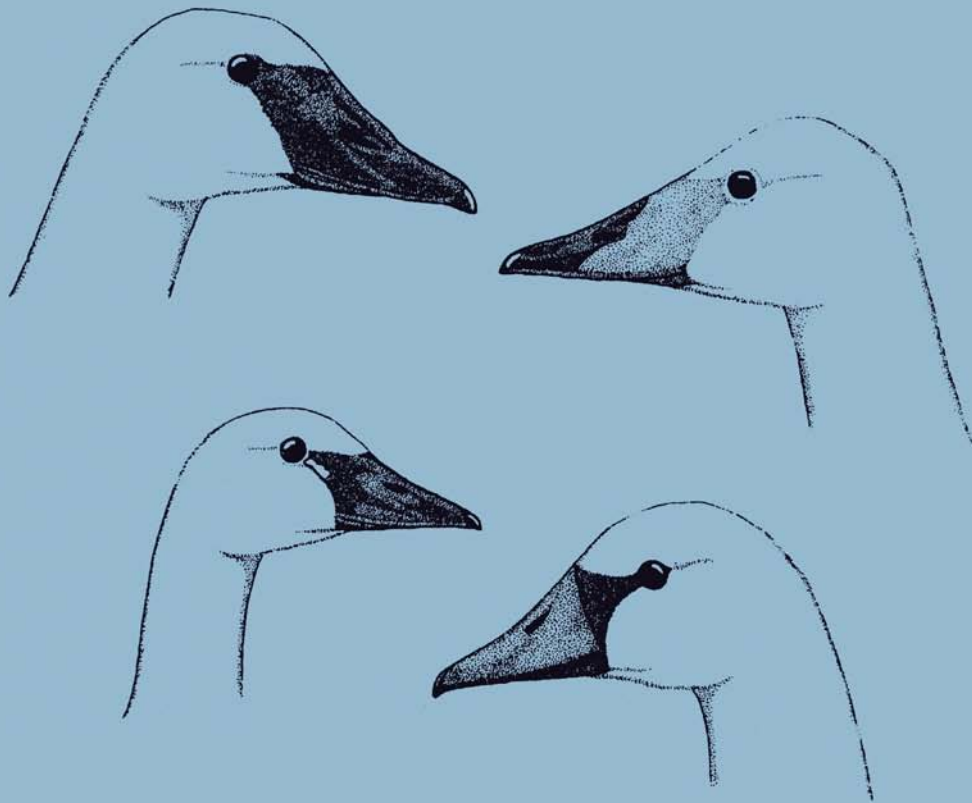


PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS



Randy Miller 1995

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ILLUSTRATIONS:

COVER: Swans (clockwise from top left Trumpeter, Whooper,
Mute, Tundra) by Randy Miller

from the Editors...

ANNUAL PSO MEETING

We just returned from another great Annual PSO Meeting. Great field trips, great programs, and great people. You can read all about it in the PSO newsletter (unless, of course, you do not belong to the PSO, in which case, you are missing out).

Next year's annual meeting will be at Slippery Rock in Butler County the third weekend in May.

Target birds will include Sandhill Cranes, Dickcissels, and other grassland and wetland species. Start making your plans now to join us.

FORMAT CHANGES

We've renamed the various bird reporting sections to be more descriptive (and less duplicative). The *Notes from the Field* section will now be called *Local Notes*. The *County Reports* section (the tables) will now be known as the *Seasonal Occurrence Tables*. The *Rare and Unusual Bird Reports* will now be *Birds of Note*. *Rare Bird Reports* will remain unchanged. The format of each will stay the same.

WE'RE ON THE NET!

We can now be reached via the Internet. Our address, for both Pennsylvania Birds and Haas Hearing Center, is pabirds@postoffice.ptd.net

You can send letters to the editors or general inquiries to that address.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT & CORRECTION

Paula Ford's phone number listed in the Blair County Checklist last issue was incorrect. It should be 814-695-4799.

Also, Paula asked that we acknowledge the other persons who contributed to the development of the checklist — Bill King, Stan Kotala, Dave Kyler, and Gene Zielinski. She forgot to include their names when she sent us the article.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKES

The Loggerhead Shrikes continue to nest in Adams County, but they are being unduly disturbed by observers during the breeding season. They are apparently nesting close to the road, and just pulling up your car and stopping is enough to flush them from their nest.

Please do not go to see these shrikes until after the young are fledged from the nest! If you have never seen a Loggerhead Shrike before or want to get it for your state list, they can be fairly easily found during the remaining part of the year. There is no need to disturb them during breeding season. They are endangered in Pennsylvania and need our utmost protection.

NEW HAWK WATCH EDITOR

Frank Hohenleitner has volunteered to become the new Hawk Watch editor. The preceding editor did not work out, and we welcome Frank to this task and

know he will do a fine job.

The 1994 Fall Hawk Watch Report will be published in the next issue, and future reports will be published in the issue corresponding to the appropriate season (Fall report in issue number 4, Spring reports in issue number 2).

MAILING DATE FOR THIS ISSUE

You are receiving this issue in mid to late July. We held off on sending it out in order to give subscribers more chance to get their renewals in. We only send the magazine to those who have paid. We cannot afford to send copies to all former subscribers in expectation that they will renew. Our budget is not that flexible.

If you were one of those who got their renewal in after the normal cutoff date, please try to be more prompt next year.

For those of you who didn't get their renewals in until after we mailed this issue, you will not be reading this until September!

NEW RBA CARDS AVAILABLE

We now have updated (as of June 95) wallet-size Rare Bird Alert cards available. They are free. Just send us a stamped self-addressed envelope. ✎

*Barb & Frank Haas
Chief Editors*

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LETTERS

Dear Editors:

The late Yellow Warbler report in *Pa. Birds* Vol. 8 No. 4 was of interest, but was it really late? Steven Feldstein spent a lot of time explaining plumages of different races, but not one mention as to when the bird was seen except the September 25, 1966 record at the Powdermill Nature Reserve near Rector in western Pa. Some other published Powdermill records are 21 Sept. 1968, 20 Sept. 1970, and 1 Oct. 1971.

Banders have a much better chance of seeing late migrants of many passerines than birders in the field. My late banding records of the Yellow Warbler here in the southwest corner of Pa. are as follows:

A male (with ossified skull) banded 9/30/70; fat class = 1 on rating of 0-3)

Hatch year bird (sex unknown) banded 9/23/85; fat class 2+; wing 59+ mm

Ossified skull (sex unknown) banded 9/24/88; fat class 2-; wing 60 mm

Hatch year male banded 9/20/89; fat class 1+; wing 61 mm

Ossified skull (sex unknown) banded 9/24/93; fat class 1; wing 59 mm

And a very late Yellow Warbler was banded here on 17 Nov. 1979. Its wing length was 60+, tail 43 mm and the fat rating was 1+. If this were a retarded migrant (and not a local bird) my guess is that it was from the eastern U.S., eastern Canada, or possibly Labrador. The reason for this assumption is that eastern Yellow Warblers evidently migrate southwestward because they are not considered common in southern Florida in the fall migration period (Bent 1953).

As Frank Haas pointed out in the Oct.-Dec. 1994 *Pa. Birds*, p. 184, warblers are now being recorded

more often on Christmas counts — which may in part be due to not only more knowledgeable birders but better coverage within the count circles.

Ralph K. Bell
R.D. 1, Box 229
Clarksville, PA 15322

Unfortunately, the date was in the title of Steve's article, and when we changed the title, we eliminated the date. However, the date did make it into the Rare and Unusual Bird Reports section (Thank goodness we had the separate listing). The date was October 1. Note that there were two other October Yellow Warbler reports, 1 on the first and 1 on the 29th!

Actually, the date was secondary to the thrust of the article — the race (or sub-species) of the bird. —Eds.

The Ornithological Technical Committee: Pennsylvania Ornithology's Forum For Biodiversity

Douglas A. Gross, Committee Chairman

INTRODUCTION

The Ornithological Technical Committee (OTC) is the bird committee of the Pennsylvania Biological Survey (PABS). The purpose of the PABS is "to increase the knowledge of, and foster the perpetuation of, the natural biological diversity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." (PABS Constitution and Bylaws, Felbaum and Hassinger 1992). The OTC has accomplished a great deal to these ends. It is a dynamic and exciting forum for the scientific study and conservation of the Commonwealth's birds. The OTC has stimulated individual and cooperative projects in research, conservation, management, and education.

Previous to the Committee, Pennsylvania's ornithological community was fragmented with little state-wide cooperation. Pennsylvania bird study was bisected into two spheres of influence. The eastern part of the state was largely influenced by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club. The western half of the state was influenced by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh and the Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania. Hawk Mountain and other organizations made important contributions, but functioned separately. No state-wide bird club, alliance of clubs, or professional organization united the state's ornithologists until this committee and consequential projects and organizations.

Outstanding efforts on behalf of Pennsylvania ornithology in this century are confined to a few state-wide publications. Here is a partial list of examples: Sutton's *An Introduction to the Birds of Pennsylvania* (1928), Poole's *Pennsylvania Birds, An Annotated Checklist* (1964), and Wood's *Birds of Pennsylvania, When and Where to Find Them* (1979). Publication of Todd's *Birds of Western Pennsylvania* (1940) and local annotated checklists augmented these efforts, but the state-wide distribution of birds was generally poorly reported, especially the remote areas. For a review of the state's ornithological history, see Ed Fingerhood's "History of Pennsylvania Ornithology" in the Atlas (Brauning 1992).

MEMBERSHIP

The committee has always been broad-based and well-distributed in terms of geography, expertise, and affiliation. Until very recently, OTC membership has been limited to 13 professional and avocational ornithologists and an advisory member. As of November 1994, the Bylaws allow 15 voting members. The committee comprises a rich mixture of college professors, state government biologists, laboratory directors, private consultants, and scientists employed by non-profit conservation and education organizations. Members are involved with field research and monitoring, or teach field biology in the state. A list of current and recent members is given in Table 1.

In addition, some members of the ornithological community are "associates" of the committee by membership to a sub-committee or because of mutual interest of the person and the committee. For instance, the President of the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology (PSO) is regarded as an associate and regularly invited to meetings. At present, the PSO President happens to be an OTC member, but this won't always be the case.

One of the OTC's most important roles is as an official advisory group to the Pennsylvania Game Commission. This role is consonant with the directions of a joint PGC/PABS Memorandum of Understanding that was signed on November 6, 1989. The PGC/PABS relationship grew out of regulatory concerns for Endangered and Threatened birds and other Species of Special Concern. The PGC has regulatory responsibility over the Commonwealth's birds and mammals. The OTC and the Mammal Committee of the PABS meet with PGC management personnel each year at an agreed upon time. The topics of this meeting include many matters of regulatory and scientific concern. Discussion always returns to Pennsylvania's Species of Special Concern and conservation of the state's biodiversity.

The OTC has subcommittees, some permanent and some temporary or *ad hoc*. The sub-committees reflect the mission of the OTC and the problems presented to it by the scientific

community and government. The best known subcommittee of the OTC is the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee (P.O.R.C.) which maintains and updates the official list of Pennsylvania's birds. This subcommittee has seven members, some of which are OTC members and some who are associates. P.O.R.C. is important for Pennsylvania ornithology not only because it maintains the state's official bird list, but also because it raises standards for identification of rare birds. Its members devote many hours to the difficult task of reviewing rare bird reports.

Other OTC sub-committees are not as well known to the readers of *PA Birds*, but provide important services. There are sub-committees on 1) the Species of Special Concern list (status review), 2) PGC advisory, 3) biodiversity, and 4) piscivorous birds. Sub-committees have also been formed to produce publications to be discussed later.

The OTC officially meets twice a year, once in the spring and the fall. The spring meeting is held in conjunction with the annual PSO meeting. A wide range of topics are discussed, but for several years the main topic of discussion was the Species of Special Concern list.

HISTORY

In 1979, Dr. Frank Gill of The Academy of Natural Sciences organized the first committee and served as its chairman. At this time, the group was called the Committee on Pennsylvania Birds of Special Concern. This first committee was composed of experienced birders and ornithologists with extensive field experience in the state. It included Jean and Jim Stull (*Erie*), Robert Leberman (*Crawford* and *Westmoreland*), David L. Pearson and Merrill Wood (Pennsylvania State University, State College area, *Centre*), Phillips B. Street (Poconos), Ralph Bell (*Greene*), Joseph Grom (Pittsburgh, *Allegheny*), Alexander Nagy (Hawk Mountain, *Schuylkill*), Frank and Barbara Haas (southeastern counties), and Keith Richards (*Delaware*). Other contributors to the first Birds of Special Concern List included Ted Grisez, Allen Schweinsberg, Earl C. Shriver, Kenneth C. Parkes, Robert Schutsky, Alan Brady, John Ginnaven, and John C. Miller, Jr. Although

there was an attempt for broad coverage of the state, membership of the first committee was weighed toward its population centers, large universities, and city museums.

As the committee name indicates, its main objective was to determine the list of Pennsylvania Birds of Special Concern. The committee reviewed the list of approximately 200 bird species that had some history of nesting in the state. Their status, history, and trends were considered in this evaluation. The committee came to a consensus on the bird list just prior to the Pennsylvania Species of Special Concern meeting held at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History on 7 March 1981. The committee sought comment on the list from conference attendees and well-known birders.

The first *Species of Special Concern in Pennsylvania* was published in 1985 as part of a comprehensive volume about Pennsylvania's biological diversity (Gill 1985). Birds were listed as either Extinct, Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, Vulnerable, or Undetermined. Frank Haas and John Ginaven wrote the species accounts.

The Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas began field work in 1983 in part because of the initiative of some members of the Committee on Birds of Special Concern. In the process of putting together the Special Concern list, it became obvious that the distribution of most Pennsylvania breeding birds was poorly known. Since Pennsylvania lagged behind some neighboring states in its inventory efforts, the Breeding Bird Atlas was initiated with a trial year in 1983. At a very early point, the Atlas volunteers redrew the distribution maps of several species. Changes in the Special Concern list were inevitable.

In 1986, a revision of the Species of Special Concern list was initiated almost as soon as the first list was published. Daniel Brauning served as the chairman of the committee, now called the Ornithological Technical Committee. He served as Chairman from 1986 to 1993. Several new members of the committee served as Atlas Regional Coordinators or were major PBBA contributors.

The new Birds of Special Concern list was a cooperative effort over the time period of 1986 through 1991. A summary of the Birds of Special Concern list was published in 1991 (Brauning 1991) and a thorough review of the species and the reasons for listing them was published in 1994 (Brauning et al. 1994).

The PGC has adopted the OTC list with the exception of Common Snipe.

The PGC was reluctant to list this game bird on its Endangered/Threatened species list and has expressed doubts about the breeding range of this bird in the state. The PGC has reduced the hunting season to the shortest it is allowed to make by agreement with the Atlantic Flyway. The PGC also gives wetlands high priority in its land purchasing, a potentially effective way to help this species.

RECENT AND CURRENT EFFORTS

The OTC is making valuable contributions to the understanding of Pennsylvania's birds. There are many subjects and studies on the current agenda. In addition, members are stimulated by the OTC forum to conduct or expand their own studies on Pennsylvania birds.

The publication of the *Annotated list of the Birds of Pennsylvania* was a major achievement by the OTC (Santner et al. 1992). With this book, members of OTC and P.O.R.C. contributed a great deal to the general public's knowledge about the geographical and temporal distribution of Pennsylvania's birds. It has also been used as a supplemental text for college courses.

The role of the OTC has expanded greatly in the last few years. One of its main functions is to serve as advisors to the PA Working Group of Partners In Flight. OTC members are active on the Inventory and Monitoring Subcommittee and the Research and Management Subcommittee. Members commented on the PIF Priority List for Pennsylvania, somewhat affecting the final list. The OTC chairman serves on the PA Working Group Steering Committee.

The OTC supported the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy by writing the Birds section and reviewing the rest of the final document. The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy is a plan for managing Pennsylvania's natural resources in such way as to conserve the state's biodiversity. It was initiated by the PSU Forestry Sciences Department.

The OTC tackles a wide range of scientific, conservation, and management problems. In addition to regular organizational matters, some subjects which have been discussed in recent meetings include 1) Biodiversity Conservation Strategy project, 2) including non-breeding birds on the Species of Special Concern list, 3) the relationship between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Endangered-Threatened species list and Pennsylvania's list, 4) PGC land management practices, 5) the problems

with exotics, 6) the status of the Common Snipe and PGC policy not to list it as Threatened, 7) the use of the "cookie cutter" where rare wetland birds nest, 8) Presque Isle hunter-birder-rare bird interactions, 9) OTC's relationship with the PSO, 10) the Piney Tract in *Clarion*, 11) PGC management of Middle Creek Wildlife Management Area, *Lancaster*, 12) introduction of Golden Eagles to Pennsylvania, 13) the value of old growth forests to birds, 14) effects of birding etiquette and ornithological studies on birds, 15) the Partners In Flight state working group issues and species prioritization, 16) piscivorous birds and fish hatcheries, 17) National Audubon Society's Important Bird Areas Project in Pennsylvania, 18) P.O.R.C. activities and the state bird list.

BIRD SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

The list of bird Species of Special Concern has been confined to breeding species for a variety of reasons. Breeding species have the most permanence in the state and are less likely to demonstrate unexplainable random changes. The ranges and trends of breeding species are more likely to be measurably affected by environmental changes due to human perturbation than species that are only transient. If efforts on the part of government agencies and private parties are to "save all of the parts" of Pennsylvania's biodiversity, the parts most appropriately targeted for these considerable efforts should have some inherent permanence to Pennsylvania's native ecosystems.

The OTC arrived at the new Breeding Birds of Special Concern list in a methodical fashion. First consideration was given to all species listed in the previous Special Concern list (Gill 1985). The range information provided by the Atlas provided additional candidates for listing and better data on bird distribution and abundance. The committee engaged in a procedure of ranking the state's breeding species in terms of vulnerability to extinction using a scoring method originally adopted in Virginia.

In order to ensure uniformity of method, Franklin C. Haas ranked all species using the Virginia method. The results of these scores were discussed by the group as a whole in order to ensure that knowledge of the state's regions was included. Scores were expressed in terms of percentages of the total possible score. The OTC used these ranks, the Atlas data, and population trend information

to decide on the final list. Each species was discussed thoroughly in meetings which spanned over five years. All decisions were the results of votes by the committee.

The committee also decided to consider for listing only species for which there is evidence for ten consecutive years of nesting in the state. This 10-year rule would eliminate opportunistic invasive species that do not have an established history in the state. It is the intent of the OTC to keep the Species of Special Concern list a tight and meaningful list. Subspecies have not been seriously considered for listing because of the lack of information about populations of these subspecies in the state. The only real exception to this is the Greater Prairie Chicken. The eastern race of this species, known as the Heath Hen, was rendered extinct, but other subspecies still survive in the United States (Fingerhood 1992). The Heath Hen is extinct, but the Greater Prairie Chicken is considered Extirpated in Pennsylvania. ✪

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Table 1.

Current members of the Ornithological Technical Committee, March 1995.

Douglas A. Gross, Chairman
Ecology III, Inc., Susquehanna SES
Environmental Laboratory

Merlin Benner
Bureau of Forestry
Pennsylvania Department of
Conservation and Natural Resources

Charles W. Bier
Western Pennsylvania Conservancy

Daniel W. Brauning
Pennsylvania Game Commission

Margaret C. Brittingham
Pennsylvania State University

Laurie J. Goodrich, Secretary
Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association

Franklin C. Haas
Bureau of State Parks
Pennsylvania Department of
Conservation and Natural Resources
Pennsylvania Birds

J. Christopher Haney
Pennsylvania State University, Dubois

Daniel Klem
Muhlenberg College, Allentown

Terry Master
East Stroudsburg University

Paul W. Schwalbe, Treasurer
Shore Associates, Jersey Shore

Donald B. Snyder
Edinboro University

Chuck Yohn
Raystown Field Station,
Juniata College

Table 2

Recent members of the Ornithological Technical Committee, 1986-1994.

Robert C. Leberman
Powdermill Nature Reserve, Carnegie
Museum of Natural History

Steve Santner
Elizabethtown, Lancaster

Robert Schutsky
RMC Environmental Services,
Early Bird Nature Tours

Stanley Senner
Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association

Merrill Wood (deceased)
Pennsylvania State University

Scott D. Wood
Carnegie Museum of Natural History

Richard Yahner
Pennsylvania State University

Pennsylvania Breeding Birds of Special Concern: The Current List and Petition

by Douglas A. Gross, OTC Chairman

A list of Pennsylvania's birds of Special Concern was previously listed in *Pa. Birds* (Brauning 1991). The species listed as Endangered, Threatened, and Extirpated were recommended to the Pennsylvania Game Commission for the official list of Endangered and Threatened species in Pennsylvania. The PGC agreed listing all species except the Common Snipe, a game species in the Commonwealth. The state list was published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin and the Pennsylvania Game News. There are, therefore, two Endangered-Threatened species lists: a PGC list and a PABS list. In 1995, they differ by only one species.

A group of Ornithological Technical Committee (OTC) members and an associate recently published a review of Pennsylvania's breeding birds of special concern in the *Journal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science* (Brauning et al. 1994). It is an important paper in the history of Pennsylvania ornithology and conservation. It presents the breeding birds of special concern, as well as the reasons for their listing and their history in the state. The new list is broken down into the following categories which better reflect the Federal listing process. These categories are, listed in hierarchical fashion of most threatened to least: Extinct, Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, and Candidates. The Candidate list is further broken down into the categories: At Risk, Rare, and Undetermined. The PGC does not officially recognize the Candidates on its state list, but uses this list for management purposes. Extirpated species are automatically listed as Endangered if they reestablish breeding in the state.

The current list of Pennsylvania's Birds of Special Concern is presented in Table 1. The majority of species listed are found in habitats which have suffered from significant destruction, degradation, and fragmentation. Over

half of the Species of Special Concern are classified as wetland-dependent in Pennsylvania (Brooks and Croonquist 1990). Species that are high on the food chain are also well-represented on the list, including both raptors and fish-eating birds. Grassland birds are an interesting challenge to the listing process because most grassland birds are not representative of native Pennsylvania habitats and are sometimes invasive in their population dynamics.

There is still a great deal to be learned about Pennsylvania's nesting birds. The relatively large number of Candidates-Undetermined (13) illustrates this very well. Some of the Undetermined species are probably at the very edge of their range in Pennsylvania and may have invasive and sporadic populations in the Northeast even in the best conditions. Other species are nocturnal or secretive, needing special efforts to understand their populations and nesting status in the state. Some of these species may be nesting in the larger, more difficult to access wetlands which have been poorly studied in recent decades. The appropriateness of listing grasslands birds has been difficult for the OTC to determine. Much is not known about site fidelity and reactions to agricultural techniques and management programs on grassland species.

It is important for everyone to realize that an Endangered-Threatened species list is just one of the many tools conservationists have to help species in trouble. If anything, listing species on such a list is a cry of desperation because traditional management and conservation have failed. Many bird species not listed on the Breeding Birds of Special Concern list warrant monitoring, research, and special conservation efforts. The Partners In Flight program addresses the important issue of keeping common birds common.

The status definitions for the Breeding Birds of Special Concern are as follows (somewhat abbreviated):

EXTIRPATED: Species that disappeared from Pennsylvania since 1600 but still are extant elsewhere. The OTC constrains Extirpated to having bred in Pennsylvania for at least 10 years and to having been gone from the state for 10 years.

ENDANGERED: Species in imminent danger of extinction or extirpation throughout their range in Pennsylvania, if the deleterious factors affecting them continue to operate. Species listed as Extirpated and rediscovered nesting are automatically reclassified as Endangered.

THREATENED: Species that may become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout their range in Pennsylvania, unless the factors affecting them are abated.

CANDIDATE: Species that are potential candidates for Endangered or Threatened status; this includes species for which the listing of Endangered or Threatened status may be appropriate but for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability or threats are not currently available.

AT-RISK - Although relatively abundant, species that are particularly vulnerable to certain types of exploitation or environmental modification.

RARE - Species breeding in one or a few restricted geographic areas or habitats, or in low numbers over relatively broad areas of Pennsylvania.

UNDETERMINED - Species for which their is insufficient data available to provide adequate assessment, but for which populations are considered at some risk.

Guidelines for Listing:

1. Species may be considered for listing which are wild, free-ranging or naturally occurring in Pennsylvania.

2. Species listed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as Threatened or Endangered shall be listed in their respective, or higher categories.

3. Birds listed as species of Special Concern must have nested for ten consecutive years in the state and conform to one of the definitions listed above.

PETITIONS

The list is reviewed periodically by the committee. Suggestions for species to be added to or deleted from the list are considered if the committee is petitioned. Any person can submit a petition for consideration.

A copy of the petition form is printed on the following pages. Petitions should be filled out as completely as possible and submitted to:

Douglas Gross, Chairman
OTC
Susquehanna SES Environmental
Laboratory
RR 1 Box 1795
Berwick, PA 18603

or any OTC member. ✎

Table 1. Breeding birds of Special Concern in Pennsylvania

EXTINCT

Passenger Pigeon

EXTIRPATED

Greater Prairie Chicken
Piping Plover
Common Tern
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Bewick's Wren
Bachman's Sparrow

ENDANGERED

Osprey
Bald Eagle
Peregrine Falcon
King Rail
Black Tern
Short-eared Owl
Loggerhead Shrike

THREATENED

American Bittern
Least Bittern
Great Egret
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
Upland Sandpiper
Common Snipe
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Sedge Wren

CANDIDATE-AT RISK

Snowy Egret
Northern Harrier
Barn Owl
Prothonotary Warbler

CANDIDATE-RARE

Pied-billed Grebe
Green-winged Teal
Northern Goshawk
American Coot
Marsh Wren
Swainson's Thrush
Summer Tanager
Blue Grosbeak

CANDIDATE-UNDETERMINED

Cattle Egret
Northern Shoveler
Gadwall
American Wigeon
Ruddy Duck
Northern Bobwhite
Long-eared Owl
Northern Saw-whet Owl
Common Nighthawk
Whip-poor-will
Dickcissel
Henslow's Sparrow
Red Crossbill

SPECIES STATUS REVIEW FORM

Pennsylvania Biological Survey - Ornithological Technical Committee

This form has been developed to evaluate changes in status of native birds in Pennsylvania. Completed forms may be submitted to any member of the Ornithological Technical Committee to propose additions or changes to Pennsylvania's list of special concern birds. This form may be copied or a facsimile may be used. It is important that all of the questions below be answered if possible. Please note in your narrative which changed factors initiated your request for changing the status definition of the subject species.

SPECIES UNDER CONSIDERATION

Common Name:

Current Status:

Scientific Name:

Recommended Status:

REPORT SUBMITTED BY

Name:

Date:

Address:

Telephone:

STATUS DEFINITIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR LISTING

See accompanying article

SPECIES DOCUMENTATION

1. Legal status in surrounding states and province, and estimated population
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| New York | New Jersey |
| Delaware | Maryland |
| West Virginia | Ohio |
| Ontario | |

SPECIES DISTRIBUTION

2. Indicate the distribution

Globally

North America

Pennsylvania

3. Indicate Pennsylvania's position within global range: central peripheral disjunct
4. Historic changes in distribution in Pennsylvania (number, locality, regularity, and confidence of reports).

Historic (before 1940)

Recent (since 1940 until present)

POPULATION SIZE AND TRENDS

5. Relative abundance within Pennsylvania and across range (circle one from each column):

Within PA

Abundant

Common

Locally common

Uncommon

Rare

Throughout

Abundant

Common

Locally common

Uncommon

Rare

14. Population threats (Contaminants, predation, competition, disease, direct disturbance from recreation, collection, harvest, etc (identify one):

DEGREE OF THREAT

Very threatened, species directly exploited or threatened by natural or man-caused forces
Moderately threatened
Little threat, self
Unknown

Documentation and Comments

15. What is this species' tolerance to human activity?

Sensitive
Fairly resistant
Tolerant
Unknown

16. Identify reproductive parameters:

Age to sexual maturity
Annual reproductive potential (including double-broodedness)
Reproductive life-span
Other factors

17. Reproductive status and stability in Pennsylvania:

Reproduces in Pennsylvania? Y N

In how many of the following years:

past 2 years
past 10 years
past 25 years

Does not breed or is migratory

TAXONOMIC STATUS

18. Taxon uniqueness:

Polytopic species (subspecies)
Monotypic species in a polytopic genus
Monotypic species in a monotypic genus
Monotypic species in a monotypic family

19. Security of taxonomic units (relative threats to closely related species):

No closely related species are rare
More than one subspecies is rare
More than one species within genus is rare

20. Additional documentation:

Attachments:

Narrative
Relevant reports or papers
List of literature cited

Submitted to:

Date:

A SUMMARY OF ECOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S PISCIVOROUS BIRDS IN RELATION TO ATTRACTION TO AQUACULTURE/HATCHERY FACILITIES

by Terry Master

INTRODUCTION

The Ornithological Technical Committee (OTC) of the Pennsylvania Biological Survey recently discussed the problems of piscivorous bird depredation at aquaculture facilities at its fall meeting held in the Forest Resources Laboratory of Penn State University on 11 November 1994. As a result of these discussions, a piscivorous bird subcommittee is in the process of being formed to direct the organization's discussions on that topic and to offer technical advice and support to requesting private and governmental organizations.

One result of the OTC's discussions was recognition of the need for a summary of the ecological and behavioral characteristics of Pennsylvania's piscivorous birds. It is hoped that this data will foster a better understanding of their population status and the biological reasons for attraction to aquaculture facilities. A brief review of mitigation techniques, some of which are based on the ecological and behavioral characteristics of both the birds and fish, will be briefly discussed.

OVERVIEW

The problem of bird depredation at aquaculture facilities has grown with the growth of the industry and the recovery of some piscivorous bird populations (i.e., Black-crowned Night Heron). It is most acute at large, sprawling catfish and crawfish farms of the deep south. Pennsylvania's aquaculture industry has grown to the point where our state now ranks 4th in the production of Rainbow Trout in the United States (Huner 1993). We are currently at the stage where aquaculturists are going to have to accept some losses due to depredation by piscivorous birds and conservationists are going to have to accept limited killing of some of the

most common problem species, dependent upon their degree of vulnerability within the state. Most of Pennsylvania's aquaculture facilities are of the raceway type and therefore should be relatively easy to protect in some manner (i.e., covering), thus reducing the loss of fish and birds to near zero levels eventually.

Most of the remainder of this report will be devoted to the biological aspects of the birds which make them vulnerable to attraction to these facilities. It is hoped that this information will facilitate improved understanding of the relationship between these birds and fish and that such understanding will lead to an elimination of the depredation problem through development of appropriate mitigation measures.

GENERAL PISCIVOROUS BIRD BIOLOGY

In addition to their fondness for fish, many piscivorous birds, especially herons, also share other characteristics, some of which increase their impact at aquaculture facilities and also render their statewide populations vulnerable to shooting at such facilities. Among these characteristics are:

- 1) nesting takes place in a relatively few, concentrated colonies
 - 2) foraging often occurs in groups for a variety of reasons
 - 3) foraging behavior is extremely plastic and adaptable
 - 4) prey density is the most important cue used to select foraging areas
 - 5) require numbers for successful colony breeding
- 1) According to the Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas, the Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax violaceus*), Great Blue

Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Great Egret (*Casmerodgas albus*), Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*), and occasionally, the Green Heron (*Butorides striatus*), all nest colonially within the state (Master 1992, Schutsky 1992, Schwalbe and Ross 1992). Of these, Black-crowned Night-Herons, Great Blue Herons, and Green Herons are most prevalent at aquaculture facilities. There are relatively few colonies of the first three species rendering them susceptible to human activities without the added burden of shooting at hatcheries. Desertion of a few sites can cause a drastic reduction in the state's overall population of a particular species. This has already occurred with several Great Egret colonies in the past few years (Master 1994). The Yellow-crowned Night-Heron is found in only 6 small colonies, all of which are located on the Susquehanna River or Conestoga Creek in Lancaster/Dauphin counties, and is extremely vulnerable to disturbance as a result. It is also easily confused with the Black-crowned Night-Heron in the immature stage.

2) The key criterion used by herons and egrets for selecting foraging locations is prey density. It is the most important factor influencing the foraging success of herons (Ogden et al. 1976, Erwin 1985). This of course puts herons and egrets squarely in conflict with aquaculture strategies.

3) Nesting colonies can serve as "Information Centers" for the location of profitable foraging sites (Ward and Zahavi 1973, Krebs 1974). Thus, individuals will follow others from the colony to foraging sites or locate sites simply by searching for foraging individuals in a process termed social facilitation (Krebs 1974). The results are groups or aggregations of foraging birds, some of which occur at aquaculture facilities. Grouping often improves foraging success due to prey beating (Erwin 1983, Master 1993) but

also increases the vulnerability of large numbers of birds to shooting. This behavior occurs regularly but is most pronounced during nesting in the spring when energy demands are greatest.

4) Herons and egrets, are notable for the variety of foraging behaviors employed and for selection of the most efficient behavior(s) to use under particular environmental conditions (Master 1991). Snowy Egrets alone use over 20 different feeding behaviors (Kushian 1978). In the south, Great Blue Herons have been observed swimming in groups in order to herd fish (Huner 1993). Green Herons actually use bait in order to attract fish to near-shore areas. Thus, these birds adapt quickly to changing conditions, such as those imposed by some mitigation measures. Some species do have favored feeding techniques which could normally make them particularly efficient feeders at hatcheries. However, because of the raceway nature of most of our hatcheries, the foraging tactic used by most species is some variation of sit-and-wait behavior.

Table 1 categorizes Pennsylvania's piscivorous birds based on the four characteristics mentioned above:

MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

Many mitigation techniques have been tried in differing circumstances including the use of propane canons, "decoy" foraging areas, water level manipulation, water turbidity control, establishment of wire mesh grids across raceways, covering raceways with netting, application of sticky substances to retaining walls and perimeter fencing (mostly for mammals) (Mott 1978, Cezilly 1992, Huner 1993). All of these methods are directed towards control of the birds rather than the fish. Certainly in Pennsylvania, net coverings should be the most effective deterrent although birds can become entangled in the netting as well. Decoy pools might also be effective using minnow-sized bait fish if stocked to a higher density than the facility itself. This might be especially appropriate for pay-for-fishing establishments where netting

is impractical.

Manipulation/control of the fish is another possible avenue of mitigation. For example, the establishment of hiding areas or refugia within the raceways/ponds might prove effective and would totally eliminate the problem of habituation of birds to some of the techniques mentioned above (*pers. comm.* with Dr. Vernon Wright, Louisiana State University).

CONCLUSIONS

The OTC recommends the use of effective mitigation measures to eliminate shooting as a control tactic. The effectiveness of such measures will be enhanced through a better understanding of the ecological and behavioral reasons why birds are attracted to such facilities and how they forage once they are there. In the future, attention should be paid to the location of aquaculture facilities with respect to existing colony sites so that the potential depredation problem is mitigated, at least to some extent, at the outset. ♣

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Table 1.

SPECIES	COLONIAL NESTING	GROUP FEEDING	BEHAVIORAL PLASTICITY	PREY DENSITY IMPORTANCE
Belted Kingfisher				x
Black-crowned Night-Heron	x	x	x	x
Common Grackle			x	
Great Blue Heron	x	x	x	x
Great Egret**	x	x	x	x
Green Heron			x	x
Mallard				
Osprey*				x
Snowy Egret***	x	x	x	x
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron**	x	x	x	x

* a state endangered species

** a state threatened species, especially vulnerable to colony disturbance and confusion with Black-crowned Night Heron in the immature stage.

*** a state candidate-at-risk species

VULNERABILITY CONTINUUM

The table above facilitates a listing of species, based on the four characteristics used in table, on a most-to-least vulnerable continuum as follows:

Species	Reasoning
Osprey	state endangered, very localized, reintroduction in progress
Y. C. Night-Heron	state threatened, only a few small, localized colonies, imm. easily confused with B. C. Night Herons
Great Egret	state threatened, only a few <i>localized colonies</i>
Snowy Egret	candidate-at-risk, only a few localized, sporadically occurring colonies
B. C. Night-Heron	just now reoccupying former colonies' habitats. Immatures extremely difficult to distinguish from Y. C. Night-Herons.
Great Blue Heron	widely but thinly distributed, not much known about population dynamics, foraging range, and dispersal
Green Heron	widely distributed, fairly common, lacks some of the characteristics which make other herons more vulnerable
Belted Kingfisher	widely distributed, common
Mallard	abundant and widespread
Common Grackle	abundant and widespread

The OTC would recommend against any shooting of the first four species due to ecological/behavioral factors which make their populations vulnerable to a variety of disturbances.

Personality Profile: Jan & Eric Witmer

by Arlene Koch

I entered Eric Witmer's home in Lancaster County a little apprehensive about interviewing two people at the same time. But the easiness of the give-and-take between this father/son team of birders, both of whom live in Ephrata, was evident from their first responses and I realized right away that I needn't have worried. So I settled comfortably into a big loveseat and spent a very pleasant two hours talking with Eric, his wife Robin, their daughter Melissa, and Jan and his wife Pat.

As of mid-January, 1995, Jan Witmer had 667 birds on his life list and his son Eric had 645. They are not, however, birders who live or die by their lists at the cost of everything else, even in spite of the high numbers. It's taken them over 25 years to reach this level because they started birding together back when Eric was only 5 years old, although Eric didn't officially start his list until around the age of 11.

Jan is a retired school teacher who spent a lot of time during his teaching years coaching various sports. But sometime back in the early 60s he and Pat put out a bird feeder and bought a Golden Guide, and it wasn't long before their little boy began asking, "What are those birds called?" Jan himself didn't really know what most of the birds were either and so it didn't take long for all of them to get interested. Pretty soon they were scheduling summer vacations to places where they could see new and different birds, and Jan feels that this was instrumental in bringing them all closer together.

Eric remembers going to Hawk Mountain with his father back in 1966, at the suggestion of their barber, and also to Middle Creek when it was being constructed in the late 60s. Along the way they met up with the Lancaster County Bird Club, in which they became and have remained active to this day. But he is quick to point out that the fire in him really wasn't lit until late November of 1971 when he went on a trip led by Harold Morrin with the Lancaster club to the Blackwater/Eastern Shore area of the Delmarva Peninsula. Eric really wanted to see a scoter and asked Harold if he thought they'd see any and recalls being absolutely amazed when they got there and saw more than he had thought possible.

When Eric was 13 he went to

Texas, again with Harold Morrin, and on the way there recalls seeing his first Smith's Longspur at the airport in Little Rock, AR. And in 1973 he and Jan went together to the first convention of the American Birding Association in Kenmare, ND, where they met the likes of Chandler Robbins, Joe Taylor, Ken Kaufmann, and Paul Lehman. The ABA was not then, shall we say, as civilized as it is now; many of the gathering's attendees slept in sleeping bags on the floor of the town gymnasium and others not quite so adventurous stayed in private homes.

Eric admits to taking some grief while growing up because of his interest in birds and the outdoors, but says it really wasn't all that bad. And even though they didn't do much birding together, he did know another boy named Tom Garner who shared his interest and who has gone on to become an accomplished birder in his own right. Eric also credits a fifth grade teacher named Mrs. Horst with helping along his interest in birds and the environment. Jan and Eric started watching birds when it wasn't considered mainstream and I was more than a little curious to see how they felt about the megasport that birding has become today. Their answers did not surprise me, although it seemed strange listening to Eric talk about all the changes that have occurred in the last 25 years because he still has 5 years to go before he reaches the ripe old age of 40.

Both Jan and Eric expressed concern about some things that make them and many others with a genuine interest in wildlife conservation shake their heads. They feel that too often birders, in their quest to tick off yet another species, show a blatant disregard for private property, thinking that "no trespassing" signs don't apply to them. And this mindset can then lead to them stomping around in places where they shouldn't be, disturbing, and occasionally scaring off the desired bird while displaying a complete lack of respect for both the bird and other birders. Eric expressed the anger he feels at the way some birders rush to see a new bird and then, after finding it and ticking it off on their checklist, leave without even having viewed it long enough to note its field marks.

The Witmers have both traveled extensively in North America but Jan,

not surprisingly, has been to a few more places than his son, most notably Alaska and Churchill. When I asked them what specific type of birds they favored, I got two completely different answers. If pressed to choose, Jan said, he would pick the warblers because of their striking patterns and colors and the fact that they mark the arrival of spring. Eric, however, likes the shorebirds for a variety of reasons, but particularly because he finds them challenging. His voice audibly softened as he talked of the many quiet times he has spent on the Conejohela Flats of the Susquehanna River since the late 80s documenting species and sometimes recording "first ever" sightings.

I couldn't wrap up an interview with these two guys without asking the most obvious question of all — "Why do you bird?" Jan's replies were: "I have a fascination with bird flight and wonder what it would be like to fly; birding made me realize that I was missing a lot; and it's a great escape." Eric answered: "I like the aesthetics of seeing and appreciating the birds; I take pride in my lists; and it's a way of filling the void in your everyday life and getting away from it all."

The two bird species Jan would still most like to see are the Yellow Rail and the Spectacled Eider. Unfortunately, when he and Pat went on their tour to Churchill a few years back with a *Wings* group, the rail was heard but not seen, and the eider was completely missed when they went on their trip to Alaska. The two birds Eric most wanted to see at the time of the interview were a Northern Lapwing and a Fieldfare.

I thanked the Witmers for their hospitality and returned home about two hours later. When I walked in the door the phone was ringing and Steve Farbotnik was on the other end. He had just gotten a hotline call telling him that a Northern Lapwing had been found that afternoon out on Long Island, NY, near Bridgehampton. I couldn't believe my ears and immediately hung up on Steve and called Eric, who sounded dumbfounded when I told him. But two days later the Lapwing had jumped from his most wanted list to the one headed "it's about time," and his life list moved up to 646. ♣

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Book Review - *The West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas*

by Gene Wilhelm

The West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas. Albert R. Buckelew Jr. and George A. Hall. xii + 215 pp; 12 introductory figures and 4 tables; 171 species and 2 hybrid accounts with maps, many pen and ink drawings, and tables of species recorded blocks + 7 supplementary acetate overlay maps. 7 x 10 with acknowledgments, 2 appendixes, literature cited, and index of species. University of Pittsburgh Press, 127 N. Bellefield Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15260. 1994. Cloth. \$27.95 + \$3.00 for mail orders.

Like other atlas projects before it, the primary purpose of the West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas Project was to inventory and plot on maps the distribution of the breeding species of the state between 1980-1989. A previous publication, *West Virginia Birds* by George A. Hall (1983), had outlined avian distribution mostly on a county-by-county basis as determined over

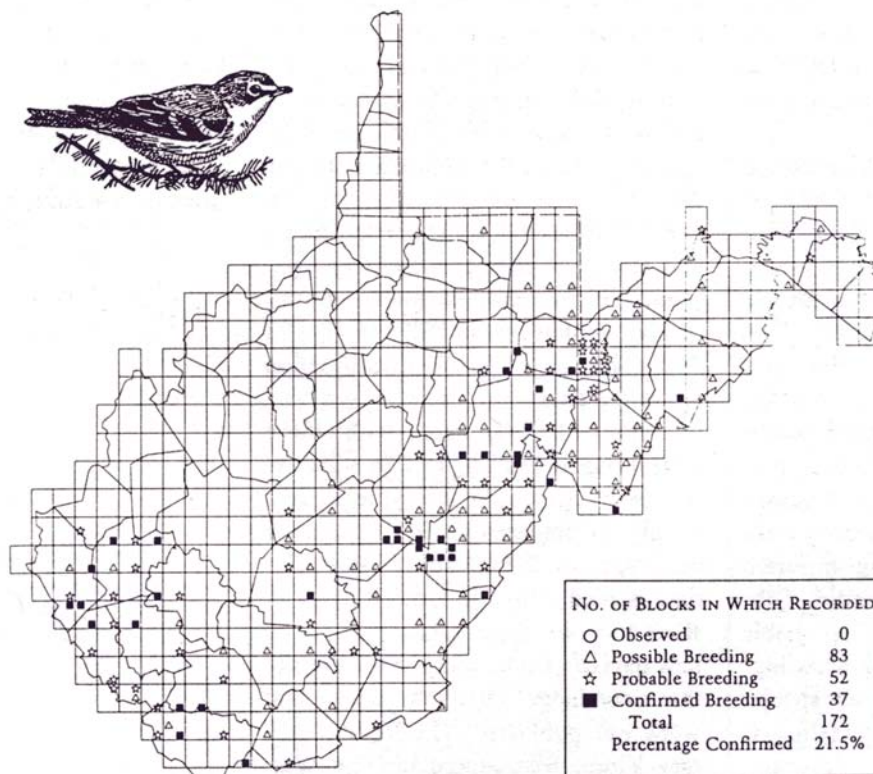
historical time. There were, however, many gaps in this information and, because breeding ranges are in a constant state of flux, accurate and precise present-day ranges were unknown before the atlas project.

Further the atlas project provided an inventory of the rare, threatened, and endangered birds of the state and discovered new nesting locations for them; identified fragile and unusual habitats supporting these rare species; provided baseline data against which future changes in range and status of breeding species can be compared; helps environmental planners make wiser decisions regarding state resource use and development; and presents baseline data for required environmental impact assessments. Finally because West Virginia lies near either the northern or southern limits of the ranges of many avian species, the detailed distributional data of the atlas contributes to a better understanding of the biology and

ecology of many of these species. For examples, a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher nest was a first breeding record for the state and White-throated Sparrow adults feeding young in the nest established a new southernmost breeding record for that species.

The basic unit used by most U.S. atlas projects has been the 7.5-minute topographic map published by the U.S. Geological Survey. These quadrangle maps represent an area of approximately 148 square kilometers (58 square miles). The area of West Virginia is covered by 508 of these maps. After the quadrangles that fall mostly outside of West Virginia's borders were eliminated, the 454 remaining quadrangles were included on the grid. To provide a finer resolution, each quadrangle was divided into six blocks, each covering an area of about 25 square kilometers (10 square miles).

It was apparent from the start of the atlas project that insufficient



numbers of volunteers were available to cover all of the approximately 2,700 blocks in West Virginia. By a random choice, the block on the southeast corner of each topographic map (block 6) was selected as a "priority block." This did ensure even coverage of the state. In addition to priority blocks three other types of nonpriority blocks were covered: 1) a number of special blocks were selected because they were known to contain important habitats; 2) many volunteers covered additional blocks near their homes or favorite vacation areas; and 3) Brooks Bird Club outings also included some special blocks as well as priority blocks. A total of 516 blocks was targeted by the study and a block was considered complete with the recording of 75 percent of the potential species for the block.

Breeding criteria and codes, timing of the atlas survey, an atlas handbook, block busting, and verification of rarer and unknown status of certain species were items adequately covered in the Introduction. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Breeding Bird Survey data and unpublished atlas data from the neighboring states of Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia were utilized.

The fine result is a concise picture of the breeding avifauna of the state of West Virginia in the 1980s. The simple yet emphatically graphic cartography of the introductory figures and species maps are especially noteworthy. The use of black and white symbols for different forest cover types, percentage of forest cover by county, mean annual July temperatures, normal annual precipitation classes, and centers of human population were cartographically clear and precise. And by using different geometric symbols for recording "observed," "possible breeding," "probable breeding," and "confirmed breeding" status for each of the avian species maps, ornithological interpretation is quick, easy, and accurate.

Thirteen of the 454 quadrangles had no blocks covered. In 21 quadrangles the priority block was not block 6 since that block fell either partly or completely outside the state or was inaccessible. In some of these 21

quadrangles block 6 received some coverage anyway. Of the 424 number 6 blocks covered, 37 percent had more than 70 species listed, 49.5 percent had more than 50 species, and 12.5 percent had more than 20 species listed. There were 34,447 total observations made, of which 34.6 percent were "confirmed," 30.6 percent were "probable," and 34.9 percent were "possible."

The atlas did have limitations and biases: only 300 volunteers; some of the central portion of the state is sparsely populated and in many cases access to certain blocks was difficult and in blocks of urban settings some birds were considered uninteresting by volunteers and not counted. Some breeding ranges are distorted because only one block in each quadrangle was surveyed, thus the breeding range of a species with limited distribution may appear to be smaller than it actually is; a given species may have nested in other blocks within a quadrangle but not in block 6. The amount of time spent on a block varied widely. Some were sampled over several years whereas others were the subject of only a brief block-busting outing. Most of the blocks were surveyed during June and July and in the morning hours of daylight. Thus early nesters like the Great Horned Owl, some of the raptors, and nocturnal species may have been missed. Finally the competence ability of the volunteers varied widely and thus some errors in misidentification are in the data.

Nevertheless, even with these limitations and biases, true to a greater or lesser degree in every atlas, the results are remarkable. The ranges of most species as indicated by the atlas data agreed with the ranges given in *West Virginia Birds* (Hall 1983). The new data *did* fill in many of the gaps in the knowledge available when that work was published. The Veery, Solitary Vireo, Black-throated Blue Warbler, and Dark-eyed Junco were found farther south and west than the previous data indicated. At least two southern species are also extending their ranges northward: the Chuck-will's-widow and the Blue Grosbeak. The birds with the greatest distribution were species of edge and forest habitats, reflecting the dominant

habitat types of the state; no grassland species is in the top 15 most widespread species. American Robin and Rufous-sided Towhee ranked number 1 (tied with 515 blocks reported), followed by Indigo Bunting (513 blocks) and American Goldfinch (508 blocks). The Northern Cardinal (480 blocks) ranked number 14 and the Blue Jay (478 blocks) ranked number 15 in widespread species.

On the other hand, atlas data failed to confirm 17 of the species on the project's list of potential breeders for the state. Seven species which exhibited no probable evidence of breeding during the atlas period were the Black-crowned Night-Heron, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, Green-winged Teal, Golden Eagle, American Coot, Marsh Wren, and Red Crossbill. Moreover, many widespread and common birds, plus grassland, brushland, and wetland species have shown marked declines in recent years. Reasons are still unapparent. In sum, this fine, concise, well-presented atlas is a MUST reference for every Pennsylvania ornithologist and deserves to be studied carefully for its avian implications in our state. ♣

Gene Wilhelm
147 Cemetery Rd.
Slippery Rock, PA 16057

PENNSYLVANIA BIRDLISTS

Compiled by Terry Schiefer

Pennsylvania Birdlists is ten years old! We have grown a lot since the first newsletter-style issue in 1986. Every year a few more birders send in their lists along with the old familiar names whose list totals we've seen grow over the years. Ten years ago seeing 300 species in one county seemed like an unreachable goal except maybe in Erie County. Well, the Lancaster County birding crew proved me wrong with two birders reaching the 300 mark in that county. Congratulations to Tom Garner and Eric Witmer who now join Jerry McWilliams in the exclusive 300 County Club (They are looking for some new members).

Ten years ago only six birders had seen 300 species in the entire state let alone a single county. There are now 36 birders who have broken the 300 barrier in Pennsylvania. The new additions to our list are: William Stocku, Richard Colyer, Nick Pulcinella, Steve Farbotnik, and Ken Lebo.

In the county life list category, Steve Santner still holds the top list in seven counties followed by Margaret Higbee with five and Bill Reid with four. There are still 21 counties with top lists under 200.

For those of you looking for a birding challenge try doing a county big year. Working on a county annual list will test your knowledge of local bird migration and distribution and you will be bound to learn a lot about the birds in your own neck of the woods. There are still 19 counties without any annual lists reported and many of those that are reported have very low totals. Are there any takers?

Last year's report form incorrectly listed my old address on the opposite (envelope) side of the form. This resulted in many of you sending your lists to the wrong address. Fortunately it appears that most if not all of your lists were forwarded to my new address. We apologize for any lists that may have been lost in the mail.

I've trimmed back the county annual list category to include only the top three lists as well as all lists submitted for the current year. This will save space for other great articles in *Pennsylvania Birds*. Totals marked with an asterisk (*) are previously submitted totals as an updated total was not received this year. Totals marked (B) were originally published in the *Birding* list supplement. †

1394 PD Fulgham RD
Starkville, MS 39759

Pennsylvania Lifelists

1 349 Barbara Haas	26 306 Richard Colyer	52 287 Roger Higbee B
2 348 Franklin Haas	26 306 Al Guarente	54 286 William Reid
3 335 Eric Witmer	26 306 Joyce Hoffmann	55 285 Neal Thorpe B
4 334 Bernard Morris	26 306 Evelyn Kopf	55 285 Allen Schweinsberg *
5 333 William Stocku B	26 306 Nick Pulcinella	57 284 Ernest Schiefer
6 332 Jerry Book	31 305 Gene Wilhelm *	57 284 James Gray B*
6 332 Jan Witmer	32 302 Margaret Higbee B	59 283 Richard Timm B
6 332 John Miller B*	32 302 Sam Stull *	60 282 Bruce Carl
9 331 Robert Schutsky	34 301 Steve Farbotnik	60 282 Kenneth Gabler
10 330 Tom Garner	35 300 Ken Lebo	60 282 Armas Hill B*
10 330 Deuane Hoffman B*	35 300 Larry Lewis *	63 281 Edward Pederson B
12 327 Steve Santner	37 299 Keith Richards B*	64 278 Merrill Wood *
12 327 Rick Wiltraut	38 297 Arlene Koch	64 278 James Baird B*
14 323 Paul Schwalbe	39 296 Allan Keith B*	66 277 Bonnie Baird B*
15 321 Randy Miller	40 294 James Baxter *	67 276 Mike Fialkovich
16 319 Glenna Schwalbe	41 293 Terence Schiefer	68 275 Thomas Reeves
17 316 Gerald McWilliams	41 293 George Malosh B	69 274 Gloria Lamar *
18 314 Dave DeReamus	41 293 John Peplinski B	70 272 Carl Garner
18 314 Harry Franzen *	41 293 Frank Windfelder B	71 271 Tom Clauser *
18 314 John Ginaven *	45 292 Devich Farbotnik	72 270 Kevin Crilley
21 313 Phillips Street	45 292 David Freeland B*	72 270 James Flynn
22 311 William Murphy B	45 292 Ronald Leberman *	72 270 John Salvetti
23 310 Fritz Brock	48 291 Ed Kwater *	75 268 Walter Shaffer *
23 310 Jonathan Heller	49 290 Skip Conant	76 267 Harry Henderson *
23 310 Harold Morrin	49 290 Harold Lebo	77 266 Joe Meloney
	51 288 Don Henise	78 259 Linda McWilliams *
	52 287 Robyn Henise	79 257 Matt Wlasniewski

79 257 Russell Ryan *
 79 257 Kerry Grim *
 82 252 Scott Bills *
 82 252 Ted Grisez *
 84 247 Jim Lockyer *
 85 246 Steve Feldstein *
 86 245 Greg Malosh *
 87 244 Geoff Malosh *
 88 241 Eugene Zielinski
 88 241 David Kyler *
 90 240 Stan Glowacki *
 91 236 Greg Grove *
 92 234 Walter Fye *
 92 234 Roy Ickes *
 94 232 Joe Strasser
 94 232 Voni Strasser
 96 230 Scott Bastian
 97 223 Pamela Woodman *
 98 222 Sherri Labar *
 99 221 Stephen Mallanson *
 100 216 Jim McKinney *
 101 212 Larry Brown
 102 208 Arlene Brown
 103 206 Russ Ruffing *
 104 205 Richard Murphy

County Lifelists (top 50)

1 307 Erie Gerald McWilliams
 2 300 Lancaster Tom Garner
 2 300 Lancaster Eric Witmer
 4 296 Lancaster Jerry Book
 4 296 Lancaster Robert Schutsky
 6 295 Lancaster Randy Miller
 7 291 Erie Sam Stull *
 8 290 Philadelphia John Miller *
 9 289 Delaware John Miller *
 10 287 Lancaster Jonathan Heller
 10 287 Lancaster Harold Morrin
 10 287 Lancaster Jan Witmer
 13 282 Lancaster Barbara Haas
 14 276 Luzerne William Reid
 15 274 Lancaster Steve Santner
 16 272 Erie Ed Kwater *
 16 272 Centre Merrill Wood *
 18 268 Chester Larry Lewis *
 19 267 Erie James Flynn
 19 267 Butler Gene Wilhelm *
 21 266 Lancaster Deuane Hoffman *
 22 263 Lehigh Fritz Brock
 22 263 Erie Deuane Hoffman *
 22 263 Centre Harry Henderson *
 25 261 Lehigh Bernard Morris
 26 260 Lancaster Bruce Carl
 26 260 Cumberland Deuane Hoffman *
 28 259 Bucks Steve Farbotnik
 29 257 Franklin Kenneth Gabler
 30 255 Delaware Barbara Haas
 30 255 Delaware Nick Pulcinella *
 32 254 Lehigh Rick Wiltraut
 33 253 Erie Linda McWilliams *
 34 252 Franklin Carl Garner
 35 251 Berks Kerry Grim
 35 251 Chester Barbara Haas
 37 250 Butler David Freeland *
 38 249 Chester Phillips Street
 38 249 Delaware Al Guarente
 38 249 Erie Barbara Haas
 41 248 Cumberland Don Henise
 42 245 Cumberland Robyn Henise

42 245 Dauphin Deuane Hoffman *
 42 245 Philadelphia Frank Windfelder *
 45 244 Bucks Devich Farbotnik
 45 244 Centre Terence Schiefer
 47 243 Clinton Paul Schwalbe
 47 243 Lebanon Randy Miller
 47 243 Erie Margaret Higbee *
 47 243 Indiana Margaret Higbee *

County Lifelists (by county)

ADAMS

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

ALLEGHENY

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

ARMSTRONG

209 Margaret Higbee *
 192 Roger Higbee *
 100 Steve Santner

BEAVER

152 George Malosh *
 124 John Cruzan
 113 Geoff Malosh *
 112 Greg Malosh *
 104 John Snarey
 102 Steve Santner

BEDFORD

122 Steve Santner
 108 Richard Murphy
 98 Kenneth Gabler
 97 Deuane Hoffman *
 74 Merrill Wood *

BERKS

251 Kerry Grim
 241 Ken Lebo
 234 Harold Lebo
 226 Matt Wlasniewski
 209 Ernest Schiefer
 203 Terence Schiefer
 202 Barbara Haas
 192 Larry Lewis *
 184 Deuane Hoffman *
 177 Bernard Morris
 174 Steve Santner
 161 Al Guarente
 147 Randy Miller
 143 Nick Pulcinella *
 139 Scott Bills *
 137 Kevin Crilley
 136 Jonathan Heller

BLAIR

174 David Kyler *
 103 Steve Santner
 75 Don Henise
 67 Randy Miller

BRADFORD

221 William Reid
 194 Ronald Young *
 168 Frances Biles *
 139 Randy Miller
 105 Barbara Haas *
 102 Steve Santner

BUCKS

259 Steve Farbotnik
 244 Devich Farbotnik
 202 Stan Glowacki *
 201 Harry Franzen *
 169 Bernard Morris
 146 Kevin Crilley
 127 Barbara Haas
 121 Steve Santner
 102 Al Guarente

BUTLER

267 Gene Wilhelm *
 250 David Freeland *
 165 George Malosh *
 129 Margaret Higbee *
 122 Geoff Malosh *
 119 Roger Higbee *
 119 Greg Malosh *
 108 Deuane Hoffman *
 100 Steve Santner

CAMBRIA

190 John Salvetti
 161 Gloria Lamer *
 103 Steve Santner
 99 Margaret Higbee *
 83 Deuane Hoffman *

CAMERON

105 Steve Santner
 81 Deuane Hoffman *

CARBON

240 Rick Wiltraut
 201 Bernard Morris
 115 Steve Santner
 102 Deuane Hoffman *
 95 Al Guarente

CENTRE

272 Merrill Wood *
 263 Harry Henderson *
 244 Terence Schiefer
 242 Rick Wiltraut
 218 Scott Bills *
 214 Eugene Zielinski
 179 Paul Schwalbe
 163 Greg Grove *
 162 Russ Ruffing *
 145 Kevin Crilley
 145 Steve Santner
 126 Barbara Haas
 121 Deuane Hoffman *

CHESTER

268 Larry Lewis *
 251 Barbara Haas

249 Phillips Street
240 John Ginaven *
231 Joe Meloney
212 Al Guarente
193 Neal Thorpe *
167 Steve Santner
151 Nick Pulcinella *
123 Deuane Hoffman *
116 Jonathan Heller
111 Terence Schiefer
101 Randy Miller

CLARION

218 Walter Fye *
190 Margaret Buckwalter
181 Gene Wilhelm *
104 Steve Santner
52 Randy Miller

CLEARFIELD

106 Paul Schwalbe
100 Steve Santner
82 Deuane Hoffman *
82 Margaret Higbee *
71 Roger Higbee *

CLINTON

243 Paul Schwalbe
120 Steve Santner
101 Barbara Haas
57 Merrill Wood *

COLUMBIA

100 Steve Santner
55 Randy Miller

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 James Flynn
112 Steve Santner
102 Terence Schiefer

CUMBERLAND

260 Deuane Hoffman *
248 Don Henise
245 Robyn Henise
240 Richard Colyer
197 Steve Santner
185 Carl Garner
176 George Wertz, Jr. *
139 Kenneth Gabler
111 Randy Miller
107 Jonathan Heller

DAUPHIN

245 Deuane Hoffman *
234 George Wertz, Jr. *
223 Scott Bills *
219 Steve Santner
188 Richard Colyer
127 Merrill Wood *
122 Don Henise
119 William Reid
111 Randy Miller

110 Kenneth Gabler

DELAWARE

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

ELK

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

ERIE

307 Gerald McWilliams
291 Sam Stull *
272 Ed Kwater *
267 James Flynn
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
193 Richard Colyer
187 Randy Miller
178 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

257 Kenneth Gabler
252 Carl Garner
145 Deuane Hoffman *
130 Steve Santner
127 Don Henise

FULTON

193 Kenneth Gabler
170 Carl Garner *
119 Steve Santner
118 Robert Walker *
76 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

149 Deuane Hoffman *
108 Steve Santner
95 Jonathan Heller
68 Randy Miller

LACKAWANNA

103 Steve Santner

LANCASTER

300 Tom Garner
300 Eric Witmer
296 Jerry Book
296 Robert Schutsky
295 Randy Miller
287 Jonathan Heller
287 Harold Morrin
287 Jan Witmer
282 Barbara Haas
274 Steve Santner
266 Deuane Hoffman *
260 Bruce Carl
240 Larry Lewis *
213 Al Guarente
201 George Wertz, Jr. *
199 Richard Colyer
198 Pamela Woodman *
184 Terence Schiefer
178 Ernest Schiefer
172 Nick Pulcinella *
172 Dennis Weaver *
167 Don Henise
154 Kevin Crilley
136 Bernard Morris
118 Margaret Higbee *
108 Roger Higbee *
105 Kenneth Gabler

LAWRENCE

210 Gene Wilhelm *
102 Steve Santner

LEBANON

243 Randy Miller

236 Steve Santner
209 Deuane Hoffman *
186 Stephen Mallanson *
174 Jonathan Heller
165 Bruce Carl
152 George Wertz, Jr. *
122 Barbara Haas *
120 Don Henise

LEHIGH

263 Fritz Brock
261 Bernard Morris
254 Rick Wiltraut
103 Steve Santner
93 Barbara Haas *

LUZERNE

276 William Reid
216 Mark Blauer *
145 Kevin Crilley
104 Steve Santner
92 Eric Sullivan *

LYCOMING

224 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

222 Phillips Street
122 Bernard Morris
110 Steve Santner
77 Al Guarente
74 Eric Sullivan *

MONTGOMERY

237 Kevin Crilley
234 Harry Franzen *
224 Bernard Morris
213 Neal Thorpe *
137 Steve Santner
125 Al Guarente
107 Robert Walker *

MONTOUR

212 Barbara Haas *
202 Allen Schweinsberg *
119 Steve Santner
104 Kevin Crilley
89 Deuane Hoffman *

NORTHAMPTON

239 Rick Wiltraut
229 Steve Boyce *
226 Dave DeReamus
225 Arlene Koch
220 Brad Silfies *
211 Bernard Morris
106 Steve Santner

NORTHUMBERLAND

204 Allen Schweinsberg *
166 Barbara Haas *
112 Steve Santner
67 Scott Bills *

PERRY

223 Richard Colyer
208 Deuane Hoffman *
157 Steve Santner
144 Don Henise
141 Walter Shelly, Jr. *
139 Dallas Dowhower *
120 Randy Miller
116 Jonathan Heller

PHILADELPHIA

290 John Miller *
245 Frank Windfelder *
241 Barbara Haas
240 Harry Franzen *
239 Al Guarente
223 Nick Pulcinella *
220 Skip Conant
218 John Ginaven *
184 Jim McKinney *
171 Thomas Reeves
163 Stephen Lawrence *
158 Deuane Hoffman *
154 Steve Santner
120 Terence Schiefer
103 Kevin Crilley
101 Randy Miller

PIKE

201 Joe Strasser
201 Voni Strasser
131 Phillips Street
110 Deuane Hoffman *
101 Steve Santner
100 Barbara Haas *

POTTER

202 David Hauber *
104 Steve Santner
102 Paul Schwalbe
92 Don Henise
61 Deuane Hoffman *

SCHUYLKILL

220 Tom Clauser *
133 Steve Santner
117 Barbara Haas *
115 Bernard Morris *
88 Bruce Carl

SNYDER

165 Allen Schweinsberg *
132 Steve Santner
64 Merrill Wood *

SOMERSET

215 Scott Bastian

170 Richard Murphy
126 Steve Santner

SULLIVAN

154 Skip Conant
117 Thomas Reeves
110 Nick Kerlin
104 Steve Santner
102 Randy Miller

SUSQUEHANNA

168 William Reid
105 Steve Santner
93 Barbara Haas

TIOGA

204 Larry Brown
200 Arlene Brown
133 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

221 Joe Strasser
221 Voni Strasser
125 William Reid
102 Steve Santner
95 Barbara Haas *

WESTMORELAND

142 Margaret Higbee *
137 Steve Santner
133 Roger Higbee *
120 James Flynn
120 Richard Murphy

WYOMING

242 William Reid
138 Skip Conant
111 Steve Santner
96 Thomas Reeves
95 Barbara Haas *

YORK

229 Russell Ryan *

194 Steve Santner
 172 Deuane Hoffman *
 172 George Wertz, Jr. *
 153 Jonathan Heller
 152 Jeff Pheasant
 149 Randy Miller
 142 Kenneth Gabler
 133 Carl Garner
 132 Don Henise
 111 Barbara Haas

PA Annual Lists 1994

249 Jonathan Heller
 245 Ken Lebo
 242 Gerald McWilliams
 238 Steve Farbotnik
 233 Don Henise
 225 Bruce Carl
 223 Mike Fialkovich
 223 Randy Miller
 220 Scott Bastian
 220 Robyn Henise
 204 William Reid
 204 Matt Wlasniewski
 202 Skip Conant
 202 Carl Garner
 197 Ernest Schiefer
 185 Al Guarente
 175 Kenneth Gabler
 157 Larry Brown
 150 Arlene Brown
 142 Jeff Pheasant

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 B
 26 252 James Baird 1979 B
 26 252 Gerald McWilliams 1988
 26 252 Ed Kwater 1991
 31 251 Gerald McWilliams 1989
 31 251 Steve Santner 1989 B
 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
 36 249 Jonathan Heller 1994
 39 248 Gerald McWilliams 1985
 39 248 Jerry Book 1992
 39 248 Gerald McWilliams 1993
 42 247 James G. Stull 1976 B
 42 247 Gerald McWilliams 1982
 42 247 Terence Schiefer 1986
 45 246 Barbara Haas 1979
 45 246 Gerald McWilliams 1980
 45 246 Gerald McWilliams 1981
 45 246 David Freeland 1981 B
 45 246 Gerald McWilliams 1984
 45 246 Jonathan Heller 1991
 45 246 Charles Tague 1991 B

County Annual Lists (by county)

ADAMS

201 Arthur Kennell 1992
 140 Carl Garner 1991
 86 Kenneth Gabler 1991
 61 Kenneth Gabler 1994

ALLEGHENY

96 George Malosh 1982
 93 George Malosh 1974

ARMSTRONG

152 Margaret Higbee 1993
 142 Margaret Higbee 1986
 139 Margaret Higbee 1987

BEAVER

124 John Cruzan 1994
 110 George Malosh 1974
 105 George Malosh 1975

BEDFORD

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

BERKS

226 Ken Lebo 1994
 194 Matt Wlasniewski 1994
 189 Ken Lebo 1992

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
 217 Steve Farbotnik 1994
 210 Devich Farbotnik 1992
 194 Devich Farbotnik 1994

BUTLER

245 Gene Wilhelm 1983
 229 Gene Wilhelm 1985
 225 Gene Wilhelm 1982

CAMBRIA

177 John Salvetti 1992
 151 John Salvetti 1994
 150 John Salvetti 1991

CENTRE

224 Terence Schiefer 1985
 214 Terence Schiefer 1986
 211 Terence Schiefer 1984

CHESTER

225 Larry Lewis 1988
 221 Larry Lewis 1983
 219 Larry Lewis 1986

CLARION

181 Gene Wilhelm 1992
 162 Walter Fye 1992
 156 Walter Fye 1993

CRAWFORD

208 Ronald Leberman 1994
 202 Ronald Leberman 1989
 201 Gene Wilhelm 1992

CUMBERLAND

227 Deuane Hoffman 1989
 225 Deuane Hoffman 1992
 221 Deuane Hoffman 1986
 221 Don Henise 1994
 202 Robyn Henise 1994
 77 Kenneth Gabler 1994

DAUPHIN

206 Deuane Hoffman 1992
 205 Deuane Hoffman 1986
 202 Deuane Hoffman 1991

DELAWARE

241 John Miller 1969
 191 Al Guarente 1992
 184 Nick Pulcinella 1991
 167 Al Guarente 1994
 152 Skip Conant 1994

ERIE

264 Sam Stull 1979
 256 Gerald McWilliams 1992
 252 Gerald McWilliams 1991
 239 Gerald McWilliams 1994
 128 Ronald Leberman 1994

FOREST

144 April Walters 1993
 143 Richard Walters 1993
 60 Jonathan Heller 1993

FRANKLIN

180 Carl Garner 1993
 180 Carl Garner 1994
 153 Kenneth Gabler 1987
 151 Kenneth Gabler 1994

FULTON

115 Kenneth Gabler 1988
 114 Carl Garner 1991
 109 Kenneth Gabler 1992
 72 Kenneth Gabler 1994

GREENE

137 Ralph Bell 1985

134	Ralph Bell	1986
130	Ralph Bell	1990
HUNTINGDON		
191	Greg Grove	1992
182	Greg Grove	1991
175	Greg Grove	1993
INDIANA		
206	Margaret Higbee	1993
203	Margaret Higbee	1991
194	Gloria Lamer	1992
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
226	Jonathan Heller	1994
210	Bruce Carl	1994
198	Randy Miller	1994
LAWRENCE		
210	Gene Wilhelm	1992
LEBANON		
215	Randy Miller	1993
187	Steve Santner	1987
180	Steve Santner	1990
180	Randy Miller	1994
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
PHILADELPHIA		
225	John Miller	1965
162	Al Guarente	1992
161	Al Guarente	1990
138	Skip Conant	1994
POTTER		
160	David Hauber	1992
157	David Hauber	1993

SCHUYLKILL		
191	Tom Clauser	1987
167	Tom Clauser	1988
159	Tom Clauser	1985
SOMERSET		
207	Scott Bastian	1994
145	Scott Bastian	1993
SULLIVAN		
123	Skip Conant	1994
115	Skip Conant	1991
115	Skip Conant	1993
110	Nick Kerlin	1994
TIOGA		
167	Larry Brown	1992
160	Arlene Brown	1992
154	Larry Brown	1994
147	Arlene Brown	1994
VENANGO		
194	Gary Edwards	1991
192	Russ States	1991
179	Gary Edwards	1989
WARREN		
152	Ted Grisez	1985
WASHINGTON		
134	Russ Ruffing	1985
132	Roy Ickes	1984
100	George Malosh	1975
WYOMING		
193	William Reid	1993
181	William Reid	1994
111	Skip Conant	1992
102	Skip Conant	1994
YORK		
196	Russell Ryan	1992
178	Russell Ryan	1991
145	Jeff Pheasant	1993
141	Jeff Pheasant	1994
37	Kenneth Gabler	1994

30	229	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 85
31	228	Erie	James Flynn 78
32	227	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman 89
32	227	Erie	Ed Kwater 91
34	226	Berks	Ken Lebo 94
34	226	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller 94
36	225	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 82
36	225	Chester	Larry Lewis 88
36	225	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman 92
36	225	Philadelphia	John Miller 65
40	224	Bucks	Steve Farbotnik 92
40	224	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 81
40	224	Centre	Terence Schiefer 85
40	224	Lancaster	Randy Miller 93
44	221	Chester	Larry Lewis 83
44	221	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman 86
44	221	Cumberland	Don Henise 94
44	221	Erie	Linda McWilliams 86
48	219	Chester	Larry Lewis 86
48	219	Erie	Linda McWilliams 87
50	218	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 84
50	218	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 78
50	218	Erie	Ed Kwater 90

County Annual Lists (top 50)

1	264	Erie	Sam Stull 79
2	256	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 92
3	255	Lancaster	Robert Schutsky 92
4	252	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 91
5	251	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 83
5	251	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 88
7	249	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller 92
8	248	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 89
9	246	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 93
10	245	Butler	Gene Wilhelm 83
11	244	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 85
12	243	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 79
12	243	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 81
14	242	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 84
15	241	Delaware	John Miller 69
16	239	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 94
16	239	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller 93
18	238	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 90
19	236	Lancaster	Randy Miller 91
20	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 80
20	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 82
20	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 87
20	234	Erie	Ed Kwater 89
20	234	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller 91
20	234	Lancaster	Randy Miller 92
26	233	Erie	James Flynn 79
27	232	Erie	Ed Kwater 92
28	230	Erie	Gerald McWilliams 86
28	230	Erie	Deuane Hoffman 91

Rare Birds Summary for 1994

by Nick Pulcinella

This report is a summary of rare birds that were reported in Pennsylvania in 1994. The birds listed in this report are those listed on the official Pennsylvania Checklist for which sighting documentation is recommended by P.O.R.C. and those species of restricted range and population. Two species, **Red-necked Grebe** and **Black Tern**, appear in this report not because they are rare, but because of the unusual numbers which occurred in 1994. This report does not serve as an acceptance of these records to the official checklist, as some of these records have not been reviewed by P.O.R.C.

The format for this report lists the name of the species followed by the individual sighting from each reporting county. The number following the species name is the total number of individuals, when known, that were reported in 1994. The second number, where it occurs, is the known number of individuals reported in the state prior to 1994.

Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena* (270+)

Allegheny (6+) 3/2-4/7. High count 4.
Armstrong (21+) 2/17-3/6. High count 21.

Berks (3) 2/26-4/19. High count 1.
Bucks (1) 2/21 & 4/12.

Cambria (3+) 4/6-4/13. High count 3.
Chester (4+) 4/3-4/18. High count 4.
Clarion (7+) 4/8-5/5. High count 6.
Clinton (10) 2/4-2/26 & 4/11-4/18. High count 10.

Cumberland (4) 2/22-2/27 & 4/7. High count 2.

Dauphin (6+) 3/12-4/21. High count 2.
Delaware (2+) 3/31-4/1. High count 2.
Erie (35+) 2/26-5/22. High count 35.
Franklin (1) 4/7-4/9.

Huntingdon (4+) 2/5-2/20 & 4/7-4/11. High count 1.

Indiana (41+) 4/1-4/28. High count 41.
Juniata (1) 2/19.

Lancaster (42+) 2/17-2/27 & 4/4-4/23.
Lehigh (1) 2/13-15.

Luzerne (13+) 2/12-2/20 & 3/19-4/9. High count 13.

Monroe (1) 4/13.

Montgomery (1) 3/12-14.

Montour (1) 3/31.

Northampton (6+) 3/23-4/9. High count 3.

Philadelphia (7+) 3/6-5/14. High count 5.

Potter (1) 2/11 found dead along a road.
Somerset (12+) 3/2-4/11. High count 4.

Warren (3) 2/16-2/12.

Westmoreland (12+) 3/25-4/12. High count 7.

York (10+) 3/1-5/21. High count 4.

This was a major invasion year for this species. There seemed to be two separate incursions, the first, from about 2/5 through

2/27 involving only about seven counties, and then a much larger and more widespread flight from 3/12-4/20 peaking about 4/8. This second movement involved about 25 counties. It is believed that the freezing of the Great Lakes was one of the factors that drove this species to seek better feeding grounds throughout the eastern half of the continent. Interestingly, some birds remained into late May at several locations in the state.

EARED GREBE *Podiceps nigricollis* (4)

Chester (1) at Honeybrook Sewage Ponds 10/11-14.

Erie (1) at Presque Isle S.P. on 10/27.

Westmoreland (2) one at Trout Run on 4/6, in basic plumage, a 1st Co. record, and one at Acme Dam on 4/15 in alternate plumage.

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* (1)

Beaver (1) on the Beaver CBC 12/21.

BROWN PELICAN *Pelecanus occidentalis* (1)

Bucks (1) at Bristol 9/23.

GREAT CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax carbo* (30+)

Bucks (15+) Winters along the Delaware River.

Delaware (4) Winters along the Delaware River.

Lancaster (2) one at the Conejohela Flats 10/16, and one on the Conowingo Pond 11/20.

Philadelphia (10+) Winters along the Delaware River.

Continues to slowly expand its winter range in the southeast counties.

ANHINGA *Anhinga anhinga* (1) (1)

Delaware (1) flying over Prospect Park on 4/6.

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD *Fregata magnificens* (1) (1)

Berks (1) over Hemlock Heights 9/15.

TRICOLORED HERON *Egretta tricolor* (4)

Berks (1) at Blue Marsh Lake 9/27.

Dauphin (1) on Haldeman Is. 6/8.

Lancaster (1) at Middle Creek WMA 8/1-11.

Westmoreland (1) at Beaver Run Res. 4/28 for a 1st Co. record.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

Nycticorax violaceus (5+)

Cumberland (1) at West Fairview 5/14 through August.

Dauphin (3+) 4/29 and two on 6/11, possible breeding.

Lancaster breeds.

York (1) June through 10/8.

CATTLE EGRET *Bubulcus ibis* (25)

Bucks (1) at Buckingham Twp. 8/25.

Cumberland (2) at Britton Rd. 5/17.

Dauphin (1) at Harrisburg 4/19.

Lancaster (6) one at Lancaster on 3/25, three at Washington Boro 7/2, one at Octoraro L. 7/18 and one at Washington Boro 10/25.
Philadelphia (15) fourteen on 4/14, and

one at Bartram Gardens 8/27.

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus* (10)

Bucks (3) two at Peace Valley Park 3/30, and one there 4/14.

Chester (1) at Doe Run 5/11.

Cumberland (2) at Stoughstown Rd. pond 8/21-22.

Lancaster (4) one near Akron 3/30, one at Speedwell Forge L. 8/8-10, and one at Octoraro Res. 8/8-13.

Montgomery (2) at Green Lane on 4/10 and one on 4/13.

York (1) at Menzes Mill 9/15-28.

TRUMPETER SWAN *Cygnus buccinator* (9)

Somerset (4) one pinioned escaped bird at Wagner Sugar Camp and three at Quemahoning Dam 10/30.

Westmoreland (5) at Acme Dam, Mammoth Dam and Mt. Pleasant 3/15-23.

All sightings believed to be from the re-introduction program in the upper Midwest and Canada.

GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE

Anser albifrons (18)

Bucks (4) one at Ingham Spring 2/2 present since last quarter of 1993, returned to Peace Valley Park on 3/9, one at Peace Valley 3/20-26 and another there 10/23, and one on the Upper Bucks CBC 12/18.

Chester (3) at Octoraro Res. 1/1-1/8.

Indiana (5) present at Yellow Creek 3/25-26.

Lancaster (1) near Muddy Run 3/20.

Montgomery (5) one at Upper Perkiomen Valley Park 3/13, and four at Green Lane Res. 3/13.

ROSS' GOOSE *Chen caerulescens* (4) (5-6)

Chester (2) at Octoraro Res. 1/1-8.

Lancaster (2) one near Mt. Joy 3/30, and one at Octoraro Lake from 12/18 through the end of the year.

BRANT *Branta bernicla* (1)

Bucks (1) at Peace Valley Park 3/20.

BARNACLE GOOSE *Branta leucopsis* (1)

Montgomery (1) at Green Lane Res. 3/13-18.

COMMON TEAL *Anas crecca crecca* (2)

Bucks (2) one at Peace Valley Park, present since last quarter of 1993 last seen 2/20, and one at Chalfont 11/23.

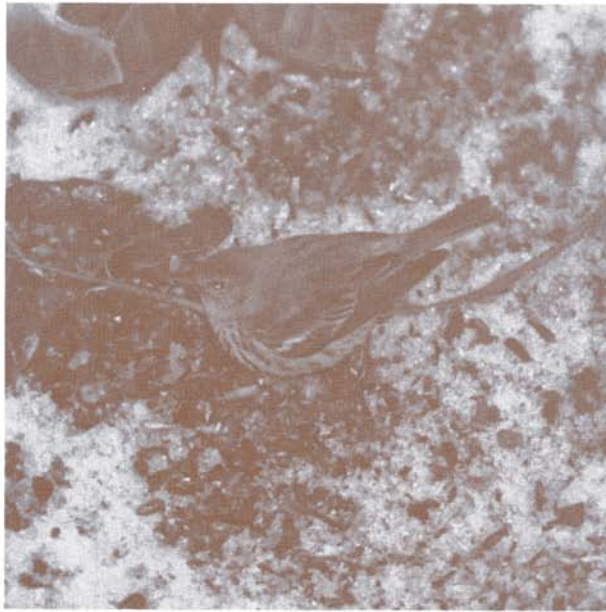
CINNAMON TEAL *Anas cyanoptera* (1) (5-6)

Lancaster (1) at Octoraro Lake 11/25-27,

EURASIAN WIGEON *Anas penelope* (5)

Erie (1) at Presque Isle SP on 3/26.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



Cape May Warbler, Reading, *Berks*, 2/12/95.
Photo by Jack Holcomb.



Merlin, Emmaus, *Lehigh*, Feb 95. Photo by Dave Simpson.



Northern "Bullock's" Oriole, West Grove,
Chester, 1/31/95. Photo by Rick
Wiltraut.



Dickcissel, Carlisle, *Cumberland*, 10/18/94.
Photo by Joan Pattison.



Indigo Bunting, Powdermill NR, *Westmoreland*,
2/2/95. Photo by Bob Mulvihill.



Rough-legged Hawk, *Lancaster*, 2/2/95.
Photo by Tony Fernandes.

Lancaster (4) one present up to 1/24 in Drumore Twp., two at Prawl's Hollow Rd. 12/17, and one at Octoraro Lake 12/17.

BARROW'S GOLDENEYE *Bucephala islandica* (1)
Erie (1) at Presque Isle S.P. 3/23.

MISSISSIPPI KITE *Ictinia mississippiensis* (1)
Delaware (1) flying over Media 5/14, a 1st Co. record.

SWAINSON'S HAWK *Buteo swainsoni* (3)
Lehigh (2) over Bake Oven Knob 11/8.
Huntingdon (1) over Stone Mt. 9/10.

GYRFALCON *Falco rusticolus* (3)
Erie (2) two different birds at Presque Isle S.P. 1/1 and 1/2.
Tioga (1) near Lawrenceville on 3/23.

BLACK RAIL *Laterallus jamaicensis* (1)
Lebanon (1) a male calling from 5/30 to 6/12.

SANDHILL CRANE *Grus canadensis* (14-15)
Bucks (1) at Peace Valley Park 4/13, 14 and 4/22.
Butler, Lawrence, Mercer (5) seen in this tri-county area with confirmed nesting for the 2nd consecutive year.
Erie (3) one at Fairview Twp. 3/22, one at Presque Isle on 5/22, and another there on 5/24.
Indiana (1) at Yellow Creek S.P. 10/25.
Lancaster (1-2) at Washington Boro.
Montgomery (1) at Green Lane Res. 10/6-11/6.
Northampton (1) near Hartzells Ferry 10/13-15, a 1st Co. record.
Sullivan (1) in Hills Grove 4/14.
Numbers of sightings seem to be increasing yearly and should be looked for to expand its range in the state.

AMERICAN AVOCET *Recurvirostra americana* (22)
Cambria (5) at Prince Galitzin SP 8/14, a 1st Co. record.
Lancaster (10) nine at the Conejohela Flats 8/14, one on a gravel bar in the Susquehanna R. at Vinegar Ferry Rd. near Marietta.
Mercer (1) at L. Wilhelm 8/14.
Montour (4) at the fly ash basin 8/14.
Somerset (2) at L. Somerset 8/17.
Of the 22 reported, 20 were recorded on 8/14 from widely scattered areas across the state. One wonders how large this flight really was.

BLACK-NECKED STILT *Himantopus mexicanus* (2)
York (2) on Brunner's Is. 5/12.

WILLET *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus* (2)
Indiana (1) at Yellow Creek S.P. 5/15.
Wyoming (1) at S. Eaton 9/16, a 1st Co. record.

WHIMBREL *Numenius phaeopus* (4)
Berks (1) at L. Ontelaunee 7/23.
Erie (2) one at Presque Isle S.P. on 5/26 and 6/1.
Lancaster (1) at the Conejohela Flats 8/22.

RUDDY TURNSTONE *Arenaria interpres* (61+)
Berks (1) at L. Ontelaunee 7/15.

Erie (42+) one on 5/12, 35 on 5/25, and 6 on 5/26, 8/12-19 all from Presque Isle S.P.
Indiana (9) at Yellow Creek SP 5/12.
Lancaster (1+) one on the Conejohela Flats 6/3-6/4, and present at Washington Boro 7/31-8/5.
Lehigh (3) one at Fogelsville 5/17, two at Fogelsville 8/23.
Mercer (1) at Shenango Res. 8/6.
Somerset (4) on 5/16.

RED KNOT *Calidris tenuirostris* (4+)
Erie (4+) one on 5/20, three on 5/25, present 8/8-13, all at Presque Isle S.P.

PURPLE SANDPIPER *Calidris maritima* (1)
Erie (1) at Presque Isle S.P. 12/1.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER *Tryngites subruficollis* (14)
Erie (5) three 8/19 and two 8/29 at Presque Isle S.P.
Lancaster (3) one at Washington Boro 8/19 and two 9/25.
Lehigh (3) one at Fogelsville 8/23, a 1st Co. record, and two there 8/27.
Luzerne (3) at Plymouth 8/21, a 1st Co. record.

RUFF *Philomachus pugnax* (1)
Berks (1) a reeve, at L. Ontelaunee 6/4.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER *Limnodromus scolopaceus* (8)
Crawford (8) five on 5/1, two on 7/11, and one 7/31 all at Pymatuning Lake.

PHALAROPE sp. *Phalaropus sp.* (1)
Erie (1) at Presque Isle S.P. 10/26.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE *Phalaropus tricolor* (4)
Allegheny (2) one at Imperial 5/14, and another there 8/18.
Cumberland (1) at Mud Level Rd. 5/11.
Lancaster (1) on the Conejohela Flats 5/14.

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE *Phalaropus lobatus* (3)
Lancaster (2) one on the Conejohela Flats 7/10, and another there 9/3-4.
Somerset (1) at Garrett flats 8/14.

PARASITIC JAEGER *Stercorarius parasiticus* (2)
Erie (1) (2) at Presque Isle 11/23.

LAUGHING GULL *Larus atricilla* (6-7) excluding Delaware and Philadelphia Cos.
Bucks (1) at Peace Valley 8/7.
Delaware summers on the Delaware River.
Indiana (1) at Yellow Creek SP 4/14.
Lancaster (2-3) one at Marietta 3/28, and one at Washington Boro 7/17 and 8/7.
Montgomery (1) at Green Lane Res 4/13.
Philadelphia summers along the Delaware River.
Warren (1) at Kinzua Dam 8/25, 1st Co. record.
Continues to be rare outside of the two extreme southeast counties where it can sometimes be found in the hundreds.

FRANKLIN'S GULL *Larus pipixcan* (1)
Erie (1) at Presque Isle 4/30.

LITTLE GULL *Larus minutus* (17+)
Dauphin (1+) from Fort Hunter 4/3-4/16.
Erie (8) five at Presque Isle S.P. 10/18, and three there 11/23.
Lancaster (6+) at least six different individuals were seen from the Maryland border to Marietta 4/4-11, with a high count of 4 on 4/9.
Luzerne (1) an adult at Plymouth 4/2.
York (1) at Long Arm Res. 4/13.

COMMON BLACK-HEADED GULL *Larus ridibundus* (1)
Crawford (1) at Pymatuning SP 7/17.

MEW GULL *Larus canus* (1) (1)
Bucks (1) at Tullytown 1/11, a 1st Co. record.

HERRING GULL *Larus argentatus*
Allegheny 1st Pennsylvania breeding record.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL *Larus fuscus* (26)
Berks (1) 11/26 through the end of the year.
Bradford (1) 3/31.
Bucks (8) one at Peace Valley Park until 4/9, six on the S. Bucks CBC 12/17, one on the Upper Bucks CBC 12/18.
Chester (3) on the Elverson CBC 12/26.
Erie (3) two at Presque Isle 2/28-3/18, one at Presque Isle 5/1.
Lancaster (7) two 1/2, two on the Lancaster CBC 12/31, one on the Lititz CBC 12/31, two on the SoLanCo CBC 12/18.
Lehigh (1) at Spring City 1/19.
Montgomery (1) at Green Lane Res through 5/8.
Northampton (1) at Sandts Eddy 3/5.

THAYER'S GULL *Larus thayeri* (3)
Crawford (1) at Woodcock L. 3/26.
Erie (2) one at Presque Isle 2/18 and another there 12/30.

ICELAND GULL *Larus glaucoides* (22)
Berks (8) one at Lake Ontelaunee 12/9, two at L. Ontelaunee 12/18, one at the BFI Landfill 12/26 and two at Carr Lake 12/31, two on the Reading CBC 12/18.
Bucks (4) two at Tullytown 1/6, one at Pennsbury Manor 3/5, one at Nockamixon S.P. 4/12.
Chester (2) on the Elverson CBC 12/26.
Erie (6) four 1/29-3/19, one 5/7, and one 5/18 all at Presque Isle S.P.
Lancaster (2) one at Safe Harbor Dam 1/2-3, and one on the Conowingo Pond 12/18.

GLAUCOUS GULL *Larus hyperboreus* (21)
Berks (1) at Carr Lake 12/26.
Bucks (5) three separate birds at PVP 1/1, 3/26, and 3/31, with one present until 4/14, one at Bristol 2/27, and one at Peace Valley Park 11/10.
Chester (1) on the Elverson CBC 12/26.

Erie (10) seven at Presque Isle SP up until 3/27, one on 4/30 and 5/15, and another at Presque Isle 12/31.

Lancaster (3) one at Long Level 2/26, one on the Conowingo Pond 12/18, and one at Muddy Run 12/19.

Venango (1) at Kahle L. 5/28, a 1st Co. record.

GULL-BILLED TERN *Sterna nilotica* (1)
Lancaster (1) at the Conejohela Flats 8/11, a 1st Co. record.

LEAST TERN *Sterna antillarum* (4)
Delaware (1) at Tinicum 8/2-9/2.
Lancaster (3) one on the Conejohela Flats 6/24, an adult was present throughout July, and joined by a juvenile on 7/29. The adult was seen until 8/1.
Philadelphia same as in Delaware.

BLACK TERN *Chidonias niger* (338+)
Allegheny (23) at Imperial Dam 8/20.
Armstrong (7) at Keystone Res. 8/14.
Cambria (56) at Prince Gallitzin S.P. 8/14.
Centre (3) 8/24.
Dauphin (50+) over the Susquehanna River 8/15.
Lancaster (40) 8/14.
Montgomery (12) at Green Lane Res. 8/14.
Montour (14) at the Montour power plant 8/18.
Perry (50+) 8/28.
Philadelphia (2) 8/26.
Somerset (7) at Lake Somerset 8/14.
Westmoreland (65) at Donegal Lake 8/14.
York (9) 8/6

This total only reflects the fallout over the state from 8/6-8/28.

SNOWY OWL *Nyctea scandiaca* (6)
Allegheny (1) at Hampton Twp. 1/23.
Bucks (1) at Palisades High School 12/13.
Crawford (1) at Woodcock Lake 12/24.
Cumberland (1) at Mud Level Rd. 2/16.
Erie (1) at Presque Isle S.P. 1/2.
Tioga (1) at Lamb's Cr. 2/14-15.

SELASPHORUS sp. *Selasphorus sp.*
Bucks (1) a female in E. Rockhill Twp, 8/20-9/18 most likely a Rufous, but identification could not be confirmed. First record of a Selasphorus hummingbird for the Co.

RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD *Selasphorus rufus* (1) (6)
Monroe (1) ad. male in Cherry Valley 8/7-9.

WESTERN KINGBIRD *Tyrannus verticalis* (1)
Lancaster (1) at Muddy Run 12/18 on the SoLanCo CBC.

SEDGE WREN *Cistothorus platensis* (1)
Northampton (1) at Bear Swamp 5/8-9.

VARIED THRUSH *Ixoreus naevius* (4)
Chester (1) at Downingtown 1/6-15.
Lancaster (1) near Mt. Gretna 3/11-12.
Lebanon (2) a male 1/8 and a female 1/9 at SGL 145.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING *Bombycilla garrulus* (2)
Erie (1) 1/5-6.
Mifflin (1) near Ryde 1/19.

NORTHERN SHRIKE *Lanius excubitor* (10)
Clarion (1) near Shippensburg 12/17-29.
Crawford(2) one at Pymatuning Lake 12/18 and one at Hartstown Marsh 12/26.
Erie (2) one at Presque Isle S.P. 10/15, and another there 12/11.
Mercer (1) at Pardoe 4/29.
Potter (1) at Corbett from 12/20.
Warren (3) from 12/13 through the end of the year.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE *Lanius ludovicianus* (17+)
Adams (11) at three nesting sites, up to 11 present as of 8/13.
Crawford (2) one near Edinboro 5/22, and another at Conneaut Marsh 12/17.
Franklin (4+) 2 pairs nested.
Continues to be extremely rare outside of the nesting areas.

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER *Dendroica kirtlandi* (1) (5)
Franklin (1) near Little Cove 5/14.

BLACKPOLL WARBLER *Dendroica striata*
Wyoming 1st confirmed breeding record for Pennsylvania.

SUMMER Tanager *Piranga rubra* (2)
excluding Greene Co.
Greene breeds.
Monroe (1) at Delaware Water Gap.
Montgomery (1) at Fort Washington S.P. 5/1.
Greene Co. continues to be the most reliable area for this species.

DICKCISSEL *Spiza americana* (25+)
Franklin (1) 12/17 on the Chambersburg CBC.
Indiana (1) at Shelocra.
Lancaster (1) near Furniss & Tanyard Hollow Rds. from 12/26 through the end of the year.
Lawrence (13) two nesting pair were found including 4 and 5 young respectively.
Lehigh (1) near Trexlertown 12/17.
Northampton (2) one in Williams Twp. 9/20-23 and another there 10/6.
Venango (5) 4 males and a female until 7/17.
York (1) found dead along Pinetown Road 10/20.

GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE *Pipilo chlorurus* (1) (1)
Montgomery (1) near Green Lane Res. 11/27 through the end of the year, a 1st county record.

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW *Spizella pallida* (1)
Philadelphia (1) in Roxborough 10/1.

LARK SPARROW *Chondestes grammacus* (2-3)
Allegheny (1-2) at Imperial 4/30.
Bucks (1) at Kintnersville 10/1.

LECONTE'S SPARROW *Ammodramus*

lecontei (2) (3)
Chester (1) at Struble Lake 4/23.
Montgomery (1) at Green Lane Res. 11/3, a 1st county record.

SHARP-TAILED SPARROW *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni* (1)
Lancaster (1) on the Conejohela Flats 9/25-10/26.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii* (1)
Greene (1) at Clarksville 5/17.

DARK-EYED (Oregon) JUNCO *Junco hyemalis* (2)
Allegheny (1) on the Pittsburgh CBC 12/31.
Westmoreland (1) banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/26.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* (5)
Chester (2) one near Honeybrook 3/19 and 4/12, and one near Cochranville 10/29.
Crawford (1) at Woodcock Lake 4/16.
Lancaster (1) near Quarryville 12/18.
Northampton (1) at Williams Twp. 11/6.

BREWER'S BLACKBIRD *Euphagus cyanocephalus* (2)
Delaware (1) at a feeder in Lester.
Lancaster (1) at Conestoga 12/26.

NORTHERN ORIOLE *Icterus galbula bullockii* (1)
Berks (1) at a feeder from 1/8-18.

RED CROSSBILL *Loxia curvirostra* (8)
Bradford (1) on the CBC.
Lancaster (1) in Rapho Twp 10/30.
Luzerne (1) at Frances Slocum S.P. 1/16.
Wyoming (5) four at L. Catalpa until 1/16, and one at S. Eaton 1/30.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL *Loxia leucoptera* (5-6)
Clarion (1-4) in New Bethlehem 10/25-26.
Perry (1) on the Newville CBC 12/18.

HOARY REDPOLL *Carduelis hornemanni* (8-9)
Crawford (1) in Meadville 3/19.
Lancaster (1) in Caernarvon Twp. 3/1-14.
Luzerne (1) in Dallas 4/1.
Mifflin (2) at Mattawana Hill 2/10.
Montgomery (1) 1/30 at a Perkio-menville feeder.
Potter (1) at a feeder in Galeton 1/15.
Tioga (1-2) at a feeder in Job's Corner 1/19-3/11.

COMMON REDPOLL *Carduelis flammea*
Too numerous to count during 1st quarter of the year when it staged a major invasion throughout the state. Reported from all counties.

EVENING GROSBEEK *Coccothraustes vespertinus*
Sullivan (1) imm. 7/24.
Wyoming 1st confirmed breeding record for Pennsylvania. ♀

RARE BIRD REPORTS

by Nick Pulcinella

Indigo Bunting

Passerina cyanea

Westmoreland County

An immature male (SY-M in banding terminology) Indigo Bunting was netted and banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve, Rector, Pa., by Robert C. Leberman and Robert S. Mulvihill on 2 February 1995. The bird, which was fat and appeared healthy, had an unusual amount of retained juv. body plumage, suggesting that it may have been from a late hatching. It was not seen again following its release.

This is the first documented winter (January and February) record from western Pennsylvania, and the second February record for the state.

WINTER RANGE IN THE U.S.:

Indigo Buntings winter regularly in the U.S. only in southern Florida and to a lesser degree in coastal Texas, with its major wintering grounds being the West Indies, Cuba, southern Mexico to Panama.

WINTER STATUS IN PENNSYLVANIA:

Accidental. As Leberman and Mulvihill state, this is the first winter record for western Pa. There are at least four other documented winter (or near-winter) records, two from Lancaster Co. The first being a male present at Muddy Run from 12/8/76 to 1/14/77, and the second, a female on the SoLanCo CBC at Susquehannock State Park 12/16/84. Poole (*unpublished ms.*) cites his record from Reading, Berks County, on 1/1/62 (a bird in the first winter plumage).

In *Cassinia* 1955-57:24, David Cutler reports:

"An Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) in immature plumage was captured and identified by the writer and Edward J. Reimann at the feeder of Edward Noll in Hatboro, [Montgomery County], Pa.. The bird was present at the feeder from December 20, 1955, until the middle of March 1956 at which time it had

developed a partial blue plumage. It was captured again and banded some time after it was identified."

There is also a record of a bird in Berwyn, Chester County, on 3 December cited in Burns (1914) *Birds of Chester County*.

LeConte's Sparrow

Ammodramus leconteii

Lawrence County

In October 1991, the first documented record of a LeConte's Sparrow occurred when an immature bird was netted at Powdermill Nature Reserve in Westmoreland Co. Since that time, there have been at least four more sightings of this species, increasing speculation that it probably occurs annually during migration. The following report submitted by Barb Dean adds another piece to the puzzle.

Date: 16 April 1995

Location: Heather Heights Road, Wilmington Twp., Lawrence Co.

Observation Time: About 4 minutes or better.

Viewing Conditions: Overcast skies with bright diffuse lighting, temperatures in the 40s.

Equipment used: Zeiss 10X binoculars.

On Easter Sunday, my husband and I decided to bird the Amish area to check on Upland Sandpipers and Purple Martins. We were slowly traveling east on Heather Heights Road when I saw two sparrows about 25 feet out in the grassy field. The birds were on the south side of the road. Both birds were in the open in the grass and clover and they were about 30 feet apart. We pulled over to the side of the road and the moment George shut the engine off I heard a high little buzz sound. I had started to look at what turned out to be a Savannah Sparrow with my binoculars, but the different sound made me turn farther to my right to look at the other sparrow. As soon as I saw this sparrow, I knew it was a

LeConte's because it stood at a 3/4 degree angle and I could see its entire right side and part of its back.

The first thing that stood out was the wide orange eyebrow (superciliary) which seemed more orange than ochre or buff. This bird had the white central crown stripe which I knew eliminated the Sharp-tailed Sparrow. I have searched for this species in the past so I knew what to look for. The dark eye line also stood out looking very dark brown to black in the light. The dark eyeline ran from the back of the right eye beyond the dull grayish ear patch where it appeared to end in a blotch. The LeConte's was facing southwest and it was standing on a beige mass of wheat or some other light colored grasses which were lying on top of the 7" high green grass. These beige colored grasses were scattered here and there in little patches throughout the vast field. When the LeConte's turned its head more to the south, the thin part of the eyeline seemed to disappear and then it just looked like a dark eye with a dark splotch behind it. I also noticed that the back was streaked and could see the very dark streaks on the buffy-orange side of the bird. The side streaks appeared to be dark brown or black and showed a high contrast and stood out against the buffy-orange side color. The belly was a pure and clean white and there were no streaks at all on the buffy-orange breast. The quick over-all impression was that the breast and belly of the bird was clean and crisp looking. When I say I saw orange at the sides and breast, I mean that I would have to lay a thin wash of orange over the buff to get the right color. I checked the nape for the streaks and got the streaks, but cannot say that I ever got a chestnut color or anything but streaks there. I just got a brown color and checked to make sure there was no gray. I probably viewed the bird at that spot for 2 minutes or so.

I turned and unzipped my camera bag which was on the back seat and glanced over to the LeConte's as it dove into the grasses a few more feet to the east. I picked up the shorter tail on this bird at that time. A short time passed and the bird appeared about 30

feet away with its back towards me. I did not pick up anything new with this second look. The bird was at this second location and dove into the grass again with only a minute or two of time passing. A brief amount of time passed when the LeConte's appeared about 40 feet away and facing me. I looked at the bird for about 20 or 30 seconds then noticed an Amish couple walking across the field not too far from the LeConte's so I made a grab for my camera. When I looked up the bird was gone, but I saw a fuzzy flash of brown and white blur flying low to the ground. I do not know what bird flew across the road but it was a sparrow. George and I waited and listened for 10 minutes. It was so quiet that I feel I would have heard the little high buzz sound. We returned to the LeConte's area about 11:00 a.m. and looked for another half hour with no luck.

I can easily identify any sparrow in my area that would be expected here, but this LeConte's was a life bird for me. I have seen Sharp-tailed Sparrow about four times while travelling on vacation.

IDENTIFICATION: Barb lists several important field marks used to identify LeConte's Sparrow and to separate it from the similar Sharp-tailed and Grasshopper sparrows. The presence of a white central crown stripe together with a broad buffy-orange eyebrow, buffy-orange breast and blue-gray ear patch clinch the ID and eliminate the other two species. Although she was unable to view any chestnut color on the nape she specifically mentions that the nape contained no gray, once again eliminating Sharp-tailed. The clean white belly rules out any of the streaked sparrows. The buzz-like song, which can sound very similar to the song of a Grasshopper Sparrow, is a good field mark to use to help clinch the ID when put together with the above findings. Barb also mentions that the bird dove into the grasses several times and would reappear at distances away from where it disappeared. This is probably one of the most frustrating features of this species, but a clue to use nonetheless to help ID this species.

STATUS IN PA: Casual migrant. As noted in a previous article (*Pa. Birds* 8:17), Pennsylvania is ideally situated

between the LeConte's breeding and wintering ranges and as a result, small numbers probably pass through the state during both migration flights. It is hoped that continuing observation and documentation of this species will help to further our knowledge of its status.

Records of LeConte's Sparrow in Pennsylvania:

- 1) 23 August 1959 in Meadville, Crawford Co.
- 2) 20 October 1974 from Presque Isle S.P., Erie Co.
- 3) 20 October 1991 at Powdermill Nature Reserve, Westmoreland Co., first documented record.
- 4) 16–26 April 1992 at Struble Lake, Chester Co.
- 5) 24 October 1993 at Bainbridge on the Susquehanna R., Lancaster Co.
- 6) 23 April 1994 at Struble Lake, Chester Co.
- 7) 3 November 1994 at Green Lane Res., Montgomery Co.
- 8) 16 April 1995 in Wilmington Twp., Lawrence Co. ✱

Summary of the Season - January through March 1995

If last winter was the "winter from hell," then this year was the "winter that wasn't." In fact, by not having the expected cold weather, many waterfowl dates overlapped from "late" to "first occurrence" in the same month. For many counties the water just about froze when the calendar determined that it was time for the spring thaw.

Four species of swans in one quarter in Pennsylvania! Of course **Tundra** and **Mute** swans are expected, but when first one, then two **Whoopers** showed up on the Octoraro Reservoir on the Lancaster/Chester border swan-watching became more interesting. Middle Creek WMA area is an important staging area for Tundra Swans, where they can be counted by the hundreds, and birders are drawn to the spectacle in hopes of finding a rarity. Randy Miller observed a **Trumpeter Swan** there on 22 February as it stood on the ice with Tundras. The origin of these two unexpected species may be in question, but that does not diminish the thrill of the event.

Allegheny joined the small list of counties that have had an **Am. White (?) Pelican** spend some time. This is the same bird that appeared in Beaver County last year. The question is — Is it a pure American White? The black inner secondaries do not match any known plumage of this species. The Eastern White (European) does have black inner secondaries, but all of the other characteristics of this bird match Am. White! Is this an escape from a zoo where there was some interbreeding going on? The question is being researched, and an article will be forthcoming. **Ross' Goose** were found in *Berks*, *Chester* and *Lancaster*.

Broad-winged Hawk is usually first noted in April, but this year (weather?) there were a number of sightings in March, including some

during the second week of March! However, no details were provided for these unusually early sightings. **Merlin** were found in five counties, all presumed to be migrants in March, with the exception of the one present since last quarter and seen as late as 23 February in Emmaus (*Lehigh*). The number of **Peregrine Falcon** sightings continues to be reassuring. The only **C. Moorhen** report was of one in *Philadelphia*.

The **Lancaster Sandhill Crane** remained until the Susquehanna River froze in January. Can't wait to hear what the status of the western Pennsylvania breeding birds will be next quarter. Shorebirds first started appearing in mid-March, all expected species (**Greater** and **Lesser yellowlegs**, and **Pectoral Sandpiper**). *Erie* had the only **Little** and **Thayer's gulls**, but *Chester* and *Delaware* joined in for **Glaucous Gull** sightings. **Four Caspian Tern** in *Somerset* on 27 March were very early (No details —eds.)

Western Pa. seems to be where the largest concentrations of **Short-eared Owls** congregate, although *Lycoming* had an impressive 14 roosting in the backyard of a family who generously allowed Wes Egli to visit and monitor them. Birders in *Warren* also had numbers in the teens!

A **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** lingered until 2 January in *Berks*. The **Brown Thrasher** in *York* on 21 March could have been either a lingerer or an early arrival.

Please note the statement about the **Loggerhead Shrikes** in *Adams*. This is an endangered species not only in Pennsylvania, but now in most of the East. Please refrain from visiting any known breeding area until after the breeding season is over (early June). One pair's success was put in jeopardy by birders getting out of their cars near the nest site.

Six species of warbler, including two separate reports of **Louisiana Waterthrush** (at opposite ends of the state, *Northampton*, *Greene*) in February and late March. Noteworthy was the **Cape May Warbler** that spent almost a month at the Holcomb's feeder in Reading (*Berks*). A **Pine Warbler** also took advantage of a *Westmoreland* feeder for almost two weeks in early March.

An **Indigo Bunting** was banded on 2 February at Powdermill Nature Reserve (*Westmoreland*). The **Green-tailed Towhee** remained in *Montgomery* until 1 March. Just north of there, in *Bucks*, a **Clay-colored Sparrow** was found on New Year's Day. Only reports of **Vesper Sparrow** were, again, from opposite ends of the state (*Chester*, *Crawford*). **Lapland Longspur** were only reported from the southern tier counties.

Blackbird sightings include two **Yellow-headed** from *Lancaster* and four separate records of **Brewer's** from around the state.

Only crossbill sighting was of one (Red) individual near Peach Bottom in *Lancaster*.

Last year we had **redpolls** in good numbers everywhere. This year, a total of ±14 individuals was it for the state. Oh well, maybe we'll have to wait another ten years for an invasion. **Pine Siskin**, certainly never absent, were in short supply across the state. At least observers in five counties were fortunate enough to find **Evening Grosbeaks**. Will they return to breed again this year?

There were 177 species (plus 2 exotics) reported this quarter, up from the 150 reported in the same quarter last year. We received partial or complete reports from 49 counties. Thanks again to our hard-working county compilers! ♣

Frank & Barb Haas

Local Notes

Adams County

There has been too much traffic in the **Loggerhead Shrike** nesting area for the good of the birds. Please refrain from going there until after the birds have fledged. They will still be in the area if given a chance to survive. Although we do quite a bit of birding in the area, we no longer have the time to do the compiling for the county. If anyone is interested in assuming these duties, please contact the editors of *Pa. Birds* for the forms and other relevant information.

Allegheny County

We tallied 95 spp. during a dry and fairly mild quarter. 10 **Horned Grebe** 1/30 (PB) were an unusual mid-winter concentration. An **Am. White Pelican** on the Ohio R. 1/9-2/13 (PB et al.; ph. WS) was extraordinary. Small numbers of **Double-crested Cormorant** were at several locations 1/14-3/1 (v.o.). *Anatidae* highlights: a "blue" **Snow Goose** 3/3 (CS), 21 **Am. Black Duck** 3/9 (PB), lone **Gr. Scaup** at 2 locations (v.o.), 40 **Ls. Scaup** 3/29 (PB), and 14 **Hooded Merganser** 3/1 (MF).

Notable among raptors were: 4 **N. Harrier** at Imperial (IMP) 3/25 (v.o.); an astonishing **35 Sharp-shinned Hawk** migrating over Natrona 3/6 (PBa); and **Peregrine Falcon** nesting at Pittsburgh (CB). **Wild Turkey** were abundant (v.o.), but **Ruffed Grouse** once again went unreported. Shorebirds at IMP 3/24-26 included: 30 **Killdeer**, 1 **Ls. Yellowlegs**, 1 **Pectoral Sandpiper**, 16 **C. Snipe**, and 2 **Am. Woodcock** (TF et al.). **Herring Gull** max. was 48 at the Allegheny R. (PH), where the species is again breeding (PB). Meanwhile, an early **Bonaparte's Gull** was spotted 3/2 (PB). The **Short-eared Owl** roost at IMP had dwindled to a still-impressive 10 birds as of 3/25 (TF et al.).

35 **Horned Lark** were at IMP 3/25 (TF et al.). **Carolina Wren** were extremely scarce (v.o.). 18 **Am. Pipit** gathered at IMP 3/26 (CT et al.). **White-throated Sparrow** numbers were very low (v.o.). Good counts from IMP included: 20 **E. Meadowlark** 3/24 (TF) and 120 **Rusty Blackbird** 3/25 (TF,PH). The only "winter" finches were single spring migrant **Purple Finch** at 2 locations 3/26 (v.o.).

Armstrong County

Highlights of the season included reports of **Rough-legged Hawk** at 3 locations—Kittanning, Elderton, and Elders Ridge. Rafts of **C. Merganser** were noted on the Allegheny R. between Rosston and Templeton 2/23. Large numbers of **Ring-billed Gull** were tallied on the Allegheny with top count of 612 from one lookout at Kittanning 2/23.

Bedford County

Les Hollinger, on County Home Rd., reports a pair of **Pileated Woodpecker** frequent his backyard, each one feeding at a suet basket. The Jacksons had 21 ♂ **N. Cardinal** and 13 ♀♀ at their home in Black Valley at one time on 1/31. Rosie and Clyde McGinnett, Beldon, had from 3–6 **E. Bluebird** at their feeder all quarter. Donna Housel, Buffalo Mills, saw a ♂ and ♀ **N. Harrier** hunting near her home almost all quarter; the male disappeared the last week of Mar. and Donna found a pile of feathers...nothing else. She enjoyed watching him work the field for food.

Berks County

Numbers of **Snow Geese** reported annually have increased from hundreds to thousands in recent years. One flock that landed on L. Ontelaunee contained a **Ross' Goose** (*2nd Co. record*) discovered by Matt Spence 3/24 and subsequently reported by KG, KL and MW till 3/28. The flock it was part of migrated on 3/29 (DK). This flock also included 12 "blues." The Silagys estimated an amazing record high of **5000 C. Merganser** at Blue Marsh L. 3/2. Within a few days, numbers had dwindled to a few hundred. An **Iceland Gull** was seen at Glen Morgan L. (at the old

Grace Mine, Morgantown) 1/1–3/8 (KL), and a bird was seen at LO 1/22 (MS), 22 (DK) and 3/31 (KL). Single **Ls. Black-backed Gull** were at Glen Morgan L. 1/1 (KL), LO 1/22–2/19 (MS) and Blue Marsh 2/25 (HJS). Three were at the latter location 3/1 (HJS).

Two **N. Saw-whet Owl** were still calling near Port Clinton 3/5 (KG). The **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** reported last quarter was seen 1/2 (MW) after Spence discovered it 1/1. A **Cape May Warbler** (excellent ph.; *1st winter record*) visited Jack Holcomb's feeder in Reading 2/12–3/5, appearing to be in good health the whole time.

Bradford County

A **Snow Goose** was observed at Tamarack Pond from last Dec. through 1/19 (WR).

Bucks County

Highlights include: 8 **Great Blue Heron** were at Quakertown Swamp 3/16 at 5 nests (RH). This would be the 2nd year for nesting at that location. A **Gr. White-fronted Goose** was at Peace Valley Park (PVP) to 1/7 (RF). A **Snow Goose** (blue phase) was at Chalfont 3/5 (RF). A **Common Teal** was reported at PVP 2/12 (SF). This is the 8th consecutive year for this sub-species to be reported. An **Orange-crowned Warbler** was in Solebury on 2/4 (BMc). A **Clay-colored Sparrow** was seen in Bedminster 1/1 on the Central Bucks CBC (RF, BB). It was seen a number of times at the same location until mid-Feb.; this is the 3rd Co. record.

Other highlights include: A **Red-throated Loon** was at PVP on 1/3 (SF). A **Horned Grebe** was reported at Nockamixon SP (NSP) on 3/14 and 3 at PVP on 3/21 (SF). Three **N. Shoveler** were at Chalfont on 3/12-19 (RF). Fifteen **Redhead** were at NSP 1/6 (SF). **Oldsquaw** were at NSP (17) and PVP (3) on 3/30 (SF). A **White-winged Scoter** was at NSP on 3/30 (SF). A **Red-breasted Merganser** was at NSP on 3/5 (SF). There were 5 reports of **Bald Eagle** through the quarter and throughout the Co. A **Bonaparte's Gull** was at PVP on 1/2 (AM). **Iceland Gull** were at Tullytown 1/6 (SF) and 3/12 at Chalfont (RF). Two **Long-eared Owl** were reported on the CBC 1/1 (WP) and at PVP 1/1+ and 2/27–3/11 (IB et al.). A **N. Saw-whet Owl** was at PVP 1/21+ (RF). A **Red-headed Woodpecker** was at Richland 1/4 (SF).

Horned Lark were at Dublin again this year (up to 100+) from 1/24–2/12 (SF). The CBC had a high count of 257 **E. Bluebird**. The total for the 3 *Bucks* CBC counts has increased over the past 13 years from 11 to 552, a wonderful comeback.

C. Yellowthroat were reported on the CBC by (MH, DH). A high count of 52 **White-crowned Sparrow** was reported in Bedminster 1/1 (RF). Five **Snow Bunting** were at NSP 1/4 (SF). Fifty-three **Rusty Blackbird** were at Richland 1/3 (SF). **Evening Grosbeak** (12) were at Doylestown on 2/12 (RH).

Butler County

An active **Great Blue Heron** nest at L. Arthur attracted much attention, and a **Great Egret** there 3/30-31 (CL, MF, JH, BM) was rather early. Best waterfowl fallouts occurred 3/23 and 3/28 with counts at L. Arthur including 50 **Horned Grebe**, 395 **Ring-necked Duck**, 11 **Gr. Scaup**, 400 **Ls. Scaup**, a lake-record **77 Oldsquaw**, and 589 **Red-breasted Merganser** (CL, GW).

Incubation began 3/6 at the Glades **Bald Eagle** nest (NW). A **N. Goshawk** at Zelenople 3/26 (EK) was unique for the winter. Remarkably early was a **Broad-winged Hawk** 3/27 at MSP (MG), two weeks before usual arrival. At least **1,000 Ring-billed Gull** were northbound over Slippery Rock area in a mass movement 3/5-8 (GW).

Among owls a lamentable "miss" was **Barred**, no longer reported regularly in the Co., but some compensation came with 2 **Short-eared** at Worth Twp in Mar. (JW) and a **N. Saw-whet** present at least to 3/10 at Moraine SP (DD, CT). **Tree** 3/14 and **Barn** swallows 3/30 at L. Arthur (CL)

were notably early exceptions to a general pattern of on-time arrivals throughout the season. 2 **N. Mockingbird**, rare breeders in the Co., were present 3/12 at the same Glades location as last year (SB,RC).

Especially scarce were **Am. Tree** and **White-throated** sparrows—not to mention the northern finches, which offered max. of 9 **Purple Finch** at Slippy Rock (RC) and only 1 **Pine Siskin** there 2/13 (RL).

Cambria County

Dave Gobert reports the **Lapland Longspur** was an "easy" bird, sometimes feeding to within 10' of his truck. It showed up on New Year's Day and stayed until 3/9.

Centre County

The Bald Eagle SP CBC was held on 1/1. Interesting sightings included **N. Pintail**, **Gadwall**, **Bald Eagle**, **Am. Coot**, **N. Saw-whet Owl**, and **C. Yellowthroat**.

We had a fairly good waterfowl migration this period; the most exciting report was that of an imm. **Gr. White-fronted Goose** which visited Black Moshannon SP for a few days in late March. There were also two sightings of **Golden Eagle** in the area: one over Rockview Prison and two others near Jacks Mt.

Centre County

An ad. dark-morph **Red-tailed Hawk** returned to the State College area for the 4th winter, being seen on 1/27 (WL), 2/21 (KS), and 3/13 (*vide* WL).

Chester County

This first quarter was certainly more normal than that of 1994 as far as the weather was concerned. Maybe this is why very few reports of northern finches were received. In fact, the only report was of a single **Evening Grosbeak**. Other spp. not reported, or reported in low numbers: 1 **Black-capped Chickadee**, **no Red-breasted Nuthatch**, **no Cedar Waxwing**, and **no Yellow-rumped Warbler**. I suspect it was lack of reports rather than lack of birds that caused **no Horned Lark** to show up on this year's forms. The only **Am. Tree Sparrow** reported very well could have been lack of birds. To my knowledge, **Red-headed Woodpecker** has been absent from the county for over 2 years now.

On a more positive note, 4 separate reports of **Bald Eagle** were received (1/30, 2/11, 2/13 & 3/14), including the ad. that went sailing over my house on 2/11. I would have never seen this bird except that my 8-year-old daughter, Laura, was outside playing in the snow when a loud helicopter passing overhead caused her to look up. Upon seeing the eagle, she immediately realized what it was and came running inside to get me. I suspect the bird may have been attracted by nearby Marsh Creek SP's (MCSP) lake. Two of the three other reports were at Struble L (SL). The location of the 4th is unknown. A "**Bullock's**" **Oriole** visited a feeder near West Grove during January and February (m. obs.).

Several reports of unusual species were received, none of which had documentation. One **Gr. White-fronted Goose** at SL 2/7 (EBNT). A **Ross' Goose** at MCSP 3/12. A **Barnacle Goose** at MCSP 1/21 (EBNT). Two separate reports of 1st-winter **Iceland Gull** at SL 1/28 and 2/7 (EBNT). Three reports of **Ls. Black-backed Gull** at SL: an ad. on 1/2 and a 1st-winter bird on 1/28 (EBNT). The third report was from SL 3/11. A **Glaucous Gull** was at SL 1/28 (EBNT). A possible **Boat-tailed Grackle** was seen and heard singing (if you can call that singing!) near a pond at Crosslands on 3/18 (PS).

Clarion County

A **C. Loon** that spent about 10 days in a Strattanville strip mine pond that had a pH of about 3 and no fish apparently left on the night of 2/18,19. It had come down in a field during a snow storm and its rescuers deposited it in a fairly large pond believing that it just needed more room to take off. It stayed. Attempts to feed it minnows or frozen smelts just resulted in panicking the bird. The state biologist of New Hampshire advised us just to leave it alone so as not to deplete what energy stores it did have. Luckily the temperature of the ground water coming into the pond was high enough to

keep the loon from getting iced-in even though some of the nights it spent there were down in the single digits. Kathy Pokrifka monitored the bird and could find no trace of it on 2/19.

Two separate **Merlin** were observed in the area. Gil Twiest and Dave Davis found one at Kahle L. on 3/26 sitting in a tree holding and eating a cowbird. On 3/29 Julie Amsler of Miola had to shoo a Merlin out of her basement. Apparently the female had pursued a starling (down the chimney?) and gotten trapped. After much fuss and ki-ki-ki-ing the Merlin was persuaded to exit through an open window.

A male "Oregon-type" **Dark-eyed Junco** spent all quarter at Gil Twiest's feeder near Clarion.

Clinton County

We were out of the Co. most of Mar., and thank Wayne Laubscher for his sightings.

Crawford County

A good open winter here, but no winter finches. Good numbers of ducks and wintering geese, but nothing really unusual came to my attention.

Cumberland County

On 3/11 the Pattisons, of Carlisle, were fortunate to witness an amazing migrating flock of **E. Meadowlark**. After hearing the commotion they went to investigate. Joan told me that a conservative count was 100+ birds. Her husband, Don, counted 29 in a single locust tree! This is by far the largest gathering of E. Meadowlarks that I have ever heard of (Hoffman). How about you? From last quarter, the Pattison's caught and banded a hatching year **Dickcissel** on 10/18 at Carlisle.

Dauphin County

Open water all quarter provided opportunities for waterfowl sightings. Among the 29 spp. reported were 33 **Canvasback** 3/9 (SB); 3 **White-winged Scoter** 3/10 (RK); and an **Eur. Wigeon** 3/29 (GR) on the Susquehanna R. A **Ls. Black-backed Gull** was at Wildwood L. 3/4 (MM), while **Bonaparte's** returned 3/30 (GR).

A **Bald Eagle** was found n. of Hershey 1/23 (NC), 2 were seen near Linglestown 2/26 (S&GL); and, Bills reported 2, one on nest at Haldeman I. 3/10. Three observers reported **Peregrine Falcon** near Harrisburg in Jan., while 4 observers noted **Rough-legged Hawk** in both the n. and s. regions of the Co. in mid-Feb. **Short-eared Owl** returned to the Gratz area while as many as 8 (S&GL) 1/8 **Long-eared Owl** roosted near Hershey and remained into Apr.

A **Brewer's Blackbird** was discovered on 3/4 (MM) with a large flock of **grackles**, **starlings**, and **Red-winged Blackbird** s. of Hershey. Of particular interest, due to the mild winter, was the presence of Red-winged Blackbird, C. Grackle, and **Black Vulture** all winter. A total of 111 spp. was observed and reported this quarter.

Delaware County

Compared to last winter this was mild, with Springton Res. only freezing over for 2 weeks. A **Great Cormorant** was on the Delaware R. at Marcus Hook 3/28 (AG). At Ridley Creek SP on 3/19 a **N. Goshawk** was seen (JW). Two unusual gulls were located on the Delaware in Jan.: a 1st-winter **Glaucous** was at Tincum I. and later on 1/15 was found at the UPS building at the airport; and on 1/21 a **Lesser Black-backed** was also seen along the river (JCM,AG). A **Short-eared Owl** was flying around the airport just after sunset 1/29 (AG).

Red-breasted Nuthatch was totally absent, with **no** report from any observer. One **Gray Catbird** lingered at Tyler Arboretum until 1/15. An **Orange-crowned Warbler** was found on the grounds of the airport on 1/7 and stayed only until 1/8 (AG). Finally, there was only 1 report of 1 **Pine Siskin** on 1/13 in Media (EK). No other winter finch made an appearance.

Elk County

This was the mildest winter since I moved to *Elk* in 1988. No struggles with snow as last winter. Also a very dull birdseason! The **Great Blue Heron** seen by DS on 1/1 was notable, also the 2 **C. Merganser** seen by DW 1/29. DS reported a **N. Mockingbird** 2/4 in St. Marys (only his 3rd record), while **Cedar Waxwing** showed up 2/19 in St. Marys, built up to 148 and disappeared around 3/10. While in my yard, they would sit in the trees, facing south, for long periods of time. Then, about 10 at a time would line up around my heated birdbath and drink water. When those 10 were done, another group would drink. **Am. Goldfinch** seemed to be the bird of the season, with 100 plus at my feeder. Sorg mentioned he saw a very tame goldfinch on 2/22 with one eye "puffy."

Special note: Jay E. Sager died March 8, he was 73 yrs. old. When I called Jay to get directions to the location where Henslow's Sparrows were located during the Breeding Bird Survey, he kindly offered to take me there, even though I was a stranger to him. He was a volunteer with the Pa. Breeding Bird Atlas and helped with the Winter Bird Survey. He was one of the lucky ones to spot a White Pelican flying over Elk.

Erie County

Open water permitted large numbers of **Am. Coot** to winter on Presque Isle Bay at least until early Feb. when the lake and bay froze. Gull numbers were low through the period, with few white-winged gull reported.

Carolina Wren was not reported this winter. Northern finches were equally absent.

Fayette County

After an abundance of winter finches last year, their absence this winter is very disappointing, but expected. County lakes were 90–100% frozen until the first week of Mar., so consequently most waterfowl observations were in Mar.

Darney found 37 **N. Saw-whet Owl** pellets in a remote area of Ohiopyle SP on 3/4—evidence that the species was wintering in the area.

Huntingdon County

Following a Dec. sighting, there was a 1/25 sighting of an **Osprey** near Huntingdon (LG). This was the 3rd year of the last 6 in which an Osprey has been seen in the Juniata R./L. Raystown area of the Co., this year's Jan. sighting being the deepest into the winter.

The annual Jan. census (1/13) on L. Raystown produced 8 **Bald Eagle** (5 ad.) as well as 1 **Pied-billed** and 2 **Horned grebe**, 75 **C. Merganser**, and most notably, a **Double-crested Cormorant** (DK,RC,PL).

DK heard the first **Am. Woodcock** 2/16 near L. Raystown. He also established 2 probable early dates for the county: 1 **Tree Swallow** at Stone Valley 3/16 and 1 **Chipping Sparrow** at Huntingdon 3/11, apparently not a wintering bird at that location.

The compiler witnessed the dawn and dusk movements of **Am. Robin** to and from a roost near McAlevy's Fort (MF) during Jan. and Feb. A conservative estimate was easily 1000 robins. Probably several times that would be more accurate, by far the biggest winter flock I've seen in the county.

The only two **Purple Finch** sightings were at MF: 3 ♂♂ on 3/18, 2 ♀♀ on 3/22.

Indiana County

Water at Yellow Creek SP did not completely freeze until 1/6. **Pied-billed Grebe**, **N. Pintail**, and **Gadwall** all lingered from last quarter until then. Concern was expressed about the ability of 54 **Am. Coot** on 1/6 standing on the ice to depart; however, on 1/7 all were gone. The northward waterfowl migration began in early Mar. and was rather impressive. Highlights included 85 **Oldsquaw** and 4 **White-winged Scoter** 3/28. Also noteworthy was a **Brown Thrasher** in Jan. at McIntyre (PG). A large flock of **Horned Lark** was found in manured fields near Clarksburg 1/22 (m.ob.). The mild winter produced many scattered reports of wintering **Ruby-**

crowned Kinglet, **Hermit Thrush**, and Rufous-sided Towhee.

Lancaster County

The quarter started off with a cold snap in Jan., but overall, winter never truly materialized. The biggest avian news of period was the sighting of four spp. of swans in the county. Of the four, the **Trumpeter Swan** at Middle Creek WMA and the **Whooper Swan** at Octoraro L. are of somewhat questionable origin. Reflecting the mild winter, a **Great Egret** was seen near Intercourse 1/29 (FC), sixteen spp. of waterfowl spent the entire quarter in the county, and a **House Wren** over-wintered near Peach Bottom. Once again, **Snow Geese** invaded the county—actually they never left. EBNT reports that 50,000-70,000 Snow Geese were at Octoraro L. from mid-Dec. 1994 through Jan. 1995, and on 3/12 65,000 were counted at Middle Creek (RM). Birders also turned up several **Ross' Geese** with the snows including an ultra-rare blue phase Ross' at Octoraro 1/31 (JH et al.). **Eur. Wigeon** turned up at the usual Drumore Twp locations and also at Octoraro L. in Jan. For the second straight year **Little Gull** appeared on the Susquehanna R. Eric Witmer found the first bird 3/26 near Long Level, and several more showed up in early Apr. Winter finches never came south this winter, and that meant no **Pine Siskin** or **Evening Grosbeak**. A **Red Crossbill** near Peach Bottom 3/6 (EBNT) provided the only bright spot among the finches.

Lawrence County

The first weeks of Jan. were warmer than usual with record highs being set on several days. More winter-like weather returned the last of the month. Feb. brought more winter-like weather with snow and much colder temps. Mar. arrived with colder temps and some light snow. (SB)

Single **Great Blue Heron** were present at several locations all quarter (SB,BD). 10 Great Blues returned to the heronry near the *Beaver* line on 3/4 and we counted 6 active nests at the new heronry off Frew Mill Rd. in New Castle on 3/25.

At Volant strip mine near Pennsy Marsh **N. Harrier** was reported all quarter (SB,SM,NR,EK). A high of 14+ on 1/21 (3 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀/♂♂) was reported by Ed Kwater. Ed also had 11 at the strips on 2/26, which included 3 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀/♂♂. There was 1 ♂ on Vosler Rd 1/8 and 1 ad. ♂ harrier in the Bessemer Area on 1/14 (BD,GD). One light-phase **Rough-legged Hawk** on 2/26 at Volant strips (EK) and 1 on 3/25 on Patton Rd. in New Castle (BD,GD). **Wild Turkey** was reported at 4 locations with 50+ indiv. (this is the total number seen this quarter.) (NR,BD)

On 1/8 a "puffed up" **Killdeer** was found in Amish area n. of New Castle. It was standing in watercress at a spring fed run. This is a 1st Jan. record for this Co.

Observers reported from 1–8 **Short-eared Owl** at Volant strips all quarter (NR,SB,BD). One of our highest counts was reported by Kwater on 2/26, with 12 seen there. Clapping observed in Feb. **Horned Lark** in higher than usual numbers all quarter at a ½-doz. locations (BD,NR).

A **Brewer's Blackbird** was observed 3/25 for 10 min. in the Mt. Jackson area of New Castle. A 2nd Co. record; first was 9/28/90 in New Castle (BD).

Lebanon County

Highlights included the 65,000 **Snow Geese** at Middle Creek WMA, their peak was on 3/12. Also a **Broad-winged Hawk** made an early appearance on 3/8 over Willow Point during the warm weather. The Lititz CBC turned up a **Great Egret** on the *Lebanon* side of Middle Creek.

Lehigh County

Unusual for the Co. were 2 **White-winged Scoter** 2/7 and 3 **Breasted Merganser** 2/13 found on the Lehigh R. (GN). A **Merlin** was in Emmaus 12/22,23 (ph. DS). Also unusual was a **Carolina Chickadee** present since late Dec. 94 (still here 4/19/95, P&BM).

Luzerne County

Numbers for **Am. Coot** were 3 times higher than last year. We had our *1st Co. record* of **Iceland Gull** (†RK,JS) on the Susquehanna R. near W. Pittston on 1/14. Also found was a ♀ **Brewer's Blackbird** on the ply flats 1/23 (†RK).

Lycoming County

On 3/11 I received a phone call that a number of **Short-eared Owls** were present near Williamsport. I contacted Steve & Elizabeth Spiga, on whose property the owls had been frequenting and received permission to observe them. The owls were first seen 2/8 in their backyard, which consists of a mowed lawn as well as clusters of Blue Spruce trees at 3 of the 4 corners of the property. They roosted here most of the daylight hours, before departing around dusk each evening to hunt. They had counted "about 10" owls. On the day of my visit, 3/12, there were at least 14 present. As of this writing (4/18), at least 3 owls remain at this location (*pers. comm.*). To the best of my knowledge this is the highest number of Short-eared Owls recorded for *Lycoming* as well as a record amount of time at the same location, 9½ weeks. Daily observation will continue as long as the owls remain to determine if nesting may occur.

The only report received of winter finches was received from my parents in Muncy on 2/18. They reported ±12 **C. Redpoll** at their feeders. They stayed only briefly, then departed. I was not able to confirm this sighting; however, they have had **C. Redpolls** at their home in past winter, so they are familiar with this species.

Mercer County

Five well-studied **Surf Scoter** spent the morning of 3/26 at Sagullas Ponds (HB). Probably a *1st Co. record*. There were several single sightings of **Cooper's Hawk** throughout the quarter from Grove City and Hermitage area to indicate the well-being of this species. A pair of **Red-shouldered Hawk** came screaming in at HA on 2/19 — a full two weeks early, probably due to the mild weather at that time. Usually heard only in summer or early fall. the typical shrieking/begging call of a young, still dependent **Great Horned Owl** was heard on 1/20 at 7:20 am. An ad. was hooting nearby. After an absence of exactly one year, **Carolina Wren** is again present at a Hermitage location. A **N. Mockingbird** at SSR on 2/19 was noteworthy.

Mifflin County

This quarter seemed uneventful in a way. The count at feeders was down. Only several **Pine Siskin** and **C. Redpoll** visited—a real let-down from last winter. We had 6 **House Finch** and **Am. Goldfinch** with the eye disease. They all died.

During the quarter there was quite a different-appearing bird appearing at the finch feeder. After a while Gloria Bickel and Annie Yoder called to also report a ♀ House Finch with a white head. Here we also had a ♀ House Finch with a white oval on both sides of its head. It really looked different. **Bluebirds** were not observed using the roosting boxes, but the count is really up for them here. With such a mild winter we feel that birds did not use the feeders as heavily as last winter.

Montgomery County

The **Green-tailed Towhee** at Larry Rhoads' feeder stayed until 3/1. Otherwise it was a fairly dull quarter. The single ad. **Bald Eagle** that was regular for 2 years did not return. Three active **Red-tailed Hawk** nests were found at Green Lane Res. Two **Short-eared Owl** could sometimes be located at GLR by the most persistent observers. **Fish Crow** has become regularly at GLR — will it become a breeder here? With the exception of two single sightings of **Purple Finch**, there was no report of winter finches.

Montour County

Few winter specialties were in evidence during this mild season. Only a single report of **Snow Bunting** on 2/7 (WE). A good variety of waterfowl spp. were reported, enhanced by the *2nd Co. record* of **Eurasian Wigeon**. Two birds were seen and observations were made at both Montour Preserve

and the fly ash basin. Three **Tundra Swan** remained in the region (also at the fly ash basin) through 3/31.

Northampton County

31 **Tundra Swan** were at Albert Rd. ponds 3/10 and a Snow Goose (blue) was seen at Stone Church 3/12 (RW). 40 **N. Pintail** were at Martins Cr. 3/12 and a ♀ **Wood Duck** wintered at Bushkill Park (DD,RW). A **White-winged Scoter** was at Minsi L. 3/15 (DM). **Black** and **Turkey** vultures were seen feeding on a dead cow at Stone Church in Jan/Feb (SB,RW) and Wiltraut saw a **starling** "pinned" by a **Sharp-shinned Hawk** in the back of a *pick-up truck* in Nazareth 2/14!

The first **Rough-legged Hawk** of the year showed up after the first snow storm in Williams Twp 2/6 (AK). Two **Merlin** were seen 2/25: 1 near Mink/Scenic Rd (BS,JS). The first **E. Phoebe** showed up 3/14 and a **Am. Pipit** at Gracedale 1/16 was the latest *Co. record* (RW). A **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** was seen near a suet bag at Jacobsburg SP 1/17 (RW). An *extremely early Louisiana Waterthrush* was carefully described at Sandt's Eddy on 2/20 (DM). Unfortunately it was not photographed or seen again.

Philadelphia County

The 9th annual PHL WBC was held 1/21 and produced 94 spp.—2nd highest for the count which began in 1987. New for the census were **House Wren**, **Black Vulture**, and **Red-headed Woodpecker**. Despite the mild conditions, visibility was poor due to a heavy overcast, and 9 spp. were at all-time lows. Five spp. achieved new highs among the expected winter birds. Details not included in this report are available from Keith Russell, compiler, 71 W. Washington Lane, Phila 19144. Please enclose a SASE.

Observers, including those on the WBC, found 103 spp. this quarter. Three **C. Loon** in 2 locations were a nice surprise for the WBC. **Black Vultures** are now seen regularly at SCEE (CM). **Osprey** appeared early, 3/31, perhaps reflecting their gradual recovery and/or the mild winter. A **Barred Owl** in the upper Wissahickon in late Mar. suggested the possibility of breeding (RR).

Carolina Wren seem to have recovered from their major hit in the winter of '94, as have most of the affected species. But some observers (JM,SL) note a shortage of **Blue Jays**. Should we keep an eye on the take-for-granted species?

Schuylkill County

Lower numbers of wintering birds this winter. Migrating **Canada Geese** in early Mar. filled the nights with honking. A light-phase **Rough-legged Hawk**, which wintered in new Ringgold valley was gone by 2/26.

A gray-phase **E. Screech-Owl** roosted in a kestrel box along the Goodrich/Wood driveway. It sunned itself out of the boxhole in late p.m. most of Feb.

Somerset County

A survey of **Wood Duck** nest boxes at L. Somerset found 11 produced woodies, 3 were dump nests, 3 produced **starling** broods, 1 a **Tree Swallow** brood, and 1 was being used by a **E. Screech-Owl**. This was in spite of a lack of Wood Duck broods present at L. Somerset during the annual brood count done 7/3/94. This is more evidence of the detrimental impact of water level drawdowns upon waterfowl brood usage at L. Somerset (AM).

After two successive nest failures (probably due to theft of the young), the **C. Raven** abandoned the nest site on an idle coal processing facility. A new, well-hidden site was found on a rock ledge along the Casselman R. near Casselman Boro (AM).

A **N. Saw-whet Owl** at Indian L. 3/2 was nice (JLP,SB). Several **Red-shouldered Hawk** wintered. A **Tree Swallow** was early on 3/17 (SB). The 4 **Caspian Tern** flying over the hawk watch 3/27 were quite early (TD).

Sullivan County

Mild winter weather produced "mild" results of birds to be seen! No northern finches and somewhat lower than normal numbers for expected species. Exception was **Am. Goldfinch**, with feeder watchers reporting high numbers throughout the county with single day high of 60 at a feeder in Dushore on 3/22.

Waterfowl migration started in earnest on 3/12 when a southerly wind pushed through **Canada Goose** (855 in 12 flocks) over SGL 13 in less than 1.5 hours. Several flocks of **Snow Geese** (400 indiv.) flew over Dushore on 3/14. Despite "bad" weather lacking to put down birds on local lakes, waterfowl migration was the best in several years with 12 spp. listed. Noteworthy were 40 **C. Merganser** on 3/15 at Hillsgrove.

Three ad. **Bald Eagle** were sighted winging N at SGL 13 on 3/18. **Am. Robins** moved in force on 2/24 with 390 seen in several flocks in Colley Twp. **Am. Tree Sparrow** were virtually nonexistent at area feeders with only singles observed.

Tioga County

The pair of **Bald Eagle** in the Pine Creek Gorge began sitting on their nest 3/1. Subsequently two eggs were observed in the nest.

Warren County

A **C. Loon** was at Starbrick 3/31 (BH). A **Pied-billed Grebe** was on the river in Warren 1/27 (TG). Two **Great Blue Heron** were between Warren and Kinzua Dam 1/1 (BW,DW), and 1 there 1/10 (TG). One to 2 **Mute Swan** were in the Starbrick area through the quarter. Ten to 12 **Snow Geese** (white phase) flew over Saybrook 3/27 (CMN). Two ♂♂ **Wood Duck** were with the **Mallards** along the river in Feb. in front of the Warren Hospital, and a ♂ **Green-winged Teal** accompanied the mallards at Starbrick again this winter (TG).

A few **N. Pintail** and 4 **N. Shoveler** were at Akeley Swamp 3/27 (TG). A **Redhead** was seen at Kinzua Dam 1/9 (DW) and 1 in Warren 3/14 (TG). Two **Gr. Scaup** were in Warren 3/16 (DW).

The first **Turkey Vulture** were 6 over a hill at Sheffield 3/19 (TG). Up to 5 **Bald Eagle** were seen from Starbrick to Kinzua Dam in Jan., and there were three reports of them on Conewango Cr. in Feb.

N. Harrier is seldom seen here in winter, but there was 1 near Lander 1/1 and 2 there 3/5 (BW,DW). A **N. Goshawk** was seen 2/1 along Old State Rd. (CP). White **Red-tailed Hawks** spent the winter near Columbus and on the edge of Warren. The Columbus bird was pure white except for the dark eyes, bill, and pink legs and feet. The Warren bird had a slightest tinge of brown on the tail. There were several reports of 1 to 7 **Rough-legged Hawk** in the Lander area.

This was the winter of **Short-eared Owls**, all in the Lander-Sugar Grove areas, except Starbrick. There were three reports of 1 or 2 in Jan., three reports of 3 to 8 in Feb., 18 on 3/4 in the Lander area (MG), and 15 in Starbrick 3/16 (JS)!

Thirty to 40 **Horned Lark** were near Lander 1/9 (DW). **Black-capped Chickadees** at Buckaloons Recreation Area can still be fed from the hand. The only **Red-breasted Nuthatch** reported was at Barnes 3/9 (BD). Flocks of **robins** were seen throughout the quarter. Four **Purple Finch** were at a feeder in Saybrook 1/3, and 15 through Feb. with a max. of 35 on 2/12 (CMN). A **Pine Siskin** was in Barnes 2/19 (BD). The only **Evening Grosbeak** reported were in Saybrook. Apparently the same 5 visited Neels' feeder from 2/7 through 3/12, and 3/26+ (CMN).

Westmoreland County

The mild winter and accompanying early thaw allowed for a better than usual early waterfowl migration. A **Red-necked Grebe** was at Keystone SP (MS) on 3/28, and 2 (white morph) **Snow Geese** were a rare spring find at Loyalhanna Res. 2/27 (TV). It was the best **Oldsquaw** flight in many years, with a high of 135 at Beaver Run Res. 3/28 (DB,DL), and the 11 **White-winged Scoter** there on the same date (DB,DL) represent an exceptional count. At least 3 **C. Snipe** wintered successfully near W. Newton (DK), as did 2 **Hermit Thrush**. At Jones Mills a **Pine Warbler** frequented a feeding station (EM) 3/1-11. An **Indigo Bunting** banded at Powdermill 2/2 (RCL,RSM) was the first such wintering bird to be documented for w. Pa., and apparently the *1st Feb.* record for the state.

Wyoming County

For some waterfowl species, such as **Ring-necked Duck**, **C.**

Goldeneye, **Bufflehead**, and **Hooded Merganser**, this year some fall birds remained until 1/27 and spring arrivals were noted on 3/16, hence a latest date was before the first record.

York County

A very early **Great Egret** was at Menges Mills 3/20 (AS). An **Am. Woodcock** was on Pinetown Rd near Gifford Pinchot SP 2/7 (JP) and seen until 3/12.

As I was leaving my home 7 mi w. of Wrightsville about 9 a.m. on 1/21, looking up I saw, what I was able to determine, all white-phase **Snow Geese** overhead. The first line ±1 mi. long with a concentrated bulge of geese near the center which contained about 3500 birds. For about 15 minutes, steady lines, all shorter, kept coming. By the time they passed I was able to count, rather accurately, 10,200 birds (AS). I noted in the Lancaster County Bird Club *Call Notes* that on 1/23 there were also two large flights, one in *Lancaster* and the other, from what I can gather, in e. *York*.

Pheasant had 1-2 **C. Raven** visit his area near Ski Roundtop on 3/13-24. There was a **Brown Thrasher** at the Marietta Watershed feeder 3/21. Fifteen **Fox Sparrow** were counted at Spring Valley County Park 3/15 (DK); March was a very good month for this species. Unusual for us: 3 **Lapland Longspur** were along the edge of Gitts Run Rd 3/1. In a field near by were about 80 **Horned Lark**. ♀

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Birds of Note - January through March 1995

(Species not expected or reported in five or fewer counties this period)

Rare and unusual sightings will be reviewed by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee.

Red-throated Loon - *Berks*: 1 on 3/11-12 at L. Ontelaunee (Ken Lebo, Matt Wlasniewski); *Bucks*: Present up to 1/3 at Peace Valley Park (Steve Farbotnik); *Erie*: Present from 3/29 on at L. Leboeuf (Jerry McWilliams, Jean Stull).

Red-necked Grebe - *Erie*: 1 on 3/10 to 3/22 at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams); *Westmoreland*: 1 on 3/20 at Keystone S.P. (Mary Shirland).

American White Pelican? - *Allegheny*: 1 on the Ohio River from 1/9 to 2/13 (Paul Brown). See Summary of the Season.

Great Cormorant - *Delaware*: 1 on 3/18 at Marcus Hook (Al Guarente); *Philadelphia*: 59 on 1/21 were high on the Winter Bird Count.

Little Blue Heron - A report was received by the Philadelphia Rare Bird Alert of 1 in Chester Co. on 3/31 (no observer, no location, no details).

Snowy Egret - *Delaware*: Present from 3/28 on at Philadelphia Airport (Al Guarente).

Cattle Egret - *Lancaster*: 1 on 3/22 at Fruitville Pike & Rte 30 was early (Jim Mullen).

Black-crowned Night Heron - *Berks*: 1 on 3/24-27 at L. Ontelaunee (Ken Lebo, Matt Spence); *Delaware*: Present all quarter; *Philadelphia*: 4 on 3/23 at Tinicum (Tom Reeves).

Whooper Swan - *Lancaster*: First reported along Mount Eden Rd at Octoraro L. 1/20, many people saw this bird through 1/23. Thereafter, it became quite irregular although reports kept coming in through the end of the period. Toward the end of Mar., a second bird had reportedly joined the first. Although the first bird behaved as a wild bird, some doubts remain about its origin. Consequently, PORC will have to determine whether or not this bird will be a new addition to Pa.'s avifauna.

Trumpeter Swan - *Lancaster*: On 2/22, Randy Miller watched a Trumpeter Swan from "Stop 1 " at Middle Creek WMA as it stood on the ice with Tundra Swans. No one succeeded in relocating the bird on succeeding days. Although Trumpeter Swan reintroduction programs in Ontario and other locales cast doubt on this bird's origin, to my knowledge it represents the first sighting in *Lancaster*.

Greater White-fronted Goose - *Bucks*: 1 on 1/7 at Peace Valley Park (Ron French); *Centre*: 1 in late March at Black Moshannon S.P. (gene Zielinski); *Chester*: 1 on 2/7 at Struble L. (Early Bird Nature Tours).

Ross' Goose - *Berks*: 1 on 3/24-28 at L. Ontelaunee (Kerry Grim, Ken Lebo, Matt Spence, Matt Wlasniewski); *Chester*: 1 on 3/12 at Struble L. (no observer, no details); *Lancaster*: The sightings of at least one white-phase bird continued at Octoraro L. until at least 1/28 (m.ob.). One bird also turned up near Mount Joy with 8,700 Snow Geese 2/28 (Jonathan Heller). On 1/31, I observed an apparent blue-phase Ross' Goose at Octoraro L. The neck was entirely dark, but the head/face was white. The size and shape of the bird, length of the neck, and size

and shape of the bill seemed identical to a normal white-phase Ross'. However, I could not positively rule out the possibility of a hybrid because I wasn't close enough to eliminate the possibility of a faint grin patch. Later, others also saw a blue-phase Ross' at Octoraro L. (EBNT).

Barnacle Goose - *Chester*: 1 on 1/21 at Marsh Creek S.P. (Early Bird Nature Tours).

Eurasian Wigeon - *Berks*: 1 on 3/25 at Centerport (Matt Spence); *Dauphin*: 1 on 3/29-31 at the Susquehanna R. (Grace Randolph); *Lancaster*: 1 stayed until 1/28 at Octoraro Lake (m. obs); *Montour*: 1 on 3/25 and 2 on 3/26 at Montour Preserve (Dave Unger, et al.).

Black Scoter - *Chester*: 1 on 2/7 at Struble L. (Early Bird Nature Tours); *Erie*: Present all quarter; *Tioga*: 3 on 3/19 at Hammond Lake (Arlene & Larry Brown).

Surf Scoter - *Erie*: Present all quarter; *Luzerne*: 1 on 1/7 (Rick & Dave Koval) and 1 on 1/28 (Bill Reid) at Harvey's Lake; *Mercer*: 5 on 3/26 at Sagvallas Pond (Harriett Bauer); *Somerset*: 1 on 3/26 at Quemahoning Res. (Jeff Payne).

Golden Eagle - *Centre*: 1 near Rock View Prison (no date) (Gene Zielinski); *Crawford*: 1 on 3/25 at Conneaut Marsh (Ron Leberman); *Huntingdon*: 1 on 3/11 and 2 on 3/26 at Jack's Mountain (Ron Singer); *Mifflin*: Seen over hawk watch; *Potter*: Present part of the quarter.

Merlin - *Berks*: 1 on 3/4 at Fleetwood/Lyons area (Ken Lebo); *Clarion*: 1 on 3/26 at Kahle L. (Dave Davis, Gil Twiest) and 1 on 3/29 at Miola (Julie Amsler); *Erie*: 1 on 3/11 and 3/18 at Presque Isle S.P. (Ed Kwater, Jerry McWilliams); *Lehigh*: 1 present from previous quarter to 2/23 at Emmaus (David Simpson); *Northampton*: 2 on 2/25 near Mink/Scenic Rds (Brad & Joel Silfies); *Venango*: 1 on 3/26 at Kahle Lake (Gil Twiest).

Peregrine Falcon - *Allegheny*: Present all quarter; *Dauphin*: 1 on 1/2 at Harrisburg (Ramsey Koury) and 1 on 1/28 at Fort Hunter (Mark McConaughy); *Lancaster*: 1 on 1/12 near Lancaster (*vide* Shirley Bubb); *Philadelphia*: As many as 4 present all quarter (Ed Fingerhood); *Venango*: 1 on 3/21 at Allegheny River (Russ States).

Common Moorhen - *Philadelphia*: 1 on 3/28 at the airport (Al Guarente).

Sandhill Crane - *Lancaster*: The bird that had made the Washington Boro area its home since late Oct. 1994 was last seen on 1/2 by Pam Woodman. Apparently it left once the Susquehanna River froze over.

Greater Yellowlegs - *Adams*: Present part of the quarter; *Erie*: Present from 3/15 on at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams); *Fayette*: 1 on 3/12 at Mill Run Reservoir (Walt Shaffer); *Venango*: Present from 3/26 on.

Lesser Yellowlegs - *Allegheny*: 1 on 3/26(early) and 3/30 at Imperial (Ted Floyd, Chuck Tague); *Cumberland*: 1 on 3/30 at West Fairview (Deuane Hoffman); *Lancaster*: 1 on 3/19 at Middlecreek WMA was early (Randy Miller); *Lebanon*: 1 on 3/19 at Middlecreek WMA (Randy Miller).

Pectoral Sandpiper - *Allegheny*: 1 on 3/24(early) and 3/30 at Imperial (Ted Floyd, Chuck Tague); *Berks*: 1 on 3/30 at Reading was early (Matt Spence).

Little Gull - *Erie*: 9 on 2/5 at Erie (Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: One bird in alternate plumage was found

with Bonaparte's Gulls on the Susquehanna R. at Long Level 3/26 (Eric Witmer).

Thayer's Gull - *Erie*: 1 on 2/2,4 and another 3/10, in Presque Isle Bay from the Erie side (Jerry McWilliams).

Glaucous Gull - *Chester*: 1 on 1/28 at Struble L. (Early Bird Nature Tours); *Delaware*: 1 on 1/12-15 on the Delaware River (John Miller, Al Guarente); *Erie*: 2 from 1/12 to 2/12 at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams).

Caspian Tern - *Somerset*: 4 on 3/27 were very early (Tom Dick).

Long-eared Owl - *Bucks*: 1 on the Central Bucks CBC (1/1) and 1 on 3/11 at Peace Valley Park (Ron French); *Dauphin*: Present all quarter with 8 on 1/8 at Hershey North (Sandy & Gary Lockerman); *Erie*: 1 on 1/14 and 1/28 at Presque Isle S.P. (Dave Darney); *Lancaster*: 3 on 2/1 (Jerry Book) and 2 on 3/4 (Jonathan Heller, Anne Mease) at Middlecreek WMA; *Venango*: 1 on 2/8 (Jerry Stanley, Kathy Goodblood).

Purple Martin - *Cumberland*: 1 on 3/23 at the Pattison's (Don & Joan Pattison); *Franklin*: 3 on 3/27 at Fayetteville (Bill & Jessie Hague); *Greene*: 1 on 3/30 at Bell's yard (Ralph Bell); *Mifflin*: 5 on 3/30 (Margaret Kenepf)

Rough-winged Swallow - *Cumberland*: 7 on 3/30 at West Fairview (Deaune Hoffman); *Perry*: 1 on 3/30 at Juniata River (Deaune Hoffman); *York*: Present from 3/21 on.

Barn Swallow - *Butler*: 1 on 3/30 at L. Arthur was early (Carroll LaBarthe); *Mifflin*: 27 on 3/22 (Margaret Kenepf).

House Wren - *Lancaster*: Present all quarter near Peach Bottom; *Philadelphia*: 1 on 1/21 (Winter Bird Count).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - *Berks*: 1 lingered to 1/2 at L. Ontelaunee (Matt Spence, Matt Wlasnieski)

Brown Thrasher - *Indiana*: 1 lingered until 1/20 at McIntyre (Pat Gazda); *York*: 1 on 3/21 at Codorus S.P. (Peter Robinson).

Northern Shrike - *Clarion*: 1 on 1/7-8 at Shippensville (Fred Crowley), 1 on 1/14 at Beaver Creek (Mike Leahy), 1 on 3/5 at Mt. Zion (Annabelle & Walter Fye); *Erie*: 1 present part of the quarter; *Potter*: 1 on 1/4 at Coudersport (Gary Witmer).

Loggerhead Shrike - *Adams*: Present all quarter. **Please note: These birds appear to be very easily disturbed during the breeding season. Just a car stopping near their nest will cause them to leave it. Please do not go looking for these birds during the breeding season! They are the only shrikes breeding in the state and it would be unfortunate if they were unsuccessful because of undue disturbance.**

Orange-crowned Warbler - *Bucks*: 1 on 2/4 at Solebury Twp. (Bruce McNaught); *Delaware*: 1 on 1/7-8 at Philadelphia Airport (Al Guarente, Jim Lockyer, Nick Pulcinella).

Cape May Warbler - *Berks*: 1 visited a feeder in Reading from 2/12 to 3/5 (Jack Holcomb).

Warbler, (Black-throated Green?) - *Jefferson*: While conducting a bird survey on 3/19 in Snyder Twp, Linda Hepfner and Sue Wetzel heard what they described as a Black-throated Green Warbler! The bird was never seen, however. A Black-throated Gray or Townsend's is just as likely for this time of year, although it was a very mild winter and an unusually high number of warblers were reported on CBCs in December.

Palm Warbler - *Delaware*: 1 on 3/29 at Tinicum (John Miller); *Philadelphia*: 1 on 1/21 (Winter Bird Count).

Louisiana Waterthrush - *Greene*: 1 on 3/29 at the Bell farm (Ralph Bell); *Northampton*: 1 carefully described on 2/20 at Sandt's Eddy was either extremely early or extremely late! (Dennis Miller).

Common Yellowthroat - *Bucks*: 2 on 1/1 on the Central Bucks CBC; *Centre*: 1 on 1/1 at Bald Eagle S.P. (John Peplinski); *Philadelphia*: 1 on 1/21 (Winter Bird Count).

Yellow-breasted Chat - *Chester*: 1 on 3/9 at Pennsbury Twp. (Charles & Helene Riley)(no details, eds); *Lancaster*: 1 on 1/1 on the Lancaster CBC.

Indigo Bunting - *Westmoreland*: 1 banded on 2/2 at Powdermill (see article elsewhere in this issue.)

Dickcissel - *Lancaster*: The elusive bird that was found near Peach Bottom back in Dec. 1994 became even more erratic in Jan. and was last seen 1/26 (EBNT).

Green-tailed Towhee - *Montgomery*: The previously reported bird stayed until 3/1 near Green Lane.

Clay-colored Sparrow - *Bucks*: 1 on 1/1 at Bedminster (Bill Benner, Ron French).

Vesper Sparrow - *Chester*: Present from 3/15 at Uwchlan Twp. (Dale Umble); *Crawford*: 1 on 3/25 at Conneaut Marsh (Ron Leberman);

Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco - *Clarion*: 1 all quarter at Clarion (Gil Twiest) (no details, eds.).

Lapland Longspur - *Berks*: 1 on 2/26 at Fleetwood/Lyons area (Matt Wlasniewski); *Cambria*: 1 from 1/1-3/9 in the Patton area (Dave Gobert); *Lancaster*: Present part of the quarter; *York*: 3 on 3/1 at Gitt's Run Rd. (Karen Lippy).

Yellow-headed Blackbird - *Lancaster*: 2 near Octoraro L. 1/21 (JH, RM).

Brewer's Blackbird - *Dauphin*: 1 on 3/4 (Mark McConaughy) s. of Hershey; *Lancaster*: Near Octoraro L. 1/28 (J Heller); *Lawrence*: 1 on 3/25 in Mt. Jackson area of New Castle, a 2nd Co. record; *Luzerne*: 1 on 1/23 at Ply Flats (Rich Koval).

Northern "Bullock's" Oriole - *Chester*: What appeared to be a "Bullock's" Oriole came to a feeder near West Grove during January and February. (m. obs.)

Red Crossbill - *Lancaster*: 1 on 3/6 near Peach Bottom (Early Bird Nature Tours).

Common Redpoll - *Lycoming*: 12+ on 2/18 at Muncy (Paul & Peggy Egli); *Mifflin*: 2 on 1/11 (Margaret Kenepf).

Pine Siskin - *Butler*: 1 on 2/13 at Slippery Rock Boro (Robert Love); *Delaware*: 1 on 1/13 at Media (Evelyn Kopf); *Potter*: Present all quarter; *Sullivan*: at least 4 present at Mildred (Lou Blasi); *Warren*: 1 on 2/19 at Barnes (Brita Dorn); *Westmoreland*: Present part of the quarter.

Evening Grosbeak - *Bucks*: 1/25 at Peace Valley Park and 12+ on 2/12 at Doylestown (Ray Hendrick); *Centre*: 1 on 1/21 at Toftrees (Ted Floyd, Steven Feldstein) and 4 on 1/25 at Penn State (Ted Floyd); *Chester*: 1 on 2/15 at Coatesville (Larry Lewis); *Potter*: 1 on 2/3 at Inez (Val Staiger); *Warren*: 5 on 2/7-3/12 and then 3/26 on at Saybrook (Chuck & Marge Neel). ♣

Seasonal Occurrence Tables - January through March 1995

A summary of frequently reported species with arrival/departure dates and high counts

HOW TO READ THE TABLES

The species listed in the following tables represent the "expected" species in most areas. The following 26 species, permanent residents that occur in **almost** every county, are not included.

Ruffed Grouse, Ring-necked Pheasant, Wild Turkey, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Eastern Screech and Great Horned owl, Belted Kingfisher, Red-bellied, Downy, Hairy, and Pileated woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Carolina Wren, Eastern Bluebird, Northern Mockingbird, Cedar Waxwing, European Starling, Northern Cardinal, Song Sparrow, House Finch, American Goldfinch, and House Sparrow

Not all of the above are "permanent residents" in the strictest sense. Kingfishers, for example, will leave an area if all of the open water freezes up. Blue Jays migrate, but since Pennsylvania is in the center of their summer and winter ranges, they are present year round. Comments on the above species can be found in either the *Summary of the Season* or *Local Notes*.

All other reported species can be found in the *Birds of Note* section.

CODES

The codes used in the tables are as follows:

A = Present All quarter. This species is present from the first day of the quarter through the last day of the quarter. This could refer to individual birds or the species as a group.

B = Breeds. This species breeds in this county (only listed during breeding season).

P = Present Part of the quarter. This species was present, but specific dates are not available.

R = Permanent Resident. This species breeds and is present year round in this county.

L = Late or Low. An L after a date indicates an unusually late date. An L after a number indicates an unusually low number.

H = High. An H after a number indicates an unusually high number.

E = Early. An E after a date indicates an unusually early date.

- = An arrow before a date indicates the species was present from the beginning of the quarter to at least that date.

An arrow after a date indicates the species was present starting with that date and through the rest of the quarter.

() = Numbers in parentheses indicate high counts for the season.

* = Something noteworthy. Comments about the record may usually be found in the Local Notes section.

sp. = Species unknown, such as Scaup.

A comma between dates indicates that the species was not present during that interval.

A blank does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur in that county, just that no reports were received by the compiler for that species. Also, if there are no B's in a county list, it doesn't mean that no birds breed in that county. It just means the county compiler did not indicate breeding birds in the report.

EXAMPLES:

2/27-3/6(24)-3/30 means the species was first reported on 2/27 with a high of 24 on 3/6 and last reported on 3/30.

1/6-3/22(250)- means the species was first reported on 1/6 with a high of 250 on 3/22 and present through the rest of the quarter.

-1/5,3/15- means the species was present up to 1/5 then returned on 3/15 and was present through the rest of the quarter.

B-5/6- means the species was first seen on 5/6, breeds in the county, and remained the rest of the quarter.

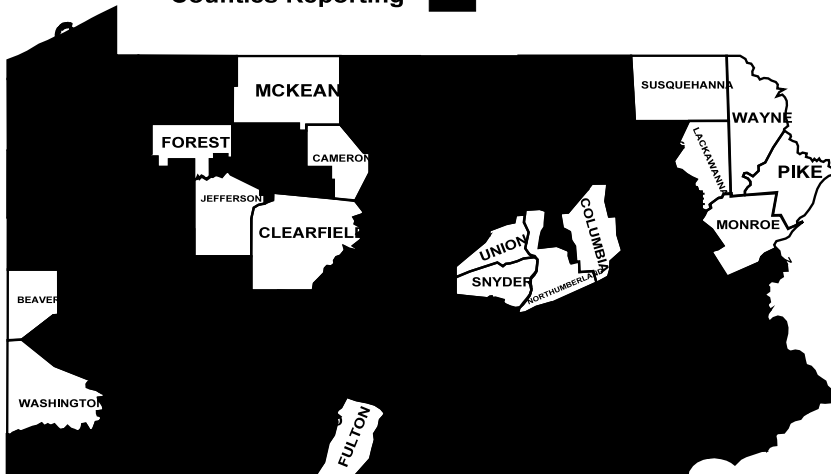
A-5/6(25) means the species was present all quarter with a high of 25 on 5/6.

9/4E means the species was reported on 9/4, which was early for this county.

1/15-2/26(300H)- means the species was first reported on 1/15, with a high count of 300 on 2/26, which was unusually high for this county. *

COUNTIES REPORTING - JANUARY to MARCH 1995

Counties Reporting



SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1995

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CENTRE
LOON, COMMON	-	-	-	-	3/31	-	-	-1/7	3/28-30(7)-	3/23(7)	P	MAR
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	3/10(4)-	3/10-	-	3/2-31(4)	-	3/25	-1/15(2),3/23	3/14-25(6)-	3/12(2)-	-	-
HORNED	-	1/30(10H)-3/21	3/20(41)-	-	3/18-30(6)	-	3/30	-3/21(3)	3/23(50H)-	3/23(19)-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	1/14-3/1(3)	-	-	3/31	-	-	3/29	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	P	A(7)	1/16-3/26(2)-	R	AB	R	R	R	3/5(2)*-	-	-	A
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/30E-	-	-	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	P	3/11(20)	-	-	1/1(232)-3/31	1/5-3/14(18)	3/13	1/6(2)-3/8(18)	3/11-14(28)-24	3/11-15(100)-	-	3/1-
MUTE	-	-	2/2(4)-3/1	-	AB(3)	-	-	R	-	-	-	JAN
GOOSE, SNOW	P	3/3(BLUE)	-	-	1/28(2000±)-3/29	-	3/1(500H)-14	-1/7(5),3/30	-	-	-	-
GOOSE, CANADA	R	R(400)	R-2/2(409)	R	R-3/12(5000)	R	R-2/18(900)	R	R	R	R	R
DUCK, WOOD	-	2/1-3/25(7)-	3/10-23(11)-	3/12-26(25)-	B-3/8(9)-	R	3/8-17(32)-	R	3/11-14(10)-	3/12-21(40)-	-	3/9(3)-
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	3/22-30(7)	-	-	3/5-	R	2/18-	-3/19(41)	-	-	P	A
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	R-3/9(21H)	1/16-2/16(16)-	-	A	-	A-1/19(55)	R	-	3/12(2)	-	A
MALLARD	R	R-3/25(100)	A-2/16(130)	R	R	R	R-2/18(300)	R	R	R	R	A
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	2/6-3/26(2)	3/20-30	-	1/9-	-	2/18	A-3/1(200+)	3/11-14(6)	-	-	3/11(15)
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/31	-	3/31(3)-	-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	1/8-3/31(5)	-	-	-3/19(3)	-	-	-	-
GADWALL	-	-	3/29(2)	-	A	-	3/26	A-3/5(3)	3/11(10)-	3/23(5)	-	1/1(15)
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-3/25(2)	3/10(2)	-	A-3/26(62)	-	3/15-17(10)-26	A-3/19(7)	3/11(8)-	3/12(8)-	P	3/13(3)
CANVASBACK	-	1/11(2)-3/1	1/16	-	2/3-3/31(4)	-	-	-1/9	3/11-28(25)-30	-	3/11(2)	3/8-18
REDHEAD	-	1/19-3/1	-	-	2/3	-	-	1/6(15)	3/11(28)-28	-	3/11(2)	P
DUCK, RING-NECKED	-	1/19-3/13(4)-26	2/24-3/29(3)-	-	1/1-3/12(300+)	3/1	2/18-3/23(24)	A-3/19(35)	3/11-28(395)-	3/12-23(22)	P	3/8(3)
SCAUP, GREATER	-	1/2-3/25	3/16(3)	-	2/17(6)-3/24	-	-	1/6-3/23(7)	3/12-28(11H)	-	3/11(20)	3/8
LESSER	-	1/28-3/29(40H)	3/30(11)	-	3/8-30(30±)-	-	1/2-3/17	-	3/12-23(400)	-	-	3/11(3)
OLDSQUAW	4/16	-	-	-	3/2-30(21)	-	3/30-	3/30(17)	3/28(77H)	-	-	P
SCOTER, WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/30	-	-	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	-	-(7)-3/18	-	-	2/19-	-	1/19-3/5(2)	A	3/11-23(12)	3/2(2)	-	A
BUFFLEHEAD	-	A-3/4(8)	3/1-20(5)-	-	1/9-3/30(25)-31	-	3/25	-3/15(2)	3/11-30(86)-	3/12-23(8)-	P	3/4-
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	A-3/1(14H)	3/1-20(7)-	3/16-29(2)	A	R	1/19(7)-3/25	-1/4(4)	3/11-28(61)-	1/4-3/23(12)	3/11(2)	3/18(15)-
COMMON	-	2/20-26(7)	2/16-23(71)-3/10	-	A-3/21(5000±H)	-	R-1/19(76)	R	3/11-28(6)	3/11-31(20)	1/28(4)	A
RED-BREASTED	-	3/4	3/10-30(29)-	-	3/5-11(3)-31	-	-	3/5	3/11-28(689)-30	3/12-23(19)-	-	-
DUCK, RUDDY	-	-	-	-	1/29-3/31(46)	-	-	A	3/11-23(85)-	1/4-3/23(4)	-	P
VULTURE, BLACK	R	-	-	-	AB	1/10(8)	-	R-1/1(40)	-	-	-	-
TURKEY	R	3/9-24(13)-	3/30(2)-	R-3/20(35)	AB	2/7-	3/15(3)-	R	3/18-31(10)-	3/7-	P	3/1-
OSPREY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1/2,3/21-	-	-	-	-
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	-	-	1/1(2),3/26	-	-	A(5)	R(2*)	-	-	A
HARRIER, NORTHERN	P(10)	A-3/25(4H)	A-1/14(2)	1/25(2)-3/24	1/22-25(10)-2/12	1/11-2/20	2/1(4)-	A	1/16-3/18	A	-	P
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A	A-3/6(35H)	R	1/21-2/1	R	R	R	R	3/11-18	R	R	R
COOPER'S	-	A-3/19(2)	R	1/3-2/5	R	R	R	R	R(L)	R	R	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	3/26	-	-	R
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	A(2)	-	2/19-3/13	1/8-2/20	R	-	R	2/19-3/13(4)-	R	-	-
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	-	3/8?	-	-	-	3/27E-	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	R	R-3/25(4)	R-3/1(5)	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	-	2/13-27	-	1/9(6)	-	-3/25	-	-	-	1/28	A
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R-3/20(6)	R	-	R	-	-	R(L)	R	R	R
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	-(12)-3/25	1/16-2/2(3)-	-	1/8-2/25(60)-	-	3/7	-1/15(128)-3/5	JAN-3/1(200)	1/4(75)-	P	A
KILLDEER	R	2/27-3/25(30)-	3/10(2)-	3/6(2)-	A	2/10-	3/7-	3/7(2)-	3/9-	3/9-	R	P
SNIFE, COMMON	P	3/16-2/4(16H)-	-	-	A	-	-	-1/1-2/25	-	-	-	P
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	3/24(2)-	-	3/13-	2/22(7)-	-	3/14-	A	3/3-	-	-	P
GULL, BONAPARTES	-	3/2E	3/22	2/18(3)	1/14(14)	-	2/18	1/2	3/30(2)-31	3/23(12)	-	-
RING-BILLED	P	A-2/25(60)	1/16-2/23(612)	2/20(100)-26	A-1/1(2000±)	3/7(6)	A-3/15(42)	A-1/28(200)	JAN-3/5(1000H)	1/4-3/12(125)-	A	A
HERRING	-	AB-2/20(48H)	2/2-16(5)-23	-	A-1/1(3000±)	-	A	A	-	3/12	P	MAR
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	1/1-3/31*	-	-	1/16,3/12	-	-	-	-
LESSER BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	1/1-3/1(3)*	-	-	-1/16	-	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
OWL, BARN	R	-	-	R	R	-	-	R	-	-	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1995

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CENTRE
BARRED	R	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	-	R
SHORT-EARED	P	A(10H)	2/11-19	-	1/4-15(2)-22	-	1/14-2/14(3)	-	P(2)	-	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	2/3	-3/5(2)	-	-	R	-3/10	-	-	R
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	-	-	R	R	R	-	R	-	-	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-3/26(2)	1/24	2/5	1/1-3/19	R	-	-3/7	-	-	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	A(3)	2/16-	AB	AB	A	R	R	A(L)	2/17-	R	R
PHOEBE, EASTERN	-	3/17-20(5)-	3/14-	3/14-	3/12-	3/15-	3/15-	3/15-	3/16(2)-	3/23(2)-	R	3/14-
LARK, HORNEED	R	A-3/25(35H)	2/3-3/5(2)-	-	-	R	R	1/24-2/12(100+)	A-1/29(25)	R-1/28(1000)	-	R
SWALLOW, TREE	-	3/26(3)-	-	3/25-	3/19-	-	3/29-	3/15-	3/14E-28(100)-	3/21-31(100)-	-	3/16E(3)-
CROW, FISH	P	-	-	-	AB	-	-	R	-	-	-	P
RAVEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-	1/1-4	R	R	-	-	1/29-3/23	-	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	R	R	-	-	R	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	-	-	-	-3/19	-	-	1/1	2/19(L)-3/16	-	R	R
CREEPER, BROWN	-	A-3/26(2)	R	-	AB	R	R	R	A	-	R	R
WREN, WINTER	-	3/25-27(2)-	-	2/14	AB	R	R	A	2/18	-	R	R
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	A-3/26(4)	A	-	A	A	R	-	A-2/18(3L)	A-1/4(2)	R	R
RUBY-CROWNED	P	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	3/2(2)-	P	A
THRUSH, HERMIT	-	-2/9	-	2/8-27	AB	R	-	1/1(4)-3/5	MAR	3/2	R	P
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R-2/27(300)	3/7(400)	R-1/7(46)	AB	R	R	R	A(L)	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	-	-	-	-1/7L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIBIT, AMERICAN	-	3/25-26(18H)-	3/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	3/14-26(3)-	-	-	-	1/10(5)	-	-	-	-	R	A
PINE	-	-	-	-	3/24-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/18-
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	-	3/24-26(3)-	-	3/22-	3/19-	R	-	1/1(3)	3/22-	-	-	-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	-	-2/10(12)-3/25	-3/5(3)	2/4-7(3)-3/14	-3/12	A	A	A	-2/26(20)-3/11	A	P	A
CHIPPING	-	3/30-	-	1/10	2/20E-	-	-	A	3/28-	-	-	-
FIELD	-	3/25-26(5)-	-	2/19-	AB	3/27-	R	R	3/16-	-	P	JAN
SAVANNAH	-	3/26-	-	-	-	1/10(2)	-	R	-	-	-	-
FOX	-	3/26(5)	-	3/9-19	3/5-	3/18	-	3/9-12(2)	-	-	-	3/5(5)-
SWAMP	-	-	-	3/18	AB	-	R	R	3/31(4)-	3/10(2)-	-	-
WHITE-THROATED	A	A(5L)	A	1/20-	A	A	-	A	A(L)	-	R	A
WHITE-CROWNED	P	-	-	-	A	-	-	A-1/1(52)	-	-	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	P	A-1/7(40)	-2/16(35)	1/10(97)	A	R	R	A	A	A	R	R
BUNTING, SNOW	-	-	-	-	2/26(22)	-	-	-1/4(5)	-	1/5-3/9(2)	-	1/15(40)
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	P	2/27-3/24(400)-	2/3(17)-	2/19	B-2/1-	3/7(10-	3/15-	A	P	3/9(5)-	R	3/1-
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	R	3/20-24(20H)-	3/10-20(9)-	3/14	B-3/25-	-	A	-	3/14-	3/31-	-	P
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	P	3/9-25(120H)	-	-	2/2-3/23(20)	-	-	1/3(63)	3/27(4)-	3/23	-	MAR
GRACKLE, COMMON	P	A-3/25(90)	2/3(6)-	3/8	B-1/15-	3/1(20)-	A	A	2/13-	R	R	A
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	R	-1/22,3/17-25(20)-	-	-	AB	3/13(5)-	R-2/9(23)	2/11-	1/24-	-1/4,3/7-	R	A
FINCH, PURPLE	P	3/26	-	3/18-31	2/5-11	R	-	R	3/5(9)-	-1/4,3/22-	R	-1/1(4),3/20-

	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FAYETTE	FRANKLIN	GREENE
LOON, COMMON	A-3/4(20+)	2/7-18,3/24-	-	-	-	3/7-	-	-	-	1/25-3/24	-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	A	-	-	2/5(2)-3/25	3/19-	P	A-1/1(3)	-	A	3/24(2)-30	-	-
HORNED	1/8-30(3)-31	3/24(12)-	-	3/18-25(30)	3/21-30(6)-	3/8-24(9)-	3/12-22(3)-	-	-1/2	3/4-22(6)-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	-	-	3/28-	-	1/14-3/19(6)	-	-1/12(4)	-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	3/30(3)-	R	3/18(4)	3/27-	R	R	1/1,3/17(2)-	R	-	R	R-3/2(5)
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	3/27-	3/14-	3/17-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	A	3/9(3)-14	3/11(29)	1/28-3/26(20)	-	3/8-11(200+)-18	-	3/11(200)-3/14	A	1/12(3)	-	-
MUTE	1/30	-	-	R	-	A	-	-	-	-	R	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-3/9(5000)-19	-	-	1/28-2/19(3)	-	-	3/20(200+)	-	2/2	-	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1995

	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FAYETTE	FRANKLIN	GREENE
GOOSE, CANADA	R	R-3/30(79)	R	R-1/28(9850)	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R
DUCK, WOOD	3/19(2)-	3/12-30(28)-	R-3/11(4)	3/11(6)-	R-3/12(10)	R	R	R	R	-	-	-
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	3/14(30)-	-	-	3/18-19(4)	A	A	3/4-18(12)-	-	-	-	-	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	3/2(10)-15	R	R	R-2/18(70)	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	-
MALLARD	R	R	R	R-2/18(482)	R	R	R	1/29(28)-	R	R	R	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	2/2(12)-3/15	-	-	1/1-3/11(7)	A	A	-	-	3/3-9(75)-	-	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	3/30(37)-	-	3/23(2)-	3/18-	3/18-	3/31	-	3/10-30(10)-	3/12(6)-22	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	3/11-	-	-	1/2-3/18(20)	3/28(2)-	3/28(2)-	-	-	A	-	-	-
GADWALL	3/14(6)	-	-	1/1-3/18(6)	A	A	3/18(2)	-	A	-	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	2/2(3)-	-	-	1/8-3/25(500)	A-3/25(10)	A	3/25(5)	-	A	-	-	-
CANVASBACK	3/14(3)-	-	3/11(12)	1/1-3/11(4)	3/9(33)	3/9(33)	-	-	A	-	-	-
REDHEAD	1/23	-	-	1/1-3/25(6)	A-3/4(10)	1/29(8)-3/14	-	-	A	-	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	A	3/8-17(10)-	3/1-11(15)	2/5-3/18(585)+25	3/2-8(18)-	A	1/7-3/12(11)-	-	A	3/22-24(14)-28	-	-
SCAUP, GREATER	-	3/17(2)-	3/11(6)	3/11(4)	3/5-30(7)-	3/8	-	-	A	3/28(114sp)	-	-
LESSER	-	3/25(4)-	-	3/18(21)	3/28(5)-	3/7	-	3/28(5)	A	3/24	-	-
OLDSQUAW	-	-	-	-	-	3/10(3)	-	-	3/19(3)	3/28(21)	3/28(2)	-
SCOTER, WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	3/3(5)-19	3/28(7)	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	3/12-15(4)	-	A-1/25(12)	1/1(400)-3/25	3/10(3)	A	1/7(6)-28	-	A	3/4-28(5)	3/4	-
BUFFLEHEAD	A	3/8-24(16)-	1/25(2)	1/28-3/25(55)	A-2/17(17)	A-3/18(100+)	A-1/7(9)	3/28(4)-	A	3/25-28(14)	-	-
MERGANSER, HOODED	3/2(4)-14	3/17-	-	1/1-3/19(16)	A-1/5(12)	A-1/29(10)	A-3/3(7)	-	A	2/26-3/12(2)	3/26(2)	-
COMMON	A	-	R-2/3(9)	1/1-3/19(30)	A-2/20(36)	A-2/20(36)	A-2/17(58)	1/29(2)-	A	-	-	-
RED-BREASTED	1/21	1/30-3/25(10)-	-	1/1-3/25(730)	1/29-3/29(2)	-	-	3/28(2)-	A	3/12(10)	-	-
DUCK, RUDDY	A	3/7-17(12)-	-	3/11-18(6)-26	3/6(5)	-	1/14(3)-3/3	-	3/10(2)-	3/28(2)	-	-
VULTURE, BLACK	R	-	-	-	-	A-1/18(12)	R-3/24(6)	-	-	-	1/27-	-
TURKEY	R	3/17-	R	3/25-	R	R	R	3/19(2)-	3/4-	-	R	3/7-23(20)-
EAGLE, BALD	1/30-3/14(2)*	-	-	R(3)	-	AB(2)	1/1-3/9	-	3/18	-	-	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	2/26	R	1/31(2)	R	R	R	1/7-26(3)-2/20	-	P	1/25	R	-
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A	R	1/23	R	R	R	A	R	R	-	R	R
COOPER'S	1/31-2/5	R	A	R	R	R	A-3/25(2)	R	R	-	R	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	1/3-2/3	-	R	R	-	-	3/19*	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	1/7-3/31	-	-	R	R	R	-	3/12(2)-	3/9-	-	-	-
BROAD-WINGED	-	3/19-	-	3/18-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	2/7	1/10-2/23	-2/10	1/28-2/18	-	2/7-19	-	-	-3/19	-	-	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	-	R	R
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	A	-	-	1/1(285)	2/26-	A-1/14(150+)	1/1-7(29)-15	-	A-3/22(2000)	-	-	-
KILLDEER	R	2/23-3/13(8)-	R-1/25(2)	3/18(5)-	R	2/20-	R	3/17(6)-	3/8-	1/25-3/4	R	2/23-
SNIFE, COMMON	-	-	-	-	A	2/19-	3/14(6)	-	P	-	A	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	2/19-3/30(6)-	-	R	2/28-	3/13(10)-	3/28(5)	3/7(2)-	P	-	3/4-	-
GULL, BONAPARTES	-	-	-	-	3/30(2)-	3/30-	-	-	P	-	-	-
RING-BILLED	A	3/6(100+)-	-	1/1-3/18(161)	A	A-3/4(2000+)	R	-	A	3/28(50)	-	-
HERRING	1/8(3)-FEB	-	-	1/1(4)	A	A	R	-	A	3/28(3)	-	-
ICELAND	1/28-2/7*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/2(2)-3/22	-	-	-
LESSER BLACK-BACKED	1/2-3/11*	-	-	-	A	3/4	1/21-29*	-	2/2(2)	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	3/4(3)-15	-	-	-	R	R	R	-	A	-	-	-
OWL, BARN	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	-	R	R
BARRED	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	-	R	R
SHORT-EARED	-3/12(3)	3/5	-	-	1/9-2/6(2)	1/22(3)+2/18	1/29*	-	1/7-2/12(3)	-	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	1/28	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	1/14-3/12	3/4*	-	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	R	-	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-2/20	-	1/18	R	A	A	3/21*	-	3/18-	3/12	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	-	R	R
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/15-	3/20-	-	3/25-	A	3/10-	3/11-	3/17(2)-	3/25-	-	3/14(2)-	-
LARK, HORNED	-	R-3/9(110)	R-1/18(5)	R-2/5(20)	R	R-1/1(200+)	-	R	R	-	R	-
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	-	3/19(3)-	3/16-	3/12-	3/12-	-	3/18-	-	-	3/14-23(5)-
CROW, FISH	R	-	P	-	R	R	R	-	-	-	R	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1995

	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FAYETTE	FRANKLIN	GREENE
RAVEN, COMMON	-	-	R	-	R	R	-	R	-	-	R	1/12-16(2)-2/19
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	-	R	-
CAROLINA	R	-	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	-	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	R	-	R	R	P	*	-JAN	-	-	-	-
CREEPER, BROWN	-	R	R	R	R	R	1/16	R	R	-	R	-
WREN, WINTER	-	-	-	R	R	A	A	-	-	-	-	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-3/22	1/18-22(4)-	-	-	R	A	A	-	P	-	-	-
RUBY-CROWNED	A	-	-	-	A	2/20-	1/8-	-	-	-	-	-
THRUSH, HERMIT	-	-	R	R	R	R	A	-	-	-	R	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R-1/29(50)	R-2/20(37)	R-3/4(75)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/15*	-	-	-	-	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/25(30)	-	-	-	3/29(30)	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	2/8	R	-	A	A	1/7	-	A	-	-	-
PINE	3/18-	-	-	-	3/17(2)	-	3/12-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	A	-	-	R	R	-	A	-	R	3/23	-	3/20-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	1/4	-2/22(4)-3/19	A	-	A	-2/19	1/7(5)-2/20	-	A	-	P	-
CHIPPING	-	-	-	-	3/30-	3/21-	3/3-	-	-	-	3/31-	3/6-
FIELD	R	-	R	R	-	2/18-	R	-	-	3/25	R	3/20-
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOX	2/27-3/18(5)-19	1/7-3/19(5)-	-	-	1/14-3/11	2/12-3/26(6)-	A	-	3/30-	-	2/26(2)	-
SWAMP	R	1/1	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	-	R	-
WHITE-THROATED	A	-	-	R	A	A-2/11(9)	A	2/19(3)-	A	-	A	-
WHITE-CROWNED	2/9-20	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	R	R	A	A	A	A	R	R	-	R	-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/11-16(150+)-21	-	-1/14(8)	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	2/25-	R-3/6(200+)	R	R-3/11(350)	R-1/14(6)	A	R	3/2-	2/27-	-	R	2/18-
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	2/9(3)-15	3/19-	-	R	R-3/11(100+)*	2/7-	-	-	3/17-	3/12(3)-	R	3/12-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	-	-	-	-	3/10-	2/11(2)-3/1	-	P	-	-	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	R	3/8-	R	R-3/11(10)	R	A	R-1/15(1000+)	3/2-	3/2-	-	R	2/27(16)-
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	-	3/17(3)-	R	R	R	R	R	3/2-	3/10-	-	R	-
FINCH, PURPLE	-	R	R	R	-	P	-	R	-	-	1/15	-

	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY
LOON, COMMON	3/22-	3/24-	-	1/1,3/25	-	-	P	-	-	3/12	-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-1/13,3/14	-1/3,3/7-20(4)-	-	A	3/19-25	3/18(2)	P	1/12-15(2)	2/20E	3/12(2)-27	-	1/7(2)-3/28
HORNED	-1/13(2),3/22	3/9-21(42)-	-	-	-	-	-	3/25-26(6)-	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	1/13	-	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	R	A-3/28(3)	-	A	R*	A	1/6(6)	A-3/29(4)	2/20-	R	3/6-	1/28(2)-
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	1/29E*	-	-1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	3/6(4)-	3/4-9(21)-	-	A	3/18	A-3/8(1500)	-	-	-	3/4(12)-12	1/24	1/15-3/9(17)-12
MUTE	-	-	-	3/3-	-	-	-	1/14	-	3/2(2)	-	1/24(6)
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	A-3/12(65000H)*	-	A-3/12(65000H)	2/5-3/12	-	-	-	-	3/18
GOOSE, CANADA	R-1/19(65)	R-1/3(253)	R	R	R-1/12(200)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DUCK, WOOD	3/2-	2/28-3/14(38)-	3/30(2)	3/4(5)-	R-3/19(71H)	3/8(6)-	R	1/28-3/18(75)-	R	3/13(2)-	2/6(6+)	2/25-3/11(12)-
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	3/16-	3/7-18(22)-	-	A	3/2-12(2)	3/8(2)-	P	1/11-3/18(6)-	-	3/27	3/9(2)	3/10-22(19)-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-3/4	A-3/7(13)	-	A	1/2-14(4)	A	P	A	-	1/16(5)-3/12	3/9(2)	A-1/29(100+)
MALLARD	A-1/3(204)	A-1/3(204)	R	R	R-1/14(187)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	3/10(3)	-1/2,3/7(18)-	-	A	-	3/8(20)-	-	1/7-3/12(14)-	-	3/12	-	3/4-7/7(4)-25
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	3/25(2)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/14
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	3/21(2)	3/21(16)-	-	A	-	A	-	-	3/26	3/28(12)	-	3/8(2)
GADWALL	3/16(2)	-1/2,3/18-28(11)-	-	A	3/12(2)	3/8-	-	1/11(4)	-	-	-	A-3/11(30)
WIGEON, AMERICAN	3/2-	A-3/14(62)	-	A	3/12(4)	3/8-	P	3/11(6)-	-	3/12(12)-19	-	3/12-28(20)-
CANVASBACK	3/10-28	2/26(5)-	-	A	-	-	-	1/1-8(2)	-	3/12(6)	-	3/3(5)
REDHEAD	-	2/16-3/6(7)-27	-	1/18(2)-19	-	-	2/20(3)	-	-	3/2(5)-27	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1995

	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY
DUCK, RING-NECKED	2/28-	1/20-3/9(290)-	3/30(3)	A	3/5-31(250)	2/19(3)	P	A-3/12(24)	1/21E	3/12(300)-27	-	1/7-3/11(67)-26
SCAUP, GREATER	-	3/7(3)-	-	-	3/25(2)	3/19	-	2/14-3/11(2)	-	-	3/9(3)	-
LESSER	3/10-	3/5-21(157)-	-	2/23-	3/25(4)	3/18(2)	-	A	-	3/12(12)-19	-	1/28-3/8(14)
OLDSQUAW	3/28(18)-	3/25-28(85)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/30(2)
SCOTER, WHITE-WINGED	A	3/28-30(10)-	-	-	-	-	2/7(2)*	-	-	-	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	A	2/21-3/6(36)-	-	A	-	-	-	A-1/31(36)	3/8(5)	3/2-12(6)	2/8(18)-	1/15(3)-3/11
BUFFLEHEAD	3/2-	2/16-3/21(116)-	-	A	3/12(2)	3/19(2)-26	-	A-2/16(15)	-	1/19-3/12(10)-28	2/1-25(17)-	1/7(7)-3/30
MERGANSER, HOODED	A-1/1(12)	2/28-3/13(25)-	-	A	3/14-31(8)	3/20(5)	-	A-2/10(12)	3/8(9)	3/12(14)-26	2/8-25(25)-	1/15-3/11(7)
COMMON	-1/13(75)-3/10	2/28-3/18(13)	3/30(2)	A	-	3/8-26(20)	R	R-2/16(60)	R	1/19-3/12(6)-27	2/1(58)-	1/15-21(250+)
RED-BREASTED	3/22(2)-	3/13-24(79)-	-	1/21	3/25(2)	-	2/13(3)*	-	-	-	-	3/24
DUCK, RUDDY	3/28(2)-	3/18-27(18)-	-	3/10	-	3/18	-	-	-	1/19-3/28(3)	-	-
VULTURE, BLACK	R	3/7-18(3)-	3/30(3)	R	3/18-31(6)-	R-2/18(1000+)	1/9	3/12-	3/8(3)-	3/6-	R	R-2/18(20)
TURKEY	2/22-	1/25,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
OSPREY	1/13(8)	-	-	3/31-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	1/28
HARRIER, NORTHERN	P	-3/28	-	A	R-1/21(14)*	2/22	-	1/26(2)	1/25-28	R-3/19	-	1/14-15(2)
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	R	R	R	R	3/18(2)-	R	R	R	R	R	A
COOPER'S	R	R	R	R	R	3/18	A	R	R	R*	R	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	R	-	-	1/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	R	R	-	R	3/25	A	-	-	-	R-2/19(2)*	-	R
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	3/8E*	3/25	3/8	-	-	-	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-2/18(2)	2/11	-	-1/10(12H)	2/26-3/25*	-	-	-	1/28	-	-	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R-1/22(6)	R	R	R-1/8(6)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	R	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	1/19-22	1/2(280)-	-	A	3/15-31(14)	2/19(8)-	P	A-1/7(113)*	-	3/2-12(60)-27	-	2/11(2)
KILLDEER	P	3/7L(4)-	3/30-	R	1/8-3/14(4)-*	3/8-	R	2/26-	-	1/13-3/19(10)-	3/8(16)-	R-3/7(4)
SNIPES, COMMON	-	3/7L(4)-	-	P	3/31(4)-	3/20(2)-	3/7	3/18-30(4)-	-	3/28	3/6(2)-	3/29(20)
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	2/16-	3/21-28(3)-	-	3/25-	-	-	-	3/12(6)-	-	2/20-	-	3/11(2)-
GULL, BONAPARTES	3/17(2)-	3/21-28(3)-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RING-BILLED	A	1/2-3/5(600+)-	A	A	1/2-3/12(7)-25	A	A-(300+)	A-1/12(200)	2/20-3/4(11)-	A	3/6	1/14(500+)
HERRING	-	3/5-6(2)	A	A	3/25	A	P	1/11-1/12(20)-3/22	3/4(2)	3/31	-	2/23(13)
ICELAND	-	-	-	2/15-3/3L	-	-	-	1/14N*	-	-	-	-
LESSER BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	A	A	-	-	1/5(2)	1/12(7)-2/25	-	-	-	1/20-21(3)-3/18
OWL, BARN	-	-	R	R	R	R	R-3/16	-	R	R	-	-
BARRED	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	-	R
SHORT-EARED	-	-	-	-3/24	A-2/28(12)*	-	-	-	2/8-3/12(14)-	-	-	1/9-2/25(2)-3/29
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	-	-	R	3/19-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-3/4	-	R	A	-	P	1/29	-	-	-	-	2/6(3)-3/24
Flicker, Northern	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/10-	3/14-18(6)-	3/30-	A	3/16-	3/18-	3/7	3/14-	-	3/18(2)-	3/4(2)-	3/10(3)-
LARK, HORNED	-2/18	R-1/22(125)	R	R	1/2(600+)-8	A	2/12(70+)	2/6-8(23L)-3/27	R	R-3/2(75+)	R	-
SWALLOW, TREE	3/16-	3/18-28(31)-	3/30(4)-	3/8-	3/31-	3/18(33)-	-	3/25-	-	-	3/22(7)-	3/18
CROW, FISH	3/27	-	R	R	-	R	P	R-2/25(100)	-	-	-	R
RAVEN, COMMON	R	R-1/3(2)	R	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	-	-
CAROLINA	-	-	R	R	-	R	A*	-	-	-	-	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	R	R	R	P	-	-	P	A	-	-	-	A
CREEPER, BROWN	R	R	R	A	1/2-3/25	1/14	P	A	R	A	R	3/19-23(7)
WREN, WINTER	R	R	R	A	-	3/25-	A	3/11	-	-	-	-3/26
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A	R-1/31(13)	R	A	-3/20(2)	A	P	A	R	3/15(3)-	R	A(9)
RUBY-CROWNED	A	1/3-3/27(3)-	-	A	-	A	P	3/18-	-	-	2/11(3)	1/7(5)
THRUSH, HERMIT	R	R	-	A	-	1/14-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R-1/23(1000+)	R-2/21(70)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R-3/2(100+)	R-2/1(141)	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	-	-	-1/1	-	-	-	-1/22	-	-	2/18	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1995

	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY
PIPET, AMERICAN	-	3/14	-	A	-	-	-	3/21(75)-25	-	-	-	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	A	A-1/29(3)	3/30(2)-	A	-	A	A-1/28(24)	-	R	-	R-3/18(3)	A
PINE	3/14	3/17-	-	-	-	-	-	3/17	-	-	-	3/18(2)-
TOWHEE RUFOUS-SIDED	3/28(2)-	R	-	R	-	-	R	-	-	3/27-	-	1/7
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	-3/14	-1/3(20)-3/20	A	-3/17	-1/23(12+)-3/12	1/1-3/8(2)	A	-3/17	-	1/16-3/12(50)	P	-3/3(14)
CHIPPING	3/11-	3/27-	3/30-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIELD	R	R-2/10(6)	-	R	R	-	R	3/18-	-	3/19-	R	R
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	R	3/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/29-3/18(5)
FOX	2/26	1/9-3/20(2)-	-	A	3/19(2)	3/16(3)-	3/11	-	-	-	-	1/10-3/10(5)
SWAMP	1/2	R	-	R	R	-	R	3/17(10)-	-	-	-	-
WHITE-THROATED	A	A-3/26(6)	A	A	-1/2(6)	A	A	A	R	1/13(2)	A-2/21(9)	A
WHITE-CROWNED	A	A	A	A	-	P	P	A	-	1/22(3)-2/27	A(3)	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	R	A-1/24(67)	R	A	A(40)	A	R	A	R	A	A-2/14(24)	A
BUNTING, SNOW	-	-	-	P	2/8(5)	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	2/27(2)-	1/26-3/5(200)-	3/30(2)-	R	3/5	3/8-	R	R-3/4(300)	R-2/17(2)	2/19-3/2(150)-	-	3/11-
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	2/18-	3/7-24(9)-	3/30-	R	1/29(25+)-	3/19(2)-	R	3/25(4)-	-	2/24(2)-	R	3/16-19(8)-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-1/22(12),3/26	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4	-	2/24	-	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	2/25	2/18-19(360)-	3/30(5)-	R	3/3(4)-	A	R	3/4-	3/4-	1/14	P	1/15(500)
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	R	1/26(40)-	-	R	1/26E-	R	R	3/4-	3/4-	3/2-	P	3/11-
FINCH, PURPLE	3/18(3)-	R-3/22(4)	-	-3/17	3/16-31(4)	1/1	-	-	R	3/26(2)	-	1/2

	MONTOUR	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
LOON, COMMON	-	-	1/21(3)	1/1-4	-	3/25-28(5)	-	-	3/25-	3/30-	-	3/28-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	-	1/21-3/28	3/8	-	2/11-3/28(3)	-	3/26-	1/15-	3/20-	-	2/20-
HORNED	3/18	3/17	1/21 3/9	-	3/26(16)	3/21(2)	3/19(2)	3/17(18)-	2/3-3/30(12)-	-	3/26-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	3/30(3)	1/21(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1/4	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	-	-	1/21(21)	3/6	R	-	3/19-	A	R	R(L)	3/23-	R
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/8	-	-	-	3/20E-	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	3/4(3)-30	-	-	3/8	-	-	-	-	1/12-3/15(30)-	-	2/28(41)-3/18	-
MUTE	-	-	1/21(2)	-	R	-	-	-	-	3/28(4)-	-	-3/15
GOOSE, SNOW	2/20-3/18	-	1/21(4)	1/9-25	-	-	3/12-14(400)	3/12-19(7)-	-	2/27(2)	1/11-	2/21(10,200)-23
GOOSE, CANADA	R-1/8(500+)	R	R-1/21(2671)	R	R-3/14(400+)	R-1/29(200)	3/6-12(655)-	3/6-12(1050+)-	R-1/1(336)	R	R-1/2(200)	R
DUCK, WOOD	3/11-25(5)-	A	R-3/12(6)	3/8	R-1/18(5)	2/11-3/28(21)	3/14-15(40)-	3/7(2)-	1/15-	1/12(2)-	3/12(2)-	R
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	3/18-21(12)-	-	1/21(6)	p	3/18(8)	3/25(3)	-	-	3/25-26(7)-	1/15-	-	2/28-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	R-1/11(230)	A	R-1/21(130)	R	R-3/14(3)	1/29(31)	3/14(2)-	-	-2/11(8)-3/25	R-2/27(60)	A-1/9(40)	R
MALLARD	R-1/11(140)	R	R-1/21(794)	R	A-3/18(20)	R-1/29(400)	3/14(4)-	2/10-3/14(3)-	R-2/25(150+)	R	R-1/20(96)	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	A-3/18(6)	-	1/21(20)	3/8	3/18(3)	1/29	-	-1/8(2)-2/25	-	2/11(2)-	-	2/1-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	3/26(2)-	-	-	3/8	3/28(3)	-	-	-	P	-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	3/25	-	-	-	3/14-29(3)	-	-	-	1/15-3/28(12)-	-	3/26(4)-	-
GADWALL	3/21-26(8)-	-	1/21 3/18	-	3/17-28(6)	-	-	-	1/15-	2/12(3)-15	3/18-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	3/19-26(20)-	-	1/21(2)-3/15	3/9	3/14(4)	1/23-3/28(21)	-	-	3/26-	2/12(3)-15	2/10	A
CANVASBACK	-	-	1/21(225)	3/7	-	3/12-28(44)	-	-	3/28(10)-	1/30(4)-	-	2/19-28
REDHEAD	3/18-25(2)	-	1/21(4)	3/9	-	3/25(2)	-	-	1/24-3/7(16)-	3/28(10)-	-	-2/19(32)-29
DUCK, RING-NECKED	3/8(20)-	3/30(7)	1/21-3/15(4)	3/7	3/14(16)	3/14-28(56)	3/21-26(8)-	3/19(6)-	3/16-	1/15-3/28(65)-	-1/27,3/16-17(164)-	-2/19(30)-20
SCAUP, GREATER	3/12-22(10sp)-	-	1/21(6)	3/8	-	3/24(2)	-	-	3/28(5)-	3/26-28(16)-	-	1/4-2/28(5)
LESSER	-	3/30(2)	1/21(5)	3/8	-	3/14-28(194)	3/21	3/25-	1/7-2/11(5)-	3/26-28(16)-	-	2/30(12)-3/20
OLDSQUAW	-	-	-	3/8	3/28(90)	-	-	-	3/27-28(135)-	3/30(6)	-	-
SCOTER, WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/28(11)	-	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	-	-	1/21(3)	3/7	-	2/11(9)	-	-	A-2/11(159)	3/14-28(15)-30	-1/27(2)	-2/20
BUFFLEHEAD	A	3/17(5)	1/21(25)	3/16	-	1/22-3/28(24)	3/18(2)-	-	A-2/11(13)	3/10-28(20)-	-1/27,3/16-	-3/11
MERGANSER, HOODED	3/8	A	1/10-21(9)-3/17	1/25	-	1/22(7)	3/15(2)	3/25-	3/12(2)-	3/1-12(5)-	-1/3(9),3/16-	-3/22
COMMON	R	A	1/21(146)-3/12	2/22	-	3/10-12(40)-	3/19(44)-	R-1/7(80)	R-1/7(80)	3/4(2)-	R-2/17(22)	R
RED-BREASTED	3/11(3)	-	-	3/7	3/21-25(90)	3/21(12)	-	3/25-	3/4(2)-	-	1/22-3/4	1/14-2/19
DUCK, RUDDY	3/26-	-	1/21-3/15(36)	-	3/18(3)	3/28(17)	-	-	3/25-	1/31(2)-	-	R
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	1/21-3/31(5H)	-	2/11(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1995

	MONTOUR	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
TURKEY	3/25-	R	1/21(28)- 3/31E 3/7	3/12	-2/11, 3/14(20)-	3/6	3/5-15(8)-	3/16-	3/4-	3/10-	3/15-17(75)-	R
OSPREY	-	-	-	-	-	3/26	-	3/31	3/28-	-	-	-
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	3/25	1/7	-	3/18(3)	3/1(2)-	1/14-3/28(2)	-	3/19	R	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	A	R	1/21(7)-3/31	R	2/20-3/30	R-1/15(6)	-	A	1/14-3/5(6)	FEB(5)-	1/24-3/26	A
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	R	R-1/21(21)	R	2/4	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
COOPER'S	-	R	1/21(3)	A	3/11	R	R	-	R	R	-	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	-	1/10-2/1(2)-17	-	R	1/8-12	3/24	-	2/18-22	R	-	R
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	R	R	R-1/21(77)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	-	-3/22	2/10	3/9	-	A	-	FEB(2)	-1/28(2)-3/4	-	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R-1/21(13)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R(H)	R	R
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	R-2/17(6)	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	R
COOT, AMERICAN	A-3/18(6)	-	1/21(16H)-3/15	-	3/14(5)	1/29(122)	-	3/7(2)-	1/7(5)-3/26	3/1-28(20)-	-1/4-5(8)	A-2/28(450)
KILLDEER	2/20-	R-3/30(2)	R 3/7	2/23-3/14(3)-	2/12	2/12	3/7-	3/26(12)-	3/7-	R	3/12-	R
SNIPE, COMMON	-	-	3/26	-	2/12-3/28(9)	-	-	3/26(12)-	A(3)	P	A	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	3/16-	-	1/21-3/15(11)-	3/10	3/30-	3/13	3/14-	3/25-	3/27-	3/15-	3/15-	2/7E--
GULL, BONAPARTES	-	-	-	-	3/28(10)	-	-	3/28(3)-	A(3)	-	-	-
RING-BILLED	A	A	1/21(5314)-	P	3/5	2/29-3/6(41)	-	3/19(26)-	A-2/18(14)	2/20-3/6(50)-	A	A
HERRING	A	A	1/21(389)-31	3/8	-	-	-	1/6,3/19(6)	1/1	3/15(50)-	A	A
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESSER BLACK-BACKED	-	-	1/21(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	A	1/21(165)-2/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
OWL, BARN	R	R	3/31	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
BARRED	-	-	-	-	2/12	-	-	1/8(4)-3/13	A-2/11(5)	1/14-22(3)	-	-
SHORT-EARED	-	-	-	-	R-3/2*	-	-	-2/19(2)-23	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	1/21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	1/21(2)-3/31	-	-	R	-	3/15(4)-	-	A(H)	-	-2/15
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	R-3/30(3)	-	-	-	1/25	3/18-	3/21-	R	R	-	R
FLOCKER, NORTHERN	P	R	R-1/21(53)	2/2	R-1/21(53)	3/14-	3/7-29(3)-	3/28-	3/21-	3/12-	3/18-	3/13-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/15	3/17(2)-	-1/11, 3/14-	2/20	3/25-	-	-	1/8-2/11(75±)	R	R-2/9(125)	3/1(80)	-
LARK, HORNED	2/7(200)	-	A	-	R-2/12(125)	-	-	3/26-	3/26-	3/18E(10)-	3/20-	-
SWALLOW, TREE	3/25(50+)-	3/17(2)-	3/15-	3/18-	3/17-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
CROW, FISH	R	R	R-1/31(31)	-	R	R	R	-	R	R	3/13-24	-
RAVEN, COMMON	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	-	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	R-1/21(820)	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	R	A(2)	-	-	R	-	3/7(2)-	PL(L)	-	-	-
CREEPER, BROWN	P	R	1/21(16)	3/10	R	R	R	-	R	-	-	-
WREN, WINTER	-	R	1/3-2/1(15)-3/18	-	R	R	3/31	-	R	R	R	A
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	R	1/21(36)	3/26	-	R	R-3/31(20)	-	A	R	A	A
RUBY-CROWNED	3/15	A	1/14-2/1(13)-3/12	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	A
THRUSH HERMIT	-	R-3/30(5)	1/19	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	A	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R	R-1/21(1399)	A	R-3/8(15+)	R-2/6(3)	2/22-24(390)-	1/26-3/19(40+)-	R	R(H)	A	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	-	-2/4(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIBIT, AMERICAN	-	-	3/8	-	-	-	-	1/8(6)-2/11	3/10(5)	-	-	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	A	1/21(7)	-	-	R	-	-	3/11-11	A	-	A
PINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/25E	1/13-3/26	-	-
TOWHEE, RUFIOUS-SIDED	-	R	R-1/21(7)	-	-	-	-	-	3/11-11	R	-	3/17-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	A	A	1/21(18)	A	-	-3/22(1L)	-2/26(14)-3/29	-	-3/25	-	-3/12(20)-16	-3/25
CHIPPING	-	3/30(2)-	3/15	3/15-	-	-	-	1/19	1/19	-	-	-
FIELD	3/16-	R	R-1/21(17)	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	R
SAVANNAH	-	-	1/21	-	-	-	-	3/12(2)	3/12(2)	-	1/30	-
FOX	-	-	1/21(5)-3/15	3/8	3/18	-	3/18(2)-	1/14-3/27	3/25-	3/8-10(9H)-	-	-3/15(15)-21
SWAMP	-	R	1/21(11)	-	R	-	R	3/25-	3/25-	R	-	R
WHITE-THROATED	A	A	1/21(1217)-3/17	A	R	2/6(2)	R	-2/11	1/31	A	-	A
WHITE-CROWNED	A	-	1/21(3)-3/28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/14

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1995

	MONTOUR	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	R	1/21(1186)-3/31	R	R-2/4(20)	R	R	R-1/4(16)	R	R	R	A
BUNTING, SNOW	2/7(6)	-	- P	-	-	-	-	1/8(2)	-	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	3/8-	3/17(10)-	R-1/21(140)	1/8	2/28-	R	3/8-18(100)-	1/4(125)	3/4-	R	P	R
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	3/30(2)-	1/21(2)	3/8	-	R-1/29(5)	3/18(18)-	3/13-	3/25-	R-2/11(22)	-	A
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	-	1/21(2)-2/11	-	1/28	1/15	-	2/6	-	P	-	3/3-
GRACKLE, COMMON	3/8(4)-	3/17(5)-	R-1/21(29)	3/9	R-3/5(15+)	-	3/8(6)-	3/9-29(6+)-	3/4-	R	P	R
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	3/21(12)-	R	R A	R	R	R-3/10(50)	3/13-15(6)-	3/21-	R	P	R	R
FINCH, PURPLE	-	-	- R	R	R	R	3/17-	R	R	-	3/18-	-

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