consultant and continued growing in his knowledge of people, nature, and birds. And so, many years later, he hesitatingly turned birding into his life's work. He was enthusiastically urged into the realm of being a professional tour guide by his longtime friend and fellow birder Larry Lewis, whom Bob credits with helping him to get most of his Big Year birds. Together they now run Early Bird Nature Tours out of the Lancaster area and have quickly established themselves as reliable and knowledgeable guides in this highly competitive field.

The following facts emerged from my 3-hour interview with Bob.

1. If you're going to do a Big Year, you'd better become a weatherman. Planning your trips to the proper habitats at the proper times is crucial to any success.

2. Bob wanted a really clean list at the end of his Big Year so he took off the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper that he had found at Tinicum around Labor

Day because no one else was able to relocate it.

3. It killed him to keep to himself the information about the Black Rail that was found near Lancaster back in 1985, but he didn't have any choice. His biggest enjoyment is sharing good birds with other people.

4. Bob believes you should start a beginning birder off on the Peterson or Robbins guide. Only after five years or so should that person graduate to the National Geographic book.

5. Although he's been to Venezuela and Costa Rica, he still hasn't been to the Pacific Northwest or Monterey Bay.

6. His favorite North American bird is the Red-headed Woodpecker.

Around 3 o'clock I glanced around the restaurant and was shocked to see that it was totally empty except for us and three waitresses sitting at a table drinking coffee. Time had flown by because our conversation had been so fluid. It was quite obvious that this man quite genuinely likes what he does and those with whom he can go birding.

"One last question, Bob," I said. "Where do you want to be 10 years from now?"

His reply was honest and simple.

"Doing the same thing I'm doing now, but hopefully with a little more economic comfort."

It doesn't get much better than that! ✎

*1375 Raubsville Rd.
Easton 18042*

A Most Documented Record of a Hoary Redpoll in Pa.

Lancaster County

by Barbara M. Haas

A description of the redpoll has been submitted to P.O.R.C., so this is more a chronicle of events surrounding the sighting.

On Tuesday 1 March 1994 I was checking out the small flock of approximately 20 Common Redpolls (*Carduelis flammea*) that had frequented our feeders since 12 January. It was approximately 1000 and the weather prediction was for a significant snowfall the next day. I was immediately drawn to one specific bird, which was considerably whiter than the others. Looking harder I considered the bill to be small in comparison to its head size. I had no previous experience with a Hoary Redpoll (*C. hornemanni*), but felt immediately confident that this was in fact one. A telephone call to husband Frank (while I was watching the bird) brought the expected, "Are you sure?" response, followed quickly by, "I can't get home until after lunch time, but did you see the rump?" Ten minutes later I called that the rump was both immaculate white and more extensive than on the other redpolls.

Frantic calls went out to Ed Pederson and Jan Witmer (both of Lancaster Co.) whom I knew had some previous experience with the species. (Most close-by birders we know are not home on a Tuesday morning. Bob Schutsky was at that moment flying to Costa Rica. Deuane Hoffman was out of state.) Ed arrived first and could see no contraindication to the identification. Jan and Frank arrived about 1330, but more importantly, so did the bird. There was no doubt in their minds either. Despite the overcast conditions, cameras clicked. Then it was hit-the-phones time. Strategic calls were made to cover the state and get it on the Delaware Valley Hotline.

The flock that first day had at least doubled in number, with estimates in the 50 to 75 range. It was a sleepless night wondering if it would stay. The next day we had about 8" of

snow, but that did not deter 17 birders from coming to view it. That night (Wednesday) we had winds gusting to 60 mph and many of the local roads became impassible due to drifting snow. Dauntless, Al Guarente and his son Bryan trekked over a mile, including walking *over a car and a stop sign* to meet Frank where Hammertown Rd. was plowed! Carl Perretta asked enough people to find open roads to our home. Another night with little sleep, as the forecast was for improving weather. Historically, Hoarys visit feeders when the weather is atrocious and then disappear when things improve. Nonetheless, 19 people arrived, all of whom saw the bird, except Ken Lebo who could only spend 10 minutes looking for it. (He saw it another day.)

Friday, Rick Wiltraut returned with his video camera and the bird cooperated for taping.

Then came Saturday. Gorgeous weather. The bird was first seen at 0705, then briefly on two occasions in the latter part of the morning. At one point, 50 to 60 people were milling about the house, many of whom never saw the bird. The early birders were fortunate. Others had to return another day. For Dick Colyer it was number 300 for Pennsylvania!

Sunday (6 March) the bird was a bit more cooperative as it was overcast (or maybe it was that fewer people were at the windows). Monday was a bummer for birders that arrived after 0712. I had stressed being here before 0700 (the bird appeared at 0658 and 0712 only), so as it turned out I was the only observer that day, despite many eyes later. Georgette Syster and Gloria Lamer (from Indiana Co.) were encouraged to spend the night and did. Marvelous house guests. Cooked the dinner, stripped the beds, got the laundry going the next morning (Tuesday), AND saw the bird by 0635!

The earliest it ever showed up was 0619 (13 March) and the latest it

was observed was 1610 (12 March). We had two snow storms during its stay and on those days it was coming into the feeders every half-hour or so, but no longer than an hour separating visits. In good weather the interval between sightings was as much as three hours. The last time and date it was here were about 0730 on 14 March. Bob Schutsky was the last person to sign in and see the bird. Was it karma that he was one of the first called and the **last** to see it?

Speaking of signing in. We set up a notebook for people to register. And although there were probably some who did not know about it in the confusion of the first weekend, 196 known visitors were in our home. We had guests from North Carolina and Maine, as well as the expected from New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Our farthest visitor was Ann O'Leary, who lives in Germany. She was in the States for foot surgery, but managed to limp her way here for a life bird.

Little did we know that last August when we designed the form letter for property owners hosting a rare bird, that we would be doing the hosting. In addition to the sign-in log, we set up a bucket for contributions to the Nature Conservancy in the name of the Hoary Redpoll. The sum collected was \$343.55, which has been sent to the Nature Conservancy with a cover letter. At first blush it seems like quite a tidy sum. But considering it was a life bird for most observers and a state bird for virtually all, personally I'm not particularly impressed with the average donation/visitor (\$1.75) to this worthy cause. One of the closest locations to reliably get a Hoary Redpoll is Churchill, Manitoba. Granted, you will see more than just redpolls, but cost per lifer will be a helluva lot more. Considering one couple gave \$30.00 it makes it even a worse average (\$1.61).

We recognize that this is a new concept for American and Pennsylvania birders and we hope that in the future it is something that will catch on across the country. It is our understanding that when a Golden-winged Warbler (albeit a national record) showed up in England, \$2000.00 was raised just for that bird alone. Unfortunately, I do not have the number of twitchers that viewed it.

We would like to thank our neighbor who came in with a front-end loader and cleared our driveway for increased parking. And our thanks go to the Zerbe sisters who allowed overflow parking in their employees lot across the street. We went through almost 35 pounds of Niger seed during the first three weeks of March, so we thank the Baird Ornithological Club and Elverson Supply for their generous contributions of more Niger seed for the cause. We received many notes of appreciation and goodies from birders across the state and thank each of you. A conservative count suggested that we were feeding at least 150 redpolls. On bad weather days they would go through up to 8 cups of thistle!

Looking back over the 0530 wake up calls, the giving directions to here from every direction, answering the question, "Is it still there?" to the final days when we had to say, "No, it hasn't been seen since early on the 14th," was it worth it? You bet. We got to put faces to names of other birders known only from subscription blanks. Saw many friends. More birders learned about *Pa. Birds* and subscribed, others resubscribed after a hiatus. Except for some fiascos in the parking area, our home was treated with respect (as anticipated). Our cats managed to take it all in stride, and, no, we do not have any redpoll specimen in our freezer.

After more than 20 years of feeding birds, and each year we go through more than a *ton* of seed, it was great to have the Hoary Redpoll visit. Imagine, two species of redpoll, but no Evening Grosbeak on our yard list. Although it may not have been as awesome as having an Ivory Gull coming to your suet, getting a lifer at your own feeder was still pretty exciting. Is there a White-winged Dove

lurking for next year? We'll be ready to greet you.

Also, I do believe that we had at least one and probably two *C. h. exilipes* here as well. Subsequent reading and discussion with Allan Keith and his observations of a Hoary Redpoll (*exilipes*) in New Jersey add credence to this belief. ✨

2469 Hammertown Rd.
Narvon, PA 17555

Update on Great Blue Heronries in Lawrence County

by Barb Dean

The Great Blue Heronry on Reese Rd. in Plain Grove, which held ±50 nests in 1993, was inactive this quarter. Unfortunately, strip mining for sand and gravel is taking place near by.

A new heronry may be successful off Frew Mill Rd. in New Castle. One active nest was observed in 1993. On 18 March 1994 four active nests were observed in a large sycamore at this isolated location.

The heronry in Amish area just north of New Castle has been abandoned. It once contained at least 42 active nests. For unknown reasons it has been inactive for 3 years and there is no sign of their nests now.

The heronry near the Beaver Co. line on the McCanlis farm in Lawrence Co. is active. It contains about 58 nests. On 17 March 1994 I counted 39 active nests. ✨

321 E. Meyer Ave.
New Castle, PA 16105

Temporarily Away?

If you are going on an extended trip, and you have instructed the post office to hold your mail, second class mail (such as *Pennsylvania Birds*) gets returned to the sender (us, for \$1.33). We then have to mail it a second time (for a fee), and hope that you have returned. Please talk to your post office to hold this publication if it arrives while you are gone. You will get it quicker, and we will save some money.

Winter of the Long-eared Owls

Northampton County

By Betsy Mescavage, with Rick Wiltraut

The winter of 1993-94 brought record-breaking amounts of snowfall and frigid temperatures to Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley. Along with the harsh winter came an incredible birding experience to a small rural Northampton Co. community near Seemsville. I was most fortunate to be involved in that experience.

The weather on 25 January was sunny and mild compared to the previous week, when temperatures had dipped into the negative numbers. Flinging my binoculars around my neck, I headed out for a walk. Next door my neighbor, Andy Martnick, was outside. As I passed his house we engaged in conversation. A few moments later a large bird flew over our heads from pine trees in Andy's yard and landed in a neighboring yard some 200 feet away into a cluster of conifers.

I was sure this bird was a Great Horned Owl, and smugly said so to my non-birder friend. Closer inspection with my binoculars, however, revealed a totally unexpected sight. I had never seen one, but was that a Long-eared Owl? The face just did not look like a Great Horned. A quick dash home for the field guide confirmed my suspicion. It was indeed a Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) right here in broad daylight. What a fabulous find for a birder!

Andy's wife, Karen, joined us in the driveway as we continued to watch the owl. She ran to get her binoculars and found another Long-eared Owl in the row of six pine trees bordering their yard. It was from these trees the first owl had flown. Scanning the row we discovered yet another, then a fourth and a fifth owl. Five Long-eared Owls only a stone's throw away! I was ecstatic! A birder's dream come true. We had no idea we were embarking on a unique and marvelous adventure.

The next day we had more snow, but the owls were still there, and they remained for the next week. Andy, Karen, my husband Jack, and I watched them many times during the day. They sat with feathers fluffed up, eyes tightly shut, seemingly relaxed.

How beautiful they were with their burnt orange facial discs, feathers a blend of brown, tawny and white, their breast feathers boldly patterned with crosshatched lengthwise streaks, prominent close-set black ear tufts which were edged tawny and white. I found it hard to believe I was able to observe these normally secretive owls for a whole week at my leisure.

January turned to February, and Andy called on the second to say there were now seven owls in the trees. I decided to call Tom Fegley, nature editor of Allentown's *Morning Call* the next day, since this was certainly news-worthy. By this time we had verified eight owls. Fegley mentioned the owls in his Sunday column but was careful not to be specific in location lest hordes of birders descend upon the Martnick's yard. Nevertheless at 12:30 that afternoon the first of the birders appeared at my door. A few more birders found their way to the property that day and left thrilled to have seen the owls and to have added them to their life list. Nine owls that afternoon roosted in the trees.

Andy, Karen, Jack, and I continued to be fascinated by the presence of the owls. I'm the only birder among us, but they were just as captivated and we spent a good portion of our day just looking at and discussing the owls. They remained and the total had risen to the incredible number of twelve.

We decided to watch at dusk one evening to see if we could catch a glimpse of them flying out to hunt for the night. We stood quietly in the Martnick's driveway that first night in the bitter cold, stomping our feet and waving our arms to keep warm. We spoke in whispers, our breath frosty, the owls only 40 feet away in the trees, and watched intently. Darkness was descending, but enough light remained to see the trees. Suddenly an owl burst into flight from the pines. Its flight was silent and majestic on a 40" wing span. Soon another took to the skies. A few minutes later another followed, and so on, until they had all gone, flying in different directions. We knew

we had seen something special and from then on we were hooked. Thus began an evening ritual for the four of us that would last into spring.

The line of six trees in which the owls roosted are long-needled pines identified by one of the birder-visitors as Japanese black pines. The trees are about 30–35' high and 15–20' wide, placed closely together so that the branches from one tree extend into the branches of the neighboring tree. The owls seemed to favor one tree as their primary roosting site, but also used the other trees in the cluster. They could be seen throughout the day often perching far out on the limbs, readily observed. Many times two or three owls sat close together on the same limb or above one another on adjacent limbs, much to the delight of visitors who came with cameras.

I looked for information on the owls in the local library but found little. I did learn, however, that Long-eared Owls roost in groups in the winter. A call to Laurie Goodrich, Conservation Ecologist at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Kempton, Pa., yielded a great packet of information which she was kind enough to send to me. I was grateful to her for the literature.

I had by this time started to collect owl pellets from under the trees. Owl pellets are the regurgitated, undigested remains, such as bones, fur, teeth, feathers, and bills, of an owl's prey. Dissection of these pellets reveals the food habits of the owls. Pellets of the Long-eared Owls are grey in color, measure 1½-2" long, about ¾" wide, cylindrical in shape and very densely packed.

Using an old dissecting kit from college and my cross-stitch magnifying glass I dissected my first pellet. With a fine tweezers and a probe from the kit, I gently pulled away some of the grey-colored matter, it was fur. I continued to pull apart the pellet and discovered pieces of bone, small whole bones, and in the center of the pellet a whole tiny skull, complete with minute teeth. It was exciting and interesting and I loved it! It was hard to believe how

much material, once taken apart, was compacted into that small pellet.

Dissection of another pellet revealed feathers, bird skull, and beak in addition to other bones. It was not all that surprising to find bird remains, as we had seen the owls in pursuit of birds sometimes when they flew from the trees in the evening. I dissected several more pellets that first evening and carefully set each one aside on styrofoam trays, keeping them separated. One pellet and its contents per tray. I knew that stash of trays would come in handy sometime for something!

Incredibly, the owls continued to roost in the trees. They remained, as did the snow and frigid weather conditions. But no matter how bitter the weather, the four of us continued our vigil in the driveway day and night. The owls did not seem threatened by our presence or disturbed by our talk and laughter and the comings and goings of birders and visitors. From our nightly observations we now knew when they were ready for their evening flight. They would start to move around, shake themselves, preen their feathers, sometimes lifting a thickly feathered tawny leg to pick at their talons. Their golden-yellow eyes were open wide and they were alert to any movement, on the ground or above. Only occasionally would we hear them. A few times we heard a soft *Who* sound, only one or two notes. The sound we were most likely to hear was a soft, almost cat-like mewing and several times a high-pitched shrill whistling. The whistle sound I really never heard, but others did and I take their word for it. From time to time we had visitors observe the owls evening departure with us. On two of these occasions Steve Boyce, a local bird bander, and Rick Wiltraut, Northampton Co. compiler for *Pennsylvania Birds*, heard calls resembling those of a Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*).

The *Morning Call* ran an article on the owls, complete with pictures, on 1 March. A reporter had interviewed Karen and me by phone several days earlier. That same afternoon Blue Ridge Cable TV 13 from Lehighton interviewed Karen and me, and Judy Wink, Chief Naturalist from the Carbon Co. Environmental Education Center, Jim Thorpe, Pa. We were all

on TV that day in a short news spot. I was very happy to meet Judy, having heard of her and knew that she was very knowledgeable concerning owls. She mentioned that the owls should be gone by the end of March. She also sent me more information on Long-eared Owls and a bone-sorting chart to assist in identifying what was in the pellets.

Following the article and TV spot, the exact location of the Martnick property made the Lehigh Valley Audubon Society's birding hotline! The Martnick driveway became the birding hot-spot of the winter. Twelve Long-eared Owls roosting in a residential neighborhood—visible 40 feet away! What sane birder could refuse an opportunity like that! And so they came, birders and non-birders armed with binoculars, cameras, spotting scopes, and video cameras. A rope barrier was erected to let visitors know the viewing limit of the resting owls.

At this point I was really beginning to worry that this owl affair had mushroomed to a degree that was uncomfortable to the Martnicks. For aside from being next door neighbors, Karen and Andy are also good friends of ours and we surely didn't want to jeopardize that friendship. And they weren't even bird-watchers!

But we needn't have worried. Karen and Andy were gracious and understanding to the numbers of people who tromped around their driveway week after week. Indeed they looked forward as much as we to the daily accounting of "how many," "which trees," and "where," and of course always to watch the splendid evening take-off.

I had shown my pellet dissections to Rick Wiltraut, whom I met in March. He suggested and encouraged me to write this article for *Pa. Birds* about my experience with the owls and the specimens found in the pellets. I agreed to do so, but only with his help.

Seventy-four pellets were meticulously dissected using the bone sorting chart in identification. It was an absorbing and fascinating undertaking. Each pellet was dissected, almost lovingly, with the magnifying glass around my neck so as not to miss any tiny particle compacted within and also to examine closely all the pieces extracted. At times I became so wholly engrossed in my project that

almost an hour would be spent on one pellet.

Pellets contained either rodent bones and fur or bird bones and feathers and a few had bones of both. Interestingly, the bird pellets were of a powdery consistency when taken apart. Some perfect feathers remained, beaks were discovered, sometimes attached to the entire bird skull. It was shocking to find the first cardinal beak. The orange color of the conical-shaped beak was retained through the digestive process of the owl and the former bird was immediately recognized.

Soft, fluffy fur was pulled from rodent pellets. Usually the skull, or skulls, would be found in the center; one had four! No matter how often I dissected yet another rodent pellet it was, to me, still immensely interesting and always amazing to find those tiny molars in the skull! Rodent skulls varied in size from $\frac{5}{8}$ " to the largest ($1\frac{1}{2}$ " long), which appeared to be that of a Norway Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*).

The more I dissected, the more I learned. Bones became recognizable as ribs, vertebrae, mandibles, shoulder blades, hips, and leg bones. I was able to differentiate between bones of rodents versus birds. I even found tiny whiskers, claws, and bird seed! In almost every bird pellet was a dry, crisp, and brittle gizzard. One gizzard, found in a fresh, still wet pellet, when cut open revealed tiny stones, or grit, that assist in grinding of food. Also found, along with a complete Starling beak, was a whole intact bird leg, complete with foot and claws.

In the 74 pellets dissected, there were 31 rodent specimens, *i.e.*, skulls, and 35 bird specimens (beaks). Pellets not containing either a beak or skull were not counted as specimens. It would appear from the contents in these 74 pellets that the owls were preying very heavily upon birds (over 50%). We had observed the owls in the evening chasing birds including House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) and, on one occasion, a Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*). The yard in which the owls roosted and two neighboring yards all had several well-stocked and heavily used bird feeders, providing an abundance of prey.

At this point Rick helped me dissect the rest of the scores of pellets

I had collected. We neither counted them nor dissected them meticulously, we just dissected! We were looking for bird beaks. Rick was particularly interested in recovering beaks to identify the various species of birds the owls had taken.

A total of 90 beaks was discovered in all the dissected pellets. It appeared, on the basis of beak analysis and *abundance of species in the area*, that the majority of species taken appeared to be House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), House Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, and American Goldfinches (*Carduelis tristis*). One tiny beak, based on size, appeared to be a Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*). Also 13 Northern Cardinals and 4 European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) were positively identified. Possibly cardinals were taken due to their habit of early rising and being one of the last birds to roost in the evening, making them easily accessible to the owls. Some bird beaks remained unidentified. In addition to rodent and bird specimens, Rick also discovered three shrew skulls in the pellets.

The whole project had been a remarkable learning experience, and one that I thoroughly enjoyed.

Towards the end of March the owls started to gradually leave, as Judy Wink had predicted. Instead of 12 we now saw six or seven. The ones that remained sat farther into the trees and were at times difficult to find. People were still continuing to come to see them. On Friday, 1 April, only three owls were left. We knew it was time. April is the month in which they breed. They go to deeper, thicker woodlands we're told. But we still felt sad to see them go.

Saturday, 2 April, we looked extensively throughout all the roosting trees and found but one owl. As we watched him fly out that night somehow we knew it was the end, we watched until he faded from view.

Sunday we could find no more of our beautiful owls. We all felt devastated. I left the Martnick's driveway with a lump in my throat, a quiver in my chin, and my eyes beginning to fill. It was so hard to believe it was over. Selfish of me, I suppose, to have had so much with the owls and to want more.

Our beautiful experience allowed us to observe, close at hand, for 68 exceptional days, these magnificent, secretive nocturnal birds of prey. We never tired of them. But more than this, our experience solidified bonds of friendship with our neighbors and introduced us to a multitude of new and caring friends and acquaintances who appreciate, respect, and love nature and wildlife. It was a unique adventure afforded to few. We were blessed with it.

The harsh winter of 1993-94 truly was bitter and cold, but for the four of us it was one of the warmest and most memorable of our lives! ♣

4781 Sylvan Drive
Seemsville 18067

The Invasion of the Varied Thrushes

by Randy Miller

It was just another cold, winter day on 8 January. The previous day we had an ice storm that coated everything. My wife, Donna, and I decided to go up to SGL 145 in Lebanon County to walk our usual loop. There was about six inches of snow on the ground, but the trails are on mostly flat terrain, which made it easy walking.

We started on General Biddle Rd. and headed west. There wasn't a great variety of birds this morning. Just White-throated Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, and N. Cardinals. When we arrived at Sunday Farm Rd. we found six E. Bluebird in one tree. They just stayed there as we walked by.

When we arrived at our halfway point I decided to extend our walk down Spring Rd. to Hicks Rd. There is an apple orchard I was checking semi-regularly because it had potential for birds. A lot of apples were still on the trees and there was heavy cover all around. When we arrived there were Am. Robins in the area. I decided to go around the orchard and walk up from below through thick brush. Donna just waited patiently on the other side while I made the sweep for birds.

As I came out of the brush I head a thrush-like trill coming from a Norway Spruce only 30 feet away. It sounded different so I quickly focused my 10X50 Swifts on the bird in the shadows. Looking at me from behind the trunk I could see the upper half of a male Varied Thrush. With the orange supercilium and the dark breast band I knew instantly what it was. We looked at each other for about one minute. Then it flew into the orchard and sat in the open. I could easily see the gray back and orange wing bars. He just kept an eye on me, then flew to the top of a young tree and just looked around. Apparently he had enough and dove head first into heavy cover. It was 11:52 a.m.

At this point we were 3.5 miles

from home. Unfortunately my wife doesn't get excited over rare birds, so I had to convince her to walk home at a quicker pace in order to make some phone calls. We were home in 1½ hours.

Luckily the orchard is only 70 yards off Rt. 117 with a large parking lot. Word spread quickly. Jonathan Heller and I headed to the orchard that same evening. Bruce Carl was there but did not see it. Chuck Chalfont also showed up, but no thrush.

The next day was even colder, about 10°F. When I arrived at 0720, Bruce was already there. Soon other birders arrived. We had robins, but no thrush. At 0825 Tom Garner spotted a Varied Thrush. It flew into the orchard and we were all able to observe it. Something was different with this bird. Light brown across the back, incomplete breast band. This was not the same bird. It was a female Varied Thrush. This was incredible. This female made four more appearances until 1115. Almost everyone who arrived later got to see it. These birds were Lebanon County's first and second records. One of them stayed until 11 January.

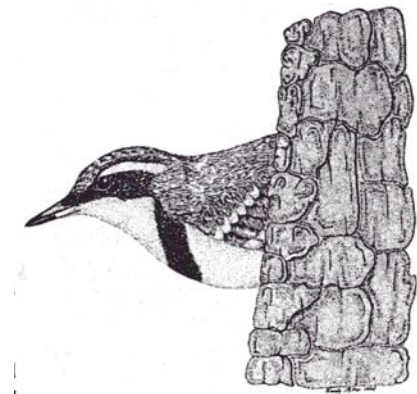
Then on 11 March I was leaving my home and going to the Lancaster County Bird Club meeting. There is a meadow down the road that had a spring near the middle. The meadow was covered with snow except for a 30' x 30' area where the spring melted it. Robins had been in the area for a week, feeding on worms. When I drove up to the meadow I slowed down to look, and to my amazement I saw a female Varied Thrush in the opening. This was Lancaster County's fourth record. I observed the bird for 15 minutes. Then headed into Lancaster. I informed everyone of what I had found. I was hoping the thrush would stay in the area. I had to work the next day, but I checked the spot the next evening. Nothing. I continued to check for the next week, but still

nothing. I thought I was the only person to see it.

Not until several weeks later did I learn another birder, Mary Ann Sherer, had found the Varied Thrush the next morning (12 March) about 100 yards up Pinch Rd. feeding on holly berries. I was glad someone had confirmed my sighting. After this year I will pay special attention to all robin flocks. This was surely the year of the invasion of the Varied Thrush. ♣

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Manheim 17545

We received an excellent write-up of another male Varied Thrush in Downingtown, Chester County, that visited Maggie Hearn's feeder from 6-15 January. In talking with Geoff LeBaron of American Birds, he stated there were a good number found in New England as well this winter. Since the west had more clement weather than we did, it poses interesting speculation as to why this species was found widely in the East this year. Although we recognize that Varied Thrushes occur annually in the East, why did it seem that more were located this year? —eds.



RARE BIRD REPORTS

by Nick Pulcinella

Third Record of LeConte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*) in Pennsylvania Lancaster County

On Sunday 24 October 1993 Eric Witmer, Rob Megraw, and Skip Conant were birding on a grassy island below Bainbridge on the Susquehanna River, Lancaster Co. searching for Sharp-tailed Sparrows, which are noted by Witmer to be regular but local migrants here in late September through October. The island had very little dry ground with the reported river level at nearby Harrisburg at 3.9 feet and rising. Witmer states that this is a very important factor when birding the island because it provides less available habitat for the birds to hide in, thus making it easier to find them.

At about 1430 h., a sparrow was flushed from some waist high grass and flew about 50 feet and perched in a thicket of River Birch about 8 feet tall. This process of flushing and re-flushing the bird continued 4–5 times until the bird dove into the grasses and disappeared. All observations were made from 1430-1500 h. with 10X or less binoculars in fairly good light at distances as close as 20 feet. One indistinct photo was taken. All three of the observers are familiar with the Sharp-tailed Sparrow and Witmer has had considerable experience with the Nelson's race of Sharp-tailed Sparrow which occur on the islands. All the observers had previous experience with the LeConte's Sparrow observed at Struble Lake, Chester Co. 18 months before.

The bird was unsuccessfully searched for the following morning, and two Sharp-tailed Sparrows and a different variety of birds other than were noted from the previous day were found. If accepted by P.O.R.C. this will be the third state record and first record for Lancaster Co.

The following is a description submitted to P.O.R.C. by Eric Witmer.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: An

obviously smaller, slender sparrow, especially in flight.

HEAD: A prominent buffy eyeline with a dark crown containing a thin white central crown stripe. The ear patch was a light gray and not outstanding. A very thin eye ring was noted (facial skin?).

UPPERPARTS: No gray was noted on the nape, only some fine darker streaks. The back was medium brown with some lighter streaks and some dark centered feathers with buffy edges.

UNDERPARTS: The breast was buffy with some fine streaking continuing along the sides toward the flanks. The belly was white.

TAIL: The tail was medium brown. The tail feathers were pointed.

BARE PARTS: The bill was dark gray but not black. The legs were pinkish.

The LeConte's Sparrow belongs to the secretive and somewhat colorful collection of *Ammodramus* sparrows. This group also contains the Baird's (*A. bairdii*), Grasshopper (*A. savannarum*), Henslow's (*A. henslowii*), Sharp-tailed (*A. caudacutus*), and Seaside (*A. maritimus*). They frequent fields, wet meadows, marshes, and areas of tall wet grasses. They allow close approach, but then flush just a few feet ahead and leave us with an aggravating three-second glimpse of a bird diving towards the ground and out of sight.

RANGE

In North America they breed in the bogs, prairie marshes, and tall grasslands of south central Manitoba, northern Ontario, the northern tier states of Montana and North Dakota, and the northern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. They have also been found breeding locally in southeastern Ontario and southcentral Quebec. The principal winter range is the southeastern portion of the Great Plains, with a scattering of birds into the southeast and gulf coasts. The migration route is primarily through the Mississippi Valley.

IDENTIFICATION

The LeConte's general appearance is of a chunky, flat-headed, short-tailed sparrow, with a pale orange face, eyebrow and breast. The ear coverts are gray and the crown contains a white central stripe. The sides are streaked and the nape is pinkish brown. Juveniles are paler buff overall with some light streaking across the breast.

The most useful field mark to use to separate this species from the similar Sharp-tailed Sparrow, the species with which it is most likely to be confused, is the appearance of the white central crown stripe, which is lacking in the Sharp-tailed. The LeConte's small size noted when it is flushed, may also be helpful in separating it from the Sharp-tailed. For a more in depth explanation in separating juvenile *Ammodramus* sparrows, of which all except for the Baird's and the Seaside can be found on a regular basis in Pennsylvania, refer to Robert Leberman's informative article in *Pa. Birds* 5:4.

STATUS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Casual migrant. This is the third documented record for the state. The other records are of a juvenile netted at Powdermill Nature Reserve, Westmoreland Co., 20 October 1991 and an adult present at Struble Lake, Chester Co., 16–26 April 1992. There are also undocumented sightings from 23 August 1959 in Meadville, Crawford Co.; 20 October 1974 from Presque Isle State Park, Erie Co., and April 1994 again from Struble Lake.

The majority of records from other Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states, of which there are about ten, fall within this period of late October and to a lesser degree late March through April.

Since the LeConte's breeds and winters in the same general range as the Sharp-tailed Sparrow, and with Pennsylvania situated somewhat between these two areas, the question arises, "Does the LeConte's Sparrow occur as a regular migrant through Pennsylvania?" The answer is pure speculation. Given the fact that it is

secretive by nature and has been found only in single digit numbers not only in Pennsylvania, but also in the surrounding states, it would seem that very small numbers probably pass through the state, especially during the latter half of October. With a combination of a little luck and sharp eyes, it is hoped we will be able to find more of these elusive handsome little sparrows.

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Hoary Redpolls (*Carduelis hornemanni*) in Pennsylvania in 1994

It seems every fall on those days when the temperature dips and there is a crisp cold bite to the air we, being birders of sound mind and body, begin to wonder if the coming winter will be the year the winter finches invade our state. We begin to daydream of pine trees dripping with crossbills, grosbeaks clamoring to our feeders, and siskins and redpolls too numerous to count, and we study our field guides and hope against hope.

This year it appeared as if everything was falling into place. Reports from New England were hopeful, observers at White Fish Point, Michigan, were saying that "grosbeaks and redpolls were pouring through the Great Lakes," birders returning from visiting the Variegated Flycatcher in southern Ontario were commenting about flocks of redpolls in the hundreds, along with Evening Grosbeaks and Red Crossbills. That was just across the lakes, they could be here tomorrow and it was only October.

Then a small trickle of northern finches began to arrive, and the small trickle turned into a big trickle, the big trickle turned into a flurry, and then the flurry turned into a big trickle, and then a small trickle and then "hey, where did they go?" Disappointed again we resigned ourselves to another finchless winter. But, alas, all was not lost. Beginning about 15 January there was a major invasion of Common Redpolls throughout the northeast and across Pennsylvania. It then seemed that if you didn't have redpolls at your feeder you were the exception to the rule.

With all the Common Redpolls in the area it was only a matter of time that a Hoary would be spotted. It was, by Barb Haas at her backyard feeders in Narvon, Lancaster Co. This bird cooperated beautifully and became the most documented record of this species for the state.

The following description is taken from Barbara's notes.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The

bird was chunky or chubby, giving the appearance of a stout-necked wrestler in comparison with other redpolls. It was between the sizes of the average Common Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea*) and the average House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). The most striking feature was its overall frosty appearance.

HEAD and BILL: The red on the cap was quite restricted. My conclusion about the bill is not that it is "tiny, pushed in," but rather that it is a slightly different shape, more conical, which gives a different look. Also, it appears proportionately smaller to the head size than with *flammea*. The angle where the forehead and upper mandible meet appears greater than with *flammea*.

UPPERPARTS: The coloration was grayish, not the brown/buffy tones of a Common Redpoll. It did have a tendency to expose its rump with its wings in a drooped effect.

UNDERPARTS: The restricted streaking on the sides was also gray not brown toned. The undertail coverts were pure white.

The Hoary Redpoll is Holarctic in distribution. In North America, two races exist, *C. h. hornemanni*, which breeds from Ellesmere Island to Baffin Island, Canada, east to northern Greenland, and *C. h. exilipes*, which breeds from west and north Alaska east across Arctic Canada to Labrador.

GENERAL APPEARANCE and IDENTIFICATION

A typical Hoary is about the same size as a Common Redpoll, but may seem larger because it has a thick-necked or bull-necked appearance. Its overall color above is pale grayish, the underparts are white with little or no streaking on the sides. The rump is pure white or white tinged with very little pink, but without streaking. A male Hoary has only a tinge of pink on the breast. The undertail coverts are unstreaked. The red cap may appear smaller and more sharply defined. The bill is stout and conical giving a "pushed in" look.

A classic *hornemanni* will appear pale or frosty, often described as fluffy-white or like a "snowball," with little or no streaking on the breast, sides or flanks, and having a white

unstreaked rump. It will also appear larger than either an *exilipes* or a *flammea*.

The *exilipes* is smaller in size with less white overall, with pale buff to buffish brown feathers on the head and face. The nape, mantle and back are grayish-white edged with pale buff. The rump may be tinged with pink. Underparts are white or faintly tinged pink. The flanks are more likely to be finely streaked, but the streaks are much finer or narrower than those on a *flammea*. Overall, *exilipes* is not such a white bird, but more buff or grayish than the bright *hornemanni*.

It's not bad enough that the two races of Hoary may be confusing, we must also contend with pale wannabe Common Redpolls. If you had the opportunity to study redpolls this winter, you quickly realized that they come in a variety of sizes, colors, and degrees of paleness. Most texts recommend three criteria to use to safely separate the two species and to confirm the identity of a Hoary.

1. A short, more conical bill lending a "pushed in" look to the face.
2. A pure white or pinkish rump without streaking.
3. Pure white undertail coverts.

If the bird in question fails the test with respect to one character or another, then it should be left unidentified.

Characters that should not be used to clinch the identification are larger size, since some races of Common Redpoll (especially from Greenland) are as large as *hornemanni*, and the habit of drooping the wings to expose the rump, a characteristic seen frequently in Hoarys but also to a lesser degree in Common Redpolls.

STATUS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Casual winter visitor. There are several records for the state during years of redpoll invasions. Beside the Narvon bird, there were reports of other Hoarys this winter in Crawford, Mifflin, Montgomery, Potter, Pike (second-hand report), and Tioga (photographed) counties. ♣

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Kinglet Survival Huntingdon County by Greg & Deb Grove

A brave, or foolish, Ruby-crowned Kinglet survived the brutal winter by feeding on our bird pudding many times each day. He was often the first bird in at dawn and the last bird seen in the dim evening light. He sometimes had to wait his turn while the woodpeckers and other "big guys" fed.

By March, starlings, unable to forage in the snow-covered fields, dominated the suet/peanut butter feeders. The kinglet adapted by scavenging the many crumbs dropped by the starlings onto the snow below the feeder.

During the worst of the sub-zero cold in January, when I brought out refilled feeders, the kinglet, on three occasions flew to me without hesitation and fed while I held the feeder in my hand.

Throughout the winter he was bolder even than the chickadees. He still looked healthy by the time other Ruby-crowned Kinglets began moving north in April. ♣

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Fifth Report of the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee

June 1994

by Ed Kwater, Chairman

This report covers all decisions made by the PORC from May 1993 to June 1994. During this period, a total of 84 records were reviewed. Of these, 66 were accepted, representing an acceptance rate of 78%. The average acceptance rate over the five-year period since the first PORC report in 1990 is 71%. The most encouraging trend in the current report is the greatly increased proportion of accepted records making it to Class I status (62% compared to only 52% in the fourth report, 48% in the third, 28% in the second and 8% in the first). This means that observers are making a much greater effort to document their sightings with photographs, which is extremely encouraging. However, it should be remembered that the focus of any documentation of a rare bird should be a written description. The photograph should be used to support the written word. Unfortunately, many photographs are still being received with no written descriptions.

No fewer than eight species were added to the Pennsylvania List during this assessment period — Leach's Storm Petrel, Black-bellied Whistling Duck, American Oystercatcher, Ancient Murrelet, Golden-crowned Sparrow (all Class I), Anhinga, and Brown Pelican. There were also second state records of Barrow's Goldeneye, LeConte's Sparrow, and Bohemian Waxwing. Perhaps the most surprising record was the Ancient Murrelet in Berks County which showed itself to a few lucky observers. The Leach's Storm Petrel and Golden-crowned Sparrow represent historical records for which adequate documentation has finally been received. Events such as this are always welcome (the Committee is still hoping for a description and/or photographs of the Reddish Egret at Presque Isle in 1953).

The Official State List was published in 1990 (see *Pa. Birds* 4:2 pp 51-53). The first published revision of this list is due in 1995. At least 22 species have been added to the list since 1990 due to the activities of PORC. The rarity status of all bold-faced and underlined species will be reviewed between now and 1995 and any changes noted in the revised list.

The Committee this past year consisted of: Ed Kwater (Chairman), Paul Schwalbe (Treasurer), Frank Haas (Secretary), Roy Ickes, Jerry McWilliams, Nick Pulcinella, and Jerry Skinner.

SYSTEMATIC LIST OF ACCEPTED RECORDS BY CLASS (AOU ORDER)

CLASS I

EARED GREBE

Podiceps nigricollis

Erie Co. One at Presque Isle State Park 18 October to 6 November 1992 (J. McWilliams, W. Shaffer), and one at the same locality 18 April 1993 (J. McWilliams).

Cambria Co. One at Prince Gallitzin State Park 25-26 November 1992 (G. Lamer).

LEACH'S STORM PETREL

Oceanodroma leucorhoa

Berks Co. A bird collected at Reading on 25 August 1933 was the first and only state record (G. McNeil). The committee examined photographs of the specimen.

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos

Erie Co. One at Presque Isle State Park 22 April 1992 (G. Robinson).

Philadelphia Co. One at Fort Mifflin 14-19 August 1992 (F. Haas, E. Witmer, N. Pulcinella).

GREAT CORMORANT

Phalacrocorax carbo

Carbon Co. One at Beltzville State Park 22 December 1992 (R. Wiltraut).

GLOSSY IBIS

Plegadis falcinellus

Bedford Co. One at Mench 21-22 April 1993 (S. & B. Miles).

GLOSSY/WHITE-FACED IBIS

Plegadis falcinellus/chihi

Erie Co. One at Presque Isle State Park 15 October 1992. Submitted as a *Plegadis* sp. by the observer, it was not possible to assign the photographs conclusively to either species (J. McWilliams).

BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING DUCK

Dendrocygna autumnalis

Indiana Co. A flock of 11 at Saltsburg 8 June 1993 then at Loyalhanna Reservoir the following day, where they stayed until 22 June. The first documented state record, these birds coincide with a small invasion into the Northeast in 1993 (M. A. Dunmire, R. Wiltraut).

EURASIAN WIGEON

Anas penelope

Erie Co. Male at Presque Isle State Park 18 April 1992 (J. McWilliams).

KING EIDER

Somateria spectabilis

Erie Co. A male in basic 1 plumage, Presque Isle State Park 14-24 January 1993 (J. McWilliams, R. Wiltraut).

BARROW'S GOLDENEYE

Bucephala islandica

Erie Co. A female at Presque Isle State Park 13-20 February 1993 (J. McWilliams). Second confirmed state record following two males and a female at the same site in February and March 1992.

SANDHILL CRANE*Grus canadensis*

Huntingdon Co. One at Aitch Access 10-15 January 1992 (R. Criswell).

Clarion Co. A pair at Limestone 17 March 1992 (M. Buckwalter).

PIPING PLOVER*Charadrius melodus*

Erie Co. A territorial bird at Presque Isle State Park 13 May to 5 June 1992 (R. States, J. McWilliams, E. Kwater). This individual raised hopes that the species may breed in Pennsylvania for the first time since the 1950s.

AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER*Haenatopus palliatus*

Carbon Co. One at Beltzville State Park 2 April 1993. First state record (R. Wiltraut).

BLACK-NECKED STILT*Himantopus mexicanus*

Philadelphia Co. Male at Philadelphia Sewage Ponds, 18 June 1992 (R. Schutsky).

HUDSONIAN GODWIT*Limosa haemastica*

Cumberland Co. Juvenile at Kuhn Lake 26 October to 5 November 1992 (R. Schutsky, D. Henise).

RED PHALAROPE*Phalaropus fulicarius*

York Co. Juvenile at Codorus State Park 28 September 1991 (R. Ryan).

FRANKLIN'S GULL*Larus pipixcan*

Lancaster Co. One in alternate definitive plumage, Conowingo Pond, Susquehanna River 18-19 April 1992 (R. Schutsky).

COMMON BLACK-HEADED GULL*Larus ridibundus*

Chester Co. A bird in basic definitive plumage at a sewage treatment plant near Oxford 23 January 1993 (F. Haas). Stayed for

several weeks (no late date submitted).

LEAST TERN*Sterna antillarum*

Lancaster Co. One at Holtwood Fly Ash Pond 8-10 July 1992 (R. Schutsky, F. Haas).

BLACK SKIMMER*Rhynchops niger*

Lancaster Co. An adult and a juvenile at Conejohela Flats 26 September 1992 with the juvenile still present the following day (R. Wiltraut).

ANCIENT MURRELET*Synthliboramphus antiquus*

Berks Co. One at Lake Ontelaunee 8 November 1992. A first state record and an almost unbelievable occurrence. The bird was seen by five lucky observers and unfortunately did not stay (E. Witmer, M. Wlasniewski).

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD*Selasphorus rufus*

Erie Co. Adult male at a feeder on Blazy Road (near the intersection of routes 6N and 98) in southern Erie Co. from late September (photographed on 27th) till well into October (no late date available) 1992. (J. Stull, E. Kwater). First county record.

SAY'S PHOEBE*Sayornis saya*

Berks Co. One at Eckville 4-15 January 1993 (R. Wiltraut).

WESTERN KINGBIRD*Tyrannus verticalis*

Erie Co. One banded at Presque Isle State Park 26 September 1992 (R.F. Leberman, T. Patton). First county record.

SEDGE WREN*Cistothorus platensis*

Bedford Co. A pair at Dunnings Creek wetlands 13 June 1992 (R. Schutsky).

TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE*Myadestes townsendi*

Bucks Co. One at Revere 23 March 1993 (G. Dewaghe).

VARIED THRUSH*Ixoreus naevius*

Erie Co. One in a yard in Greene Twp. 10-21 March 1993 (C. Brown).

WARBLING VIREO*Vireo gilvus*

Erie Co. An extremely late bird photographed near Roderick Wildlife Management Area 28 November 1993 (F. & B. Haas).

SUMMER TANAGER*Piranga rubra*

Chester Co. A bird at West Chester on 9 May 1993 was almost certainly an alternate 1 male (P. Early).

PAINTED BUNTING*Passerina ciris*

Erie Co. A male in alternate definitive plumage at a feeder in Fairview 20-27 April 1993 (J. McWilliams). First county record.

Chester Co. A male in alternate definitive plumage at West Chester 12 May 1993 (C. Bliss).

LE CONTE'S SPARROW*Ammodramus leconteii*

Chester Co. One at Struble Lake 16-26 April 1992 (R. Schutsky, F. Haas, R. Wiltraut). Second confirmed state record.

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW*Zonotrichia atricapilla*

Northampton Co. One banded near Easton 4 June 1952. The bird stayed till 18 June (A.E. Conway, G.A. Clark). First and only state record.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW*Zonotrichia leucophrys*

Erie Co. One of the Alaskan race *gambelii* at Presque Isle State Park 15 May 1993 (J. McWilliams).

HARRIS'S SPARROW*Zonotrichia querula*

Chester Co. A bird at a feeder

near Cochranville, 12 May 1993, stayed into March (F. Haas). No late date received.

DARK-EYED JUNCO

Junco hyemalis

Erie Co. A bird of the race *oreganus*, commonly referred to as "Oregon" Junco was at Presque Isle State Park 7 April 1993 (J. McWilliams).

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus

Northampton Co. One at Easton 7-8 September 1992 (A. Koch).

CLASS II

RED-TAILED HAWK

Buteo jamaicensis

Center Co. A dark-morph bird of the western race *calurus* near State College 23 February 1992 (T. Floyd, J. Hoover). The bird was apparently seen on subsequent dates by other observers but no details received.

CLASS III

BROWN PELICAN

Pelecanus occidentalis

Erie Co. One at Presque Isle State Park 13 July 1992 (L. McWilliams). First fully confirmed state record.

ANHINGA

Anhinga anhinga

Delaware Co. Two males and a female in flight at Swarthmore 18 April 1993 (N. Pulcinella). First state record.

WHITE IBIS

Eudocimus albus

Bedford Co. An adult at Shawnee State Park, Schellsburg 16 October 1992 (C. Voytko)

GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE

Anser albifrons

Montgomery Co. An adult probably of the Greenland race *flavirostris* at Red Hill 24 December 1992 to 1 January 1993 (K. Crilley).

GREEN-WINGED TEAL

Anas crecca

Dauphin Co. One of the nominate Eurasian race at Wildwood Lake 16 January 1993.

EURASIAN WIGEON

Anas penelope

Erie Co. A male at Presque Isle State Park 28 October 1992 (J. McWilliams).

MISSISSIPPI KITE

Ictinia mississippiensis

Luzerne Co. Juvenile five miles north of Berwick 20 October 1989 (D. Gross).

BLACK RAIL

Laterallus jamaicensis

Lancaster Co. One at Holtwood Fly Ash Pond 12 October 1992 was seen and heard (R. Schutsky).

BLACK-NECKED STILT

Himantopus mexicanus

Lancaster Co. One at Conejohela Flats, Susquehanna River, 22 May 1992 (J. Book, J. Heller).

AMERICAN AVOCET

Recurvirostra americana

Erie Co. One at Presque Isle State Park 22 April 1992 (J. McWilliams).

WILLET

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus

Lancaster Co. One at Conejohela Flats, Susquehanna River, 22 May 1992 (J. Book, J. Heller).

MARBLED GODWIT

Limosa fedoa

Erie Co. Two at Presque Isle State Park 26 August 1992 (J. McWilliams). Three at Presque Isle State Park 12 May 1993 (J. McWilliams, E. Kwater).

HUDSONIAN GODWIT

Limosa haemastica

Center Co. An adult in basic plumage Bald Eagle State Park 1 November 1992 (T. Floyd).

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE

Phalaropus lobatus

York Co. One at Brunner's Island 30 April 1993 (A. Spiese).

FRANKLIN'S GULL

Larus pipixcan

Lancaster Co. A bird in alternate definitive plumage at Conejohela Flats, Susquehanna River, 20 May 1993 (J. Book).

LITTLE GULL

Larus minutus

Delaware Co. Two in alternate definitive plumage at Marcus Hook on the Delaware River 29 April 1993 (N. Pulcinella).

COMMON BLACK-HEADED GULL

Larus ridibundus

Erie Co. One in alternate definitive plumage at Presque Isle State Park 12 April 1993 (J. McWilliams).

THAYER'S GULL

Larus thayeri

Erie Co. One in basic definitive plumage at Presque Isle State Park 14 March 1992 (J. McWilliams, E. Kwater) and a different bird there the next day (J. McWilliams).

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE

Rissa tridactyla

Luzerne Co. One in basic definitive plumage at Harveys Lake 1 January 1992 (J. Hoyson). Second state record.

LEAST TERN

Sterna antillarum

Montgomery Co. One at Green Lane Reservoir 24 June 1993 (J. Horn).

SHORT-EARED OWL

Asio flammeus

Clearfield Co. One near Kee-waydin 21 June 1993 (P. & G. Schwalbe) included here because it may represent an expansion of the known breeding range.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING

Bombycilla garrulus

Erie Co. One at Roderick Wildlife Management Area 8 November 1992 (J. Pogacnik). Apparently only the second accepted state record.

OVENBIRD

Seiurus aurocapillus

Washington Co. An extremely late bird at Finleyville 21-26 December 1992 (E. Higbee).

YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER

Dendroica coronata

Erie Co. A female of the western race *auduboni* commonly referred to as "Audubon's" Warbler at Presque Isle State Park 24 April 1992 (J. Mc Williams).

SUMMER TANAGER

Piranga rubra

Philadelphia Co. A male in alternate 1 plumage John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge 25 April 1992 (N. Pulcinella).

Indiana Co. One (probably alternate 1 male) at Yellow Creek State Park 24 April 1992 (M. Higbee).

Cumberland Co. An alternate definitive male at Messiah College 26-27 April 1992 (D. Henise).

BLUE GROSBEAK

Guiraca caerulea

Westmoreland Co. A male near Blairsville 1-19 July 1992 (M. Higbee).

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW

Spizella pallida

Lancaster Co. One at Octoraro Lake 23 April 1992. (J. Book, R. Schutsky).

Montgomery Co. Two at Horsham 14 March to 2 April 1993 (J. Tilley).

DARK-EYED JUNCO

Junco hyemalis

Butler Co. One of the western "Pink-sided" form in Slippery Rock Township 16 December 1992 (G. Wilhelm).

List of Records Not Accepted

Great Cormorant—15-22 November 1992 Martin's Creek Quarry, Northampton Co. Details did not conclusively rule out other cormorant species.

Tufted Duck—3 October 1992. Male at Pymatuning, Crawford Co. Possibility of escape from captivity not ruled out.

Sandhill Crane—9 April 1992. Three at Fairview. Photographs not diagnostic enough.

Whimbrel—26 July 1992. ABE Airport, Lehigh Co. Description does not rule out other *Numenius* spp.

Hudsonian Godwit—30 October 1992. Brunner's Island, York Co. Photograph not clear enough to rule out other godwit species. No written description.

Curlew Sandpiper—2 October 1992. Octoraro Lake, Lancaster Co. Description did not rule out Stilt Sandpiper.

Red Phalarope—27 September 1991. Kaercher Creek Park, Berks Co. Description did not conclusively rule out Red-necked Phalarope.

California Gull—4-9 December 1992. Blue Marsh Lake, Berks Co. Details did not rule out Herring Gull.

Black-Legged Kittiwake—12 November 1991, Blue Marsh Lake, Berks Co. Details incomplete, wing pattern not described.

21-22 April 1992, Lake Somerset, Somerset Co. Details given were incomplete.

Arctic Tern—19-20 October 1989. Muddy Run Fishermen's Park, Susquehanna River, Lancaster Co. Details did not rule out other small *Sterna* spp.

Black-backed Woodpecker—2 May 1992. Philadelphia Co. Details did not rule out aberrant Hairy or Three-toed Woodpeckers.

Bewick's Wren—22 May 1992. Tuscarora State Forest, Perry Co. Details incomplete and did not rule out Carolina Wren.

Summer Tanager—2 May 1992, Kings Gap Environmental Education Center, Cumberland Co. Details received were extremely brief.

Black-headed Grosbeak—6-7 May 1993. Limestone Township, Clarion Co. Photographs depicted a Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Lark Bunting—2 May 1993. Tulpehocken Township, Berks Co. Details given were extremely brief.

Brewer's Blackbird—4 November 1992. Prince Gallitzin State Park, Cambria Co. Description did not conclusively rule out Rusty Blackbird.

14 November 1992. Yellow Creek State Park, Indiana Co. Description did not rule out several other *icterid* species. ♣

222 Franklin Street
Evans City 16033

PENNSYLVANIA BIRDLISTS

Compiled by Terry Schiefer

Welcome to the latest edition of Pennsylvania Birdlists. The big news this year is in the county lifelist category. **Steve Santner** has accomplished a unique achievement by seeing over 100 species in every Pa. county! It will probably be many years before another birder reaches this goal as there is no one even remotely close on Steve's heels. Steve, unfortunately for us, has recently moved to Detroit, but as he points out, there are 83 counties in Michigan! Congratulations Steve, and thanks for your long standing input to Pennsylvania Birdlists.

Steve Santner still holds the top lifelist in nine counties followed by Margaret Higbee with five and William Reid with four. There are still 23 counties with top lists under 200. In the county annual list category **Jerry McWilliams'** Erie county list was among the ten best ever. Jerry holds six of the top ten spots in this category! Previously unreported was Bob Schutsky's 1992 Lancaster County list, the third largest annual list reported for any county.

Several birders saw their 300th Pennsylvania species during 1993: **Fritz Brock, Harold Morrin, Joyce Hoffmann, Jonathan Heller, and Margaret Higbee.**

Ed Fingerhood pointed out some errors that slipped into last years list report. In the list of the top 50 county lifelists a number of Lancaster county lists are mistakenly reported as Philadelphia. You can figure out which these are by comparing against the individual lists for each county. Also the county annual list category was omitted last year, so I've included all 1992 lists in this years report. I encourage each of you to point out any errors you may find so that Pennsylvania Birdlists can be as accurate as possible. Totals marked with an asterisk (*) are previously submitted totals as an updated total was not received this year. Names marked with (‡) symbol honor deceased birders.

Next years report forms should be mailed to my **NEW ADDRESS:** 1394 P.D. Fulgham Road, Starkville, MS 39759. ✉

PENNSYLVANIA LIFELISTS

	38	293	Terence Schiefer	74	257	Joe Meloney*
	38	293	John Peplinski*	78	252	Scott Bills*
1	347		Barbara Haas	78	252	Ted Grisez*
2	346		Franklin Haas	80	247	Matt Wlasniewski
3	335		Eric Witmer	80	247	Jim Lockyer*
4	333		Bernard Morris	82	246	Steve Feldstein*
5	330		Deuane Hoffman	83	245	Greg Malosh*
5	330		John Miller *	84	244	Geoff Malosh*
7	329		Jan Witmer	85	241	David Kyler*
8	328		Robert Schutsky	86	240	Stan Glowacki*
9	327		Steve Santner	87	236	Greg Grove
10	326		Tom Garner	88	234	Walter Fye
11	323		Paul Schwalbe	88	234	Roy Ickes
12	322		Rick Wiltraut	90	225	Arthur Bergey*
13	321		Jerry Book*	91	223	Pamela Woodman
14	319		Glenna Schwalbe	92	222	Sherri Labar*
15	317		Gerald McWilliams	93	221	Stephen Mallanson*
16	314		Harry Franzen	94	218	Joe Strasser*
16	314		John Ginaven	94	218	Voni Strasser*
18	313		Dave DeReamus	96	216	Jim McKinney*
18	313		Phillips Street	97	210	Larry Brown*
20	311		Randy Miller*	98	206	Russ Ruffing*
21	308		Fritz Brock	99	204	Arlene Brown*
22	307		Harold Morrin			
23	305		Al Guarente			
23	305		Evelyn Kopf			
23	305		Gene Wilhelm*			
26	303		Joyce Hoffmann			
27	302		Jonathan Heller			
27	302		William Murphy*			
27	302		Sam Stull*			
30	301		Margaret Higbee			
31	300		Larry Lewis*			
32	299		Keith Richards*			
33	298		Richard Colyer			
34	296		Allan Keith*			
34	296		Nick Pulcinella*			
36	294		George Malosh*			
36	294		James Baxter*			
	40	292	David Freeland*			
	40	292	Ronald Leberman*			
	42	291	Ed Kwater			
	42	291	Frank Windfelder*			
	44	286	Roger Higbee			
	44	286	Arlene Koch			
	46	285	Skip Conant			
	46	285	Steve Farbotnik			
	46	285	Allen Schweinsberg*			
	49	284	Ken Lebo			
	49	284	James Gray*			
	51	283	William Reid*			
	52	282	Armas Hill*			
	53	280	Kenneth Gabler			
	53	280	Don Henise			
	53	280	Neal Thorpe*			
	56	279	Robyn Henise			
	57	278	Richard Timm*			
	57	278	Merrill Wood (‡)			
	57	278	James Baird*			
	60	277	Harold Lebo			
	60	277	Ernest Schiefer			
	60	277	Bonnie Baird*			
	63	276	Devich Farbotnik			
	64	274	Mike Fialkovich			
	64	274	Gloria Lamar*			
	66	272	Carl Garner			
	67	271	Tom Clauser			
	68	268	Walter Shaffer*			
	69	267	Harry Henderson*			
	70	265	Kevin Crilley			
	71	264	Bruce Carl			
	71	264	Thomas Reeves			
	73	259	Linda McWilliams*			
	74	257	Russell Ryan			
	74	257	John Salvetti			
	74	257	Kerry Grim*			

COUNTY LIFELISTS (TOP 50)

1	306	<i>Erie</i>	Gerald McWilliams
2	297	<i>Lancaster</i>	Tom Garner
3	296	<i>Lancaster</i>	Eric Witmer
4	292	<i>Lancaster</i>	Robert Schutsky
5	291	<i>Erie</i>	Sam Stull*
6	290	<i>Philadelphia</i>	John Miller*
7	289	<i>Delaware</i>	John Miller*
8	287	<i>Lancaster</i>	Randy Miller
9	285	<i>Lancaster</i>	Harold Morrin
10	284	<i>Lancaster</i>	Jan Witmer
10	284	<i>Lancaster</i>	Jerry Book*
12	281	<i>Lancaster</i>	Jonathan Heller

13 276	<i>Lancaster</i>	Barbara Haas	100	Steve Santner	108	Deuane Hoffman		
14 274	<i>Lancaster</i>	Steve Santner			100	Steve Santner		
14 274	<i>Luzerne</i>	William Reid*	BEAVER					
16 272	<i>Erie</i>	Ed Kwater	152	George Malosh*	CAMBRIA			
16 272	<i>Centre</i>	Merrill Wood (‡)	113	Geoff Malosh*	181	John Salvetti		
18 269	<i>Lancaster</i>	Deuane Hoffman	112	Greg Malosh*	161	Gloria Lamer*		
19 268	<i>Chester</i>	Larry Lewis*	102	Steve Santner	103	Steve Santner		
20 267	<i>Butler</i>	Gene Wilhelm*	90	John Snarey	99	Margaret Higbee		
21 263	<i>Erie</i>	Deuane Hoffman	BEDFORD					
21 263	<i>Centre</i>	Harry Henderson*	122	Steve Santner	CAMERON			
23 261	<i>Lehigh</i>	Fritz Brock	97	Deuane Hoffman	105	Steve Santner		
24 260	<i>Cumberland</i>	Deuane Hoffman	94	Kenneth Gabler	81	Deuane Hoffman		
25 258	<i>Lehigh</i>	Bernard Morris	74	Merrill Wood (‡)	CARBON			
26 255	<i>Delaware</i>	Barbara Haas	71	Randy Miller	240	Rick Wiltraut		
26 255	<i>Franklin</i>	Kenneth Gabler	BERKS					
26 255	<i>Delaware</i>	Nick Pulcinella*	240	Kerry Grim*	201	Bernard Morris		
29 253	<i>Bucks</i>	Steve Farbotnik	214	Ken Lebo	115	Steve Santner		
29 253	<i>Erie</i>	Linda McWilliams	214	Matt Wlasniewski	102	Deuane Hoffman		
31 251	<i>Chester</i>	Barbara Haas	213	Harold Lebo	97	Al Guarente		
32 250	<i>Franklin</i>	Carl Garner	203	Ernest Schiefer	CENTRE			
32 250	<i>Butler</i>	David Freeland*	203	Terence Schiefer	272	Merrill Wood (‡)		
34 249	<i>Chester</i>	Phillips Street	197	Barbara Haas	263	Harry Henderson*		
34 249	<i>Erie</i>	Barbara Haas	192	Larry Lewis*	244	Terence Schiefer		
34 249	<i>Lehigh</i>	Rick Wiltraut	184	Deuane Hoffman	242	Rick Wiltraut		
37 248	<i>Delaware</i>	Al Guarente	174	Steve Santner	218	Scott Bills*		
38 247	<i>Dauphin</i>	Deuane Hoffman	173	Bernard Morris	179	Paul Schwalbe		
38 245	<i>Philadelphia</i>	Frank Windfelder*	153	Al Guarente*	163	Greg Grove		
40 244	<i>Centre</i>	Terence Schiefer	143	Nick Pulcinella*	162	Russ Ruffing*		
41 243	<i>Clinton</i>	Paul Schwalbe	139	Scott Bills*	145	Kevin Crilley		
41 243	<i>Erie</i>	Margaret Higbee	136	Jonathan Heller	145	Steve Santner		
41 243	<i>Indiana</i>	Margaret Higbee	135	Randy Miller	126	Barbara Haas		
44 242	<i>Centre</i>	Rick Wiltraut	127	Kevin Crilley	121	Deuane Hoffman		
44 242	<i>Cumberland</i>	Don Henise	BLAIR					
44 242	<i>Erie</i>	David Freeland*	174	David Kyler*	CHESTER			
47 241	<i>Philadelphia</i>	Barbara Haas	103	Steve Santner	268	Larry Lewis*		
48 240	<i>Carbon</i>	Rick Wiltraut	71	Don Henise	251	Barbara Haas		
48 240	<i>Chester</i>	John Ginaven	67	Randy Miller	249	Phillips Street		
48 240	<i>Philadelphia</i>	Harry Franzen	BRADFORD					
48 240	<i>Berks</i>	Kerry Grim*	215	William Reid*	240	John Ginaven		
48 240	<i>Lancaster</i>	Larry Lewis*	194	Ronald Young	208	Al Guarente		
48 240	<i>Allegheny</i>	David Freeland*	168	Frances Biles*	193	Neal Thorpe*		
			136	Randy Miller	167	Steve Santner		
			105	Barbara Haas	151	Nick Pulcinella*		
			102	Steve Santner	131	Deuane Hoffman		
			BUCKS				116	Jonathan Heller
			253	Steve Farbotnik	111	Terence Schiefer		
			238	Devich Farbotnik	101	Randy Miller		
			202	Stan Glowacki*	CLARION			
			201	Harry Franzen	218	Walter Fye		
			160	Bernard Morris	181	Margaret Buckwalter		
			143	Kevin Crilley	181	Gene Wilhelm*		
			121	Steve Santner	104	Steve Santner		
			118	Barbara Haas	52	Randy Miller		
			106	Al Guarente	CLEARFIELD			
			BUTLER				100	Steve Santner
			267	Gene Wilhelm*	91	Paul Schwalbe		
			250	David Freeland*	82	Deuane Hoffman		
			165	George Malosh*	82	Margaret Higbee*		
			129	Margaret Higbee	71	Roger Higbee		
			122	Geoff Malosh*	CLINTON			
			119	Roger Higbee	243	Paul Schwalbe		
			119	Greg Malosh*	120	Steve Santner		
					101	Barbara Haas		
					57	Merrill Wood (‡)		

COUNTY LIFELISTS (BY COUNTY)

ADAMS

210	Arthur Kennell*
185	Carl Garner
165	Deuane Hoffman
150	Steve Santner
144	Russell Ryan
143	Kenneth Gabler

ALLEGHENY

240	David Freeland*
189	Ed Kwater
168	George Malosh*
166	Mike Fialkovich
144	Geoff Malosh*
141	Greg Malosh*
140	Margaret Higbee
138	Roger Higbee
102	Steve Santner

ARMSTRONG

209	Margaret Higbee
192	Roger Higbee

COLUMBIA

100 Steve Santner

CRAWFORD

206 Margaret Higbee
 201 Gene Wilhelm*
 200 Roger Higbee
 191 Ronald Leberman*
 169 Deuane Hoffman
 152 Geoff Malosh*
 150 Greg Malosh*
 124 George Malosh*
 112 Steve Santner
 102 Terence Schiefer

CUMBERLAND

260 Deuane Hoffman
 242 Don Henise
 239 Robyn Henise
 226 Richard Colyer
 197 Steve Santner
 176 George Wertz, Jr. (‡)
 174 Carl Garner
 139 Kenneth Gabler
 107 Jonathan Heller
 107 Randy Miller

DAUPHIN

247 Deuane Hoffman
 234 George Wertz, Jr. (‡)
 223 Scott Bills*
 219 Steve Santner
 177 Richard Colyer
 127 Merrill Wood (‡)
 118 Don Henise
 111 Randy Miller
 110 Kenneth Gabler
 109 William Reid*

DELAWARE

289 John Miller*
 255 Barbara Haas
 255 Nick Pulcinella*
 248 Al Guarente
 232 Thomas Reeves
 229 Skip Conant
 226 Paul Schwalbe
 220 John Ginaven
 139 Deuane Hoffman
 130 Steve Santner

ELK

164 Linda Christenson
 105 Steve Santner
 76 Ted Grisez*
 53 Randy Miller

ERIE

306 Gerald McWilliams
 291 Sam Stull*
 272 Ed Kwater
 263 Deuane Hoffman
 253 Linda McWilliams*
 249 Barbara Haas
 243 Margaret Higbee
 242 David Freeland*
 236 George Malosh*
 235 Roger Higbee

234 Mike Fialkovich
 233 Gene Wilhelm*
 218 Geoff Malosh*
 217 Greg Malosh*
 208 Steve Santner
 197 Terence Schiefer
 192 Richard Colyer
 187 Randy Miller
 173 Bernard Morris
 144 Don Henise
 138 Jonathan Heller

FAYETTE

119 Steve Santner
 78 Deuane Hoffman
 76 Randy Miller
 73 Roy Ickes

FOREST

140 Ted Grisez*
 108 Steve Santner
 64 Randy Miller
 60 Jonathan Heller

FRANKLIN

255 Kenneth Gabler
 250 Carl Garner
 145 Deuane Hoffman*
 130 Steve Santner
 123 Don Henise

FULTON

193 Kenneth Gabler
 170 Carl Garner
 119 Steve Santner
 118 Robert Walker*
 69 Don Henise

GREENE

194 Ralph Bell
 109 Steve Santner
 101 Roy Ickes
 92 Margaret Higbee
 88 Randy Miller

HUNTINGDON

218 Greg Grove
 213 David Kyler*
 181 Merrill Wood (‡)
 108 Deuane Hoffman
 104 Steve Santner

INDIANA

243 Margaret Higbee
 233 Gloria Lamer*
 224 Roger Higbee
 195 Anne Hedgpeth*
 118 Steve Santner

JEFFERSON

104 Steve Santner
 97 Margaret Higbee
 95 Scott Bills*
 82 Roger Higbee
 59 Randy Miller

JUNIATA

153 Deuane Hoffman

108 Steve Santner
 92 Jonathan Heller
 68 Randy Miller

LACKAWANNA

103 Steve Santner

LANCASTER

297 Tom Garner
 296 Eric Witmer
 292 Robert Schutsky
 287 Randy Miller
 285 Harold Morrin
 284 Jan Witmer
 284 Jerry Book*
 281 Jonathan Heller
 276 Barbara Haas
 274 Steve Santner
 269 Deuane Hoffman
 240 Larry Lewis*
 238 Bruce Carl
 201 George Wertz, Jr. (‡)
 200 Al Guarente
 198 Pamela Woodman
 185 Richard Colyer
 184 Terence Schiefer
 172 Nick Pulcinella*
 172 Dennis Weaver*
 156 Don Henise
 147 Kevin Crilley
 133 Bernard Morris
 118 Margaret Higbee
 108 Roger Higbee
 105 Kenneth Gabler

LAWRENCE

210 Gene Wilhelm*
 102 Steve Santner

LEBANON

236 Steve Santner
 235 Randy Miller
 209 Deuane Hoffman
 186 Stephen Mallanson*
 158 Jonathan Heller
 152 George Wertz, Jr. (‡)
 149 Bruce Carl
 122 Barbara Haas
 117 Don Henise

LEHIGH

261 Fritz Brock
 258 Bernard Morris
 249 Rick Wiltraut
 103 Steve Santner
 93 Barbara Haas

LUZERNE

274 William Reid*
 216 Mark Blauer*
 143 Kevin Crilley
 104 Steve Santner
 92 Eric Sullivan

LYCOMING

223 Paul Schwalbe
 124 Steve Santner
 89 Deuane Hoffman

- 66 Barbara Haas
- MCKEAN*
103 Steve Santner
99 Ted Grisez*
- MERCER*
211 Gene Wilhelm*
174 Deuane Hoffman
124 Steve Santner
103 Margaret Higbee
88 Roger Higbee
- MIFFLIN*
128 Greg Grove
115 Deuane Hoffman
108 Steve Santner
59 Randy Miller
57 Merrill Wood (‡)
- MONROE*
223 Phillips Street
118 Bernard Morris
110 Steve Santner
77 Al Guarente
74 Eric Sullivan
- MONTGOMERY*
234 Harry Franzen
230 Kevin Crilley
219 Bernard Morris
213 Neal Thorpe*
137 Steve Santner
120 Al Guarente
107 Robert Walker*
- MONTOUR*
212 Barbara Haas
202 Allen Schweinsberg*
119 Steve Santner
104 Kevin Crilley
89 Deuane Hoffman
- NORTHAMPTON*
233 Rick Wiltraut
229 Steve Boyce*
222 Arlene Koch
221 Dave DeReamus
220 Brad Silfies*
211 Bernard Morris
106 Steve Santner
- NORTHUMBERLAND*
204 Allen Schweinsberg*
166 Barbara Haas
112 Steve Santner
67 Scott Bills*
- PERRY*
213 Deuane Hoffman
210 Richard Colyer
157 Steve Santner
141 Walter Shelly, Jr.*
139 Dallas Dowhower*
128 Don Henise
120 Randy Miller
113 Jonathan Heller
- PHILADELPHIA*
290 John Miller*
245 Frank Windfelder*
241 Barbara Haas
240 Harry Franzen
238 Al Guarente
223 Nick Pulcinella*
218 Skip Conant
218 John Ginaven
184 Jim McKinney*
172 Thomas Reeves
163 Stephen Lawrence*
158 Deuane Hoffman
154 Steve Santner
120 Terence Schiefer
103 Kevin Crilley
101 Randy Miller
- PIKE*
124 Phillips Street
110 Deuane Hoffman
101 Steve Santner
100 Barbara Haas
- POTTER*
202 David Hauber
104 Steve Santner
102 Paul Schwalbe
61 Deuane Hoffman
- SCHUYLKILL*
220 Tom Clauser
133 Steve Santner
117 Barbara Haas
115 Bernard Morris
76 Bruce Carl
- SNYDER*
165 Allen Schweinsberg*
132 Steve Santner
64 Merrill Wood (‡)
- SOMERSET*
166 Scott Bastian
161 Richard Murphy*
126 Steve Santner
- SULLIVAN*
152 Skip Conant
110 Thomas Reeves
104 Steve Santner
101 Randy Miller
89 Don Henise
- SUSQUEHANNA*
161 William Reid*
105 Steve Santner
93 Barbara Haas
- TIOGA*
202 Larry Brown*
196 Arlene Brown*
124 Bruce Carl
120 Steve Santner
97 Deuane Hoffman
- UNION*
213 Allen Schweinsberg*
- 132 Barbara Haas
117 Steve Santner
80 Deuane Hoffman
- VENANGO*
212 Gary Edwards*
175 Gene Wilhelm*
103 Steve Santner
- WARREN*
227 Harris Johnson*
217 Ted Grisez*
114 Steve Santner
67 Randy Miller
56 Jonathan Heller
- WASHINGTON*
210 Margaret Higbee
209 Roger Higbee
192 Roy Ickes
161 Russ Ruffing*
141 George Malosh*
100 Steve Santner
- WAYNE*
205 Joe Strasser*
205 Voni Strasser*
122 William Reid*
102 Steve Santner
95 Barbara Haas
- WESTMORELAND*
142 Margaret Higbee
137 Steve Santner
133 Roger Higbee
78 Randy Miller
- WYOMING*
231 William Reid*
136 Skip Conant
111 Steve Santner
95 Barbara Haas
92 Thomas Reeves
- YORK*
229 Russell Ryan
194 Steve Santner
174 Deuane Hoffman
172 George Wertz, Jr. (‡)
149 Jonathan Heller
146 Randy Miller
142 Kenneth Gabler
133 Carl Garner
123 Don Henise
109 Barbara Haas

PA ANNUAL LISTS 1993

- 262 Randy Miller
261 Jonathan Heller
248 Gerald McWilliams
242 Don Henise
239 Robyn Henise
234 Steve Farbotnik
234 Margaret Higbee
230 Mike Fialkovich
223 Ed Kwater

217 Ronald Leberman
 216 Devich Farbotnik
 212 Skip Conant
 211 Al Guarente
 202 Roger Higbee
 201 Ernest Schiefer
 197 Carl Garner
 189 Matt Wlasniewski
 184 Pamela Woodman
 177 Kenneth Gabler
 167 Walter Fye
 162 John Ginaven
 142 Larry Brown
 131 Arlene Brown

PA ANNUAL LISTS (TOP 50)

1 306 Robert Schutsky 1992
 2 305 Deuane Hoffman 1992
 3 293 Deuane Hoffman 1991
 4 288 Barbara Haas 1986
 4 288 Franklin Haas 1986
 6 278 Sam Stull 1979
 6 278 Gene Wilhelm 1983
 8 273 Joyce Hoffman 1991
 9 272 Randy Miller 1992
 10 269 Jonathan Heller 1992
 11 268 Terence Schiefer 1985
 11 268 Deuane Hoffman 1986
 13 266 Randy Miller 1991
 14 263 Gerald McWilliams 1983
 15 262 Randy Miller 1993
 16 261 Gerald McWilliams 1991
 16 261 Jonathan Heller 1993
 18 260 Ken Lebo 1992
 18 260 Gerald McWilliams 1992
 20 259 Gene Wilhelm 1982
 21 258 Steve Santner 1992
 22 255 Franklin Haas 1977
 22 255 Ed Kwater 1989
 24 254 Barbara Haas 1977
 24 254 Ed Kwater 1992
 26 252 John Ginaven 1978
 26 252 Bonnie Baird 1979
 26 252 James Baird 1979
 26 252 Gerald McWilliams 1988
 26 252 Ed Kwater 1991
 31 251 Gerald McWilliams 1989
 31 251 Steve Santner 1989
 31 251 Steve Santner 1991
 34 250 Gerald McWilliams 1979
 34 250 Ed Kwater 1990
 36 249 David Freeland 1984
 36 249 Steve Santner 1990
 38 248 Gerald McWilliams 1985
 38 248 Jerry Book 1992
 38 248 Gerald McWilliams 1993
 41 247 James G. Stull 1976
 41 247 Gerald McWilliams 1982
 41 247 Terence Schiefer 1986
 44 246 Barbara Haas 1979
 44 246 Gerald McWilliams 1980
 44 246 Gerald McWilliams 1981
 44 246 David Freeland 1981
 44 246 Gerald McWilliams 1984
 44 246 Jonathan Heller 1991
 44 246 Charles Tague 1991

COUNTY ANNUAL LISTS (By County)

ADAMS

201 Arthur Kennell 1992
 140 Carl Garner 1991
 86 Kenneth Gabler 1991
 82 Kenneth Gabler 1993
 74 Kenneth Gabler 1992

ALLEGHENY

96 George Malosh 1982
 93 George Malosh 1974

ARMSTRONG

152 Margaret Higbee 1993
 142 Margaret Higbee 1986
 139 Margaret Higbee 1987
 131 Margaret Higbee 1990
 131 Roger Higbee 1993

BEAVER

110 George Malosh 1974
 105 George Malosh 1975

BEDFORD

71 Kenneth Gabler 1992
 70 Kenneth Gabler 1991
 66 Jonathan Heller 1992
 65 Kenneth Gabler 1993

BERKS

189 Ken Lebo 1992
 173 Matt Wlasniewski 1993
 170 Terence Schiefer 1981
 167 Terence Schiefer 1982
 163 Matt Wlasniewski 1992
 156 Ernest Schiefer 1992
 149 Ernest Schiefer 1993

BLAIR

126 Beryl Sternagle 1990
 121 Beryl Sternagle 1989

BRADFORD

147 Ronald Young 1993
 146 Ronald Young 1992
 82 Skip Conant 1988

BUCKS

224 Steve Farbotnik 1992
 210 Devich Farbotnik 1992
 208 Steve Farbotnik 1993
 203 Steve Farbotnik 1991
 196 Devich Farbotnik 1991
 184 Devich Farbotnik 1993

BUTLER

245 Gene Wilhelm 1983
 229 Gene Wilhelm 1985
 225 Gene Wilhelm 1982
 224 Gene Wilhelm 1981
 218 Gene Wilhelm 1984
 217 Gene Wilhelm 1980
 215 Gene Wilhelm 1979
 215 Gene Wilhelm 1992

CAMBRIA

177 John Salvetti 1992

150 John Salvetti 1991
 141 John Salvetti 1990

CENTRE

224 Terence Schiefer 1985
 214 Terence Schiefer 1986
 211 Terence Schiefer 1984
 191 Terence Schiefer 1983
 180 Merrill Wood 1986

CHESTER

225 Larry Lewis 1988
 221 Larry Lewis 1983
 219 Larry Lewis 1986
 216 Larry Lewis 1984
 215 Larry Lewis 1982
 214 Larry Lewis 1987
 209 Larry Lewis 1985

CLARION

181 Gene Wilhelm 1992
 162 Walter Fye 1992
 156 Walter Fye 1993
 146 Margaret Buckwalter 1992

CRAWFORD

202 Ronald Leberman 1989
 201 Gene Wilhelm 1992
 195 Ronald Leberman 1993
 183 Ronald Leberman 1990
 100 Terence Schiefer 1984

CUMBERLAND

227 Deuane Hoffman 1989
 225 Deuane Hoffman 1992
 221 Deuane Hoffman 1986
 214 Don Henise 1991
 209 Deuane Hoffman 1991
 208 Don Henise 1992
 208 Don Henise 1993
 202 Robyn Henise 1991
 200 Don Henise 1989
 200 Robyn Henise 1993
 199 Robyn Henise 1992
 79 Kenneth Gabler 1992
 78 Kenneth Gabler 1993

DAUPHIN

206 Deuane Hoffman 1992
 205 Deuane Hoffman 1986
 202 Deuane Hoffman 1991
 132 Steve Santner 1990
 124 Steve Santner 1991

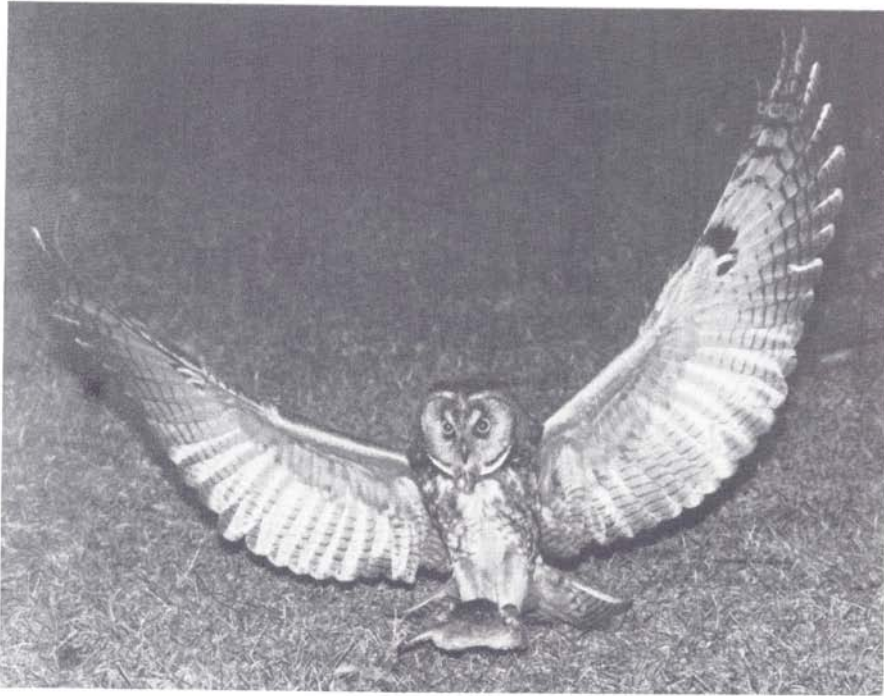
DELAWARE

241 John Miller 1969
 191 Al Guarente 1992
 184 Nick Pulcinella 1991
 182 Al Guarente 1991
 178 Al Guarente 1993
 151 Skip Conant 1992
 147 Skip Conant 1993

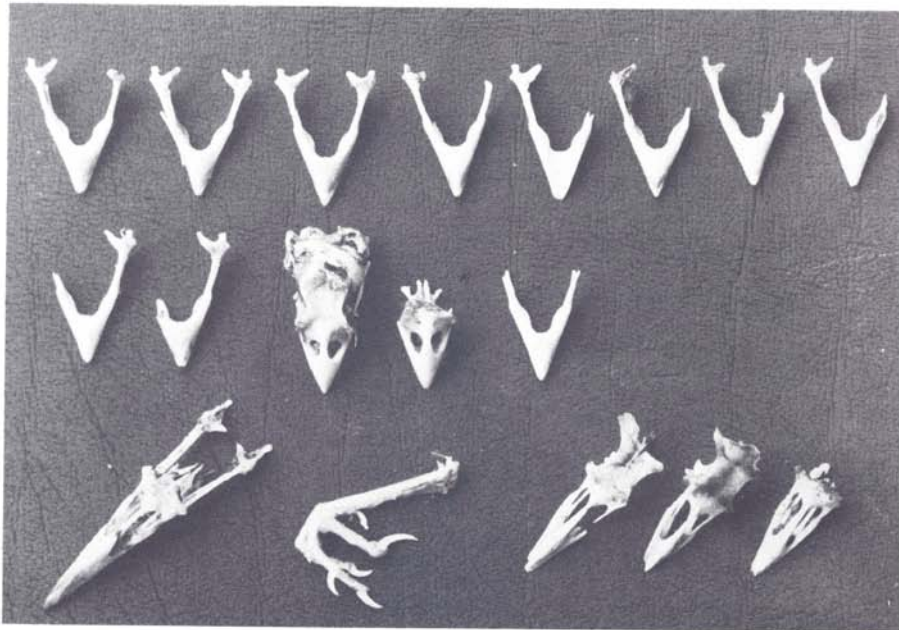
ERIE

264 Sam Stull 1979
 256 Gerald McWilliams 1992
 252 Gerald McWilliams 1991
 251 Gerald McWilliams 1983

PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



Long-eared Owl, Seemsville, *Northampton*, 3/20/94. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



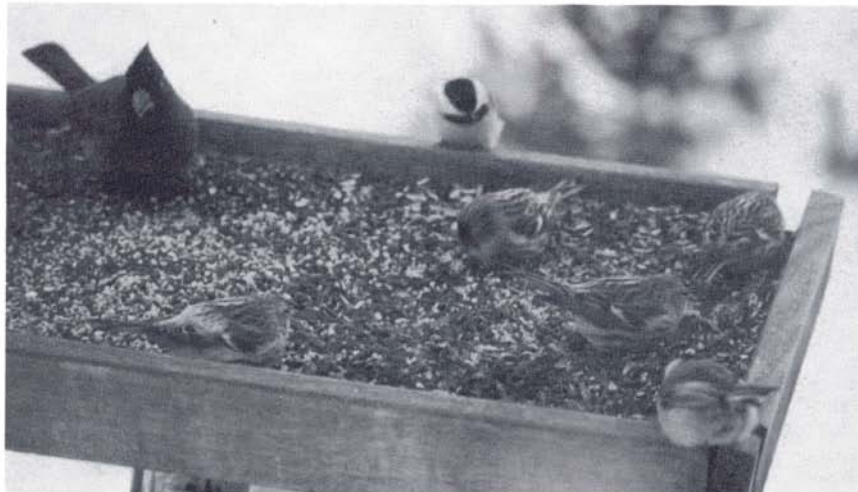
Bones from Long-eared Owl pellets. Top 2 rows - Northern Cardinal mandibles.
Bottom row - European Starling mandibles and foot. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



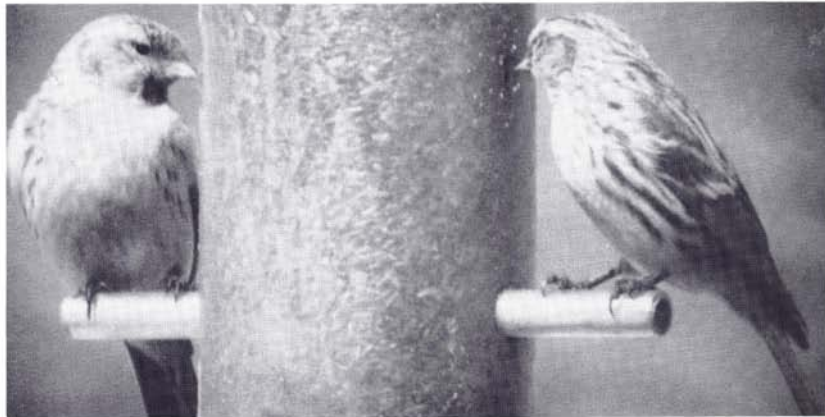
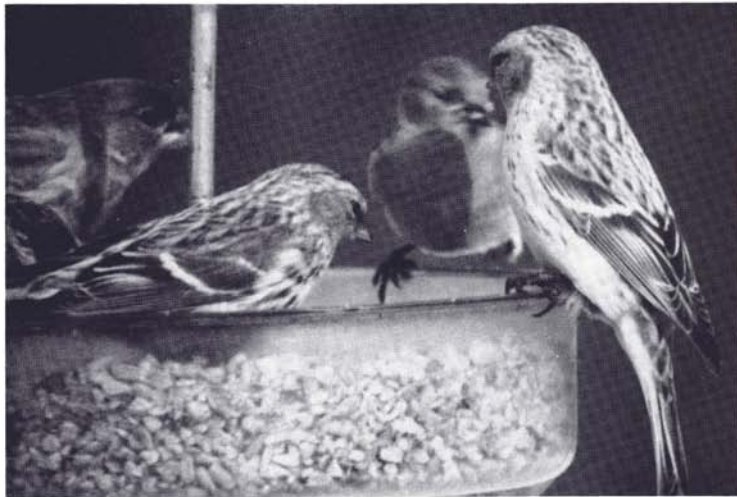
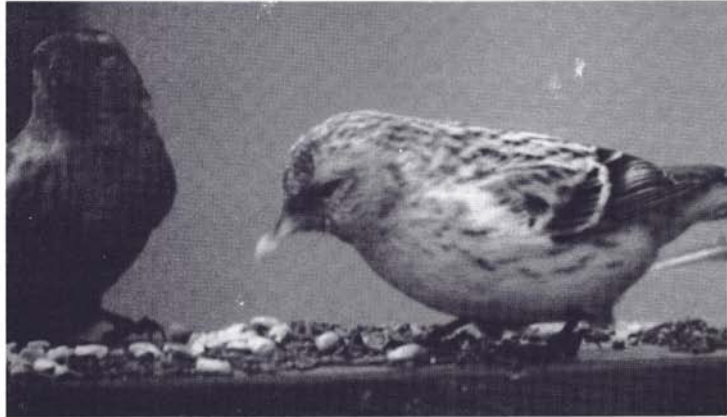
Common Redpoll, Whitehall, *Lehigh*, 2/24/94. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Lapland Longspur, Klecknersville, *Northampton*, 2/13/94. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Hoary Redpoll, Jobs Corners, *Tioga*, 2/28/94. Photo by Larry Brown.



Top photo - Hoary Redpoll, Carenarvon Twp., Lancaster, 3/10-14/94.
Middle photo - left to right - House Finch, Common Redpoll, American Goldfinch, Hoary Redpoll.
Bottom Photo - Left - Hoary Redpoll; Right - Common Redpoll. Photos by Franklin C. Haas.



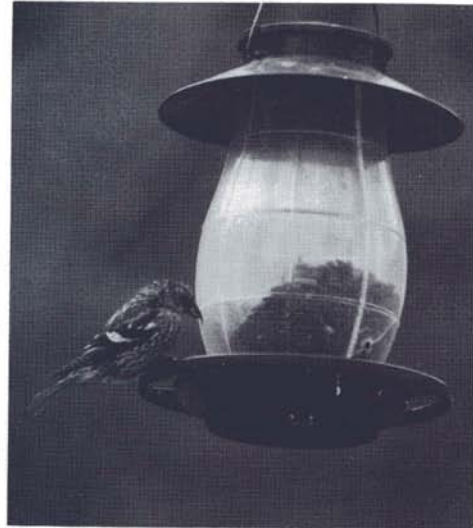
Red-necked Grebe, Washington Crossing State Park, *Bucks*, 2/21/94. Photo by Franklin C. Haas.



Gyrfalcon, Presque Isle State Park, *Erie*, 1/1/94. Photo by Jerry McWilliams.



Red-necked Grebe, Sandt's Eddy, *Northampton*, 3/12/94. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



White-winged Crossbill, Drumond, *Elk*, 10/26/94. Photo by George Sager.

- 251 Gerald McWilliams 1988
 248 Gerald McWilliams 1989
 246 Gerald McWilliams 1993
 244 Gerald McWilliams 1985
 243 Gerald McWilliams 1979
 243 Gerald McWilliams 1981
 242 Gerald McWilliams 1984
 238 Gerald McWilliams 1990
 234 Gerald McWilliams 1980
 234 Gerald McWilliams 1982
 234 Gerald McWilliams 1987
 234 Ed Kwater 1989
 232 Ed Kwater 1992
 230 Gerald McWilliams 1986
 230 Deuane Hoffman 1991
 227 Ed Kwater 1991
 221 Linda McWilliams 1986
 219 Linda McWilliams 1987
 218 Gerald McWilliams 1978
 218 Ed Kwater 1990
 215 Linda McWilliams 1988
 171 Gene Wilhelm 1992
 122 Margaret Higbee 1993
- FOREST**
 144 April Walters 1993
 143 Richard Walters 1993
 60 Jonathan Heller 1993
- FRANKLIN**
 180 Carl Garner 1993
 153 Kenneth Gabler 1987
 152 Carl Garner 1991
 141 Kenneth Gabler 1988
 141 Kenneth Gabler 1993
 135 Kenneth Gabler 1992
- FULTON**
 115 Kenneth Gabler 1988
 114 Carl Garner 1991
 109 Kenneth Gabler 1992
 107 Kenneth Gabler 1991
 82 Kenneth Gabler 1990
 64 Kenneth Gabler 1993
- GREENE**
 137 Ralph Bell 1985
 134 Ralph Bell 1986
 130 Ralph Bell 1990
 120 Ralph Bell 1993
 117 Ralph Bell 1991
 114 Ralph Bell 1992
- HUNTINGDON**
 191 Greg Grove 1992
 182 Greg Grove 1991
 175 Greg Grove 1993
 169 Greg Grove 1990
 67 Kenneth Gabler 1992
- INDIANA**
- 206 Margaret Higbee 1993
 203 Margaret Higbee 1991
 194 Gloria Lamer 1992
 188 Margaret Higbee 1990
 174 Roger Higbee 1993
- JEFFERSON**
 95 Scott Bills 1981
- JUNIATA**
 55 Jonathan Heller 1991
 33 Kenneth Gabler 1991
- LANCASTER**
 255 Robert Schutsky 1992
 249 Jonathan Heller 1992
 239 Jonathan Heller 1993
 236 Randy Miller 1991
 234 Jonathan Heller 1991
 234 Randy Miller 1992
 224 Randy Miller 1993
 214 Randy Miller 1990
 211 Jonathan Heller 1990
 202 Steve Santner 1986
 159 Pamela Woodman 1993
 60 Kenneth Gabler 1992
- LAWRENCE**
 210 Gene Wilhelm 1992
- LEBANON**
 215 Randy Miller 1993
 187 Steve Santner 1987
 180 Steve Santner 1990
 160 Steve Santner 1991
 152 Steve Santner 1986
 127 Jonathan Heller 1993
 42 Kenneth Gabler 1992
- LEHIGH**
 200 Bernard Morris 1984
- LUZERNE**
 92 Eric Sullivan 1991
 72 Jonathan Heller 1991
- MERCER**
 211 Gene Wilhelm 1992
- MONROE**
 74 Eric Sullivan 1993
- NORTHAMPTON**
 189 Dave DeReamus 1990
 168 Dave DeReamus 1991
- NORTHUMBERLAND**
 67 Scott Bills 1979
- PERRY**
 189 Richard Colyer 1993
- 184 Richard Colyer 1992
 126 Walter Shelly, Jr. 1992
 125 Dallas Dowhower 1992
 108 Dallas Dowhower 1991
- PHILADELPHIA**
 225 John Miller 1965
 162 Al Guarente 1992
 161 Al Guarente 1990
 157 Skip Conant 1992
 152 Skip Conant 1988
 143 Skip Conant 1993
- POTTER**
 160 David Hauber 1992
 157 David Hauber 1993
- SCHUYLKILL**
 191 Tom Clauser 1987
 167 Tom Clauser 1988
 159 Tom Clauser 1985
 156 Tom Clauser 1989
- SOMERSET**
 145 Scott Bastian 1993
- SULLIVAN**
 115 Skip Conant 1991
 115 Skip Conant 1993
 114 Skip Conant 1987
 111 Skip Conant 1990
 111 Skip Conant 1992
- TIOGA**
 167 Larry Brown 1992
 160 Arlene Brown 1992
 151 Larry Brown 1991
 140 Larry Brown 1993
 137 Arlene Brown 1991
 127 Arlene Brown 1993
- VENANGO**
 194 Gary Edwards 1991
 192 Russ States 1991
 179 Gary Edwards 1989
 175 Russ States 1989
 175 Gene Wilhelm 1992
- WARREN**
 152 Ted Grisez 1985
- WASHINGTON**
 134 Russ Ruffing 1985
 132 Roy Ickes 1984
 100 George Malosh 1975
 94 George Malosh 1976
 87 Margaret Higbee 1987
- WYOMING**
 111 Skip Conant 1992
 96 Skip Conant 1990

93 Skip Conant 1991
 93 Skip Conant 1993
 86 Skip Conant 1988

YORK

196 Russell Ryan 1992
 178 Russell Ryan 1991
 103 Jonathan Heller 1992
 100 Steve Santner 1986
 84 Carl Garner 1991
 84 Kenneth Gabler 1993
 54 Kenneth Gabler 1992

COUNTY ANNUAL LISTS (TOP 50)

1	264	Erie	Sam Stull 1979
2	256	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1992
3	255	Lancaster	Bob Schutsky 1992
4	252	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1991
5	251	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1983
5	251	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1988
7	249	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller 1992
8	248	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1989
9	246	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1993
10	245	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 1983
11	244	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1985
12	243	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1979
12	243	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1981
14	242	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1984
15	241	Delaware	John Miller 1969
16	239	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller 1993
17	238	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1990
18	236	Lancaster	Randy Miller 1991
19	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1980
19	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1982
19	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1987
19	234	Erie	Ed Kwater 1989
19	234	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller 1991
19	234	Lancaster	Randy Miller 1992
25	232	Erie	Ed Kwater 1992
26	230	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1986
26	230	Erie	Deuane Hoffman 1991
28	229	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 1985
29	227	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman 1989
29	227	Erie	Ed Kwater 1991
31	225	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 1982
31	225	Chester	Larry Lewis 1988
31	225	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman 1992
31	225	Philadelphia	John Miller 1965
35	224	Bucks	Steve Farbotnik 1992
35	224	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 1981
35	224	Centre	Terence Schiefer 1985
35	224	Lancaster	Randy Miller 1993
39	221	Chester	Larry Lewis 1983
39	221	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman 1986
39	221	Erie	Linda McWilliams 1986
42	219	Chester	Larry Lewis 1986
42	219	Erie	Linda McWilliams 1987
44	218	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 1984
44	218	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 1978
44	218	Erie	Ed Kwater 1990
47	217	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 1980
48	216	Chester	Larry Lewis 1984
49	215	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 1979
49	215	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 1992
49	215	Chester	Larry Lewis 1982
49	215	Erie	Linda McWilliams 1988
49	215	Lebanon	Randy Miller 1993

First Breeding Colony of Herring Gulls in Pennsylvania Allegheny County by Ted Floyd

During the afternoon of 27 March 1994 I observed an adult Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) carrying a stick across the Allegheny River just upstream of the Highland Park Bridge in Pittsburgh (Allegheny Co.). I followed the bird with my binoculars until it arrived at a navigation structure, where it displaced another bird that was sitting on a nearly-completed nest. The bulky nest was constructed primarily of sticks, and it was situated against a post on the buoy. I observed both birds participating in the repair or rearrangement of their nest. After a while, one bird flew away and its mate remained, apparently to incubate.

Later that week, Paul Brown observed copulation and continued incubation at the nest site I had found. He also found a second nest on another nearby buoy. Incubation at both sites was intermittent, however, and both of us suspected that the nesting attempts were doomed to failure. But a few weeks later I heard from Ed Kwater and Paul Hess that essentially continuous incubation was occurring, at least at the first nest site. Meanwhile, large numbers of adult Herring Gulls were occurring in the area. On 17 April Joe Zurovchak and I saw at least 26 adults, and no other gull species, in the immediate area.

In 1992, the area around the Highland Park Bridge became the site of a then seemingly-bizarre year-round aggregation of adult Herring Gulls. Paul Brown and others have documented the more-or-less continual presence at that site up to the present, but I don't think that anybody suspected breeding, until my serendipitous discovery back in March. Prior to 1992, Herring Gull was a very uncommon bird in Allegheny Co. Until recently, for instance, this species required documentation for acceptance as a Pittsburgh Christmas Bird Count (CBC) record. Even winter records of this species were unusual – and summer records were all the more infrequent. But the species is now a permanent resident on county rivers, and at least one breeding colony appears to have been established.

The situation is interesting from a state-wide perspective, too. According to the *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania*, Herring Gull has never bred within the commonwealth. On the other hand, I recently received a preprint of a US Fish & Wildlife Service document ("Distribution and abundance of gull, tern, and cormorant nesting colonies of the U.S. Great Lakes,

1989 and 1990," by W.C. Scharf *et al.*) that describes an apparent single Herring Gull nest at Turning Point Island in Erie County in 1990. Bill Scharf tells me that the nest was observed from an airplane at a distance of 300 meters, and, as far as I know, the record was not confirmed. In any event, the Allegheny County birds constitute the only definite evidence of multiple nest sites in the state.

In neighboring New York, however, Herring Gull is an abundant breeder, according to *The Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State*. Apparently, there are two distinct populations. Members of a coastal population are extremely gregarious and they build simple nests on the ground. The other population, which occurs in upstate New York, is only loosely colonial and its nests are complex and often ornate structures that are placed in trees or on navigation structures. Perhaps the Allegheny County birds are outposts of this population.

The increase in gulls, and in gull-watching, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere is a well-documented phenomenon. Ring-billed Gull (*L. delawarensis*) attempted to breed in Erie Co. recently, statewide CBC totals increase with every passing year, and sharp-eyed listers continue to turn up vagrants from all over the Northern Hemisphere. The rivers of Allegheny Co. have kept in step with this trend, too. Playing host to Pennsylvania's only Herring Gull colony is perhaps a dubious honor, but we're all looking forward to the discovery of a Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) nest one of these days! 🦅

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Andrle, R.F. and J.R. Carroll, eds. 1988. *The Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State*. Cornell Univ. Press. Ithaca N.Y.
 Brauning, D.W., ed. 1992. *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania*. Univ. Pittsburgh Press. Pittsburgh Pa.
 Scharf, W.C., G.W. Shugart, and J.L. Trapp. *In press*. Distribution and abundance of gull, tern, and cormorant nesting colonies of the U.S. Great Lakes, 1989 and 1990. *US Fish Wildl. Serv. Bull.* No. 14-16-0009089-006.

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Summary of the Season - January through March 1994

The winter finches story turned into the winter finch story. The only species reported in all 50 reporting counties was the **Common Redpoll!** (This, of course, does not count the permanent residents.) So, while not an invasion year of many boreal species, something up North triggered redpolls to migrate south. Imagine the excitement of Texas and Gulf Coast states' birders adding redpoll to their state lists. We know that Maryland had confirmed **Hoary Redpoll** sightings, but will have to wait for *Audubon Field Notes* to determine just how far south Hoary Redpolls went. At least five counties in Pa. had sightings of this Arctic visitor, with the *Lancaster* bird perhaps of the rare Greenland race. While 24 counties reported **Evening Grosbeak**, only 20 and 26 counties reported **Pine Siskin** and **Purple Finch** respectively. Only *Luzerne* and *Wyoming* counties reported **Red Crossbill**.

An amazing 23 counties reported **Red-necked Grebe**, with many numbers record-setting for an area. One possible reason given was that the Great Lakes, a major wintering area, froze completely and for a prolonged period. This was the largest "fallout" since March 1959 when they were reported throughout the state with a high of 38 on the Delaware River between Yardley and Lambertville, New Jersey. This year, the high was 35 at Erie.

Waterfowl representation was excellent with 6 species of geese and 26 species of ducks (plus the **Common Teal**).

Bald Eagle was found in 24 counties. **Sharp-shinned** and **Cooper's** hawks made their presence known at feeders and scattering flocks elsewhere. Ten counties reported **N. Goshawk**. All 4 expected falcons were noted, including **Gyr Falcon** for *Erie* and *Tioga*. Both **Merlin** and **Peregrine Falcon** were found in 6 counties.

Two **Dunlin** made it just past New Year's Day and then it wasn't until at least mid-March that conditions were amenable to other shorebirds. One wonders the fate of

those **Killdeer** seen in January and mid-February, when we now know that some of the worst weather was yet to come. The same could be said for early arriving **Am. Woodcock** in February.

However opportunistic gulls may be, even they were forced out of traditional wintering areas. If accepted by PORC, the **Mew Gull** in *Bucks* would represent only the second state record.

The **Long-eared Owl** story elsewhere in this issue gives interesting commentary as to their use of feeding stations as a food source, especially when stressed by a harsh winter. **E. Phoebe** had been recorded in 43 counties by quarter's end. **Purple Martins** and **N. Rough-winged** and **Barn** swallows were back in some southern tier counties before all the snow had melted. **Varied Thrushes** staged an invasion not only in Pa., but also in New England (*vide* Geoff LeBaron).

Possibly if more birders had been able to get out and check flocks of waxwings, more than the 2 reports of **Bohemian Waxwing** would have been recorded. Although this statement could hold true for just about any species this year.

As expected, warblers were scarce. Fourteen counties reported **Yellow-rumped Warbler**. A **Palm Warbler** was in *Lancaster* on 2 January, and then the next report was of a **Louisiana Waterthrush** in *Greene* on 30 March.

Most remarkable of the sparrows was a **Vesper** at the Schwalbes' feeder(!) in *Lycoming* from 30 January to 2 February. Even the singles in *Tioga* (3/16-18) and *Franklin* (3/29) could be considered somewhat early. We were invited to a feeder in *Morgantown* (*Berks*) where we saw 1 of the 2 **Snow Buntings** that visited for a couple of days when the ice cover over fields was at its worst.

There was one possible **N. "Bullock's" Oriole** report. The DNA studies now being done would seem to support the split of "Bullock's" and "Baltimore" in the near future.

Which brings us back to where we started... winter finches. It may be

another ten to twenty years before there is another invasion of redpolls, but wasn't it great to see them in the winter from hell.

Some other comments about the weather. We heard of many **Wild Turkeys** found dead; they had full crops, but apparently could not find enough grit along the roadside or elsewhere to assist in digestion. Many dead **Am. Robins** were found in Ridley Creek State Park, where the crabapple trees usually support large numbers of this species as well as **Cedar Waxwings**. Probably the hardest hit of the "southern" species was the **Carolina Wren**. Ours apparently didn't make it, despite efforts of providing what we thought would be an appropriate, varied diet. Will they get back to 1993 levels just in time for another redpoll invasion year? We watched the redpolls routinely eating snow. We can feel confident that it wasn't the weather that drove them south, but what was it? Even our worst weather is probably better than what they are accustomed to.

It may have been a rough winter, but there were a few bright spots. Farmers like a good snow cover for their crops; the crops should be terrific this year. The wet spring was said to have produced an excellent insect population, so maybe many of our songbirds will have adequate food supplies to have a banner nesting year. No matter what happens, we should all marvel at the capability of birds to survive in the harshest of environments.

Last, but not least, is the addition of a new breeding bird for the state... Herring Gull! (see previous page) We're not sure whether to celebrate or mourn.

There were 150 species reported this quarter, down considerably, but not surprisingly, from the 172 reported in the same quarter last year. We received partial or complete reports from 50 counties. Thanks again to our hardworking county compilers! ♣

Frank & Barb Haas

Notes From the Field

Allegheny County

Record cold and near-record snowfall didn't deter Co. birders, who tallied a respectable 99 spp. **Horned Grebe** at a good 7 locations 1/30-3/31 peaked at 19 on 3/21 (PB). An amazing **Red-necked Grebe** flight began 3/2 (CS) and featured records from at least 6 locations and a high count of 4 on 2 dates (WS *et al.*). A pair of **Double-crested Cormorant** lingered until 1/1 (TF *et al.*). *Anatidae* highlights included: 6 white-phase **Snow Goose** on 3/21 (CS); 32 **Am. Black Duck** 1/24 (PB); 49 **Ring-necked Duck** 3/25 (TF,PH); 5 **Gr. Scaup** on 3 dates (v.o.); an **Oldsquaw** 3/26 (M&TF); 69 **Bufflehead** 3/21 (PB); and 16 **Hooded Merganser** on the CBC.

Raptors of note included 3 **N. Harrier** at Imperial (MFI,TF), a high 13 **Sharp-shinned Hawk** on the CBC, A **N. Goshawk** at Natrona Heights (D&PH), and a **Peregrine Falcon** continuing in Pittsburgh (MM). A **Killdeer** lingered until 1/1 (TF *et al.*) but didn't return until the late date of 3/17 (DH). At least 18 **C. Snipe** were a good count at Imperial (MFI,TF). First **Bonaparte's Gull** 2/12 (WS) was early, and 13 were present by 3/25 (TF,PH). The CBC produced an excellent 414 **Ring-billed Gull**. Better still was a CBC record 81 **Herring Gull** and at least 2 **neests** by quarter's end (TF *et al.*; see details elsewhere). An adult **Gr. Black-backed Gull** 1/28-1/29 (PB,+JV) was the 2nd county record and one of only a handful of records from all of s.w. Pa.

A **Snowy Owl** at Hampton Twp 1/23 (PB) was the 1st Co. record in over a decade. Only 7 **Belted Kingfisher** and 3 **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** made the CBC, but 96 **Red-bellied Woodpecker** were tallied. Passerines of note included: an early **E. Phoebe** 3/10 (PH); 8 **Horned Lark** at Imperial (MFI,TF); a high 722 **Am. Crow** on the CBC but low CBC counts of **Brown Creeper** and **Golden-crowned Kinglet**; a late **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** 1/1 (TF *et al.*) and an early one 3/25 (TF,PH); 30 **E. Bluebird** at Natrona Heights (PH); 12 **N. Mockingbird** on the CBC; a mere 19 **Cedar Waxwing** on the CBC; 4 **Yellow-rumped Warbler** until 1/1 (JV *et al.*); only 23 **Am. Tree Sparrow** on the CBC and an early last date of 3/13 (PH); a **Field Sparrow** until 1/1 (PB); a late **Fox Sparrow** 1/16 (R&SG); low CBC counts of **White-throated Sparrow** and **Dark-eyed Junco**; 1st **Red-winged Blackbird** not until 3/5 (PH); a good 7 **E. Meadowlark** at Imperial (MFI,TF); 1st **Brown-headed Cowbird** on the somewhat early date on 2/23 (WH); and **C. Redpoll** at 9 locations with a max. of 46 (CS).

Armstrong County

The highlight was a flock of 21 **Red-necked Grebe** along the Allegheny R. between Kittanning and Rosston. Because most of the usual lakes and ponds were still frozen at the end of the quarter, most waterfowl were concentrated on the river. In addition, 2 **Bald Eagle** wintered in the Rosston area—1 ad. and 1 imm.

Beaver County

George and I found 5 ♂ and 1 ♀ **N. Pintail** off Rt 168 just inside the Co. line. Part of the lake was frozen and the only other bird present was a **Mallard** (Barb Dean).

Bedford County

The terrible weather kept sharpies and Cooper's close to feeders. On 1/12 the McGinnets had a sharpie kill a **Junco** at their feeder. On 2/6 I banded a ♀ sharpie which had struck a **goldfinch** in my mist net. The Jacksons (1/22) had 1 chasing birds at feeder. McGinnets had 2-5 **bluebirds** on their feeder all quarter. On 3/3 (just prior to another bad storm), a **raven** was eating suet at the Jacksons. On 3/22 a **Carolina Wren** was building a nest on their porch.

Berks County

Single **Red-necked Grebe** were seen on the Schuylkill R. 2/26,27 (RK,JHS,MW) and at L. Ontelaunee 3/18-29 (MS). The season's first **Tree Swallow** made a pass over solidly frozen Blue Marsh L. 3/23, then headed back S (HJS). Many birders reported last

seeing their **Carolina Wren** in late Jan., and 4 **Winter Wren** attempting to winter also disappeared at that time (RK,DK). A **shrike**, thought to be a Northern, hit the window of the Reifsnyder's house near Blue Marsh L. 2/4, probably in pursuit of a feeder bird, but recovered and flew away.

Also at the Reifsnyders' feeder 1/8-18 was a possible **Bullock's Oriole** (ph. to PORC). I know of no other Bullock's record in *Berks*. Extreme cold and snow in Jan. brought a good **C. Redpoll** invasion, with 1-10 birds at most feeders, and a few flocks of 20-50 reported. Hoping for a **Hoary**, Dean Kendall scrutinized a very pale bird at Leesport 1/19, but concluded it was a leucistic C. Redpoll.

Many birds besides the usual **larks**, **crows**, and **starlings** were forced to use manured fields as a food source, including thousands of **Canada Geese** and ducks, and a few **Red-headed**, **Red-bellied**, and **Downy** woodpeckers, **N. Flicker**, **Blue Jay**, **Tufted Titmouse**, **White-breasted Nuthatch**, and **E. Bluebird** (RK).

Bucks County

Record cold weather prevailed and the ground was snow covered just about all quarter (quite unusual). Peace Valley's (PVP) lake froze over completely for a period in Feb., a first since the lake was created. I agree with the sign a local retailer put up at the end of March, "Now tell me about those old fashioned winters." The expected invasion of winter finches narrowed down to **C. Redpoll** which were everywhere.

Top sightings include: 2 **Glossy Ibis** at PVP 3/30 (SF,DnA), same time and place about a year ago. The **Gr. White-fronted Goose** of last quarter moved to Ingham Spring 2/2 after ice covered most of the lake (SF,BMc); by 3/9 it was back at PVP (SF) and by 3/20,26 there were 2 at PVP (AM). A **Brant** was at PVP 3/26 (AM); although rare for *Bucks*, there has been at least 1 sighting per year for at least the past 7 years. The **C. Teal** at PVP from last quarter remained through 2/20 (AM); this sp. has been seen each winter at PVP since 1989. For the second winter in a row, **Lapland Longspurs** have been reported at Dublin (1976 was the latest report prior to the 1993 sighting). First seen 1/30, from 3-5 were reported through 2/27. They were in with flocks of **Horned Lark** and **Snow Bunting** (SF,AM et al.).

Other highlights: **Red-necked Grebe** from 2/21+ (v.o). **Great Cormorant** all quarter at Bristol and Tullytown (GC,SF). **N. Shoveler** at Nockamixon SP (NSP) 1/1 (SF). Up to 7 **Redhead** 1/22-3/5 at PVP, Ingham Springs, Chalfont, and Core Creek (SF,GD,RF,KK,AM). **Red-breasted Merganser** at NSP 1/23 (SF) and PVP 3/26 (AM).

A **Bald Eagle** was in Bedminster 3/24 (DA). **N. Goshawk** were at Revere, Richland, and Solebury from 1/8-2/4 (SC,GG,SF). **Rough-legged Hawk** seen 3/16-26 at Dublin, PVP, and Tinicum (DA,SF,AM). A **Peregrine Falcon** was at the Turnpike bridge at the Delaware R. 2/27+ (GC,GD). The **Dunlin** reported last quarter at PVP remained the first few days in Jan. (AM). Two **Iceland Gull** at Tullytown (SF) 1/6 (SF) and another 3/5 at Pennsbury Manor (GD). **Glaucous Gull** were at PVP 1/1, 3/26 (30), and 3/31 (AM), also at Bristol 2/27 (GD). A **Barred Owl** at Chalfont 2/27+ (RF). **Long-eared Owl** were at Carversville 1/3 (MR) and Rushland 2/5+ (SC). A **N. Saw-whet Owl** was at Revere 1/3 (SF).

A **Red-headed Woodpecker** at Richland 1/1 (SF). Up to 175 **Horned Lark** at Dublin from 1/23-2/27 (AM,SF). A **Brown Creeper** at Kintnersville 2/16 (BF). A **Pine Warbler** at Holland 3/6 (JH).

Snow Bunting were at PVP 1/9 (MR), at least 300 at Tullytown 1/24 (SF), and at least 50 at Dublin from 1/23-2/27 (AM *et al.*). An early? **N. Oriole** was at a feeder in Levittown 2/12 (RF). **C. Redpoll** were throughout the Co. from 1/13+. At least 13 reports from 12 locations. The last year noted was a report in 1990. There was only 1 report of **Pine Siskin**, at Kintnersville 2/1 (BF). A report of 2 **Evening Grosbeak** 2/15 in Buckingham was phoned into Bucks Co. Audubon.

Butler County

Our lakes didn't begin opening until the last week of Mar., then 18 waterfowl spp. quickly arrived. Best: 20 **Gr. Scaup** at L. Arthur (P&DH), a good w. Pa. count away from L. Erie.

The harsh winter didn't faze Glades' **Bald Eagle** pair. With the lake locked in ice, they visited 1/28–29 for nest repair. Incubation began about 3/6, still with no open water and thus no food. Manager Ned Weston tried to help with a deer carcass but it froze rock-hard, and the male had to make food flights east to the Allegheny R. for two weeks. At its nearest point 12 miles away the river was buried under an ice jam, so his destination must have been Ford City where the pair wintered—a daily round-trip of 52 miles!

Record lows reaching -30°F. In Jan. plus prolonged deep snow surprisingly caused no evident mortality or delayed arrival. **Ruffed Grouse**, **Wild Turkey**, **Carolina Wren**, **Am. Robin**, and **E. Bluebird** survived well. The only exception may be **Golden-crowned Kinglet**, with none seen before mid-Mar. migrants. First dates for **Turkey Vulture**, **Red-shouldered Hawk** (nesting at Slippery Rock area), **Killdeer**, **Am. Woodcock**, **E. Phoebe**, **Tree Swallow**, **Red-winged Blackbird**, **E. Meadowlark**, **C. Grackle**, and **Brown-headed Cowbird** were all on time.

Notable was a **N. Mockingbird** feeding on *Rosa multiflora* at Glades 3/6 (SB,RC)—a rare visitor there. "winter finches" didn't make much of a mark, with only small counts of **Purple Finch**, **C. Redpoll**, **Pine Siskin**, and **Evening Grosbeak** reported.

Cambria County

Prince Gallitzin SP lake remained frozen entire quarter except for about 3% under the 2 bridges. It remained frozen to at least 4/10.

Carbon County

A **Bald Eagle** was at Hickory Run SP 2/19 (BH).

Centre County

A dark-morph **Red-tailed Hawk** (ad.) was seen near Toftrees (near State College) on 1/11,12 (WL), 2/17 (MM), and 3/26 (JP,BP).

Chester County

Marsh Creek lake was frozen over from mid-Jan. until the last week of Mar. A **Gr. White-fronted Goose** was at Octoraro Res and 2 seen 1/1,8 (LL). A **Yellow-headed Blackbird** was at a Honeybrook Twp feeder (GS) and another (same?) was near the Honey Brook Sewage Treatment Plant 4/12 (B&RC,F&BH,LL).

The number of **Carolina Wrens** coming to feeders dwindled as the quarter progressed. Many feeders had **Sharp-shinned** or **Cooper's** hawks through much of the quarter. A few people observed that the number of **Black Vultures** in northern *Chester* seemed more than usual.

Clarion County

A **N. Goshawk** was seen flying and perched in a tree in New Bethlehem on 1/26 (J. Fedak), described as an "immature—vertically streaked all the way." Seen at a distance of about 30 yards, it was much larger than a **Cooper's Hawk**.

The **Short-eared Owls** remained at Mount Zion through the cold weather. There were no sightings in Jan. due to the difficulty of traveling the back roads. However, later sightings include: 2/5 (3); 2/12 (1); 2/16 (1); 2/27 (2); 3/11 (1), and 3/20 (1). All seen by M. Buckwalter or W. Fye.

Carolina Wrens appeared not to have weathered the cold winter very successfully. The 2 at my feeder were last seen 1/22, when 1 was huddled over the heated watering pan, all fluffed out and looking pretty sick. They were not seen after that until 3/12, when 1 did show in the Knox area.

Crawford County

Nasty winter up here this year. Tons of snow and few breaks, while temperature got as low as -27°F. All lakes remained frozen throughout the period 1/1–3/26, with 98% frozen few water birds and even **Bald Eagles** remained here.

The northern finch invasion fizzled here, with few reports of anything other than **redpolls**.

Dauphin County

C. Redpolls arrived to the Hershey area 1/4 (P&RW) and stayed all quarter and up to 4/2 (MM). The Hershey farms sustained flocks of **Horned Lark** and **Snow Buntings**, with 2 **Lapland Longspur** and 12 **Am. Pipit** found 3/13 (P&RW).

Bald Eagle reports were 1 at Hershey 1/22 (EC) and 2 at Haldeman I. 2/16 (SB). A **Rough-legged Hawk** was in the Gratz area 1/11 (SB) and another in Hershey-South 2/5 (GR). 12 **Black Vulture** were at Hershey-North 3/19 (NC), while an early **Broad-winged Hawk** was seen near Millersburg 3/26 (JM).

Small patches of open water in the Susquehanna R. accommodated a number of waterfowl: **C. Goldeneye**, **Bufflehead**, **Common** and **Hooded** mergansers, **N. Pintail**, **Green-winged Teal**, and **Am. Coot**. Highlights of the waterfowl migration included reports of **Red-necked Grebe** beginning 3/12 (MM,P&RW) and ±3000 **Tundra Swan** on 3/26 (EC). **Double-crested Cormorant** returned 3/7 (DO) with 10 reported 3/30 (EC). Ed Chubb was rushing spring a little when he called to report 4 **Am. Robin** in his yard in Hershey 1/21—the day temperatures dropped to a -22°F! So much for harbingers of spring.

Delaware County

In late March, Springton Res. finally thawed out. With the open water, a **Red-necked Grebe** appeared 3/31 (NP).

A **Long-eared Owl** made a short 3-day appearance at Tyler Arboretum. Unfortunately an unleashed dog flushed the owl away, not to return. At the Darlington Tract on 1/17 I saw something flying over a field. First impression was **N. Harrier**, but with binoculars the bird was a **Short-eared Owl**. It would fly a short distance then land only to be chased by a **Red Fox**. This happened several times until finally the owl left the area (AG). An **Am. Pipit** made an unusual spring appearance at Darlington 3/23.

Carolina Wrens appear to have been hard hit by the weather. Numbers are down significantly. A **Brewer's Blackbird** was at a feeder in Lester in Feb. (ph. Ray Miller).

Elk County

Dave Sorg says, "This has been the most brutal winter since at least 1961, maybe in memory! In spite of this I believe all of the birds frequenting my feeder survived the winter, including such 'southerners' as titmice and cardinals." Dave Wolfe called the winter "rotten!" Our **Carolina Wrens** disappeared the first of the year and the **Purple Finch** and **Am. Goldfinch** were scarce or absent.

We thought it would be an interesting winter, but that didn't happen. The deep snow and ice made it impossible to check out areas for birds. It was a chore just digging out the feeders every day. **Carolina Wren** disappeared after 1/1.

The birds of the quarter were the **C. Redpoll** and **Evening Grosbeak**, who were here every day. Redpolls were very tame and I could get very close to them. One day 1 hit our window and when I picked it up, it was still alive. After holding it a while, it started reviving and eventually flew away. I felt privileged to be able to hold it. It was fun to watch the redpolls taking baths in a small seep at the bottom of our yard, this was when there were over 130 of them, on the ground, on the feeders, and flying.

A out-of-season **Red-shouldered Hawk** was seen 1/19 (JMB). Flocks of **Wild Turkey** and a few deer congregated at W. Creek Rd. to eat food put out by residents. 2 **E. Bluebird** were seen 2/13 (LS), unheard of here!

After our elm spanworm invasion last year, the moths laid eggs everywhere. On 3/5 Sorg watched a **House Sparrow** eating the eggs off the brick wall at the shopping plaza. Maybe the House Sparrow can benefit us in this way.

Erie County

A total of 130" of snow was recorded at the Erie International Airport, just 12" shy of the all-time record.

Ice remained on Presque Isle Bay well into Mar. When the bay opened up it attracted at least 50,000 ducks, mostly **scaup** and **Red-breasted Merganser**. Quite unusual was the number of individual **Red-necked Grebe** in the bay (35 on 3/31). Gull numbers were low throughout the period. It appears there may have been a winter kill of **Carolina Wren** since I have not received a single report away from feeding stations!

Fayette County

The following sightings were in the Ohiopyle area. One **Pileated Woodpecker**, 1 **Tree Sparrow**, 1, **Brown-headed Cowbird**, 1 **Purple Finch** on 1/8 (OS,MF,WS). One **Common Redpoll** and about 20 **Evening Grosbeaks** from 1/8 to 3/11 (OS,WS). One **Pileated Woodpecker**, 1 **Common Raven**, and 2 **Red-winged Blackbird** on 1/30 (MF,WS,RP,EA). An **American Woodcock** on 3/15 (WS).

At Mill Run Res. on 3/20, Walt Shafer had 20 **Ring-necked Duck**, 10 **Lesser Scaup**, 10 **American Wigeon**, and 8 **Hooded Merganser**. And 2 **Horned Grebe** at Jacob's Creek.

Eastern Bluebirds were present all quarter (OS).

Huntingdon County

During Feb., at least 3 **Red-necked Grebe**, frozen out of the Great Lakes, spent time on the Juniata R. at Huntingdon and Mapleton. A **Red-throated Loon** and a **Redhead** were also each present for at least 1 week. Both species are rarely seen in the Co. even during their normal migration time.

Turkey Vulture vacated the s.e. corner of the Co. 1/3, just before the first snowstorm; 3 ventured briefly back north on balmy 2/20 and 83 were seen 3/7 (DK), heading south! **Black Vulture** wintered as usual. The L. Raystown census produced 2 **Bald Eagle** 1/8 (DK,RC). Two pairs of **Red-shouldered Hawk** were seen in known breeding locations by the end of Mar. (GG). **Rough-legged Hawk** were less in evidence than usual. A **Merlin** was seen twice during Feb. near Blair Mills (RT).

An early **Pectoral Sandpiper** was near McAlevy's Fort with 8 **C. Snipe** following heavy rain on 3/27. First **Am. Woodcock** report was 3/13 (DK); other firsts were **Osprey** 3/31 (DK); **E. Phoebe** 3/12 (RT); **Tree Swallow** 3/23 (DK); **Pine Warbler** 3/31 (ML). **Am. Tree Sparrow** and **Evening Grosbeak** were still present 3/31; the last **C. Redpoll** were seen 3/27. Only a few **Pine Siskin** were seen all quarter.

Indiana County

Yellow Creek SP was still partially frozen at the quarter's end; it did not completely thaw until 4/3. A small farm pond near Tanoma, fed by underground water, was partially unfrozen, and for its size, yielded an amazing variety of waterfowl during Jan. **Red-necked Grebe** began showing up 3/23, but numbers did not peak until Apr. The real highlight of the season was Betsy Fetterman's find of 5 **Gr. White-fronted Geese** at Yellow Creek, present 3/25–26; unfortunately, a fisherman approached them on the morning of 3/26 before the Todd Bird Club outing, and they left. Also unusual was the appearance of 2 **Pine Warbler** (a pair) at our bird feeder; they were eating tiny bits of the hulled sunflower seed. **C. Redpoll** reports were widespread across the county, but **Evening Grosbeak** occurred regularly only at Nolo.

Lancaster County

Wintry weather pounded the Co. all quarter; but judging from reports, birders remained active. The **Hoary Redpoll** visiting the Haas's Churchtown home excited every Pa. birder and attracted many from neighboring states as well. It represented the 1st confirmed record for Pa. and of course the 1st for the Co. In addition to the "Churchtown redpoll" two probable Hoary Redpolls were reported. The first sighting occurred near Millersville 1/20 (Carl Groff), and the second was reported from Woodland Dr. near Mt. Gretna 2/6 (Randy Miller).

Other unusual birds included the Co.'s 5th **Varied Thrush**

(near Mt. Gretna) and a **Ross' Goose** on a temporary pond outside Mt. Joy. See elsewhere for details. **Red-necked Grebes** first appeared 2/17 with 8 on the Susquehanna R. at Long Level. Peak number was 26 on 2/20. Thereafter, numbers dwindled; but some grebes remained well into April, molting into full breeding plumage. The Lancaster CBC recorded 14,000+ **Snow Geese** 1/2. Snow Geese appeared in huge numbers again in mid-March and remained until April.

A **Peregrine Falcon** frequented the Greist building in Lancaster for the 3rd straight winter. Gulls were present in good numbers, with 8 spp. recorded on the Susquehanna. The **Glaucous Gull** at Long Level 2/26 was highly unusual since nearly all previous sightings have occurred in late Dec. and early Jan. On 3/22, Randy Miller saw a leucistic **crow** near the Moravian Church in Lititz. He reports that the crow is white with black-tipped primaries.

Finally, I'm thrilled to report that redpolls invaded the area and remained through the end of the quarter. This has been the first invasion since the winter of 1986-87, and the first one ever to bring a **Hoary Redpoll** to the area.

Lawrence County

2 **Wood Duck** remain all year with about 75 **Mallard** in downtown New Castle on the Neshannock Cr. Other exciting finds were 21 at Rt 168 marsh in New Castle 3/17, and by 3/20 there were 68. This is the most ever recorded in 12 years. I found 33 in a wet pond-like area of a cornfield in Bessemer 3/17. I also found a few at a tiny marsh called Elders in New Castle and 3 pair at a run on Vosler Rd, where they have never been recorded by me before.

Short-eared Owl, which has been present for many years was not reported this quarter. We had a 10" snow cover for 2 months. It had a thick crust of ice on top and probably prevented the owls from hunting and feeding.

Horned Lark. You can always find them in *Lawrence*. Sometimes only a few, sometimes in the hundreds. It is not unusual to find the pale subsp. *E. e. ethymia* here, especially in Amish areas and Bessemer. Do others find this commonplace too?

Carolina Wren somehow made it through the winter. Although Nancy Rodgers reported more **N. Cardinal** than usual around her Plain Grove feeders, farmers in Bessemer report finding many dead cardinals due to the hard winter.

Bob Walczak suspects breeding **Turkey Vulture** at Rock Point in Ellwood City. High numbers, 9–12, seen around the cliffs there. I suspect **Rough-legged Hawk** were migrating over 3/18–19. Several sightings, including 2 circling below about 40 Ring-billed Gulls in the Amish area.

Lebanon County

Near record snow and cold kept lakes and ponds frozen for longer than usual. The highlight was the Co's 1st record of **Varied Thrush**. See note elsewhere.

Lehigh County

A **Horned Grebe** was discovered buried up to its neck in snow at the Little Lehigh Pky on 1/8. It was rescued and released into the creek (CCM,JT). A **Red-necked Grebe** was at Cedarbrook Pond 2/13–15 (JP). Three ♂ **Ls. Scaup** were unusual at Trexler Park 2/7–3/19 (JP,m.ob.). Many other waterfowl were found at small ponds through much of the quarter. A record early **Peregrine Falcon** was at Lehigh Gap 3/15 (JP). The 2nd record of **Ls. Black-backed Gull** was seen briefly at Spring Cr. 1/19 (JH).

An extremely early **Tree Swallow** was in Allentown 3/15 (PM). As many as 8 **Lapland Longspur** were at Smith Rd 1/1 (FB), and another 8 at nearby Grim Rd 3/27 (LF). However in between these dates few if any of them could be found. A flock of at least 20 **Rusty Blackbird** was at Spring Cr 1/19 (BLM). **C. Redpoll** showed up all over the place. The largest flock was about 30 at the SGL 1/15 (N&JB).

Luzerne County

The river was open in the Pittston to Forty Fort area and a good number of ducks gathered there—perhaps many of the ducks that would have been in *Wyoming* if the river had been open. Unprecedented numbers of **Red-necked Grebe** (13). The river opened up further north on 2/22 and flooding conditions and ice jams that clogged the river occurred for several days. Amazingly, when the flooding was over, some ducks and grebes were found in the very same spots where they had been before the 30-mile ice jam from *Wyoming* had come along.

Lycoming County

Piles of snow and record-breaking temperatures will etch this quarter in our memories for many years to come. Temperatures in the -20°F. range during the 3rd week of Jan. made us appreciate those who tolerate this type of winter each year. A **Carolina Wren** which had been frequenting our feeding station from 1/7–2/12 has not been seen since, the same last day as the Schwalbes bird in Jersey Shore. Semi-hardy species apparently did not fare well. The Schwalbes had a **Ruffed Grouse** at their feeder! from 2/23–3/14, a first in 27 years.

The Schwalbes also write, "A **Vesper Sparrow** was at our feeder 1/30 and 2/8. Not only is this a very unusual record for this species in mid-winter (there are a couple of CBC records, but these are early winter), but it is also a 1st record for our feeder (27 years!). These dates follow the very cold spell that we had.

C. Redpoll sightings at feeders and elsewhere were common, although not in large flocks. No sightings of **Evening Grosbeak** or **Pine Siskin**. It seems that the fall 1993 sightings were not an indication of an invasion year here. The birds were apparently well scattered throughout Pa.

McKean County

A **Ringed Turtle-Dove** (probable escape), was at the home of Chuck and Pearl Siscus in Ludlow the first 2 weeks of Feb. According to the *Nat. Geog. Field Guide*, the species has become established in several southern cities and "Occasional strays may be seen throughout U.S."

Mercer County

The first group of **Great Blue Heron** returned to the Brucker Sanctuary 3/8. About 400 adults are expected. An ad. **Bald Eagle** flying over Grove City in mid-Mar. was noteworthy.

Wild Turkey was perhaps hit the hardest by the harsh winter. Hunters reported seeing them dead...frozen to the trees! If you could brave the excessive snow and cold to stock your feeders, you saw some "winter" birds. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** was found at Grove City, **C. Redpoll** at Grove City, Hermitage, and Jackson Center, and a flock of **Evening Grosbeak** at Jackson Center, but no **Pine Siskin** anywhere.

Mifflin County

A **Bohemian Waxwing** was with a flock of Cedars along the Juniata R. near Ryde 1/19. **Horned Lark** were in manured fields 1/26. I watched an ad. **Am. Tree Sparrow** feeding an ad. **Dark-eyed Junco** at our feeder 3/8 (MK).

At a feeder on Mattawana Hill we observed from dozens to 250+ **C. Redpoll** regularly at the Yoder residence from 1/16+. After having seen the **Hoary Redpoll** at the Haases feeder, we were able to confirm 2 Hoarys in this grouping (MK,GB,DK).

Monroe County

A **Long-eared Owl** seen perched on a telephone wire along Rt. 191 near Stroudsburg 1/21 (SB), was probably forced to hunt the roadside because of heavy snows. Serrao saw 2 **Ruffed Grouse** "explode out of snow" at Skytop 1/9. Sullivan recorded a **Carolina Wren** at Penn Estates 2/10, which he stated was "unusual with such a hard winter."

Montgomery County

An interesting quarter, especially in the northern end of the Co. The first **C. Redpoll** was reported 1/7 and a few still present at the end of Mar. Several feeders were visited by flocks numbering in the 40s, but Grubb reported 75 on 3/7. Ron also documented a **Hoary Redpoll** at his feeder on 1/30; unfortunately it never visited again. Ron's Perkiomenville feeders also attracted an imm. **Red-shouldered Hawk** to suet almost daily through 3/17. To the delight of many, Green Lane Res. (GLR) hosted up to 6 **Rough-legged Hawk**, including 2 dark-phase birds; the first was reported 1/21 and the last 3/12.

A **Red-necked Grebe** was at Upper Perkiomen Valley Park (Upper Perkiomen Valley Park) 3/12–14. A pink-billed **Gr. White-fronted Goose** was located at the same lake 3/13. Later that day as other birders searched for these 2 good finds, 4 different Gr. White-fronted Geese (Greenland race) and a companion **Barnacle Goose** were found at nearby GLR in a flock of migrating **Canada Geese**. They were last seen 3/18. Also in this flock was a very small-form Canada Goose no bigger than a **Mallard**.

An ad. **Merlin** could occasionally be located at the same Upper Perkiomen Valley Park through 2/6, as has been the case the past few late fall and winter seasons. **Carolina Wren** were reported as hard to find by several observers, as expected. **Sharp-shinned** and **Cooper's** hawks set up camp at many feeders and fared well. GLR's regular solitary ad. **Bald Eagle** was seen spending many hours at an active incubating **Red-tailed Hawk** nest 3/28. The hawks were dive-bombing the eagle, but the eagle would not relent. The Red-tails abandoned the nest. This behavior caused much interesting speculation.

Northampton County

The highlight was the discovery of 12 **Long-eared Owl** roosting in pines in a residential area near Seemsville. The heavy snows probably forced these owls to prey heavily on birds in the neighborhood (see article). The freeze-up north of us probably accounted for the appearance of 6 **Red-necked Grebe** on the Delaware R., including a high of 3 at Belvidere Bridge 3/23. An ad. **Ls. Black-backed Gull** at Sandts Eddy 3/5 was the 5th Co. record. 2 **Blue-winged Teal** at Sandts Eddy 3/8 were a week earlier than previously recorded. A **Merlin** observed eating a **Horned Lark** near Moorestown 2/5 was only the 2nd winter record for the Co. Koch witnessed a hawk flight in Williams Twp on 3/24, which included 34 **Red-shouldered Hawk**. The **Osprey** returned to the Portland site 3/22 (L. Ryman). An ad. ♂ **N. Oriole** photographed at Glendon in Jan. survived the blizzards and was still present in March.

Philadelphia County

The Winter Bird Count (WBC) held 1/22 in the middle of one of Philadelphia's coldest and iciest winters in some years, resulted in a respectable 85 spp. Results for most species are included in the tabular report. Especially noteworthy were **Horned Grebe**, **Snow Goose**, **Gadwall**, **N. Goshawk** (NP), **Rough-legged Hawk**, dark phase, 4 **Pileated Woodpecker**, 126 **Tree Sparrow**, **Chipping Sparrow**, 10 **White-crowned Sparrow**, 52 **Snow Bunting**, **Purple Finch**, 75 **C. Redpoll**, and **Pine Siskin**.

Red-necked Grebe, not reported for some years, appeared 3–6 at Shawmont on the Schuylkill R. (JS), reached a high of 5 on the Delaware R. at Poquessing Cr. (EF,SS), and 2 on the Schuylkill 3/24 (DM). A **Red-breasted Merganser** at Tincum 3/20 was unusual (NP). An imm. **Red-tailed Hawk** found its way into a Germantown pigeon coop 2/21, fed a few days, then left (ph. HF). The count of 23 **Ring-necked Pheasant** (WBC) was an improvement over recent years. **Wild Turkey** are now being reported at Schuylkill Center for Environmental Education, along with the diminishing **N. Bobwhite** (CM). A migrating **Am. Woodcock**, holed up in Center City 2/17, was captured and released in more suitable surroundings (KS). A **Laughing Gull** 3/27 was quite early (AG).

Early also were 2 **E. Phoebe** at Tincum 3/18, and 4 **Tree Swallow** there 3/10 (DM). **Black-capped Chickadee**, after an absence in numbers for a good many years, returned for the whole quarter. On the WBC, **Carolina Wren** were still holding their own,

but a dead indiv. in Feb. at Pennypack Environmental Center was a bad omen (PK). The single **Brown Thrasher** on the WBC was a good winter bird, especially this winter.

Am. Tree Sparrow rebounded nicely with 126 on the WBC. **White-crowned Sparrow** seem to turn up every year in winter; this time 10 on the WBC. It was a good winter for **Snow Bunting** (see table), but in a hopeful season for northern finches, only 2 **Purple Finch** were found (WBC). However, **C. Redpoll** dispelled any notion that this was an ordinary Philadelphia winter. Noted all quarter, 75 were seen on the WBC. A lone **Pine Siskin** closed out an unusual winter (WBC).

Potter County

Definitely an invasion year for **C. Redpoll**. One **Hoary Redpoll** was seen a flock at the residence of Jack Kirkendall in Galeton 1/15. He stated coloration extremely light compared to the accompanying others. Very small numbers of **Am. Goldfinch**, **Pine Siskin**, **Purple Finch**, and **House Finch**. The redpolls took their place.

Approximately 8 **Horned Grebe** were picked up in fields or on roads during the last 2 weeks of Jan. and transferred to open water. On 2/11 a **Red-necked Grebe** was picked up on a road and also transferred to open water.

Somerset County

3–5 **Red-necked Grebe** were in the open water at the outlet of the Youghiogheny Dam in Confluence from 2/27+. They were resting at the eddies at the downstream end of the river islands or diving and feeding in the current. It has been reported that these waters contain large amounts of dead minnow killed by decompression passing through the hydropower turbines at the dam. A waterfowl windfall occurred here as well. During the harshest part of the winter new species were steadily being found or new counts totaled. The open water proved to be a watery oasis amid the frozen rivers of w. Pa.

A neck-collared **Trumpeter Swan** (pinioned) escaped from Rockwell L. and took up residence at the Wagner Sugar Camp in W. Salisbury during the quarter (*vide* Dale Jeffries).

C. Redpoll were present for the first time since the winter of 1985–86 and reported widely throughout the Co.

Sullivan County

Birding opportunities greatly reduced due to continued snowy weather and hazardous driving (3–5' snow in woods!). Even excursions on cross-country skis nearly every weekend failed to produce any good finds, despite special effort to check protected ravines, hemlock stands with cones, etc.

Tioga County

A **Gyr Falcon** was observed at Rts. 287 and 6 near The Muck (†J. Stickler). A **Hoary Redpoll** was at the Brown's feeder in Jobs Corner 1/19 (photo) and 1–2 until 3/11.

Venango County

Cold weather has some advantages. There was an unusual diversity of waterfowl on the open water of the Allegheny R. **Redhead**, **Canvasback**, **Gadwall**, and **N. Pintail** were present in small numbers. An early **Am. Coot** joined a flock of 100+ **Mallard** and 100 **Canada Geese** near Franklin 1/16. An 8 **Mute Swan** landed on French Cr. near Franklin 2/5 (JS,KG). A **Ring-necked Pheasant** at Oil Creek SP (DS,KS, MS) was also unusual.

Two **Lapland Longspur**, 1 in basic plumage and 1 in alternate plumage, were cohorts of ±60 **Horned Lark** in a field near Kahle L. 3/6. **Turkey Vulture** returned 3/13. The first **C. Redpoll** in more than 10 years were welcomed at several feeders around the Co. A flock of 200+ fed on goldenrod seeds in a field near Cooperstown 2/27. All in all, it was the best first quarter we've ever had!

In Jan. we watched an imm. **Bald Eagle** dive at the ducks in the Allegheny R. near Oil City, and another time make a low pass at them. Neither of these attempts was successful, but possibly other attacks were.

Warren County

At least 3 **Red-necked Grebe** were found 2/6–10 in situations where they could not take off. One was in extensive forest—no water near it. They were released in open water on the Allegheny R.

An unprecedented concentration of **Bald Eagle** occurred 2/3 on the river at Starbrick, just w. of Warren, when 11 were reported separately by MB and DB. All except possibly 1 were imm. This was the time of max. ice cover on the river. Three ad. had been seen on the ice above Kinzua Dam 1/1 (BW) and 4 ad. on the island below the dam 2/19 (CP). There were 4 reports of **Bald Eagle** in the area of Crescent Park and Warren Gen. House Sparrow., across the river from downtown Warren! The large flock of **Mallard** and domestics there were totally unconcerned even though there was a newspaper report of an eagle feeding on a duck. A pair of eagles was at the *Warren* nest from 2/12+ (TG).

Westmoreland County

A total of at least 5 **Trumpeter Swan** was found at Acme Dam, Mammoth Dam, and near Mt. Pleasant from 3/15–23 (m.ob.).

Wyoming County

Duck records scarce. The Susquehanna R. was almost totally frozen throughout the Co. from 12/20–2/22. One ice jam was 30 miles long! A lot different from the previous winter when I could see several species of ducks and geese from my window every day.

York County

Reports for part of Jan. and Feb. were limited due to excessive snow and cold. Most lakes and ponds were frozen, but some streams and water at Brunner's I. remained open. A few **Great Blue Heron** were along the Susquehanna R. Most winter pond ducks disappeared for a while. 8 **Am. Coot** were found dead on the ice at Codorus SP. **Belted Kingfisher** survived rather well. **Carolina Wren** data are inconclusive, as some found in Mar. No **Winter Wren** after 1/1. No **kinglets**, which was unusual. **E. Bluebird** numbers were below normal and scattered. **Hermit Thrush** had an exceptionally good winter. A **Wood Thrush** was in Pleasureville 3/6–12 (CS). **Am. Robin** numbers were good, with some reports noting up to ±100 birds.

A lone **Cedar Waxwing** was found 2/6. No **Yellow-rumped Warbler** after 1/30. **Rufous-sided Towhee** numbers were above normal. **Fox Sparrow** had a good quarter. No **Swamp Sparrow** after 1/1. No **E. Meadowlark**; this is unusual for here. A ♀ **Rusty Blackbird** was at a Stony Brook feeder 1/6–11 (AS). Only report of **Purple Finch** was on 3/25. No **Pine Siskin** or **Evening Grosbeak** reported.

Rare and Unusual Bird Reports

(Species not expected or fewer than five counties reporting)

Red-Throated Loon - *Delaware*: 1 from 3/6-26 at Essington (Bill Stocku); *Huntingdon*: 1 from 2/12-19 at Mapleton (Dave Kyler).

Red-necked Grebe - *Lancaster*: 26 on the Susquehanna R. from Long Level to Marietta (Randy Miller).

Great Cormorant - *Bucks*: 1-3 at Bristol 1/22-3/26 (G. Carmichael), with a high of 12 at Tullytown (S. Farbotnik).

American Bittern - *Franklin*: 1 on 3/29 at Grant Shook Rd (Carl Garner).

Great Egret - *Cumberland*: 1 on 3/26 at Williams Grove (Don Henise); *Dauphin*: 1 on 3/19 at the Susquehanna R. (Mark McConaughy) and 12 on 3/24 at Wildwood L. (Ed Chubb); *Erie*: 1 on 3/30 at Presque Isle SP (Bob Grubbs); *Westmoreland*: 1 on 3/25 at Acme Dam (Don Koch).

Cattle Egret - *Lancaster*: 1 on 3/25 near Lancaster was early (Bruce Carl).

Black-crowned Night-Heron - *Delaware*: Resident; *Erie*: 2 on 3/24 at Presque Isle SP (Don Snyder); *Lancaster*: Present from 3/24 on at Oregon (eric Witmer); *Philadelphia*: 1 on 1/26.

Glossy Ibis - *Bucks*: 1 on 3/30 at Peace Valley Park (Steve Farbotnik); *Lancaster*: 2 flying in a northeasterly direction near Akron 3/30 were unusually early (Eric Witmer).

Trumpeteer Swan - *Westmoreland*: 5 on 3/15-23 at Acme Dam, Mammoth Dam and Mt Pleasant (m.ob.).

White-fronted Goose - *Bucks*: Up to 2 present up to 3/26 at Peace Valley Park (Steve Farbotnik, Bruce McNaught, August Mirabella); *Chester*: 2 on 1/1-8 at Octoraro Res. (No details) (Larry Lewis); *Indiana*: 5 on 3/25-26 at Yellow Creek SP (Betsy Fetterman *et al.*); *Lancaster*: Seen near Muddy Run 3/20 (Tom Garner). *Montgomery*: 1 at Upper Perkiomen Valley Park (Gary Freed) and 4 at Green Lane Res. (Augie Mirabella) 3/13.

Ross' Goose - *Chester*: 2 on 1/1-8 at Octoraro Res. (No details)(Larry Lewis); *Lancaster*: 1 frequented a temporary pond just s. of Mt. Joy. It shared the pond with about 3000 Snow Geese. Jonathan Heller first found it on 3/30 and observed it at close range for about 20 minutes. He noted every pertinent detail including the bluish color on the bill. The next day, Heller and Harold Morrin relocated a Ross' Goose. This bird cooperated and was

viewed for over 15 minutes. In every respect—plumage, size, and shape—it resembled the bird seen the previous day. However, both observers noticed a very fine black gape line on the bill. This mark could be seen only at close range. Heller raised the possibility that this bird may represent a Snow X Ross's hybrid. Any comments?

Brant - *Bucks*: 1 present from 3/20 on at Peace Valley Park (August Mirabella).

Barnacle Goose - *Montgomery*: 1 at Green Lane Res. 3/13-18 (A. Mirabella).

Green-winged (Common) Teal - 1 present up to 2/20 at Peace Valley Park (August Mirabella).

Eurasian Wigeon - *Erie*: 1 on 3/26 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 present up to 1/24 in Drumore Twp (Early Bird Nature Tours).

Black Scoter - *Erie*: 1 on 1/13 at Presque Isle SP (Don Snyder).

Surf Scoter - *Erie*: 1 On 1/13 and 3/30 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 on 3/18 at Speedwell Forge L. was early (Bruce Carl); *Somerset*: 1 from 3/29-31 at L. Somerset (Scott Bastian); *Wyoming*: 2 on 3/15 at South Eaton were new for the county (William Reid).

White-winged Scoter - *Armstrong*: 2 on 1/23 at Kittanning (Joe Valasek); *Erie*: Present for part of the quarter; *Franklin*: 1 on 3/31 at Fannettsburg L. (Carl Garner); *Lancaster*: 2 from 3/27 on at Marietta (Jonathan Heller); *Somerset*: 1 from 3/29-31 at L. Somerset (Scott Bastian).

Barrow's Goldeneye - *Erie*: 1 on 3/23 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams).

Broad-winged Hawk - *Chester*: 1 on 3/13 at Honeybrook (Grier Saunders); *Dauphin*: 1 on 3/26 at Millersburg was early (Jack Miller); *Montgomery*: 1 on 3/26 at Upper Perkiomen Valley Park (Ron Grubb); *Northampton*: 2 on 3/31 at Mt. Bethel (Eric Sullivan); *Potter*: 1 on 3/12 (no details) was extremely early.

Golden Eagle - *Potter*: Present all quarter.

Gyr Falcon - *Erie*: 1 on 1/1 and 1 on 1/2 at Presque Isle SP were thought to be different birds (Jerry McWilliams); *Tioga*: 1 on 3/23 near Lawrenceville (Joanna Stickler).

Sandhill Crane - *Erie*: 1 on 3/22 at Fairview Twp (Jerry McWilliams).

Greater Yellowlegs - *Delaware*: 1 on 3/30 at Darby Creek (Nick Pulcinella); *Franklin*: 3 on 3/26 at Stitzell's Rd (Carl Garner); *Philadelphia*: 1 on

3/30 at Tincicum (Nick Pulcinella); *Somerset*: 1 on 3/27 at L. Somerset (Scott Bastian).

Least Sandpiper - *Potter*: 1 on 3/5 at Oswayo was extremely early (Larry Mehal).

Pectoral Sandpiper - *Crawford*: 37 on 3/31 at Coneaut Marsh (Jim Barker); *Franklin*: 5 from 3/29 on at Trolley Rd (Carl Garner); *Huntingdon*: 1 on 3/27 at McAlevy's Fort (Greg Grove).

Dunlin - *Bucks*: 1 present up to 1/2 at Peace Valley Park (August Mirabella).

Laughing Gull - *Delaware & Philadelphia*: Present from 3/27 on (Al Guarente); *Lancaster*: 1 on 3/28 at Marietta was early (Jonathan Heller).

Mew Gull - *Bucks*: The bird reported on the CBC in Dec was reported again up to 1/11 at Tulleytown (Chris Dooley).

Thayer's Gull - *Crawford*: 1 on 3/26 at Woodcock L. (Ron Leberman); *Erie*: 1 on 2/18 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams)

Iceland Gull - *Bucks*: 2 present till 1/6 at Tullytown (Steve Farbotnik) and 1 on 3/5 at Pennsbury Manor (Gerry Dewaghe); *Erie*: Up to 4 from 1/29 to 3/19 at Presque Isle SP (Ed Kwater, Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 on 1/2-3 at Safe Harbor Dam (m.ob.).

Glaucous Gull - *Bucks*: Present all quarter; *Erie*: Up to 7 present up to 3/27 at Presque Isle SP (Ed Kwater, Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 on 2/26 at Washington Boro was late (Eric Wimer).

Snowy Owl - *Allegheny*: 1 on 1/23 at Hampton Twp (P. Bartolo); *Cumberland*: 1 on 2/16 at Mud Level Rd (Don & Robyn Henise); *Erie*: 1 on 1/2 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams); *Tioga*: 1 on 2/14-15 at Lamb's Creek (Martha Copp).

Purple Martin - *Berks*: 1 on 3/23 at Hamburg was early (Kerry Grim); *Erie*: 2 on 3/22 at Fairview were early (Jerry McWilliams); *Franklin*: 1 on 3/29 at Trolley Rd (Carl Garner); *Greene*: 1 on 3/27 at Bell's Farm (Ralph Bell).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow - *Berks*: 1 on 3/30 at L. Ontelaunee (Matt Spence); *Cumberland*: 1 on 3/27 at SGL 169 (Don Henise); *Franklin*: 1 on 3/30 (Richard Bell).

Barn Swallow - *Berks*: 1 on 3/24 at Eckville (Cathy Viverette); *Franklin*: 1 on 3/23 (Richard Bell)

Wood Thrush - *York*: 1 on 3/16-17 at Brunner's Island was very early (Cas Shue).

Varied Thrush - *Chester*: 1 on 1/6-15 at Downingtown (Maggie Hearn); *Lancaster*: 1 on 3/11-12 in Rapho Twp (Randy Miller, Mary Ann Sherer); *Lebanon*: 1♂ on 1/8 and 1♀ on 1/9 at SGL 145 (Randy Miller, Jonathan Heller).

Gray Catbird - *Delaware*: 1 on 1/1 at Hilldacy

Farm (Al Guarente); *Erie*: 2 present up to 1/11 at Presque Isle SP (Brenda Watts); *Philadelphia*: 10 on 1/22 (Philadelphia Winter Bird Count).

Brown Thrasher - *Philadelphia*: 1 on 1/22 (Philadelphia Winter Bird Count).

Bohemian Waxwing - *Erie*: 1 on 1/5-6 (Mildred Nodes); *Mifflin*: 1 on 1/19 near Ryde (No details)(Margaret Kenepf).

Palm Warbler - *Lancaster*: 4 on 1/2 (Lancaster CBC).

Louisiana Waterthrush - *Greene*: 1 on 3/30 at Bell's Farm (Ralph Bell).

Vesper Sparrow - *Franklin*: 1 on 3/29 at Leitersburg Rd (Carl Garner); *Lancaster*: 2 on 3/29 at Mount Joy (Jonathan Heller); *Lycoming*: 1 on 1/30-2/8 at Jersey Shore an unusual mid-winter record (paul & Glenna Schwalbe); *Tioga*: 1 on 3/16-18 at Jobs Corners (Larry Brown).

Yellow-headed Blackbird - *Chester*: 1 on 3/19 in Honeybrook Twp (No details)(Grier Saunders).

Brewer's Blackbird - *Delaware*: 1 in Feb at Lester (No details)(Ray Miller).

Northern Oriole - *Bucks*: 1 on 2/12 at Levittown (Ron French); *Northampton*: 1 present all quarter in Glendon.

Northern (Bullock's) Oriole - *Berks*: 1 on 1/8-18 near Blue Marsh L. may be a first county record (Norman & Nancy Reifsnnyder).

Red Crossbill - *Luzerne*: 1 on 1/16 at Frances Slocum SP (Rick & David Koval); *Wyoming*: 4 present to 1/16 at L. Catalpa (Rick & David Koval) and 1 on 1/30 at South Eaton (William Reid).

Hoary Redpoll - *Crawford*: 1 on 3/19 in Meadville (Ron Leberman); *Lancaster*: 1 at the Haas's feeder in Caernarvon Twp from 3/1-14 was a 1st Co. record. Details elsewhere (Barb & Frank Haas); *Mifflin*: 2 on 2/10 (no details)(Annie Yoder, *et al.*); *Montgomery*: 1 on 1/30 in Perkiomenville (Ron Grubb); *Potter*: 1 on 1/15 at Galeton (Few details)(Jack Kirkendall); *Tioga*: 1 on 1/19 and 1 or 2 to 3/11 at Jobs Corners (Arlene & Larry Brown).

COUNTY REPORTS - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1994

	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CENTRE
LOON, COMMON	-	-	-	3/29(3)	-	-	3/26(6)-	3/25	3/28-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-1/24,3/31(2)-	3/12-13(3)-	-	3/25-	-	-	A-3/26(6)	3/27(2)-	-	-
HORNED	1/30-3/31(10)-	1/23-3/31(10)-	-	3/25-	-	-	-	3/25	-	-
RED-NECKED	3/2(4H)-	2/17(21H)-3/6	-	2/26-3/29*	-	-	2/21(2)-3/26	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	1/1L(2)	-	-	2/2	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A-1/1(13)	1/17-3/31(4)-	R	-2/6,3/13-	-	3/31	-	3/6-30(2)	3/20(2)-	A
SWAN, TUNDRA	3/11(15)	1/13(13)	2/19(8)	1/8-3/18(50)-29	3/15(40)	3/29-30(21)	3/15(7)-26	3/15(7)-27(40)	-	P-MAR
MUTE	3/12	3/29	2/20(3)	R	-	-	R	-	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	3/21(6)	-	-	1/2-3/22(1500)-30	-	-	A-3/24(800+)	-	-	-
CANADA	A-1/1(905H)	R-3/11(239)	R	R	R	A	R	R-3/27(7L)	R	-
DUCK, WOOD	A-3/25(9)	3/13-20(41)-	3/28(4)	2/20-	3/30-	3/30-	R	3/24(6)-	3/27(4)-	3/21-
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	A-3/21(3)	-	-	-2/27,3/22-	-	3/30-	2/5-3/26(35)	3/20(4)-	3/28(3)-	A-(6-6)
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	A-1/24(32H)	2/6-19(24)-	-	A	2/19-	3/30	R-1/1(45)	-	-	A
MALLARD	A-1/1(2682H)	2/4-19(87)-	R	R	R	A	R	R-3/27(18L)	R	A
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	3/14	2/21(7)-	-	-1/2,3/13(7)-	-	3/30	A-3/13(35)	-	-	3/23
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	-	3/29(4)-	-	3/30	3/22-	3/26(4)-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-	-	-
GADWALL	1/1	-	-	A	-	3/31	-	-	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-3/26(2)	2/17-3/11(23)-	-	-1/2,3/23-	-	3/31	3/5(4)-	3/27(2)-	3/28(3)-	-
CANVASBACK	A	2/17-21(6)-3,25	-	3/10-27(36H)	-	-	-1/9(5)	3/25-27(8)-	3/27	-
REDHEAD	1/31	3/6-10(11)-	-	-	-	-	1/22(7)-3/5	3/27(2)-	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	A-3/25(49H)	2/21-3/24(34)-	-	3/14-27(170H)	-	3/30	A-3/5(150)	3/20-27(40)-	3/27(11)-	-
SCAUP, GREATER	1/31(5H)-3/21	3/7-10(32)-	-	3/19(2)-29	-	-	3/12-	3/27(20H)*	-	-
LESSER	1/10(3)-3/26	3/10(57)-	3/29(3)	3/24-27(12)	-	-	2/27-	3/27	-	-
OLDSQUAW	3/26	-	-	-	-	-	3/23-31(2)	3/26(4)	3/27-28	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	-(11)3/25	1/9-2/17(17)-3/15	-	3/20-27(6)	-	-	-3/5(40)	-	3/27-28	-
BUFFLEHEAD	3/21(69H)-25	2/19-3/31(19)-	3/31(3)	3/27-30	-	-	A-3/5(50)	3/25(25)-	-	-
MERGANSER, HOODED	1/1(16H)-3/25	2/17-3/31(6)-	3/22(5)-	A	2/19E	R	A	3/20-27(3)-	3/23(3)-	-
COMMON	-3/17(6)	2/4-3/6(55)-17	-	A-3/19(300)	-	R	R-3/31(200+)	3/20-27(3)	3/27-28(3)	-
RED-BREASTED	1/19-3/5(7)-28	1/23-3/6(30)-	-	3/23-29(5)	-	-	A	3/27-	3/28(12)-	-
DUCK, RUDDY	3/8-25	-	-	2/9	-	-	1/6-3/28(6)	-	-	-
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	-	P-MAR	-	-	R	-	-	-
TURKEY	3/5-26(12)-	3/20-	R-3/14(22)	2/20-	3/10(7)-	3/16-	R	3/6-25(4)-	3/7-	-
OSPREY	-	-	-	-	3/30	-	3/24-	-	-	-
EAGLE, BALD	3/26(3H)-	1/26-3/12(2)-	-	1/1,3/29*	-	-	3/24	1/28(2)-*	-	P
HARRIER, NORTHERN	A-1/1(13H)	1/12(2)	1/2	-	-	-	A	1/30	-	P
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A-1/1(14)	R	1/5-3/8	A	R	A	R	2/21-3/12	R	R
COOPER'S	A-1/1(14)	R	A	A	R	A	R	A	R	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	1/21-26	-	-	-	R	-	-1/8,2/4	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	AB(2)	1/15-	1/9-2/12	2/6-3/14	-	-	R	2/26(2)-*	a	-
RED-TAILED	R-1/1(60)	R	R	R	R	R	R-3/26(6)	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	1/1(7)	1/23	-	-1/30(4)-3/20	-	2/16	3/16-26	R	R	P-JAN-FEB
KESTREL, AMERICAN	1/1	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-3/12(3)	R	R
FALCON, PEREGRINE	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	1/1(3)-2/28	3/8-11(3)-	-	1/2-9	-	-	A	-	-	-
KILLDEER	-1/1L,3/17-26(30)-	-	2/22-3/21(5)-	R	3/15(2)-	3/24-	A	2/19-20(4)-	3/23-	MAR-
SNIFE, COMMON	3/26(18H)-	-	3/29(2)	A-3/20(56H)	3/20(3)-	-	3/16-	3/27	-	MAR-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	-	-	3/22-29(8-10)-	-	-	3/12-	3/22-	-	3/13-
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	2/12E-3/25(13H)	3/24(7)-	-	-	-	3/31(2)	-	-	-	-
RING-BILLED	A-1/1(414H)	2/4-17(100+)-	3/15-21(73)	A	-	A	A	2/20-3/27(17)-	3/11(200)-	P
HERRING	AB-1/1(81H)	2/16-17(27)-	-	A	-	2/19	A	-	-	-
LESSER BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	3/31	A	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	1/28-29	-	-	3/13-26(5)-	-	-	A	-	-	3/20(3)
OWL, BARN	-	-	-	R	R	-	R	R	-	R
BARRED	-	-	R	R	R	-	R	R	-	R
LONG-EARED	-	-	-	3/16+(2)	-	-	-2/5(2)	-	-	-

COUNTY REPORTS - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1994

	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBERIA	CENTRE
SHORT-EARED	-	2/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	A-1/1(3L)	2/14	-	-	-	-	-3/5	-	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	A-1/1(39)	3/31(4)-	R	A	3/15(3)-	A	1/30-3/25(2L)-	A	A	A
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/10E-	3/13-24(7)-	3/24-	3/10-	3/23-	3/24-	3/8-	3/22-	3/23(3)-	3/13-
LARK, HORNED	3/26(8)-	-	1/9-2/24(14)	-	A	A	-1/23(175)-2/27	1/29(100)	R-3/20(80)	A
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	3/23-	3/23(25)-	-	3/31	3/21(2)-	3/25(21)-	3/27-	3/23-
CROW, FISH	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A
RAVEN, COMMON	-	-	R-3/27(3)	-	R	-	-	-	3/30	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R-1/1(406)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	R-1/1(64)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	A-1/1(11)	A	-	A	-	A	A	2/26-3/12	-	A
CREEPER, BROWN	1/1(8L)-2/19	R	-	A	R	A	-	P-JAN	3/23	A
WREN, WINTER	A-1/1(4)	-	-	-1/29(2)*	-	-	-	-	-	A
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A-1/1(14L)	-	-	A	A	A	1/22(2)	3/19(1L)	P	A
RUBY-CROWNED	-1/1L, 3/25E-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THRUSH, HERMIT	2/23	-	-	2/6	-	-	3/20	-	-	P
ROBIN, AMERICAN	A-1/1(1137)	A	1/25(18)-2/17	A	1/24-	P	R	R	A	A
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-1/9, 3/20-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	SP, 2/4*	-	-	-	-	2/2	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-1/1L(4)	3/1	-	1/2	-	-	A	-	-	-
PINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/6	-	-	-
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	-1/1(4), 3/25-	-	3/16-	-	-	-	3/2-	-	-	3/16-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	-1/1(23L)-3/13	A	1/4-3/23	A	1/2-3/15	A	-3/20	-1/23(20)-3/6	A	A
CHIPPING	-	-	3/24-	-	-	-	-1/29, 3/24-	-	-	-
FIELD	-1/1L	-	-	A	-	-	R	1/16	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	P-JAN	-	-	R	-	-	3/24-
FOX	-1/16L, 3/20-25(4)-	-	3/7-17	2/4-3/31(3)	2/20-3/29	-	2/22-	2/28	-	A-3/25(19)
SWAMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-
WHITE-THROATED	A-1/1(203L)	A	1/22	A	A	-	A	A(L)	A	A
WHITE-CROWNED	-	-	1/27-3/25	A	-	-	1/22(6)-2/27	-	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A-1/1(674L)	A	1/17(18)	A	A	R	A	A-2/19(55)	A	R
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	-	1/30-2/19	-	-	1/30-2/5(5)-27	-	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	3/5L-26(60)-	-	2/6-3/9(15)-	3/6(2)-	-	-	-1/17(20)-3/13	-	1/11	1/15-3/5(250)
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	3/26(7H)-	3/24	3/29-	-	-	-	2/26-	2/19(55)-	P	2/20(12)-
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	-	-	-1/30, 3/6-	3/21-	-	1/23	3/20(12)-	3/23(3)-	3/20-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	2/15-3/25(150)-	-	R-3/22(10)	3/25(7)-27	3/15(27)-	-	2/27	1/23-3/12(2)	3/24-	3/20-
GRACKLE, COMMON	2/23E-3/27(20)-	-	-	1/9, 2/5, 3/6-	3/18(6)-	3/16-	-	2/20(5)-	3/15(3)-	3/7(5)-
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	3/25-	-	R	3/6-	-	P	-	3/25(4)-	3/29(4)-	2/20(3)-
FINCH, PURPLE	3/25-	-	1/27-3/31	3/27	-	-	R	1/16(2)-3/12	-	P
REDPOLL, COMMON	-3/21(46H)-2/9	A	1/13-29(19)-3/28	A-1/25(50)	1/10-19(10)-2/11	A	A	1/22-3/25(7)	1/11-2/10(8)+27	A(100)
SISKIN, PINE	-1/1(3)-3/29	-	-	2/19(2)	-	-	2/1	2/5-21	-	A
GROSBEAK, EVENING	-1/1(7)-3/25	-	1/8-3/5(28)-26	-	-	-	2/15(2)	1/8-30(2)	-2/5(2)	A

COUNTY REPORTS - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1994

	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE
LOON, COMMON	3/31(2)	-	-	3/26(2)	3/30(2)	-	3/31(3)	-	3/27--
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	3/17(2)-	1/2	2/5-3/27	-	3/19--	3/20(2)	-	A
HORNED	3/28	3/17(2)-	1/2	3/26(80)-27	3/5--	2/26(3)-	A-1/31(9)	-	2/26--
RED-NECKED	-	-	2/4-26(10)	-	2/22(2)-27	3/12(2)-	3/31*	-	2/2-3/31(35)
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	-	-	-	3/7-30(10)-	3/30(2)-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	3/24--	1/2(6)	1/29-3/15	A-1/2(25)	A	R	-	A
SWAN, TUNDRA	3/31(2)	3/7-8(300+)-23	-	2/19-3/27(174)	3/22(2)-	3/8-26(3000±)	2/6(3)	P-MAR	-
MUTE	1/12	-	-	1/1(3)-3/27	-	-	-	-	A
GOOSE, SNOW	A-1/1(20,000+)	3/14	-	2/20(3)-3/5	-	-	3/23(500+)	-	A
CANADA	R	R-3/19(300±)	A-1/2(207)	R-2/19(11,755)	R	R-1/2(4000±)	R	P-MAR	R
DUCK, WOOD	3/21-3/31(10)	3/17-24(12)-	1/2	3/19(2)	3/6(2)-	3/10--	2/25-3/8(12)-	-	3/1--
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	3/31(2)	-	1/2(4)	3/27(2)	-	A	3/20(75+)-	-	3/16--
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	1/16(4)	1/15	A-1/2(313)	1/23-2/27(20)-3/19	A	R	R	-	A
MALLARD	A	R	R-1/2(895)	R-2/19(456)	R	R	R	-	A
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	3/23(26)	-	-	2/19(8)	A	-	-	-	A
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	3/28(2)	-	-	-	3/5(2)-	3/12--	-	-	3/31--
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	3/27(3)	3/6-29	3/27--	2/6(12)	-	2/13--
GADWALL	-	-	-	-	1/1-3/6(4)	3/26(3)-	-	-	A
WIGEON, AMERICAN	3/23(4)	-	1/2(9)	2/19(5)-3/19	2/5--	2/19--	-	-	2/23--
CANVASBACK	-	-	3/1	2/5-19(7)-3/12	2/22(2)-3/16	3/10	-	-	A
REDHEAD	1/2-12(3)-16	-	-	2/19(14)	3/16(3)-	-	-	-	A
DUCK, RING-NECKED	A-3/23(14)	3/20(6)	3/11(10)	2/19-3/26(150)-27	3/5--	3/10--	3/20(25)-	-	A
SCAUP, GREATER	1/16	-	-	3/27(3)	3/5(3)-	3/10-12(30)	-	-	A
LESSER	A	-	-	2/19-3/5(4)	3/5--	3/10-19(200±)-	-	-	A
OLDSQUAW	1/2	-	-	3/27(4)	3/28--	-	-	-	P
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	1/2(5)-16	-	A-1/2(13)	1/1-2/12(33)-3/19	1/25(7)	A	2/6(2)-	-	A
BUFFLEHEAD	1/2(6)	-	-	2/5-19(6)-3/27	1/29--	A-3/19(40±)	1/3-3/31(20)	-	A
MERGANSER, HOODED	3/9(2)	-	3/13	1/23-3/19(10)-27	1/29-3/31(8)	A-3/26(20)	1/1-3/30(5)-	-	A
COMMON	1/2-3/31(14)	3/13(22)-	1/2(21)	2/12-19(3)	1/25-3/29(15)-	A	1/3-29(46)-	-	A
RED-BREASTED	-	-	-	3/19-26(60)-27	3/5-28(12)-	3/10-19(7)-	1/27(2)	-	3/6-13(15)-
DUCK, RUDDY	3/19(2)-	-	-	-	-	3/10	-	-	3/16--
VULTURE, BLACK	A	3/17-26(6)-	-	2/19--	2/6(2)-	2/16-3/19(12)-	3/13(2)	-	-
TURKEY	-	-	-	2/19--	2/20(3)-	R	R	3/13--	3/14--
OSPREY	-	-	-	-	3/31--	-	3/12--	-	-
EAGLE, BALD	3/19	-	-	R	-	1/22-2/16(2)	-	-	3/19
HARRIER, NORTHERN	1/18-3/22	R-3/19(4)	1/2(5)	3/12-19	A	1/15	A	-	A
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A	R	1/2	1/1-3/19	R	A	A	R	A
COOPER'S	A	R	1/2(5)	-	R	A	A	R	A
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	1/26*	A-1/2(2)	1/2	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	1/23-3/13	3/26--	-	3/19	-	-	3/2-13(6)	-	3/22--
RED-TAILED	R	R	A-1/2(28)	R	R	R	R	R	A
ROUGH-LEGGED	3/12	1/2-2/27(21)-3/20	1/2(6)	2/19	1/10-3/1(3)-3/14	1/11-2/5	1/29-30	-	P
KESTREL, AMERICAN	A	R	A-1/2(15)	R	R	R	R	-	A
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	A
COOT, AMERICAN	1/2(131)-16	-	-	1/23-2/20(20)-3/27	1/29(2)-	A-1/23(15)	-	-	-
KILLDEER	A	3/7-8(24)-	-	2/19(3)	R	3/13--	R	3/13(2)-	2/25--
SNIPE, COMMON	A	3/17--	-	-	A	-	3/23(8)-	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	2/25(7)-	3/15-24(9)-	-	-	3/14--	3/22--	-	3/24--	3/12--
GULL, BONAPARTES	-	-	3/27	-	3/25-3/1(25)	3/28--	-	-	P
RING-BILLED	3/26-3/1(25)	2/19(18)-	-	2/19-3/5(50)-19	A	A	A	3/15-16(3)	A
HERRING	3/31(4)	-	1/2	3/5-19	A	A	A	-	A
LESSER BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/28-3/18(2)
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	A
OWL, BARN	-	-	-	-	R	R	R	-	-
BARRED	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
LONG-EARED	1/1-2/6(2)	-	-	2/10	1/2(3)	P-MAR	1/31-2/2*	-	1/13-2/26
SHORT-EARED	1/26-2/6	1/9-16(4)-3/20*	-	-	-2/5	-	1/17*	-	-

COUNTY REPORTS - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1994

	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE
NORTHERN SAW-WHET		3/2-6	-	-	-	-	-	R	1/8(3+)-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED		-	-	-	R	-	-	-	A
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	1/1-22	-	-	-	3/27	A	P	-	A
Flicker, Northern	R	3/24(2)-	1/2(30)	-	R	A	R	-	A
Phoebe, Eastern	3/31-	3/23(4)-	3/23(4)-	-	3/24-	3/25-	3/23(5)-	3/23-	3/24-
Lark, Horned	A(75)	R-3/19(200+)	A-1/2(213)	2/5-6(150)	A	A-3/6(200±)	3/19	R	P
Swallow, Tree	3/23-	-	3/25(200±)-	3/24-27(15)-	3/25(4)-	3/25-	3/20(20)-	-	3/24-
Crow, Fish	-	-	1/2	-	R	R	R	-	-
Raven, Common	-	-	R-1/2(7)	-	R	1/16	-	R	-
Chickadee, Black-Capped	R	R	R-1/2(260)	R	R	R	1/1-14	R	R
Carolina	R	-	-	1/1(2)-3/26	R	R	A	-	-
Nuthatch, Red-Breasted	1/22-3/9(2)	3/12	-	-	A	A	A	-	P
Creepers, Brown	2/12	R	1/2(6)	-	R	R	-3/20	R	P
Wren, Winter	1/8	-	1/2(3)	-	A	-	3/20	-	-
Kinglet, Golden-Crowned	-	3/29(2)	1/2(19)	-	A	A	-3/20(2)	-	P
Ruby-Crowned	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-
Thrush, Hermit	1/22	-	-	-	A	P	P	-	-1/12
Robin, American	R	R-2/12(13)	1/2(9)	1/21-3/6(40)	R	A	R	R	-
Pipit, American	-	-	-	3/26	3/24(50)-	3/13(12)-	3/23*	-	-
Shrike, Northern	-	-	-	1/29 3/13,3/26	-	-	-	-	1/15-3/4
Warbler, Yellow-Rumped	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	A
Pine	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/13-	-	-
Towhee, Rufous-Sided	1/18-28	-	-	-	1/2(3)	-	-1/31(2)	-	3/26-
Sparrow, American Tree	A-3/29(10)	1/12-3/19(6)	A-1/2(108)	1/15-2/5(6)	A	-3/19	1/6-3/7(7)+25	1/25-2/14	A
Chipping	-	3/24-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field	R	-	1/2(4)	-	A	3/26-	R	-	-
Savannah	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
Fox	2/20-3/26(3)	3/18	-	-	3/4-	1/15-3/18	1/31-3/23	3/24-	-
Swamp	A	-	1/2(2)	-	A	A	R	-	-
White-Throated	-	-3/19	A-1/2(51)	-	A	A	P	-	-
White-Crowned	1/20-2/25(5)-	3-18-	-	-	A	A	3/9(2)	-	P
Junco, Dark-Eyed	A	A-1/26(20)	A-1/2(880)	-	A	A	P	R	A
Longspur, Lapland	-	-	1/2	-	-1/16	3/13(2)	-	-	-
Bunting, Snow	-	3/7	-	2/6(2)	-1/13(60)-2/15	-3/6(30±)-13	-	-	P
Blackbird, Red-Winged	3/5-	2/1-20(300+)-	P	1/29-3/13(50)	1/24-	-2/5,3/12-	R	3/2-	2/20-
Meadowlark, Eastern	3/22-	3/7-	3/13(7)-	-	A	-1/15,3/24-	-	-	3/22-
Blackbird, Rusty	1/15(34)-3/11	-	-	3/13(3)	A	3/20	3/30(30)	-	3/26-
Grackle, Common	R	2/20(50)-	P	3/13(10)	2/20-	2/22(5)-	R	3/15-	2/23-
Cowbird, Brown-Headed	R	3/7(2)-	1/2	-	A	A	R	3/2-	2/20-
Finch, Purple	1/4-15	-	1/2(6)	-	A	-	-	R*	P
Redpoll, Common	1/15(48)-	1/12-3/29(73)-	1/2(562)*	1/9-28(10)-3/20	1/15-2/11(12)-	1/4-27(38)-	1/15(30)-3/22	A-3/28(130+)	A
Siskin, Pine	3/11(5)-16	-	-	1/2(562)	1/15(4)	-	A-2/14(40)	-	-
Grosbeak, Evening	-	A-1/12(80)	1/2(147)	-	1/15(2)	-	-	A-3/3(100+)	P

COUNTY REPORTS - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1994

	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	-	1/2	-	-	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	-	R	-	R	R	-	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	A	-	-	1/16-23	P	A	-	P	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R	R	P	R	R	R	A	R
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/12-	3/22-	3/12-	-1/10, 2/20-3/29(4)-	P	3/10-	3/23(2)-	3/26-	P
LARK, HORNED	R	-	-3/20(3)	A-3/5(122)	A	R	1/23-3/18(200+)+24	A	1/2(400)
SWALLOW, TREE	3/23(2)-	3/20(2)-	3/23-	3/22(2)-	-	3/10-	-	-	3/19E-
CROW, FISH	R	-	3/23-	-	R	R	-	R	P
RAVEN, COMMON	R	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	R	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-1/22	R	R	A	A	-2/20	A(2)	P	A
CREEPER, BROWN	R	-	R	R	R	-	-	A	A
WREN, WINTER	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	1/2
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	-	A-1/16(9)	A	A	A	A-2/19(8)	-	A
RUBY-CROWNED	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	A
THRUSH, HERMIT	R	-	R	-	-	A	-	A	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R-2/20(160+)	R	A	A	A	2/19(100+)	A	A
PIPET, AMERICAN	3/15(8)	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	3/27
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	A	-	P-MAR	2/10(3)	-	-	-	-	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	-	3/31-	3/29-30(2)-	-	3/13	-	-	-
PINE	-	3/26-	A(10)	3/23-	-	A	A	-3/26(2)	-
TOWHEE, RUFIOUS-SIDED	-	-	3/29-	A	P	A	A	-	1/15(100+)
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	-	-	R	P	-	-	-	-	-
CHIPPING	3/29-	3/27-	-	-	3/26	-	-	-	-
FIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/16
FOX	3/9	-	A	A	-	A	-	3/30(21)	P
SWAMP	R	-	A	A	-	A	2/19(2)-	-	P
WHITE-THROATED	A	-	A-1/2(8)	A	A	A	A	A	A
WHITE-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	1/2(4)
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	-	R-1/16(138)	A	A	-	-	A	A
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	2/15(10)	-	-	-	-	-1/2(13)-3/30L	-	-	1/1(8)-3/27
BUNTING, SNOW	2/15(10)	-	1/31(8)	1/10(200+)-3/5	-	-3/4	1/23(11)-2/28	-	1/1-16(20+)
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	1/13-	2/7-3/9(75+)-	2/20(25)-	2/24(7)-	-	-	P	P	P
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	3/15-	3/13-	3/26-	3/8-19(13)-	-	3/24-	3/18(3)-	-	P
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	3/17	2/22-	3/12-27(10)	3/21(3)-	-	1/30(30)	-	-	1/19(20+)
GRACKLE, COMMON	3/9-	3/23(8)-	3/3-	A-1/5(300+)	P	R	P	R	P
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	R	-	A	A	P	R	P	R	P
FINCH, PURPLE	-	1/9(12)-2/1	A(4)	R	P	P	3/18(2)	-	P
REDPOLL, COMMON	1/13-2/16(23)-	-	-2/4(30)-3/27	A-3/18(110)	P	1/10-3/4(110H)-	1/31(3)-3/4	1/8(41)-3/31	A-1/15(30+)
SISKIN, PINE	-	-	A-2/4(2)	-	-	A-2/5(12)	-	2/19(2)	P
GROSBEAK, EVENING	A(12)	-	A-1/16(60)	1/1-3/5(22)-	P	-	-	-	-

COUNTY REPORTS - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1994

	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	NORTHAMPTON	PHILADELPHIA
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	3/15(2)-	-	A	-	-	1/9-22(19)-28
FLICKER, NORTHERN	P	1/23	-	3/15(2)-	-	R	2/1-	A	R-1/22(28)
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/27-	-	3/24L-	3/19-	3/23-	3/13-27(7)-	3/28-31(3)-	3/23-	3/18(2)-
LARK, HORNEED	A-3/7(39)	1/9-23(100)	2/16-3/8(7)	-	3/25(10)-	3/23	A-1/9(225)	A	-
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	-	3/18(150±)-	-	3/21(3)-	3/9E-26(70±)-	3/30(200)-	3/10-30(20)-
CROW, FISH	1/23-2/26(60)-	A	-	-	-	R	A	-	1/22(4)
RAVEN, COMMON	R	R	R	R	2/15	-	3/19	R	A-1/22(5)
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREADED	-	1/6-3/6	1/6(2)-*	3/6	-	A	-	A	1/22(6)
CREEPER, BROWN	A	-	1/27-3/2	-	-	1/17-	3/23-28	A	1/22(13)-3/20
WREN, WINTER	-	-	-	-	-	1/2(3)	-	-	1/20-22(20)-3/20
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A	-	A	-	-	A	-	A	1/22(22)-3/20
RUBY-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-2/11	-	-	1/22(13)
THRUSH, HERMIT	-	-	-	-	-	3/12	-	1/7	1/20-22(4)
ROBIN, AMERICAN	1/15	R-3/15(25+)	A-2/3(300+)	-	2/21(50)	A-2/27(500)	3/5-9(29)-	A-3/25(750)	R-1/22(728)
PIBIT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	3/23-28(2)	3/24(3)	3/11	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	1/22(6)
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	-	1/1	3/28-	-	-	1/2	-	-	1/22(2)-27
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	A	1/4-3/5	1/2-2/6(30)	A-3/10(28+)	-	A	A-3/31(10)	A	1/22(126)-3/18
CHIPPING	-	-	-	-	3/26-	-	-	3/29-	1/22(2)
FIELD	-	R	3/31-	-	-	A	3/24-	A	1/22(17)-3/18
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	-	-	1/26-3/1	-	-	-
FOX	3/27(2)	3/31(6+)	-	3/18(2)	3/26(3)	1/8-3/18(2)	-	P	1/22-3/18(7)-24
SWAMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	1/22(14)-3/11
WHITE-THROATED	-	-	-	A-3/16(8)	-	A	1/11-3/24	A	1/19-22(662)-
WHITE-CROWNED	-	-	1/6-3/18(3)	3/10(5)	-	-	1/11-3/22	A	1/22(10)
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	R	R	A	A-2/27(26+)	-	A	A-2/1(10)	A	1/14-22(549)-
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	JAN(20)-3/6	2/13(2)	-
BUNTING, SNOW	2/19-3/7(9)	1/9-15(8)-2/1	-	-	-	-	1/9-11(35±)	2/25(6)	1/19-22(52)
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	2/5(10)-	-	3/18-19(14)-	3/6-8(20+)-	-	2/13	2/26-3/24(40±)-	P	R-1/22(15)
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	3/13-25(10)-	3/27-	3/22-	-	-	3/14-	3/19-28(6)-	3/31(10)	-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	3/14(14)	-	3/22(4)	-	-	-	3/26(5)	3/11	3/11-30(6+)
GRACKLE, COMMON	2/17-	3/14-	P	3/6-	-	1/8(2)	3/14-24(40±)-	P	R-1/22(2)
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	P	-1/13L, 3/13(5)-	3/19-	3/1-10(6)-	-	A	2/16-26(30±)-	A	R-1/22(9)
FINCH, PURPLE	-	3/6-	3/17-24	3/8(2)	-	A-1/13(16)	-	-	1/22(2)
REDPOLL, COMMON	A-1/17(200)	1/6-3/28(20)-28	1/13-3/13(4)*	1/16(60±)	2/17-3/3(70)	1/7-3/7(75)-31	1/7(200±)-29	A	1/1-22(75)-3/30
SISKIN, PINE	-	-	*	1/10(10)-16	2/23(2)	3/13-19	-	-	1/22
GROSBEAK, EVENING	-	-	3/5(12)*	1/16-3/27(2)	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTY REPORTS - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1994

	POTTER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A
FLICKER, NORTHERN	-	3/7-	-	-	1/9	-	R	A	R
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/14	3/23-	-	3/25-	3/13-	P	3/13-28(10)-	3/23-	2/10E--
LARK, HORNED	A	A-2/9(200+)-14	-	-3/23(50)	A	1/16(39)	A-1/15(50)	R-2/21(32)	1/1(100+)
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	-	3/25(2)-	-	-	3/21(7)-	3/25(100)-	-
CROW, FISH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/15(2)-	R
RAVEN, COMMON	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
CAROLINA	R	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	R	-	-	3/13	-1/8	R	A	2/10-	A
CREEPER, BROWN	P	-	2/16	R-2/21(2)	1/1-2/5	R	R	R	A
WREN, WINTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	1/4	1/1
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	A	A	R	A	-
THRUSH, HERMIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1/15	-	A
ROBIN, AMERICAN	P	3/7-	3/20-27(35)-	3/2-	R	R-2/7(16)	A	3/13-	A
PIPT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/2
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	3/4	-	2/12	2/6-	-	-1/30
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
TOWHEE, RUFIOUS-SIDED	-	-	-	-	-	-	R-3/22	-	A
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	A	1/14(33)-3/1	-	A-2/7(12)	A	A	A	-3/9(2)	A
CHIPPING	P-MAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
FOX	3/24	2/24-3/16	-	3/27	3/27-	3/25-	A	-	A
SWAMP	-	-	-	1/4-	-	-	R	-	1/1
WHITE-THROATED	A	1/13-2/18(2)-3/16	-	-	A	A	A	-1/18(2)	A
WHITE-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/5-19
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	-	A	R-3/27(5)	R	R	R	P	A
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	A	2/10	-	3/6(2)	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	A	1/5-2/24(50+)-3/17	-	1/1	1/21	-	-	-	1/1(30+)
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A	2/27(38)-	-	3/3(6)	3/24-	-	R	3/15-	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	3/9	1/7-3/8(4)-	-	1/1,3/14(60+)-	3/6-	-	R	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	3/25	-	-	2/12E(6)-17	3/13-	-	3/6-	-	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	P-MAR	-	-	3/16(2)-	3/13	-	P	-	-
COVIBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	A	2/14	-	3/13-14(35+)-	2/25-	3/9-	R	3/15-	R
FINCH, PURPLE	A	-	-	R-3/13(2)	-1/2	-	R	3/24-	A
REDPOLL, COMMON	A	2/9-14(33)-24	1/30-2/17(6)-25	1/7-3/23(100)-	1/3-2/27(200)	A-(75)	A	-3/17(10)	A
SISKIN, PINE	P-MAR	-	-	2/20(25)-	-	-	A	2/17	-
GROSBEEK, EVENING	A	1/13-2/16-MAR	-	-	A	A	A	1/20(6)	-

Fall Raptor Migration Summary 1993

by Mark Blauer

Eleven hawk watches reported for fall 1993. These included the traditional sites along with the new locations Allegheny Front (*Bedford/Somerset*) and Sterrets Gap (*Perry*). The long-standing count at Cornwall Fire Tower had to be suspended on account of a State decision to dismantle the fire tower. Observers logged a total of 83,265 birds during 5,037 hours of coverage. Three locations exceeded 800 hours each: Hawk Mountain (864), Second Mountain (891), and an exceptional Waggoners Gap (1156).

In early September unsettled weather in the wake of Hurricane Emily hampered the flight. When heat and humidity returned, the first Broad-wing pulse came through the state on 9/12 and 9/13. Eager ridge counters were disappointed as Broad-wing numbers fizzled from 9/14 to 9/18. When the second and main push came through on 9/19 and 9/20 the broadwings abandoned the ridge and were seen in record numbers in Philadelphia's suburban communities. The broadwings' "southern strategy" is illustrated below:

	9/19/93	9/20/93
ALLEGHENY FRONT	411	35
COUNCIL CUP	274	NC
Chadds Ford	-	18,000
HAWK MOUNTAIN	657	111
LITTLE GAP	433	27
MILITIA HILL	4107	11,541
Morgantown	-	2250
ROCKY RIDGE	1185	441
SECOND MOUNTAIN	1224	98
STONE MOUNTAIN	846	NC
TUSCARORA SUMMIT	2139	675
WAGGONERS GAP	3959	155

Despite a streak of rain, fog, and overcast conditions on southerly flows during mid-October, there were fine accipiter and falcon flight conditions 10/3 to 10/5, 10/8 to 10/10, and 10/22 to 10/24. Falcon numbers were uniformly better than average. Cooper's Hawk numbers were near average, while N. Goshawk numbers were up substantially over 1993. However, Sharp-shinned Hawk numbers were notably lower. Hawk Mountain reported Sharp-shin numbers 20 percent lower than the 10-year average. No site tallied over 500 Sharp-shins in a day, see below:

	HIGH COUNT	DATE
ALLEGHENY FRONT	27	10/03
COUNCIL CUP	36	10/22
HAWK MOUNTAIN	441	10/22
LITTLE GAP	311	10/22
MILITIA HILL	65	10/24
ROCKY RIDGE	39	10/24
SECOND MOUNTAIN	185	10/09
STONE MOUNTAIN	57	10/03

TUSCARORA SUMMIT	121	10/09
WAGGONERS GAP	295	10/04

November brought strong north and westerly winds on 11/1 to 11/2 and 11/6 to 11/8. Red-tailed Hawk numbers were strong at traditional ridge sites, while Golden Eagle counts were excellent and set a new state seasonal record at Waggoners Gap.

Abbreviated seasonal highlights follow:

Allegheny Front - 230 Red-tailed on 10/26. 411 Broad-winged on 9/19. 14 Golden Eagle on 11/18.

Council Cup - 274 Broad-wings on 9/19. 208 Red-tailed in 3/5 hours on 11/7. 7 Peregrines on 10/3.

Hawk Mountain - 4th lowest Broad-wing year. 2nd highest Peregrine year. 4th highest years for both Kestrel and Merlin. 619 Red-tailed on 11/7, best since 11/13/82. Swainson's Hawk on 9/22. 16,004 total well below 5-year average. Peregrine Falcon catches a Sharp-shinned Hawk in front of lookout on 10/3.

Little Gap - 433 Broad-wings on 9/19. 514 Red-tailed on 11/17. 35 Osprey on 10/3.

Militia Hill - Huge Broad-wing flights on 9/19 (4107) and 9/20 (11,541). New site records for largest hour, day, and season flights. 20,061 season total largest in state and well above site's 8794 5-year average.

Rocky Ridge - Eleven new site records including Black Vulture, Turkey Vulture, Osprey, Bald Eagle, N. Harrier, N. Gannet, Red-shouldered, Red-tailed, Am. Kestrel, Merlin, and Peregrine Falcon. 29 Bald Eagles for season. 167 hours well above 100 per year average.

Second Mountain - Five new seasonal records for Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, Red-shouldered, N. Goshawk, and Black Vulture. Season total of 10,467 is 4th highest. Swainson's Hawk on 10/16.

Sterrets Gap - Good Golden Eagle (10) total despite limited coverage.

Stone Mountain - Season raptor total (2104) well above 1991 (810) and 1992 (1214) totals. Sharp-shin number down substantially (-33%) from 1992. Substantial increases in Broad-winged (1320) and Golden Eagle (37) totals.

Tuscarora Summit - New season record for Bald Eagle. New daily highs for Black Vulture, Broad-winged, and Peregrine Falcon. New season lows for Cooper's Hawk and Red-tailed.

Waggoners Gap - New site records for days and hours observed. 132 Golden Eagles is new site and state seasonal records. New site seasonal records for Turkey Vulture and Black Vulture. New site daily records for Peregrine Falcon (10) on 10/2 and Osprey (92) on 9/18. ✈

240 Pine St.
Nanticoke 18634

HAWK MT. SANCTUARY (BERKS)
Laurie Goodrich and HMS Staff

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	17	29	26	27	16	115
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	121	212	214	215	101	864
Black Vulture	7	2	23	18	-	50
Turkey Vulture	-	-	67	21	-	88
Osprey	48	453	196	3	-	700
Bald Eagle	12	47	8	9	5	81
N. Harrier	13	79	134	127	2	355
Sharp-shinned Hawk	69	1,302	3,917	157	4	5,449
Cooper's Hawk	5	142	384	27	4	562
N. Goshawk	-	3	35	66	5	109
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	7	137	104	1	249
Broad-winged Hawk	152	3,336	104	-	-	3,592
Swainson's Hawk	-	1	-	-	-	1
Red-tailed Hawk	35	160	1,468	2,022	59	3,744
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	5	1	6
Golden Eagle	-	-	26	39	5	70
Am. Kestrel	52	234	360	-	-	646
Merlin	-	21	56	3	-	80
Peregrine Falcon	-	17	33	-	-	50
Unidentified	7	35	100	28	2	172
<i>Totals</i>	400	5,839	7,048	2,629	88	16,004

ALLEGHENY FRONT (BEDFORD/SOMERSET)
Ruth Sager, Compiler

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	3	24	25	16	68
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	5	156	150	103	414
Black Vulture	-	-	10	-	10
Turkey Vulture	-	-	41	13	54
Osprey	-	56	12	-	68
Bald Eagle	1	11	8	-	20
N. Harrier	1	6	29	12	48
Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	215	331	15	565
Cooper's Hawk	1	56	90	-	147
N. Goshawk	-	-	3	6	9
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1	32	19	53
Broad-winged Hawk	2	1,093	2	2	1,099
Red-tailed Hawk	1	53	653	208	915
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	2	2
Golden Eagle	-	-	11	50	61
Am. Kestrel	-	6	10	-	16
Merlin	-	1	10	-	11
Peregrine Falcon	-	6	13	3	22
Unidentified	-	36	21	48	105
<i>Totals</i>	11	1,540	1,276	378	3,205

COUNCIL CUP (LUZERNE)
Alan Gregory, Compiler

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	-	8	8	2	18
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	-	19	21	8	48
Osprey	-	20	8	-	28
Bald Eagle	-	4	-	-	4
N. Harrier	-	1	4	3	8
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	39	117	9	165
Cooper's Hawk	-	5	13	-	18
N. Goshawk	-	-	2	-	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	1	1
Broad-winged Hawk	-	306	1	-	307
Red-tailed Hawk	-	2	124	297	423
Am. Kestrel	-	7	9	-	16
Merlin	-	1	3	-	4
Peregrine Falcon	-	1	8	-	9
Unidentified	-	9	13	4	26
<i>Totals</i>	-	401	392	315	1,108

LITTLE GAP BIRD OBSERVATORY (NORTHAMPTON)
Mike Schall, Compiler

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	4	12	11	7	4	38
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	20	68	66	50	17	221
Black Vulture	-	1	1	-	-	2
Turkey Vulture	-	-	23	7	-	30
Osprey	1	148	63	1	-	213
Bald Eagle	-	24	2	5	3	34
N. Harrier	2	30	41	8	-	81
Sharp-shinned Hawk	7	338	616	27	-	988
Cooper's Hawk	-	16	38	1	-	55
N. Goshawk	-	1	3	4	1	9
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	18	19	-	37
Broad-winged Hawk	13	1,681	24	-	-	1,718
Red-tailed Hawk	2	33	319	858	2	1,214
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	2	-	2
Golden Eagle	-	1	14	10	1	26
Am. Kestrel	9	82	40	-	-	128
Merlin	-	2	5	-	-	7
Peregrine Falcon	-	2	4	-	-	6
Unidentified	-	7	10	6	-	23
<i>Totals</i>	31	2,366	1,221	948	7	4,573

MILITIA HILL (MONTGOMERY)
Marylea Klauder, Compiler

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Totals
Black Vulture	-	5	28	19	52
Turkey Vulture	-	-	389	254	643
Osprey	-	179	66	5	250
Bald Eagle	-	16	3	2	21
N. Harrier	-	28	29	29	86
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	1,456	589	200	1,245
Cooper's Hawk	-	42	78	36	156
N. Goshawk	-	-	6	3	9
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	7	35	35	77
Broad-winged Hawk	-	16,431	9	-	16,440
Red-tailed Hawk	-	40	180	349	569
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	3	3
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	3	3
Am. Kestrel	-	180	146	7	333
Merlin	-	19	17	3	39
Peregrine Falcon	-	9	9	1	19
Unidentified	-	51	41	24	116
<i>Totals</i>	-	17,463	1,625	973	20,061

SECOND MOUNTAIN (LEBANON)
Dave Schwenk, Compiler

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	24	27	26	26	9	112
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	179	233	242	197	40	891
Black Vulture	-	25	154	226	2	407
Turkey Vulture	-	-	55	200	-	255
Osprey	27	181	62	1	-	271
Bald Eagle	5	15	9	2	2	33
N. Harrier	9	44	77	55	-	185
Sharp-shinned Hawk	37	691	1,704	66	2	2,500
Cooper's Hawk	10	72	212	9	-	303
N. Goshawk	1	5	45	31	3	85
Red-shouldered Hawk	3	8	102	85	2	200
Broad-winged Hawk	388	3,674	53	-	-	4,115
Swainson's Hawk	-	-	1	-	-	1
Red-tailed Hawk	56	123	1,030	492	11	1,712
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	2	-	-	2
Golden Eagle	-	2	18	19	1	40
Am. Kestrel	41	126	97	1	-	265
Merlin	-	2	13	-	-	15
Peregrine Falcon	-	5	11	-	-	16
Unidentified	8	17	27	13	-	62
<i>Totals</i>	582	4,990	3,672	1,200	23	10,467

ROCKY RIDGE (YORK)
Jerry Dyer, Compiler

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	9	24	23	19	2	77
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	11	84	41	26	5	167
Black Vulture	-	-	25	74	-	99
Turkey Vulture	-	-	77	209	-	286
Osprey	3	60	4	-	-	67
Bald Eagle	4	22	2	-	1	29
N. Harrier	-	14	13	12	-	39
Sharp-shinned Hawk	8	205	166	11	-	390
Cooper's Hawk	2	14	23	1	-	40
N. Goshawk	-	-	2	6	-	8
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	20	7	11	-	38
Broad-winged Hawk	2	1,797	-	-	-	1,799
Red-tailed Hawk	6	21	128	185	3	343
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	1	-	1
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	2	1	3
Am. Kestrel	5	67	7	1	-	80
Merlin	-	5	-	-	-	5
Peregrine Falcon	-	3	7	-	-	10
Unidentified	-	-	19	14	-	33
<i>Totals</i>	30	2,228	450	527	5	3,270

STERRETS GAP (PERRY)
B. L. Schofield, Compiler

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	-	6	11	7	24
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	-	30	54	21	106
Black Vulture	-	-	16	21	37
Turkey Vulture	-	-	80	29	109
Osprey	-	17	11	-	28
Bald Eagle	-	2	1	1	4
N. Harrier	-	2	27	7	36
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	212	260	9	481
Cooper's Hawk	-	33	57	4	94
N. Goshawk	-	-	6	2	8
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	1	21	6	28
Broad-winged Hawk	-	52	-	-	52
Red-tailed Hawk	-	22	280	193	495
Golden Eagle	-	-	5	5	10
Am. Kestrel	-	8	14	-	22
Merlin	-	-	1	-	1
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	2	-	3
Unidentified	-	1	1	-	2
<i>Totals</i>	-	351	782	277	1,410

STONE MOUNTAIN (HUNTINGDON)
Greg Grove, Compiler

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	-	11	7	5	23
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	-	37	31	27	96
Turkey Vulture	-	-	29	6	35
Osprey	-	44	12	-	56
Bald Eagle	-	1	-	-	1
N. Harrier	-	3	3	7	13
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	86	171	12	269
Cooper's Hawk	-	14	9	5	28
N. Goshawk	-	-	-	1	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	2	3	14	19
Broad-winged Hawk	-	1,315	5	-	1,320
Red-tailed Hawk	-	26	84	146	256
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	1	1
Golden Eagle	-	-	5	32	37
Am. Kestrel	-	14	13	-	27
Merlin	-	-	2	-	2
Peregrine Falcon	-	3	4	-	7
Unidentified	-	14	13	5	32
<i>Totals</i>	-	1,517	358	229	2,104

TUSCARORA SUMMIT (FULTON)
Carl Garner, Compiler

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	10	26	23	19	78
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	47	161	143	106	459
Black Vulture	-	-	2	12	14
Turkey Vulture	-	-	61	13	74
Osprey	4	137	29	2	172
Bald Eagle	3	18	4	4	29
N. Harrier	1	29	77	40	147
Sharp-shinned Hawk	10	425	781	24	1,240
Cooper's Hawk	1	11	24	-	36
N. Goshawk	-	2	7	7	16
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	31	17	48
Broad-winged Hawk	4	3,760	1	-	3,765
Red-tailed Hawk	2	11	368	450	831
Golden Eagle	-	1	11	29	41
Am. Kestrel	6	37	18	-	61
Merlin	-	1	4	-	5
Peregrine Falcon	-	12	9	-	21
Unidentified	3	20	42	11	76
<i>Totals</i>	34	4,464	1,469	609	6,576

WAGGONERS GAP (CUMBERLAND)
Glen Vanfleet

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec/ Jan	Totals
<i>Coverage - days</i>	31	30	31	30	32	153
<i>Coverage - hours</i>	175	245	307	250	179	1,156
Black Vulture	-	-	51	23	6	80
Turkey Vulture	-	-	189	127	20	336
Osprey	21	306	96	-	-	423
Bald Eagle	11	38	10	10	7	76
N. Harrier	6	46	126	74	2	254
Sharp-shinned Hawk	32	1,059	2,410	101	4	3,606
Cooper's Hawk	2	63	187	19	3	274
N. Goshawk	-	-	29	41	3	73
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	11	144	138	1	294
Broad-winged Hawk	81	5,445	38	-	-	5,564
Red-tailed Hawk	-	79	1,257	1,450	55	2,841
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	2	8	3	13
Golden Eagle	-	2	41	75	14	132
Am. Kestrel	31	92	63	-	-	186
Merlin	-	5	9	1	-	15
Peregrine Falcon	2	4	36	2	-	44
Unidentified	9	53	174	63	7	306
<i>Totals</i>	195	7,203	4,862	2,132	125	14,517

COMPILERS and OBSERVERS

April Walters has retired from her compiler duties for Forest County. We thank her for her efforts over the last 6 years. We are therefore looking for a replacement. Please contact us if you are interested.

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