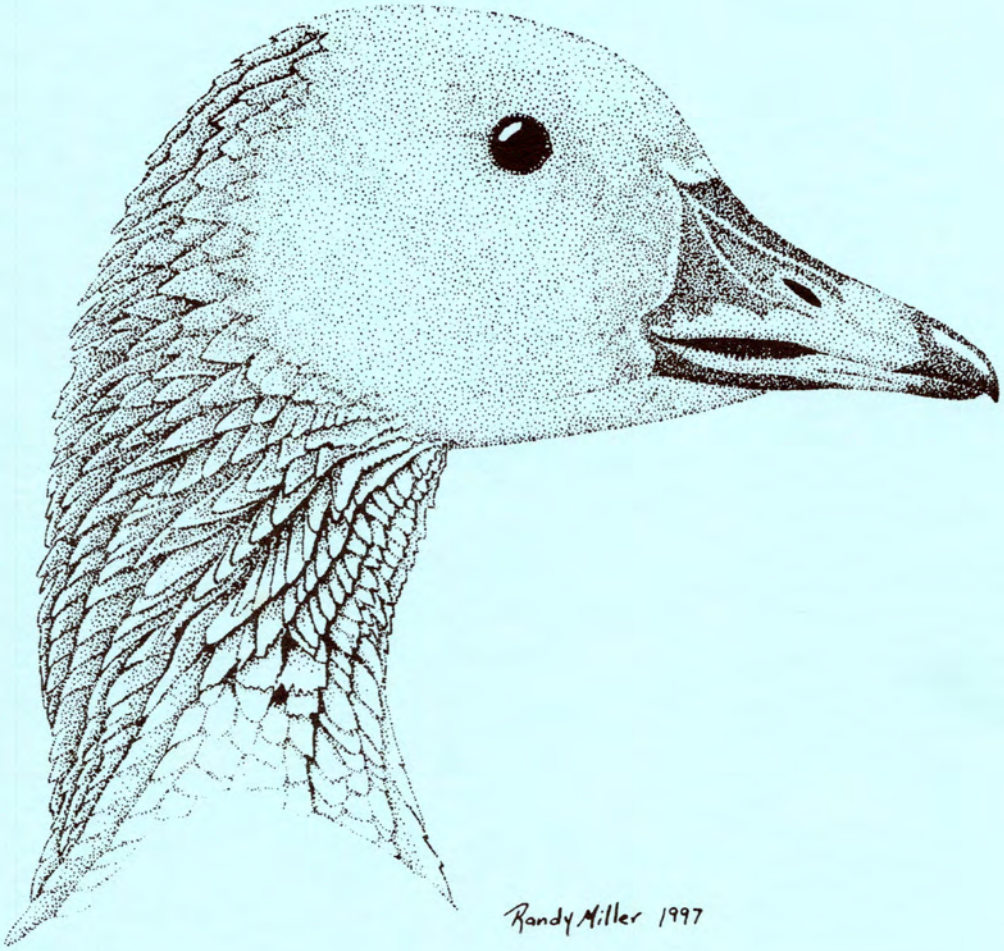
PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS



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from the Editors...

MORE CORRECTIONS

Well, we did it again! The "Trumpeter Swan" in the last issue wasn't! It was a Tundra Swan. (See New Editors below.)

MORE NEW COMPILERS

We are pleased to announce that Cynthia (Cindy) Davis has agreed to be the compiler for *Union* and *Snyder*. Her first report is in this issue.

No sooner did Ann Bacon become the compiler for *Philadelphia*, than circumstances prevented her from continuing. However, Ted Floyd recently moved back to Pennsylvania and is now located in Philadelphia and has agreed to pick up where he left off (He had been the compiler for *Allegheny*.). So Ted is the new compiler for *Philadelphia*.

Meanwhile, the *Schuylkill* saga continues. Tom Clauser has returned yet again as compiler. His quitting apparently stirred local birders into action to show their support for his efforts.

Most of our compilers do not know (or are seldom shown) the appreciation for their efforts that is due them. It is a lot of hard work and is rarely rewarded by comments of appreciation by their local contributors. We fully appreciate the job that they do and we know that *Pennsylvania Birds* would not exist today if it were not for their efforts.

Next time that you see your compiler, thank him or her for their time and effort. They really deserve it!

NEW EDITORS

In addition to the changes in County Compilers, we are pleased to announce some new Editors.

Ted Floyd, in addition to his duties as *Philadelphia* compiler, is taking on the task of CBC editor. Alan Gregory will continue as NAMC Editor.

And, speaking of the NAMC, Deuane Hoffman and John Fedak have agreed to be the statewide coordinators and editors for the newly established North American Fall Migration Count.

Also, in light of the corrections printed these last two issues, Ed Kwater has volunteered to be the photo editor. He is superb at identification and has a better eye for details. He should keep us from making more mistakes like those recently made.

ANNUAL PSO MEETING

We had another good time at the Annual PSO Meeting. It was held at the Mont Alto Campus of Penn State University in *Franklin* County.

It got off to a great start with a Whip-poor-will serenading us as we left Friday night's business meeting and social.

Saturday morning's field trips unfortunately did not hit a great migration day, but the birds that we saw were cooperative and of course we are always ready to bird new areas. Much of the field trips' time was spent in parts of the Michaux State Forest. This is the northernmost extension of the Blue Ridge Mountains and, because of the elevation, has had some "northern" species found nesting there.

The programs on Saturday afternoon were again varied and interesting. Our personal favorite was Dave Brinker's talk on his years of banding Saw-whet Owls. Who couldn't fall in love with these "cute" birds?

Jim Stasz gave a very enlightening talk on some of the NAMC results. Look for these results to be on the WEB in the near future. And Rick Mellon challenged us to be sure we are looking at what we think we are looking at when it comes to shorebirds. This group of birds are known for wandering and can show up anywhere. And many European species look remarkably like our native species. Heads up!

The highlight of the conference was Rick Blom's entertaining and enlightening banquet speech on the future of lumping (not likely) and splitting (many, many) in the ornithological community. In summary, the scientific community is trending more towards splitting on DNA grounds than ever before and this may result in literally thousands of new species! However, many of these species will not be identifiable in the field! Just what we need!!!!

We can think of no other science that has benefitted more from amateur participation than ornithology. And it is the field of status and distribution that amateurs have contributed to most. With more and more splits being made based on DNA rather than plumage, behavior, and vocalizations, even the "better than average" birder will no longer be able to contribute to this area. More and more field reports will consist of "Cordilleran/Pacific-slope" Flycatcher, "Carolina/Cajun" Chickadee, or Vireo sp.! Are we going to extremes? We realize that the definition of "species" has certainly been fluid over the years, but we think there should be a practical side to it as well as a scientific side.

A few years ago there was a move afoot in congress to prohibit the Fish and Wildlife Service from using data from "amateurs." Although the legislation was not approved, and strongly denounced by professionals and amateurs alike, the splitting currently envisioned would go a long way towards reaching that goal! The only available way to monitor the status and distribution of these "new" species (many of which would immediately qualify for endangered status) will be to capture them, take blood samples, and analyze their DNA to determine their identity. This is certainly not what most birders engage in. We welcome your comments.

Next year's meeting will be in Tioga County on May 15-17. Mark it on your calendar now.

Barb & Frank Haas
Chief Editors

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The "Hawk Mountain Petrel": First Pennsylvania Record, but Which Species?

by **Paul Hess**

Heavy clouds and mist shrouded Hawk Mountain on October 3, 1959. It was hardly a prime day for hawkwatching, but the 40 observers who lingered until early afternoon saw something more exciting than a raptor.

Three days earlier Hurricane Gracie's remnants had pushed northward through Pennsylvania, evidently dragging a classic storm-waif in her path -- a gadfly petrel from southern oceans rarer even than the Black-capped Petrels brought by Hugo in 1989 and Fran in 1996.

After four decades the question lingers: which species? Here are the experts' choices:

• Kermadec Petrel (*Pterodroma neglecta*), North America's only record. It breeds on both sides of the south Pacific and wanders widely north in that ocean in the non-breeding season.

• "South Trinidad" Petrel (*P. [a.] arminjoniana*), Pennsylvania's only record although the continent's first was found just north near Ithaca, N.Y., after a 1933 hurricane (Allen 1934). It was formerly considered sedentary around its single breeding island and nearby rocks in the tropical south Atlantic, but is now known to occur regularly in Gulf Stream waters off the U.S. southeast coast. Presently it is lumped with — and often named as — its Pacific counterpart, the Herald Petrel (see note on nomenclature).

• Either of those; the species may never be determined with certainty.

The controversy is among the most interesting in Pennsylvania ornithology, one whose battlegrounds stretched from the American Museum of Natural History to the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History and to the National Museum of New Zealand, and whose personalities included Robert Cushman Murphy, the most esteemed American seabird expert of his time; George E. Watson, the next generation's leading seabird authority in the United States; Eugene Eisenmann, the American Museum's master of Neotropical bird studies; Burt L. Monroe, Jr., who was chairman of the American Ornithologists' Union checklist committee; Maurice Broun, the legendary Hawk Mountain curator; and Donald S. Heintzelman now of the Wildlife Information Center, the pioneering authority on North American hawk migrations.

The history

To highlight its swinging pendulum of opinions, the 38-year tale is best told chronologically:

1959 — Almost immediately three different species entered the ring. Broun initially called it a Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*), of which he had seen thousands while a World War II Navyman in the Pacific. Unsatisfied, Heintzelman immediately took the best possible course by sending Murphy a strip of 16-mm film he had taken of the bird.

In a personal letter to Heintzelman, Murphy addressed the problem in a step-by-step process of elimination and arrived at a stunning result:

"It is not a Sooty Shearwater. That species has a white wing lining as conspicuous as the Black Duck's. Furthermore, your bird is not a *Puffinus* [shearwater] of any sort. Its bill and its style of flight show that it is a member of the genus *Pterodroma*.

"On geographic grounds, the most likely petrel would be *P. arminjoniana* from the south Atlantic which has once been taken at Ithaca, New York after a hurricane. Careful examination of the film appears, however, to rule out that species. My final conclusion is that this petrel can be nothing else than *P. neglecta* in the dark plumage phase. There is no other species that shows the conspicuous white wing patch against a generally black plumage."

Murphy repeated his verdict from the august podium of the Linnaean Society of New York, announcing in the society's *News-Letter* that this was North America's first Kermadec Petrel.

Meanwhile Earl L. Poole of Reading, who was writing a comprehensive manuscript on Pennsylvania birds, examined a Kermadec specimen at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. He wrote Heintzelman that the specimen's white upperwing and underwing patches both matched the Hawk Mountain bird's perfectly and added: "Dr. Murphy was undoubtedly right in his identification of your bird...There is absolutely no doubt in my mind about the identity of the bird."

End of story? By no means...

1960 — One month after Murphy's view was published in the *Linnaean News-Letter*, an unexpected sequel appeared in the next issue. Eisenmann, Murphy's colleague at the American Museum, said the identification had been intended as "probable" rather than "positive." No explanation was offered for the sudden turn from Murphy's positive-sounding "My final conclusion...There is no other species..."

Eisenmann also turned the topic in a new direction. He claimed that the filmed evidence wasn't adequate after all, because the crucial white wing patches might be a photographic artifact of halation. And he raised the alternative of South Trinidad Petrel, complaining that the pictures "leave something to be desired as a basis for adding a South Pacific bird to the North American list."

Heintzelman responded in the *News-Letter* that halation could not have occurred in the dull lighting conditions, a conclusion supported by photographic experts at the Eastman Kodak Co. who had examined copies of the film. Furthermore, Heintzelman argued, the primaries' white shafts were diagnostic of Kermadec. Then Eisenmann disputed whether the shafts themselves were truly visible. Thus there was not even basic agreement on what the photos depicted.

The story soon added another twist when John A. Alderman of New Jersey, one of the observers at Hawk Mountain, studied more than a hundred petrel and shearwater skins at the American Museum. He concluded, according to Broun (1960), that a dark-phase South Trinidad best matched the photographs and his own memory of the bird in life.

(Alderman and Adrian Dignan of New York, who also photographed the bird that day, both donated copies to the Hawk Mountain files. In addition Heintzelman donated a copy of his film to Alex Nagy, the Sanctuary's assistant curator. Sanctuary leaders report that the files no longer contain them.)

After hearing the flurry of opposing views and admitting his own misidentification, Broun suggested "*Pterodroma perplexa*" in the Sanctuary's *News Letter to Members* as a tongue-in-cheek nickname for the bird. And there the quandary stood for a year.

1961 — Heintzelman's major ornithological report in the *Wilson Bulletin* was titled with a clear declaration:

"Kermadec Petrel in Pennsylvania." He detailed the observation, the phenomenon of hurricane-borne pelagic birds inland, the petrel's description, Murphy's original firm opinion, as well as his own extensive study of shearwater and petrel skins at the Philadelphia Academy, the American Museum, and the Smithsonian.

Marshaling what seemed to be overwhelming evidence plus a photograph from his film showing the conspicuous white wing patch Murphy had emphasized, Heintzelman unhesitatingly concluded: "This then is the first record for *Pterodroma neglecta* on the North American Continent."

1962 — The evidence apparently did not satisfy Ralph S. Palmer, whose *Handbook of North American Birds* remarked in a footnote without elaboration that the petrel's identity as *neglecta* "is seriously doubted." This was an interestingly sweeping statement because only Eisenmann among top-rank ornithologists had expressed grave doubts thus far.

In fact, Murphy confirmed his original conclusion after examining the film again when Heintzelman visited his Long Island home in the early 1960s. Heintzelman (pers. comm.) said he remembers Murphy's words exactly because of their importance: "There is no question about it. The bird is a Kermadec Petrel."

1964 — In his new *Birds of Pennsylvania* Earl Poole published a similar reaffirmation of his own original view. Although he listed the bird as "Kermadec Petrel(?) -- hypothetical" without a confirming specimen, Poole added: "On comparing enlargements of the film with a large series of specimens of this and related species in the AMNH I must agree with Dr. Murphy's opinion." Then the case slipped out of published attention for 15 years.

1979 — In his book *A Manual for Birdwatching in the Americas* Heintzelman used the petrel to exemplify birds' accidental occurrence far outside their normal ranges. First he lamented, "Unfortunately, a great debate later developed over the identification...," but then he announced that "recent study of the film by other noted seabird experts has confirmed Dr. Murphy's original identification."

In the same year David Lee, who was making history himself with seabird discoveries off the Carolina coast, revealed one expert's name in an *American Birds* paper. It was Watson at the Smithsonian, who had told Lee personally that he concurred with the Kermadec identification after reviewing Heintzelman's film.

Indeed in 1976, attempting to settle all doubts, Heintzelman had asked Watson to examine the film. In a letter of response Watson provided the affirmation Heintzelman was seeking: detailed analysis of the bird's wing pattern, emphasis on more white at the base of the tail than a South Trinidad Petrel would show, and independent agreement with Murphy's view: "I believe that the bird you photographed must have been *Pterodroma neglecta*."

1983 — The A.O.U. revived the issue officially with a footnote in its sixth-edition Check-list, calling the petrel's identity "uncertain; the record may be referable to either *P. neglecta* or *P. arminjoniana*." Eisenmann, the most prominent of the skeptics, had been chairman of the check-list committee until his death in 1981. The list included Kermadec Petrel based only on a single old specimen from Kure atoll (Pyle 1985).

Meanwhile Peter Harrison's major new *Seabirds: an Identification Guide* added a comment from abroad that the Kermadec occurrence in Pennsylvania was "disputed."

1984 — The A.O.U. position suddenly began shifting after Heintzelman wrote to Monroe criticizing the checklist committee's skepticism despite Murphy's, Poole's, and Watson's opinions. In reply Monroe noted Palmer's and Eisenmann's contrary views, then revealed a previously undisclosed source of doubt about the *neglecta* identification. During a 1961 trip to New Zealand, Monroe had discussed the case with Robert A. Falla, director of the National Museum (then the Dominion Museum) in Wellington. Monroe said that Falla, an authority on Southern Hemisphere seabirds, had shown him a Pacific *arminjoniana* specimen "perfectly" matching the Hawk Mountain bird's white patterns.

But Falla had seen only the photo in Heintzelman's paper, not the complete film, and Monroe had not known about Watson's unpublished opinion. Monroe promised to contact Watson, with hope that he "can clear the whole thing up to everyone's satisfaction."

1985 — After checking with Watson, Monroe gave Heintzelman a gratifying response: "George did indeed verify the identity of the *P. neglecta*...I have accepted the record and it will be published with the first range update of the checklist."

Heintzelman recounted the quarter-century story dramatically in a *Bird Watcher's Digest* essay announcing the new support for Kermadec and concluding with clear satisfaction that the A.O.U. had finally accepted the record for North America.

1989 — The Kermadec got another boost in *American Birds* from Michael Gochfeld and colleagues, who believed that the underwing in published photos resembled Kermadec more than South Trinidad and that Murphy's original identification was most likely correct. Unaware that Watson and Monroe had already done so, they urged a re-examination of the record.

1990 — Back swung the pendulum in the giant *Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds* (Marchant and Higgins), which dismissed the Pennsylvania Kermadec identification in a single word: "rejected."

1996 — The American Birding Association's latest checklist for the continent expressed its own doubt, maintaining that the petrel "cannot be identified to species."

Without seeing the original film, this has also been the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee's position.

E. S. Brinkley discussed the bird in an extensive Internet publication reviewing the South Trinidad Petrel's history, taxonomy, and identification problems. Brinkley and a few other seabirders may have observed more South Trinidads in the western North Atlantic than anyone else living. Judging by the published photographs, he believes the probability is overwhelming that this was the Hawk Mountain species.

Brinkley said in his review, "I have seen too much variation in both apparent (light-influenced) and actual underwing pattern in North Carolina's Trinidade Petrels to be convinced of [the Kermadec] assessment." Nevertheless, if a Mottled Petrel (*P. inexpectata*) from the South Pacific could wind up in a farm field in upstate New York, as one did in 1880 even without hurricane assistance (Bull 1985), Brinkley added, "One should consider all possibilities, no matter how apparently outlandish."

The latter view is also taken by Watson, now retired as National Museum's curator of birds: "Things that seem outlandish do occur" (pers. comm.). Watson notes that Kermadecs travel northward in the Pacific regularly to Central American latitudes, where one quite plausibly might be blown eastward across the Isthmus of Panama and eventually reach the Atlantic. Shipboard passage through the Panama Canal is another possibility, according to Pacific seabird expert Robert L. Pitman: "I've seen petrels land on a boat and can't take off again because they don't have enough of a runway. They don't leave until

someone throws them overboard" (pers. comm.).

1997 — Monroe's promise to Heintzelman in 1985 will finally be fulfilled in the A.O.U. check-list's seventh edition, scheduled for publication at the end of this year. Richard C. Banks, chairman of the committee on classification and nomenclature, reports that the Kermadec Petrel account will list Pennsylvania's bird as "now considered definite as to species identification" (pers. comm.). The decision was based on Watson's assessment accepted by Monroe; thus without Heintzelman's persistence, the record would still be uncertain in the A.O.U.'s view.

Based on Murphy's and Watson's expert opinions, plus the A.O.U. acceptance, Heintzelman asserts, "The record certainly should be on the Pennsylvania list" (pers. comm.).

The problem

Maurice Broun's Sooty Shearwater call was not a wild guess; in fact, the continent's first South Trinidad Petrel was initially thought to be a Sooty Shearwater (Allen 1934). A Sooty's underwing brings to mind that of some dark-morph *Pterodromas* (pers. obs.), and in some wind conditions a Herald/South Trinidad's flight can resemble a Sooty Shearwater's (Lee 1979, Harrison 1983, Brinkley 1996). As for Sooty Shearwater and Kermadec Petrel, at a rather surprising extreme some well-known researchers acquainted with both species off Chile believed that the two could not be distinguished in life (cited in Eisenmann 1960).

But eliminating Sooty Shearwater is only the first small step; deciding which *Pterodroma* is much harder. Harrison (1983) summarized the problem: "Few groups pose such a challenge, and identification criteria for many [are] still evolving. Accurate identification [is] often impossible at sea."

Gary R. Graves, curator of birds at the Smithsonian's National Museum, also warns: "The geographic and individual variation in plumage pattern and pigmentation of *Pterodroma* species is poorly understood and widely unappreciated. Those of us that have spent time in large nesting colonies of *Pterodroma* can testify to the bewildering variation in wing and body plumage" (pers. comm.).

Separating Kermadec from South Trinidad is especially difficult. Murphy (1936) called their dark phases "almost indistinguishable," and Harrison (1983) cautioned that the two species' dark morphs are "even in the hand, often difficult to separate."

Differing patterns of white on the primaries are the only reasonably consistent distinction experts emphasize (Murphy 1915, 1936; Palmer 1962, Alexander 1963, Harper and Kinsky 1978, Harrison 1983, Marchant and Higgins 1990). A Kermadec's primary shafts and inner webs are largely white, while a South Trinidad's shafts are white only towards the base and the webs are dark. That difference has two results: on the underwings, the white primary patch is large, bright, and well-defined in Kermadec but usually smaller, duller, and less conspicuous in South Trinidad; on the upperwings, Kermadec's primaries show a jaeger-like white flash but South Trinidad's are dark.

From those viewpoints, published photos of the Hawk Mountain bird (Heintzelman 1960, 1961, 1979) look convincingly like a Kermadec. However, as more information on petrel plumage gradually becomes available, the distinctions blur rather than sharpen. Feather wear, molt stage, and normal individual variability emerge as complications. Several examples point to the problems involved:

• The underside of a dark-morph Herald's primaries usually flash dull silvery across the base, but they rarely will flash bright whitish (Howell and Webb 1995; Marchant and Higgins 1990). The Herald's Atlantic counterpart also can show this bright flash, as in one photographed off North Carolina (B. Patteson, pers. comm.).

• Also on the underwing a Herald/South Trinidad usually shows a pale whitish strip extending well inward on the secondaries near the trailing-edge; however, some dark-morph individuals may have the white reduced to the primaries (Marchant and Higgins 1990). And even when present, the typical inward extension of whitish may be virtually invisible depending on angle of view and lighting conditions (e.g. photos in Harrison 1987, p. 56).

• On the upperwing, the Kermadec's jaeger-like white flash should be diagnostic (Harrison 1987, Marchant and Higgins 1990, Patteson 1996). But South Trinidads apparently have more plumage variations than previously known; one photographed off North Carolina shows white upperwing feather shafts on all nine primaries (M. Tove, E. S. Brinkley, pers. comm.).

• Even the earliest plumage descriptions called attention to whitish or pure white bases of South Trinidad primaries (Giglioli and Salvadori 1869, Murphy 1915). In fresh plumage these are concealed by the coverts, but they might become visible when the coverts are less than fresh (Brinkley 1996).

No picture of the Hawk Mountain bird's upperwing has been published, but Heintzelman provided a photocopy of one frame from his film. An 8 x 10 enlargement from 16-mm obviously lacks clarity, but it does show an enormous white patch on the upper primary. This startling feature, much more than a "jaeger-like white flash," prompted Eisenmann (1960) to remark that if it isn't a photographic effect, it could only suggest albinism. In fact, albinism occurs frequently in Kermadecs (Murphy and Pennoyer 1952) and sometimes dramatically in South Trinidads (Murphy 1914a, 1936; B. Patteson, pers. comm.). In his 1976 letter to Heintzelman, Watson also suggested that molt of the upper primary coverts might have caused the huge patch by revealing more of the primaries' white bases than would normally be visible. Thus the difficulties add another vexing complication.

After much experience with both Kermadecs and Heralds at sea, Pitman believes that judging the Pennsylvania bird by its extent of white may be unwise because aberrant individuals of various petrel species show increased white areas (pers. comm.). In Pitman's view, structural and flight characteristics could more adequately identify it. The Kermadec is relatively stocky, large-headed, with a rather short squarish tail (Murphy and Pennoyer 1952, Harrison 1987, Marchant and Higgins 1990). The most frequently published photograph of the Hawk Mountain bird (Heintzelman 1961, 1979) does offer all three impressions -- especially the squarish rather than wedge-shaped tail. "Someone showed me photos of that bird years ago, and I studied them fairly carefully. I remember thinking how much it looked like a Kermadec," Pitman said (pers. comm.).

Brinkley, Patteson, and others working on field identification of dark gadfly petrels are optimistic that a new review of the film might satisfy everyone with a straightforward identification aided by the nearly 40 years of knowledge accumulated since Murphy's day. Pitman agrees that recent advances in *Pterodroma* identification at sea by such experienced Pacific observers as Larry Spear and Steve Howell might end any lingering dispute.

From the state records committee's formal viewpoint, an updated review including experts' opinions would be needed — ideally with the original Hawk Mountain film — to add either Kermadec or South Trinidad to the state list (N. Pulcinella,

pers. comm.). Otherwise, we may have to await another northbound hurricane to bring the accepted Pennsylvania record that Gracie, Hugo, and Fran have withheld.

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Note on nomenclature

I use *P. [a.] arminjoniana* for the taxon because it was formerly considered a separate species and possibly might be split again. Currently the A.O.U. and many authors lump it with the Pacific form *P. a. heraldica* as Herald Petrel.

The Atlantic form's English name has at least six variants referring to its main breeding island, Ilha da Trindade in Portuguese, 700 miles east of Brazil: "Trinidad Islet" (Murphy 1914b), "South Trinidad" (Murphy 1936, A.O.U. 1983), "Trinidad" (Allen 1934, Alexander 1963), "Trindade" (Palmer 1962, Watson 1966), "Trindade Island" (Murphy and Pennoyer 1952), and "Trinidade" (Harper and Kinsky 1978, Harrison 1983, Brinkley 1996). Of the Anglicized versions, South Trinidad is best to distinguish it from the familiar Caribbean island. Of the versions with the final "e," Trindade is preferable to match the official geographic name. In Brazil the bird is called Pardela-da-trindade (Sick 1984).

All of that could be avoided by using the original name Arminjon's Petrel, chosen by its discoverers to honor the "gallant" captain of their round-the-world voyage (Giglioli and Salvadori 1869); in fact, Murphy reverted to that name in one paper (1915). Marchant and Higgins (1990) have another suggestion: "These names are best dropped in favour of Herald, well established for the Pacific subspecies, pleasing, simple and unambiguous." However, that approach misses the important distinction between the Atlantic and Pacific taxa.

As a final footnote, consider that the South Trinidad Petrel has been called *P. neglecta arminjoniana* by Pinto (1964) and a few earlier authors. This was an error (Murphy and Pennoyer 1952), but if it were correct the Hawk Mountain controversy would disappear: the Kermadec and the South Trinidad would be one species.

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The Winter of the Goose in Berks County

by **Katrina Knight**

February 7 starts out as a dull day. Nothing much is happening so I decide to take the long way home at lunchtime, around Lake Ontelaunee instead of down Rte 222. For three-quarters of the way around the lake, the dullness continues. The lake is mostly frozen and there are few birds to be seen - some crows and Blue Jays, a single Sharp-shinned Hawk, and a few Ring-billed Gulls. I pull into the parking lot at the dam breast, thinking to look for the couple N. Pintail and teal that had been there a few days earlier. Suddenly I see white around the hole in the ice. Snow Geese! About 50 white Snow Geese are present. As I'm counting them, I hear the honking of about 200 more coming in. This is getting better. A look towards the horizon reveals clouds of birds. For the next 30-40 minutes, I watch wave after wave of Snow Geese coming over the horizon and onto the ice of the lake. More are still straggling in as I leave. My attempt to count them as they landed yielded a total of over 10,000 Snow Geese, both white and blue morphs. By the next day, there seem to be twice as many of them and soon the estimated Snow Goose population is up to 30,000. Shortly after they arrived, during a rather intense snow flurry, I spotted a goose with what looked like a blue collar. And later two geese with yellow collars. The yellow collars I'd come across before, but the blue one was intriguing. It was time to take advantage of the resources available on the internet. I started asking questions and soon came up with answers indicating that blue collars had been used in studies of geese in Alaska. This really caught my interest. I also heard from Denis Lepage in Quebec offering to forward any information I collect about yellow-collared geese to the researcher studying them. These geese are Greater Snow Geese from Bylot Island, north of Baffin Island, in the Canadian Arctic. At this point, I really wanted to know if I'd seen a goose all the way from Alaska. I continued to study the geese as often as I could, looking for more collared birds. I had no luck until 23 February when Rudy Keller and I found 26 of them. All of these had yellow collars, but three had collars with only two numbers instead of the usual two letters followed by two numbers. As the days go by, I locate more and more collared geese — still all yellow collars. On March 9th, I finally located a goose with a different color collar. This collar initially seemed to be blue, but a look in better lighting proved it to be green and with two digits instead of four characters. Not only are the collars different, but the goose in question seems to be paired with one of the yellow-collared geese. By now I'm getting really confused. None of the information I've received so far mentions collars with two digits and there aren't any green collars on the list at all. Finally, in the middle of March, I got an e-mail reply from Stephane Menu (the researcher from Laval University who is working with the Bylot Island Snow Geese). The two-digit collars are radio-transmitter collars. Forty yellow radio-collars were used in 1995 and sixty green collars in 1996. The mates of the radio-collared geese were banded with four-character yellow collars. Approximately 3400 females have been collared with the yellow four-character collars since 1990. Was my initial “blue” collar really one of these green collars? I don't know. The lighting was poor and I didn't get a good enough look to tell. Other than that first “blue” collar, every one of the collared Snow Geese that I saw was from Bylot Island. I saw a total of 107 collared geese at various locations, including eight of the 100 radio-collared birds.

My initial expectation was that I was going to continue seeing the same individuals. I figured that a flock of geese had arrived and was going to stay for a number of days and then leave. This idea quickly proved to be incorrect. Of the first group of 26 collared geese, I relocated a total of three birds, one of which I saw twice more. Besides the easily identifiable collared geese, there were a number of immature blue-morph geese in the flock with plumage differences that were distinguishable. I rarely saw these individuals for more than a day or two at a time. Various other geese appeared in the flock for short periods of time as well, seeming to depart along with the collared geese in the same flock. A blue-motph Ross' Goose was found shortly after the flock arrived, an adult Greater White-fronted Goose showed up one evening, an immature Greater White-fronted stuck around for a few days, and up to four small Canada Geese at a time were present. I identified a total of 85 collared geese at Ontelaunee. Of the 63 that I found between 23 February and 19 March, ten were seen twice and one was seen three times. Later in March, many of the collared geese were seen repeatedly for several days. The behavior of the smaller flock (2000-3000) which remained toward the end of March also began to change. They became much more skittish, taking off and flying around for no apparent reason. They seemed to spend less and less time away from the lake feeding, and small groups and pairs would break off from the flock and swim away for a while. My impression was that this group was nervous and anxious to be on the move. As the days went by, more and more of the geese left, leaving less than 100 by the end of the first week in April.

Once I had decided that the individuals in the flock at Ontelaunee seemed to be changing constantly, I started wondering whether the geese were flying back and forth from Middle Creek WMA. So, on March 15th, I spent the day at Middle Creek looking for collared geese. I found 21, two of which later showed up at Ontelaunee at the end of March. I also found two collared geese at a farm pond in Oley. One of these was seen once at Ontelaunee before spending about two weeks in Oley. At least 3000 Snow Geese were seen at a quarry in Oley at one point in March and five to six hundred Snow geese stayed at the farm pond in Oley for at least two to three weeks in March and early April. They were joined by a Pink-footed Goose and a Ross' Goose for much of this time.

Snow Geese appeared in large numbers at Lake Ontelaunee in 1996, but not as consistently nor for such a long time. They showed up a few thousand at a time for a few years before 1996 and in much lesser numbers prior to then. A population explosion in Greater Snow Geese is the presumed reason for this sudden increase in local sightings. I believe that there is still a lot to be learned about these birds. Are the same birds flying back and forth between Ontelaunee and Middle Creek or are the birds stopping for a few days and then heading north? Where are these geese spending the earlier portion of the winter? This is certainly not a traditional wintering area or migration route. How many come through in total? I believe that I saw at least 100,000 Snow Geese at Ontelaunee this year and possibly a lot more. Some of them are still being seen in mid-May. Will some start staying for the summer? If so, what effect will this have on the other waterfowl? For that matter, what effect will having tens of thousands of Snow Geese here in the winter have on the environment? Will more and more Ross' and White-fronted Geese continue to be seen with them? Between one and three percent of the geese were blue-morph. Blue-morph Greater Snow Geese

used to be unknown. They were first reported in the early 1970s when the ranges of Lesser and Greater subspecies began overlapping. Some of the blue geese may have been lesser Snow Geese, but many of them were as big or bigger than the majority of the white geese. At least a third of these blue geese showed the white belly characteristic of a cross between a blue and a white-phase goose. (Pittaway 1992). Are we going to continue to see more and more blue Snow Geese here? Obviously, I ended my studies of the geese this winter with more questions than I started with. I am looking forward to seeing them again next year. The chance to personally study this change in behavior is a wonderful opportunity to add to our knowledge on bird behavior. I'd also like to encourage everyone to observe and report collared birds. You never know, you might even see a Pink-footed Goose in the middle of the Snow Goose flock!

Acknowledgements

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Record Number of Greater White-fronted Geese in Pennsylvania

by **Cynthia Davis**

On, Tuesday, January 21, 1997, accompanied by Bonnie Ingram and William Barlow, I observed a small flock of Greater White-fronted Geese at the Montour Preserve fly-ash pond, visible from Strawberry Ridge road, in Montour county, Pennsylvania.

We had previously arranged the 8:00 am outing in order to search the surrounding farm country for Snow Buntings and Horned Larks (which amazingly we could not find that day). Monday afternoon I received a call from Ann Forman letting me know she and Chis Smull had seen what they identified as Greater White-fronted Geese at the fly ash pond that morning, around 11:00 am. Consequently, we made that our first stop Tuesday morning, shortly after 8:00 am.

Due to a previous week of frigid temperatures, the somewhat externally heated (from the power plant) pond was nearly frozen over. The geese were resting near the far shore and with binoculars we could make out the white areas on their faces just before the bill as well as a thin line of exposed white along their sides below the folded wing and prominent white undertail coverts. Otherwise at that distance they appeared rather uniformly brownish, and of a smaller stature than our very abundant Canada Geese which have black heads and necks with an easily observed white chin and cheek patch.

Referring to The Audubon Society Master Guide to Birding, Volume 1, and making use of Bill's telescope, we began checking for other identifying features on the birds. One very cooperative goose standing in very shallow water allowed a clear view of darker, irregular, black barring running horizontally across it's lower belly. It s bill and legs appeared quite orangish to me (according to the guide the Greenland race, *Anser albifrons f1avirostris*, tends to have a more orange bill than regular Western population [*This is an inaccurate statement in that particular field guide. Orange bills are not restricted to the Greenland race. —eds.*]). However, in the early morning light, bill color was rather difficult to discern, and on most of the individuals present it appeared to be a pinkish shade. I neglected to count the individuals in the flock, but estimated there were at least a dozen. Chris Smull reported that she had counted 18 the day before.

We did not observe the birds in flight so did not see the white V they show on their uppertail coverts. Some of the geese still had their heads tucked under a wing resting while we watched them, but most were beginning to stretch and preen. Interestingly, during the time we observed them, no Canada Geese at all were present on the pond and the only other birds in the vicinity of the White-fronts were American Black Ducks, which took off gradually to join a large congregation of ducks and Canada Geese wheeling above the other, smaller, (sheltered from any roadside view) fly-ash basin. The Black Ducks were much smaller than the White-fronted Geese, appearing almost half as big.

I returned to the area at about 10:30 am the same day and saw no sign of these birds. The flyash pond open water was then crammed full of the usual mixture of Canada Geese, Mallard and Black Ducks. Two days later I was also unable to locate the White-fronted Geese. Speaking with Dan Brauning (Montour county compiler) on the phone, I learned he'd also observed the birds Tuesday morning, and that in talking to power plant employees he found they had been seen flying between the flyash and Bryfogle's ponds for nearly a week. I think it's interesting that this was a very cold week, and that their last sighting (that I know of) was on a day the temperature rose considerably. There had also been a large cold front that spread extremely far south in the mid-western states during this time span. Perhaps these were Greater White-fronted Geese that moved eastward to avoid these conditions and find open waters.

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Hawk Watch Sites of Pennsylvania

by **Frank Hohenleitner**

In recent years, watching the migration of hawks in the spring or fall has become a favorite birding activity. Many locations within Pennsylvania have unique features that tend to concentrate hawks in large numbers, and usually allow birders to see them closeup or from unusually favorable viewpoints. This journal has been reporting, in summary and tabular form, the seasonal results of these watches. This article is intended to provide information for locating and visiting the hawk watch sites within Pennsylvania that report in this journal. It can also be useful for interpreting these reports.

There is a potential negative outcome to writing this article. Many have noted that whenever an article on hawk watching is featured in a news publication, an excess of visitors appear at the featured site. Crowds at a hawk watch can detract from the experience. The staff at Hawk Mountain encourages visitors to come on weekdays during the peak of fall migration, in part because the weekend crowds on the mountaintop cause many of the larger hawks to keep a considerable distance from the lookout. Another potential problem is the reality that some individuals are inconsiderate to others or property. This is a special risk for those who run counts on private land. Some have suffered these problems even with the small numbers of visitors they have attracted. In a more positive line of thought, some promising locations may benefit by greater participation of interested and responsible watchers.

Before most of us embark on a journey we want to know four things: where and when to go, how to get there and what to expect. With respect to selecting a hawk watch site, where and when depend on where you live and what you wish to see. Some locations are much better for certain hawks. What to expect depends largely on the weather and the time of the year. All of these questions will be answered here to some degree, but a careful study of the various hawkwatch reports is also encouraged.

It is very likely that a beginner can gain enthusiasm and a working knowledge from visiting any staffed hawk watch site, but the premier place to visit for a comprehensive view of this subject is Hawk Mountain - where it all began. It is a National Historic Site and attracts visitors from many countries.

Where are the established watch sites? If we look at the states's geography, we can draw an image with a common theme. Over 200 million years ago a major land mass within Pennsylvania was pushed up by severe compressive forces from the southeast. This produced many mountain ridges and valleys that extend within PA from the northeast to the southwest. Geologists call this area the Valley and Ridge Province. Hawks learned to use the air currents along these ridges to reduce the energy expended on migration. Today, even when they are far from the ridges, many hawks often travel in a direction that is roughly parallel to them. The Appalachian Mountain Section of the Valley and Ridge Province of Pennsylvania would include all but two of the Hawk sites covered in this article. The Blue and Kittatinny mountains are two specific ridges that extend sequentially along the length of the southeastern edge of this section. The Appalachian Trail (AT) passes along these mountains. Nine hawk watch sites are on or within 5 miles of the AT. They will be presented as a group from east to west, just as the migrating hawks encounter them in the autumn. Seven others are to be found in the more northerly or western edges of the Appalachian Mountain Section. Two other sites are found in the less-elevated southern locations of the Piedmont Province of Penna. I recommend looking at a state atlas before venturing to some of the lesser known sites, such as Blacklog Mt, Council Cup, Jacks Mt or Stone Mt. This will assure enough detail for the minor roads.

Caution: Many lookouts are located at the top of a mountain. Can your mode of transportation negotiate the hills without overheating or stalling? Some roads are winding, thus causing loss of momentum at sharp turns (switchbacks). I know from unfortunate experience that this can be a serious concern.

Hawk Species and Migration

There are 14 species of hawks and 2 vultures that are fairly regular migrants in the state of Pennsylvania. These include Accipiters: Sharp-shinned Hawks (SS), Cooper's Hawks (CH) and Northern Goshawks (NG); Falcons: American Kestrel (AK), Merlin (ML) and Peregrine Falcon (PG); Buteos: Broad-winged hawk (BW), Red-shouldered Hawk (RS), Red-tailed Hawk (RT), Rough-legged Hawk (RL); Osprey (OS); Bald Eagle (BE), Northern Harrier (NH) and Golden Eagle (GE).

Very rare American hawks in PA: Gyrfalcon, Swainson's Hawk, Mississippi Kite and Swallow-tailed Kite. Accidental: Eurasian Kestrel.

The vultures are the Turkey Vulture and the Black Vulture.

Some general considerations to keep in mind is that a major proportion of the falcons and accipiters move along the Atlantic coast. These hawks feed heavily on birds, which concentrate there in great numbers. It also follows that the more western sites within the Commonwealth have fewer of these coastal hawks. This theme applies also but to a lesser extent with Ospreys, Bald Eagles and Northern Harriers. The farther away from the Atlantic coast, the more likely to encounter hawks that feed on mammals: the buteos and the Golden Eagle. The flow of Golden Eagles is greatest at sites west of the Susquehanna River. These patterns are true for spring and fall. Among the falcons and accipiters the usual totals reveal fewer birds the greater the size of the bird. The mix of birds varies monthly and can be easily learned by examining the spring and fall hawk watch reports. The total numbers of birds that pass through the hawk watches vary considerably from year to year for many reasons, and one should be cautious about concluding that they reflect population trends.

A major factor in the movement of hawks is wind and temperature. Cold fronts in the fall often pass prior to the movement of hawks. A study of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary's database “supports the notion that cold fronts enhance fall migration rather than making the birds more visible to observers at such times” (Allen 1996). Maurice Broun noted that the movement of a low pressure area across the northern Appalachian region (New York and New England) also triggers the movement of hawks into PA (Broun 1948). Low pressure is associated with windy conditions, which, if excessive, do not encourage the movement of the smaller hawks. Winds striking the northern side of most eastern ridges of PA cause an updraft, which the hawks often use to glide and thereby conserve energy on their journey south. However, winds strike the mountains from many different directions, and under the right conditions,

south winds also will work well to provide the updraft that the birds use to flow along the ridges. Several PA lookouts have a mountain slope that runs in a mainly north-south direction. One of these sites benefits from an east wind, and another is favored by southeast winds. Large tracts of sun-baked land create an updraft of air called thermals. They give hawks lift. These thermals may occur along the traditional PA hawk flyways or just about anywhere where conditions are favorable. In recent years, some observers have come to recognize that these thermals are drawing many migrant hawks away from the hawk watch sites on the ridges. The dynamics of hawk migration is probably constantly changing, and is a challenge for all who watch and study this phenomenon.

Only a few sites have regular spring watches. The geographical site features that encourage fall flights are not always favorable in the spring. Recognize also that there is a heavy mortality of all young birds in the first year of life, and it follows that there are substantially fewer birds migrating north in the spring. Some hawks seem to move through rather rapidly at this time (e.g. RS). An outstanding recent spring bonus is the welcome appearance of Swallow-tailed and Mississippi Kites in southeastern PA after mid-April.

Ranking of Sites

The sites are ranked here according to a scale from 1 to 4. This ranking reflects organization, coverage, and openness to the birding community. No ranking is derogatory. They reflect growth, geography, logistics, land ownership, and the resources presently available to the organizer. Even Hawk Mountain started out at the #1 level. Any watch that contributes reliable data to the big picture is an asset to the understanding of hawk migration. Equally important, every watch provides a place for enjoyment of raptors and an opportunity for sustaining camaraderie among hawk watchers. Be mindful that this is dated material: various site rankings may and probably will change with time.

The #1 ranking is beginner's level. There are few participants, little structure, sparse coverage by observers and little publicity. Rank 2 has good organization, moderate coverage, but may not be especially open to a wider community. Number 3 has a high level of coverage, well organized, and a location that allows participation by many in the birding community. Number 4 is world class and belongs to the singular hawk watch site: Hawk Mountain. Sanctuary. The low range of the following recent count numbers for class 3 and 4 may reflect a poor flight year. However, in class 1 and 2 - probably all counts are less than full potential for the season.

Class 1. Minimally to moderately organized, spotty cover. Range of recent count numbers: 723 - 2971 (spring/fall)

Bald Eagle Mountain
Blacklog Mountain
Sterrets Gap
Tussey Mountain

Class 2. Well-organized, moderate coverage. Range of recent count numbers: 676 to 8019 (fall)

Allegheny Front
Council Cup
Jacks Mountain
Lehigh Furnace
Little Gap
Rocky Ridge
Route 183
Stone Mountain
Tuscarora Summit
WHP Tower

Class 3. Well-organized, consistently good coverage. Range of recent count numbers: 6376 to 21,242 (fall)

Militia Hill
Second Mountain
Waggoner's Gap

Class 4. World-class: Range of recent count numbers: 15,961 to 24,483 (fall)

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Comments Concerning Species and Migration

In both seasons the standout species in numbers are Broadwings, Red-tails and Sharp-shins. The Rough-legged hawk, Merlin and Peregrine Falcons are rare hawks throughout Pennsylvania. Goshawks tend to be very volatile in numbers from year to year, varying from several hundred to 25 or so at sites that maintain extensive coverage.

Compass Considerations

North and Western Sites Dominate with Red-tails

Southern and eastern sites The 2 southern watches of the Piedmont Provence have proportionately high counts of American Kestrels and Osprey. In recent years, they often have the highest counts of Broadwings. They have greater numbers of Bald Eagles, especially if they are close to a river. The most southeastern, low altitude site of Militia Hill has a good count of Merlin, which is consistent with this species favoring a more coastal migration.

Central/Western Sites

During both seasons Golden Eagles are more common than the Bald Eagle. In recent years Hawk Mountain has reported impressive numbers of Merlins.

The Hawk Watches

The ranking of hawks at specific sites was obtained from data from recent years and refers to the total season. Vulture counts are not included. Abbreviations m = mile(s), SR = state road, Rte = Route, AT = Appalachian Trail. In this article, any directions in quotes are from the compiler of the hawk watch site.

The Appalachian Trail group (east to west): Little Gap, Hawk Mountain, Rte 183, Second Mountain, WHP Tower, Sterrets Gap, Waggoners Gap, and Tuscarora. Because of the predominant southwestern direction of flight along the ridges on days of greatest hawk movement, it is likely that many of the hawks seen at the more eastern sites are counted again at other ridge sites. However, Maurice Broun noted that Northern Harriers were just as likely to cross the ridges, and lately this migratory pattern has been noted for Broadwings. It is not unlikely that, depending upon the weather, all of the hawk species cross over to some degree.

Little Gap (*Northampton*)

Fall. There are two counts conducted by two different compilers on the State Game Lands just south of the Carbon/Northampton county line, which is located on the ridge of Blue Mountain. In addition hawk watching is done at the Blue Mountain Ski resort just north of the line in Carbon County. The open slopes of the resort offer greater visibility. This

area offers large numbers of most of the usual hawks. Most common in ranking order: BW, RT, SS, CH, OS.

Directions: About 12 m. NW of Allentown. From the north: Take 209, turning off at any one of several roads south along Hunter Creek - about 4 m. There is a small town of Little Gap in the valley north of Blue Mountain. After crossing the county line, a State Game Land parking area can be found on the right, and both of the counts are conducted in that area. From the south. A major highway is Rte 248. Travel to Berlinsville and turn north on to Rte 946 and go to Danielsville, about 4 m. up the road. Travel up Blue Mountain Rd. The parking area would be to the left, and the entrance to the Blue Mountain Ski resort will be to the right of the road.

The entrance to the resort is well marked and the driveway is gated after a short distance. The gates are closed at 4 PM on weekdays and at 5 on Sat and Sun. Although birding is sometimes done in the main lower parking lot, the upper area is often used. Turn right at the blue sign "To Main Parking Lot" (which will point left), and travel along the driveway as it winds up the hill for about a 0.25 m. This road is rough in places. On the day we visited the area, hawk watching was being done in the area just above the top of the ski lift. Although observers were recording the flight of hawks, they did not belong to either of the compiler groups noted above.

Gerald Lahr conducts a raptor banding station in the woods on the state game lands, and that is his priority. Actually there are 2 banding stations [Labs]: "One directly on top on the West side of the gap facing East and one on the South side of the ridge on a flat area. They are about 300 yards apart. Because "one station is in Northampton County and the other seems to straddle the line, and the nearest town on the map for the Bird Banding Labs is Danielsville, we claim Northampton County." "Mike Schall is a birder who has picked a very nice spot several hundred yards behind our stations and does nothing but count." Mike Schall's report "will most likely be the better count of the two since we are sometimes very busy processing trapped birds and may miss some."

Both Lahr and .Schall welcome fellow birders to their sites. Lahr noted however that "too many guests would hinder our banding activities," and birders at the banding station would have to stand within the limited space of the blinds. Schall also welcomes visitors and would greatly appreciate the talents and the time of anyone who could assist him in gathering data for the fall count. For more information, call Mike at (610) 435-2781. In February 1997, Bradley Silfies, a hawk bander who works the banding station, informed me that a spring count will begin in 1997.

Lehigh Furnace (*Lehigh*)

Spring only. One report (no RL): Most common in ranking order: BW, RT, SS, OS, AK.

Located along Blue Mt. in eastern Pennsylvania at the approximate point where the NE extension of Pa. Turnpike tunnels under the Mt. There was an older site, but "the new watch is 3 m. west of the Lehigh Gap". "Lehigh Gap, just off a main highway, will be the backup site when the snow doesn't permit access to L.F." There is a town called Lehigh Furnace south of the site. (Thorpe 1996).

The compiler was unwilling to provide detailed directions. He indicated that the site could not handle an increase in visitors.

Hawk Mountain (*Berks*)

Fall. Seasonal spring counts are no longer officially conducted. Excellent educational displays and instruction. Most common in ranking order: BW, SS, RT, AK, CH. Internet Web site: www.hawkmountain.org

Directions: It is about 15 NNW of the northern edge of Reading. It is less than 5 m. above Rte. 22. From the NE extension of the turnpike, get off exit 33 and travel on Rte. 22 until exit 12. Follow Rte. 737 north to Kempton. Continue for a short while south on 143, and turn right at the first intersection, where a Hawk Mt sign will mark the road. Follow this country road west, keeping left at intersections. Eventually you will cross the AT at the base of a hill. Continue up the mountain. At the top you will find directions on the left to the parking lots. If you come via Rte. 61 get off at the exit for Drehersville and travel up the hill and look for parking on the right at the top. This approach is steeper and more winding. Parking is in the woods and is extensive. The Visitors' Center is located next to the parking area. The lookout is reached be walking and climbing a 3/4 m. path. There is an entrance fee of $6 payable at the entrance on the north side of the road. (fee is $6 from 9/15 - 11/15). Membership in the Hawk Mountain Association is available.

Rte 183 (*Berks/Schuykill*)

Fall. This site reported in the *Journal of the Hawk Migration Association of North America* for the fall seasons of 1982-84 and in *Pa. Birds* for the fall of '96. It is on the same ridge as Hawk Mountain and enjoys the full spectrum of migrant species. Three Gyrfalcons have been seen there four times.

Directions: It is located about 12 miles southwest of Hawk Mt on Rte 183 where it crosses Blue Mountain at the Berks/Schuykill county line. If you come prepared, you will find a large open space that permits comfortable viewing from a lawn chair.

Second Mountain (*Lebanon*)

Spring and fall counts. "The site is located on Second Mountain astride the border of State Game Lands and the military reservation. Parking is at the watch site on a cleared gravel lot that will accommodate over 100 cars. Lawn chairs are recommended for best comfort. Our best [fall] flights are seen on south winds, following those cold front passages. And we will often have better counts under those conditions, than Hawk Mountain, 40 m. northeast of us." It is one of several convenient Pa. hawk watches, and handicapped friendly. Fall: Most common in ranking order: BW, SS, RT, CH, AK; This site has reported 3 Swainson's Hawks recently. Spring ranking: Most common RT, BW, SS, OS, AK.

Directions: There are large yellow and black signs along the road leading from Indiantown Gap Base to the site. The first sign is adjacent to Funck's Restaurant at the entrance to the Base off of I-81. The road soon becomes gravelly and winds through the forest. Watch for the signs. Do not deviate from them. You will drive all the way to the very place where you watch. While you are hawk watching you will probably hear shells being fired on the nearby military training grounds; they are the reason for not deviating from your route.

WHP Tower (*Dauphin*)

Fall. Official counting began in 1987 (none in 90-92). This site is on private land. The grounds around the buildings are available for viewing hawks. Bring a folding chair; it isn't rocky. There is a very good view to the south and southeast, and a fair view to the north. The best viewing is associated with SW winds; it keeps the

hawks along the south side of the mountain and close to the ridge. There is extremely limited space on the tower itself (4-5 persons) and the signing of release forms is required for roof access. In November the counts are on weekends only. The number of observers reported on the data sheets varied from 1- 7. Most common hawks in ranking order: BW, SS, RT, CH, AK.

Directions: "The WHP/WITF Towers Hawk Watch site is easily accessible. It is located just north of Harrisburg. The easiest way to get there is to take I-81 to the Front Street Exit (No. 22) and go north (up river) on Front Street. It is four lanes until it narrows to two lanes to go under a Conrail bridge underpass. Immediately past that bridge will be a house and a right hand turn onto Roberts Valley Road. Take this road to the top of the mountain. There a road turns right (it is directly across from the Postal Employees' grounds and pavilion) and you should take it back into the woods. (Do not go left into a private drive). Go straight and the road will curve and make a big hairpin turn to go along the spine of the ridge. There is a `Private Property, Do Not Enter' sign just past the hairpin. As long as I have permission to use the site, that can be ignored. Drive all the way back on this one lane road until you reach the WHP/WITF transmission towers. That is where the site is located." Mark McConaughy, 12/13/95.

Sterrets Gap (*Perry*)

Fall. "The elevation is about the same as Waggoner's Gap. The Rte. 34 cut through Sterrets Gap causes varying wind swirls. This site is not manned daily, but on best wind direction days" [SW, W, and NW]. Most common hawks in ranking order: RT, SS, BW, CH, NH.

Directions: This site is at the top of a steep road on Rte. 34. It is north of the turnpike and can be picked up at Carlisle. The watch is on a power line on the ridge about 0.25 m. above Rte. 34.

Waggoners Gap (*Cumberland*)

Fall. The many sloping rocks of the north lookout can be uncomfortable. Most common in ranking order: SS, RT, BW, CH, RS.

Directions: This site is about 8 m. west of Sterrets Gap. These sites are on the edge of the county line. This site is on top of a long steep road — Rte. 74. It is north of the turnpike and can be picked up at Carlisle. As you approach from the south, parking is spare along the left side of the road near the tower (the south lookout). There is barely enough room to park on the shoulder of the road on the northbound side. A short walk uphill just beyond the towers on the right leads to the north lookout.

Tuscarora Summit (*Fulton*)

Tuscarora Summit is locate on the top of Cove Mountain. Fall only. "A southeast wind seems best for this location, followed by west, northwest, and southwest; east and northeast are the worst." Most common in ranking order: BW, SS, RT, OS, NH. RL usually not recorded.

Directions: From Chambersburg go west on US 30 to the top of Cove Mt. Park at Mountain House Restaurant (south side of US 30) or in the Parking area (north side of US 30 across from restaurant). Access to the pulpit is from the right and to the rear of the restaurant, where one should find a small faded sign indicating "The Pulpit." A small path leads off to the right onto a field of boulders under a power line gap. Jerry Dyer writes that the location is "2,175 feet high and breathtaking". McConnellsburg is west of this site on US 30.

Hawk Watches more northerly or western edges of the Appalachian Mountain Section (north to south). N = 7

Council Cup (*Luzerne*)

"Council Cup hawk watch is the northernmost hawk watch in Pennsylvania to be operated on at least a part time basis. The site is 50 miles north of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in southern Luzerne County. It is directly across the river from the Berwick nuclear power plant. Two sites are used for hawk watching. The first, and most frequently used (except for high winds in late October/early November), is a large grassy area atop a cliff about 50 yards below the lower of two picnic areas/scenic overlooks maintained by Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., which owns most of Council Cup bluff. This site is on private land. Some additional observing is done from the top of the power line cut extending north from the Council Cup parking lot." Most common in ranking order: RT, BW, SS, CH, AK.

Council Cup is a historical nesting site for Peregrine Falcons and the Common Raven. One interesting feature of the Peregrine Falcon migration is the closeness of the hawks to the cliff wall just below the observers: a few feet. The nearby river often draws Ospreys.

Directions: The hawk watch site is about 5 miles east/northeast of Berwick and Nescopeck boroughs. Rte. 239 runs east of the river near Council Cup and is visible from that site. Moving east from Nescopeck along the river road, you will merge with Rte. 239 near Wapwallopen. Shortly thereafter the road will bridge a stream and the road then offers several options. You must choose the right road that moves off into the hill. From there travel less than a mile on this road. Eventually it will make a sharp turn to the left. This is the critical turn. You want the sloping side road entering on the left just before the turn in the road. It moves uphill into the forest. Just follow it. After winding into the hill for less than a mile you will see a sign on the left indicating "Council Cup." Turn left at that point and follow the road. Soon you will see a parking place on the right. You will have to walk the remainder of the way to the "old parking lot." There you have 3 trail choices. The lookout most used will be found by entering the left-most trail. It will wind through a brief forested area and eventually slope downward into a narrow trail that opens into an open area that can probably hold about 20 people comfortably. On the September Sunday we visited, there was a "crowd" of about 10 watchers. There is no fencing here and the cliff drops off sharply. Not a good place for children. At the higher level (on PP&L land) the area is fenced at the cliff ledge because in the past hang gliders sailed off from there.

Bald Eagle Mountain (*Centre*)

Fall. A new site. There is a tower on the west side for NW or W winds and another lookout on the east side for S winds. The best time is November when the Golden Eagles migrate.

Directions: This is located on private property on Rte 550 near Stormstown (west of State College). Contact Karl Striedieck (814) 237-7996.

Stone Mountain (*Huntingdon*)

Fall. Started in 1991. Elevation: 2100 ft. Since 1995 this site is located 0.3 m. up ridge from its former location "to an overlook from which we can now see both

sides of the ridge and in general see the birds better." The platform is 12' x 12' on a rocky point. "The new site has greatly improved Red-shoulder numbers." Many Golden Eagles. "Being on the very top of the ridge also improved our falcon numbers, with Merlins in particular being more easily seen and identified." Greg Grove 12/3/95 Most common in ranking order: RT, BW, SS, CH, AK.

Directions: "From Rte. 22 near Huntingdon drive on 26 until Ennisville. Continue south on Rte 26 for about 3 m. and turn left at a tiny spot called Jackson Corner. IMMEDIATELY after the left turn you'll cross a large creek. You are now on East Branch Road, a paved township road. Follow for about 1 - 1.5 m. to the first right hand turn (other than private roads). The right turn will put you on a dirt road called the Allensville road. Follow this exactly three miles to the very top of the ridge. This is a State Forest Road but easily traveled until snow time. Park at the top, just before the Huntingdon/Mifflin County line. [Actually, there is an equally small parking area immediately adjacent to this one but on the other side of the county line. This combined parking area would probably hold about 4 cars.] A trail goes left into the woods (northeast), eventually becoming orange-blazed as you pass over a rough rock field. Follow the blazes, staying on the absolute crest of the ridge for about a 1/3 mile or about 10-15 minute walk. The platform will become obvious."

Another route would be from the south through Allensville, which is located on Rte 655.

Tussey Mountain (*Huntingdon*)

Spring. A new site with impressive numbers of Golden Eagles, Bald Eagles, and Rough-legged Hawks. The only usual Pennsylvania raptor not reported yet is the Peregrine Falcon. Contact Dave Brandes at dxb172@psu.edu

Directions: "This site is along Tussey Mt. where a power line crosses the forested ridge approximately 0.65 m. southwest of where Rte 26 crosses from Centre County into Huntingdon County." There is extensive parking on the top of the mountain, but very limited parking at the actual site of the count.

Jacks Mountain (*Mifflin*)

"Jacks site is unusual because we watch from a high spot on an otherwise level mountaintop." Most common in ranking order: RT, BW, SS, OS, CH. Spring: RT, BW, OS, SS, AK. Many GE. "Currently, scheduled observers are present Thursday to Monday. Extended coverage in peak periods if weather is favorable."

Directions: "Access is by SR 4007. This road joins US 22/522 west of McVeytown and it is 7 miles to the top of Jacks Mt. There are 2 parking lots are on either side of road 4007. Hawk watches are conducted on the hill above parking lots." Ronald Singer, 12/7/95.

Blacklog (*Huntingdon*)

We have had single spring and fall reports from this new site. It "has a good southern exposure." Currently it is not staffed in spring or fall due to a lack of observers. Database is too small to evaluate well. All 14 hawk and 2 vulture species have been seen. Few BW.

Directions: From 22/522 access to Rte 103 to Blacklog Valley Road. It is about 5 m. to the top of Blacklog Mountain on SR 2012.

Allegheny Front (*Bedford*)

This location is on the eastern edge of the Allegheny Mountain in western Pennsylvania . It is located at an elevation of 2800 feet overlooking the hill and valley province of Bedford County. It is perched on the Allegheny escarpment. "The view is incredible to the East with a good hawk observation, but no view to the West. This year there will be a large platform for "superviewing". East winds are necessary for best results at this watch. The site is known for its predictable Golden Eagle flights (greater than 100/season) and the close views of raptors in general. It is the most western of hawk watches. Most common in ranking order: RT, SS, BW, CH, NH.

The count period is from last weekend in August until to the last weekend in November - 7 days week. There is also a spring hawk watch. Visitors are welcome only as long as you let them know that you are coming. Visitors can bring lawn chairs. There is plenty of room for parking. It is handicapped accessible; no walking is required.

Directions: This is located on 5.5 acres of land owned by the Allegheny Plateau Audubon Society. It is about 4.5 m. SW of Central City (Somerset County) near the county line. Please contact Tom Dick at 814-754-5727 and he will send information on the watch.

Hawk Watches below Blue and Kittatinny Mountains (Piedmont Province).

Militia Hill (*Montgomery*)

Fall. Founded 1988. Elevation 330 ft. It is handicapped accessible. Compilers are present from 9-5 in September and October, and from 10-4 in early November and 10-3 until the end of November. The site was featured in two *Pa. Birds* articles on the site's first and second years. (Klauder, 1989). Marylea Klauder is founder and compiler. Her articles provide an enthusiastic full spectrum of the hawk watch experience. Most common in ranking order: BW, SS, RT, AK, OS. Swainson's Hawk has been recorded.

I visited the site twice in early September and once in November. On one of the best days, Eagles, Ospreys and Broadwings were flying very high against the blue sky. Flights there are like hawk watching throughout much of the low-altitude locations in southeastern Pa. To see hawks well, watch for them early in the morning as they slowly build altitude, and in the late afternoon when they come down from their soaring.

Directions: Militia Hill is a location within Fort Washington State Park, which is located on PA Rte. 73 about 1 3/8 miles north of PA Rte 309. The closest entrance to the site is on Militia Hill Rd, which branches off Rte. 73 just south of the turnpike.

Rocky Ridge (*York*)

Most common in ranking order: BW, SS, RT, AK, OS. RL not usually reported.

Directions: Rocky Ridge is a York County Park, and as such has picnic tables and recreational facilities for children. It also has a 20' X 20' platform jutting over the North Lookout, which is where almost all of the hawks are seen on NW, N, NE, and E winds. The park entrance is east off of Rte 24 (Mt. Zion Rd), which is about a mile north of the interchange with Rte 30. The entrance is at the top of a ridge and this route is called Deininger Road. Proceed to a dead-end parking lot. On SE, S, and SW winds most flights pass to the south and are seen from the Oak Timber area parking lot. In '95, 2 "big days" came on a NW wind and a S wind in October.

I am grateful to all of the compilers who contributed to the development of

this article: Dave Brandes, Jerry Dyer, Carl Garner, Alan Gregory, Dave Grove, Greg Grove, Laurie Goodrich, Marylea Klauder, Mark McConaughy, Ruth Sager, Burle Schofield, Dave Schwenk, Ronald Singer and Steve Thorpe. In addition, I want to recognize the many competent spotters and birders that made our visits enjoyable and interesting.

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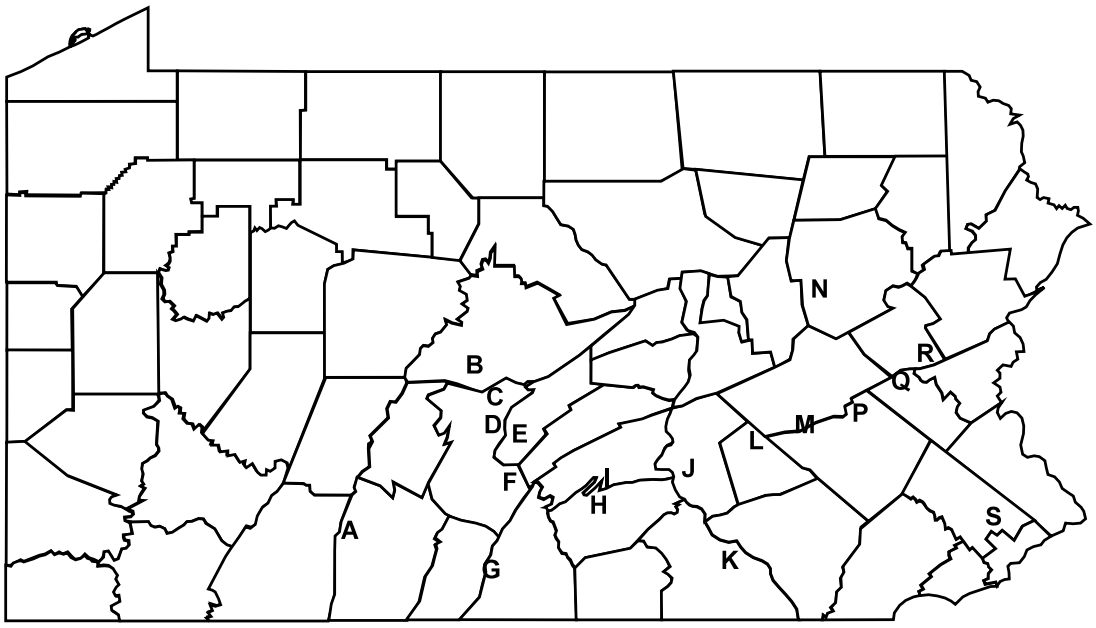
Key to Map Below

A = Allegheny Front
B = Bald Eagle Mountainj
C = Tussey Mountain
D = Stone Mountain
E = Jacks Mountain
F = Blacklog Mountain
G = Tuscarora Summit
H = Waggoners Gap
I = Sterrets Gap
J = WHP Tower
K = Rocky Ridge
L = Second Mountain
M = Route 183
N = Council Cup
P = Hawk Mountain Sanctuary
Q = Lehigh Furnace
R = Little Gap
S = Militia Hill

Pennsylvania Hawkwatching Sites



PENNSYLVANIA BIRDLISTS for 1996

Compiled by **Terry Schiefer**

Seventy-five reports were submitted to Pennsylvania Birdlists for 1996, four less than last year. There are now 42 birders whose Pennsylvania lifelists are above 300. Joining this group for the first time are Don Henise, Ronald Leberman and Harold Lebo.

During 1996 Deuane Hoffman birded throughout Pennsylvania, becoming the first birder to submit annual lists from every county in the state. His total number of county year birds was 7,639 for an average of 114 species per county! Deuane's efforts where aided by a broken arm in April which meant no work and six weeks of birding. Is it just coincidence that this happened during spring migration?

Deuane also became only the second birder to see over 100 species in every county in the state. He now holds top county lists in twelve counties, followed by William Reid with four, and Margaret Higbee and Gene Wilhelm each with three. There are still 18 counties with top lists under 200.

Three 1996 Pennsylvania annual lists submitted by Deuane Hoffman, John Fedak, and Joyce Hoffmann were in the all time top 50. Deuane's total of 291 is the fourth largest annual list ever reported for Pennsylvania, just 15 species short of the record.

Totals marked with an asterisk are previously submitted totals for which an updated total was not received this year. Totals marked (B) were originally published in the *Birding* list supplement.

—Mississippi State University, PO Box 9775, Mississippi State, MS 39762

Pennsylvania Lifelists

1	352	Barbara Haas
2	351	Franklin Haas
3	340	Deuane Hoffman
4	338	Bernard Morris B
5	337	Rick Wiltraut
5	337	Eric Witmer
7	336	Tom Garner
8	335	Robert Schutsky
8	335	Jan Witmer
8	335	William Stocku B
11	334	Jerry Book
12	332	John Miller B*
13	328	Randy Miller
13	328	Jason Horn *
15	327	Steve Santner B
16	326	Paul Schwalbe
16	326	Dave DeReamus B
18	324	Harry Franzen
19	322	Glenna Schwalbe
20	320	Gerald McWilliams B
21	319	John Ginaven
22	318	Richard Colyer
22	318	William Murphy
24	316	Phillips Street
25	315	Evelyn Kopf *
26	314	Fritz Brock *
27	313	Ken Lebo
27	313	Harold Morrin
29	312	Joyce Hoffmann
30	310	Al Guarente
30	310	Jonathan Heller *
32	309	Steve Farbotnik
32	309	Arlene Koch
32	309	Margaret Higbee B
35	307	Ronald Leberman
36	306	Nick Pulcinella *
37	305	Gene Wilhelm *
38	303	Harold Lebo
39	302	Devich Farbotnik
39	302	Sam Stull *
41	300	Don Henise
41	300	Larry Lewis *
43	299	Keith Richards B*
44	297	Robyn Henise
44	297	Allan Keith B
46	296	Ed Kwater
47	295	Skip Conant
47	295	Ernest Schiefer
49	294	Bruce Carl
49	294	David Freeland B
49	294	George Malosh B
49	294	James Baxter *
53	293	Terence Schiefer
53	293	Richard Timm B
53	293	Frank Windfelder B
53	293	John Peplinski B*
57	291	Edward Pederson B
58	289	Roger Higbee B
59	288	Tom Clauser
59	288	Allen Schweinsberg
61	286	Carl Garner
61	286	William Reid *
63	285	Armas Hill B
63	285	Neal Thorpe *
65	284	Mike Fialkovich
65	284	Kenneth Gabler
65	284	James Gray B*
68	283	John Salvetti
69	280	Thomas Reeves
69	280	Chuck Tague
71	278	Merrill Wood *
71	278	James Baird B*
73	277	Bonnie Baird B*
74	276	John Billings B
74	276	Kevin Crilley *
76	275	John Fedak
77	274	Matt Wlasniewski
77	274	Gloria Lamar *
79	270	James Flynn *
80	269	David Kyler
81	268	Walter Shaffer *
82	267	Harry Henderson *
83	266	Joe Meloney *
84	263	Richard Koval
85	262	Scott Bills
86	259	Linda McWilliams *
87	257	Dick Byers *
87	257	Russell Ryan *
87	257	Kerry Grim *
90	256	Ted Grisez
90	256	Eugene Zielinski
92	249	Randi Gerrish
93	246	Sarah Gerrish
94	244	Greg Grove
95	243	Aden Troyer
96	242	Mark McConaughy
97	241	Scott Bastian
98	240	Dennis Miller
98	240	Walter Fye *
100	238	Roy Ickes
101	236	Jeff Payne
102	235	Gary Edwards *
103	232	Joe Strasser *
103	232	Voni Strasser *
105	231	Bob Machesney
105	231	Retta Payne
107	225	Nick Kerlin
108	223	Pamela Woodman *
109	220	Larry Brown
110	219	Deborah Grove
110	219	Ann Pettigrew
112	216	Jim McKinney *
113	214	Glenn Czulada
114	213	Arlene Brown
115	210	Richard Murphy
116	203	Wayne Laubscher
117	200	Fred Crowley *

County Lifelists (top 50)

1	307	Erie	Gerald McWilliams *
2	306	Lancaster	Eric Witmer
3	304	Lancaster	Tom Garner
4	302	Lancaster	Randy Miller
5	299	Lancaster	Jerry Book
6	298	Lancaster	Robert Schutsky
7	291	Lancaster	Harold Morrin
7	291	Erie	Sam Stull *
9	290	Lancaster	Jan Witmer
9	290	Philadelphia	John Miller *
11	289	Delaware	John Miller *
12	287	Lancaster	Barbara Haas
12	287	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller *
14	286	Lancaster	Deuane Hoffman
15	280	Lancaster	Bruce Carl
16	276	Luzerne	William Reid *
17	274	Erie	Ed Kwater
17	274	Lancaster	Steve Santner *
19	273	Berks	Ken Lebo
19	273	Erie	Joyce Hoffmann
21	272	Centre	Merrill Wood *
22	270	Berks	Kerry Grim
22	270	Erie	Deuane Hoffman
24	268	Chester	Larry Lewis *
25	267	Erie	James Flynn *
25	267	Butler	Gene Wilhelm *
27	266	Bucks	Steve Farbotnik
28	264	Lehigh	Fritz Brock *
29	263	Franklin	Carl Garner
29	263	Centre	Harry Henderson *
31	262	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman
31	262	Berks	Jason Horn *
33	261	Franklin	Kenneth Gabler
33	261	Lehigh	Bernard Morris *
35	259	Northampton	Rick Wiltraut
35	259	Lehigh	Jason Horn *
37	258	Lehigh	Rick Wiltraut

38	257	Delaware	Al Guarente
39	256	Berks	Harold Lebo
39	256	Dauphin	Deuane Hoffman
41	255	Berks	Matt Wlasniewski
41	255	Cumberland	Don Henise
41	255	Delaware	Barbara Haas *
41	255	Delaware	Nick Pulcinella *
45	253	Cumberland	Robyn Henise
45	253	Erie	Linda McWilliams *
47	252	Chester	Barbara Haas
47	252	Chester	Phillips Street
47	252	Montgomery	William Murphy
50	251	Lancaster	Jason Horn *
50	251	Montgomery	Jason Horn *

County Lifelists (by county)

ADAMS
213 Arthur Kennell *
203 Carl Garner
193 Nonie Kennell *
176 Deuane Hoffman
150 Steve Santner *
144 Russell Ryan *
143 Kenneth Gabler

ALLEGHENY
240 David Freeland *
214 Joyce Hoffmann
208 Ed Kwater
206 Mike Fialkovich
179 Bob Machesney
168 George Malosh *
159 Randi Gerrish
144 Deuane Hoffman
144 Geoff Malosh *
143 Sarah Gerrish
141 Greg Malosh *
140 Margaret Higbee *
138 Roger Higbee *
102 Steve Santner *

ARMSTRONG
209 Margaret Higbee *
192 Roger Higbee *
181 Scott Bastian
178 John Fedak
140 Deuane Hoffman
100 Steve Santner *

BEAVER
168 Nick Kerlin
152 George Malosh *
124 John Cruzan *
113 Geoff Malosh *
112 Greg Malosh *
111 Deuane Hoffman
104 John Snarey *
102 Steve Santner *

BEDFORD
167 Deuane Hoffman
122 Steve Santner *
110 Richard Murphy
102 Kenneth Gabler
78 Randi Gerrish
78 Sarah Gerrish

BERKS
273 Ken Lebo
270 Kerry Grim
262 Jason Horn *
256 Harold Lebo
255 Matt Wlasniewski
229 Ernest Schiefer
226 Deuane Hoffman
204 Barbara Haas
203 Terence Schiefer
192 Larry Lewis *
189 Bernard Morris *
174 Steve Santner *
163 Al Guarente
159 Randy Miller
143 Nick Pulcinella *
142 Kevin Crilley *
139 Scott Bills *
136 Jonathan Heller *

BLAIR
180 David Kyler
123 Deuane Hoffman
103 Steve Santner *
75 Don Henise
67 Randy Miller

BRADFORD
221 William Reid *
194 Ronald Young *
168 Frances Biles *
143 Randy Miller
108 Deuane Hoffman
105 Barbara Haas *
102 Steve Santner *

BUCKS
266 Steve Farbotnik
250 Devich Farbotnik
241 William Murphy
227 Jason Horn *
215 Harry Franzen
202 Stan Glowacki *
169 Bernard Morris *
149 Kevin Crilley *
142 Deuane Hoffman
128 Barbara Haas
121 Steve Santner *
107 Al Guarente

BUTLER
267 Gene Wilhelm *
250 David Freeland *
195 Dick Byers
166 Ed Kwater
165 George Malosh *
154 Deuane Hoffman
129 Bob Machesney
129 Margaret Higbee *
122 Geoff Malosh *
121 Randi Gerrish
120 Sarah Gerrish
119 Roger Higbee *
119 Greg Malosh *
100 Steve Santner *

CAMBRIA
212 John Salvetti
161 Gloria Lamer *
114 Deuane Hoffman
103 Steve Santner *
99 Margaret Higbee *

CAMERON
114 Deuane Hoffman
105 Steve Santner *

CARBON
244 Rick Wiltraut
217 Jason Horn *
205 Bernard Morris *
180 Deuane Hoffman
115 Steve Santner *

CENTRE
272 Merrill Wood *
263 Harry Henderson *
244 Terence Schiefer
242 Rick Wiltraut *
224 Eugene Zielinski
218 Scott Bills *
182 Paul Schwalbe
173 Greg Grove
166 Deuane Hoffman
162 Russ Ruffing *
145 Kevin Crilley *
145 Steve Santner *
126 Barbara Haas

CHESTER
268 Larry Lewis *
252 Barbara Haas
252 Phillips Street
245 John Ginaven
231 Joe Meloney *
218 Deuane Hoffman
214 Al Guarente
205 Jason Horn *
193 Neal Thorpe *
167 Steve Santner *
151 Nick Pulcinella *
120 Randy Miller
116 Jonathan Heller *
111 Terence Schiefer

CLARION
230 John Fedak
224 Walter Fye *
200 Margaret Buckwalter
181 Gene Wilhelm *
159 Deuane Hoffman
150 Fred Crowley *
104 Steve Santner *

CLEARFIELD
135 Deuane Hoffman
117 Eugene Zielinski
112 Paul Schwalbe
100 Steve Santner *
82 Margaret Higbee *

CLINTON
246 Paul Schwalbe
155 Wayne Laubscher
120 Steve Santner *
113 Deuane Hoffman
101 Barbara Haas *

COLUMBIA
124 Deuane Hoffman
100 Steve Santner *
58 Randy Miller

CRAWFORD
220 Deuane Hoffman
206 Margaret Higbee *
205 Ronald Leberman
201 Gene Wilhelm *
200 Roger Higbee *
185 John Fedak
164 Ed Kwater
152 Geoff Malosh *
150 Greg Malosh *
124 George Malosh *
123 Randi Gerrish
123 Sarah Gerrish
115 James Flynn *
112 Steve Santner *
102 Terence Schiefer

CUMBERLAND
262 Deuane Hoffman
255 Don Henise
253 Robyn Henise
242 Richard Colyer
200 Carl Garner
197 Steve Santner *
176 George Wertz, Jr. *

143 Mark McConaughy
141 Kenneth Gabler
111 Randy Miller
107 Jonathan Heller *

DAUPHIN
256 Deuane Hoffman
235 Scott Bills
235 Grace Randolph
234 George Wertz, Jr. *
228 Mark McConaughy
219 Steve Santner *
201 Richard Colyer
144 Don Henise
127 Merrill Wood *
119 William Reid *
114 Randy Miller
110 Kenneth Gabler

DELAWARE
289 John Miller *
257 Al Guarente
255 Barbara Haas *
255 Nick Pulcinella *
242 Thomas Reeves
236 Skip Conant
226 Paul Schwalbe
220 John Ginaven
153 Deuane Hoffman
151 Jason Horn *
130 Steve Santner *

ELK
176 Linda Christenson
113 Deuane Hoffman
105 Steve Santner *
79 Ted Grisez
53 Randy Miller

ERIE
307 Gerald McWilliams *
291 Sam Stull *
274 Ed Kwater
273 Joyce Hoffmann
270 Deuane Hoffman
267 James Flynn *
253 Linda McWilliams *
249 Barbara Haas
243 Mike Fialkovich
243 Margaret Higbee *
242 David Freeland *
236 George Malosh *
235 Roger Higbee *
233 Gene Wilhelm *
218 Geoff Malosh *
217 Greg Malosh *
208 Steve Santner *
206 Richard Colyer
197 Terence Schiefer
192 John Fedak
187 Randy Miller
178 Bernard Morris *
174 Randi Gerrish
174 Sarah Gerrish
174 Don Henise
166 Ronald Leberman
138 Jonathan Heller *
100 Kenneth Gabler

FAYETTE
119 Steve Santner *
111 Ed Kwater
102 Deuane Hoffman
100 Randi Gerrish
87 Sarah Gerrish

FOREST
141 Ted Grisez
137 John Fedak
114 Deuane Hoffman
108 Steve Santner *
64 Randy Miller

FRANKLIN
263 Carl Garner
261 Kenneth Gabler
151 Deuane Hoffman
131 Don Henise
130 Steve Santner *

FULTON
198 Carl Garner
193 Kenneth Gabler
128 Deuane Hoffman
119 Steve Santner *
118 Robert Walker *

GREENE
194 Ralph Bell *
134 Roy Ickes
109 Steve Santner *
103 Deuane Hoffman
92 Margaret Higbee *

HUNTINGDON
229 David Kyler
228 Greg Grove
202 Deborah Grove
181 Merrill Wood *
160 John Salvetti
155 Eugene Zielinski
124 Deuane Hoffman
104 Steve Santner *

INDIANA
243 Margaret Higbee *
233 Gloria Lamer *
224 Roger Higbee *
195 Anne Hedgpeth *
154 Deuane Hoffman
152 Randi Gerrish
152 Sarah Gerrish
118 Steve Santner *

JEFFERSON
143 Deuane Hoffman
126 John Fedak
104 Steve Santner *
97 Margaret Higbee *
95 Scott Bills *

JUNIATA
219 Aden Troyer
188 Deuane Hoffman
108 Steve Santner *
95 Jonathan Heller *
68 Randy Miller

LACKAWANNA
182 Glenn Czulada
137 Richard Koval
111 Deuane Hoffman
103 Steve Santner *

LANCASTER
306 Eric Witmer
304 Tom Garner
302 Randy Miller
299 Jerry Book
298 Robert Schutsky
291 Harold Morrin
290 Jan Witmer
287 Barbara Haas
287 Jonathan Heller *
286 Deuane Hoffman
280 Bruce Carl
274 Steve Santner *
251 Jason Horn *
240 Larry Lewis *
215 Al Guarente
208 Richard Colyer
201 Ernest Schiefer
201 George Wertz, Jr. *
198 Pamela Woodman *
184 Terence Schiefer
180 Don Henise
172 Nick Pulcinella *
172 Dennis Weaver *
154 Kevin Crilley *
142 Bernard Morris *
119 Mark McConaughy
118 Margaret Higbee *
108 Kenneth Gabler
108 Roger Higbee *
103 John Fedak

LAWRENCE
210 Gene Wilhelm *
110 Deuane Hoffman
102 Steve Santner *

LEBANON
250 Randy Miller
236 Steve Santner *
217 Deuane Hoffman
208 Stephen Mallanson
181 Jason Horn *
178 Bruce Carl
174 Jonathan Heller *
152 George Wertz, Jr. *
129 Don Henise
122 Barbara Haas

LEHIGH
264 Fritz Brock *
261 Bernard Morris *
259 Jason Horn *
258 Rick Wiltraut
134 Deuane Hoffman
103 Steve Santner *

LUZERNE
276 William Reid *
240 Richard Koval
216 Mark Blauer *
148 Kevin Crilley *
106 Deuane Hoffman
104 Steve Santner *

LYCOMING
229 Paul Schwalbe
124 Steve Santner *
118 Deuane Hoffman
69 Dick Byers
66 Barbara Haas *

MCKEAN
119 Deuane Hoffman
103 Ted Grisez
103 Steve Santner *

MERCER
211 Gene Wilhelm *
203 Deuane Hoffman
124 Steve Santner *
103 Margaret Higbee *
88 Roger Higbee *

MIFFLIN
157 Deuane Hoffman
150 Greg Grove
108 Steve Santner *
59 Randy Miller
57 Merrill Wood *

MONROE
222 Phillips Street

176 Jason Horn *
126 Deuane Hoffman
123 Bernard Morris *
110 Steve Santner *

MONTGOMERY
252 William Murphy
251 Jason Horn *
244 Kevin Crilley *
241 Harry Franzen
224 Bernard Morris *
216 Neal Thorpe *
152 Deuane Hoffman
137 Steve Santner *
127 Al Guarente
107 Robert Walker *
100 Barbara Haas

MONTOUR
212 Barbara Haas
205 Allen Schweinsberg
138 Deuane Hoffman
119 Steve Santner *
104 Kevin Crilley *

NORTHAMPTON
259 Rick Wiltraut
241 Arlene Koch
229 Steve Boyce *
228 Dave DeReamus *
220 Brad Silfies *
216 Bernard Morris *
201 Dennis Miller
201 Jason Horn *
193 Deuane Hoffman
106 Steve Santner *

NORTHUMBERLAND
208 Allen Schweinsberg
166 Barbara Haas *
129 Deuane Hoffman
112 Steve Santner *
67 Scott Bills *

PERRY
231 Deuane Hoffman
227 Richard Colyer
157 Steve Santner *
152 Don Henise
141 Walter Shelly, Jr. *
139 Dallas Dowhower *
120 Randy Miller
116 Jonathan Heller *

PHILADELPHIA
290 John Miller *
245 Frank Windfelder *
243 Harry Franzen
241 Barbara Haas
240 Al Guarente
224 Skip Conant
223 Nick Pulcinella *
219 John Ginaven
184 Jim McKinney *
180 Thomas Reeves
167 Jason Horn *
163 Deuane Hoffman
163 Stephen Lawrence *
154 Steve Santner *
120 Terence Schiefer
107 Kevin Crilley *
101 Randy Miller

PIKE
201 Joe Strasser *
201 Voni Strasser *
144 Phillips Street
129 Deuane Hoffman
101 Steve Santner *
100 Barbara Haas *

POTTER
210 David Hauber *
114 Deuane Hoffman
104 Steve Santner *
104 Paul Schwalbe
92 Don Henise

SCHUYLKILL
241 Tom Clauser
177 Jason Horn *
152 Deuane Hoffman
133 Steve Santner *
117 Barbara Haas
115 Bernard Morris *

SNYDER
185 Deuane Hoffman
181 Allen Schweinsberg
132 Steve Santner *
64 Merrill Wood *

SOMERSET
228 Jeff Payne
226 Scott Bastian
224 Retta Payne
175 Richard Murphy
135 Deuane Hoffman
126 Steve Santner *

SULLIVAN
157 Skip Conant
147 Nick Kerlin
129 Thomas Reeves
104 Steve Santner *
103 Deuane Hoffman
103 Randy Miller

SUSQUEHANNA
168 William Reid *
105 Deuane Hoffman
105 Steve Santner *
93 Barbara Haas *

TIOGA
205 Larry Brown
202 Arlene Brown
153 Bruce Carl
120 Steve Santner *
119 Deuane Hoffman

UNION
217 Allen Schweinsberg
132 Barbara Haas
117 Steve Santner *
108 Deuane Hoffman

VENANGO
228 Gary Edwards *
175 Gene Wilhelm *
153 Deuane Hoffman
132 John Fedak
103 Steve Santner *

WARREN
227 Ted Grisez
227 Harris Johnson *
114 Steve Santner *
110 Deuane Hoffman
67 Randy Miller

WASHINGTON
210 Margaret Higbee *
209 Roger Higbee *
197 Roy Ickes
161 Russ Ruffing *
141 George Malosh *
104 Deuane Hoffman
100 Steve Santner *

WAYNE
221 Joe Strasser *
221 Voni Strasser *
125 William Reid *
107 Deuane Hoffman
102 Steve Santner *

WESTMORELAND
208 Dick Byers
208 Linda Christenson
161 Randi Gerrish
161 Sarah Gerrish
142 Margaret Higbee *
137 Steve Santner *
133 Roger Higbee *
126 Richard Murphy
120 Deuane Hoffman
120 James Flynn *
112 John Fedak

WYOMING
242 William Reid *
169 Richard Koval
142 Skip Conant
111 Steve Santner *
102 Deuane Hoffman

YORK
229 Russell Ryan *
202 Deuane Hoffman
194 Steve Santner *
185 Ann Pettigrew
172 George Wertz, Jr. *
166 Jeff Pheasant *
165 Carl Garner
160 Jason Horn *
153 Jonathan Heller *
150 Randy Miller
142 Kenneth Gabler
138 Don Henise
111 Barbara Haas

PA Annual Lists 1996

291 Deuane Hoffman
265 John Fedak
255 Joyce Hoffmann
247 Gerald McWilliams B
240 Don Henise
240 Margaret Higbee B
238 Ken Lebo
237 Tom Clauser
236 Richard Koval
232 Mike Fialkovich
229 Randy Miller
223 John Salvetti
221 Ronald Leberman
221 Chuck Tague
219 Jeff Payne
218 Steve Farbotnik
217 Al Guarente
217 Retta Payne
215 Matt Wlasniewski
214 Dick Byers
214 Skip Conant
213 David Kyler
212 Aden Troyer
210 Mark McConaughy
204 Bruce Carl
200 Glenn Czulada
200 Bob Machesney
198 Carl Garner
196 Scott Bastian
190 Ernest Schiefer
177 Kenneth Gabler
175 Neal Troyer

159	Larry Brown	
145	Arlene Brown	
72	Ann Pettigrew	

PA Annual Lists (top 50)

1	306	Robert Schutsky	1992
2	305	Deuane Hoffman	1992
3	293	Deuane Hoffman	1991
4	291	Deuane Hoffman	1996
5	288	Barbara Haas	1986
5	288	Franklin Haas	1986
7	278	Sam Stull	1979
7	278	Gene Wilhelm	1983
9	273	Joyce Hoffman	1991
10	272	Randy Miller	1992
11	271	Jason Horn	1993
12	269	Jonathan Heller	1992
13	268	Terence Schiefer	1985
13	268	Deuane Hoffman	1986
13	268	Deuane Hoffman	1995
16	266	Randy Miller	1991
17	265	John Fedak	1996
18	263	Gerald McWilliams	1983
19	262	Randy Miller	1993
19	262	Ken Lebo	1995
21	261	Gerald McWilliams	1991
21	261	Jonathan Heller	1993
23	260	Jason Horn	1992
23	260	Ken Lebo	1992
23	260	Gerald McWilliams	1992
26	259	Gene Wilhelm	1982
27	258	Steve Santner	1992
28	257	Jason Horn	1995
29	256	Jason Horn	1994
30	255	Franklin Haas	1977
30	255	Ed Kwater	1989
30	255	Jason Horn	1991
30	255	Joyce Hoffmann	1996
34	254	Barbara Haas	1977
34	254	Ed Kwater	1992
36	252	John Ginaven	1978
36	252	Bonnie Baird	1979 B
36	252	James Baird	1979 B
36	252	Gerald McWilliams	1988
36	252	Ed Kwater	1991
41	251	Gerald McWilliams	1989
41	251	Steve Santner	1989 B
41	251	Steve Santner	1991
44	250	Gerald McWilliams	1979
44	250	Ed Kwater	1990
46	249	David Freeland	1984
46	249	Steve Santner	1990
46	249	Jonathan Heller	1994
49	248	Gerald McWilliams	1985
49	248	Jerry Book	1992
49	248	Gerald McWilliams	1993

County Annual Lists (by county)

ADAMS

201	Arthur Kennell	1992
140	Carl Garner	1991
126	Carl Garner	1995
111	Carl Garner	1996
79	Kenneth Gabler	1996
78	Deuane Hoffman	1996

ALLEGHENY

163	Bob Machesney	1996
154	Bob Machesney	1995
112	Deuane Hoffman	1996

ARMSTRONG

177	Scott Bastian	1996
152	Margaret Higbee	1993
142	Margaret Higbee	1986
140	Deuane Hoffman	1996

BEAVER

124	John Cruzan	1994
110	George Malosh	1974
105	George Malosh	1975
67	Deuane Hoffman	1996

BEDFORD

152	Deuane Hoffman	1996
71	Kenneth Gabler	1992
70	Kenneth Gabler	1991
56	Kenneth Gabler	1996

BERKS

252	Ken Lebo	1995
229	Ken Lebo	1996
226	Ken Lebo	1994
213	Matt Wlasniewski	1996
156	Ernest Schiefer	1996
122	Deuane Hoffman	1996

BLAIR

143	Beryl Sternagle	1995
126	Beryl Sternagle	1990
121	Beryl Sternagle	1989
106	Deuane Hoffman	1996

BRADFORD

147	Ronald Young	1993
146	Ronald Young	1992
102	Deuane Hoffman	1996

BUCKS

224	Steve Farbotnik	1992
217	Steve Farbotnik	1994
210	Devich Farbotnik	1992
204	Steve Farbotnik	1996
76	Deuane Hoffman	1996

BUTLER

245	Gene Wilhelm	1983
229	Gene Wilhelm	1985
225	Gene Wilhelm	1982
117	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CAMBRIA

177	John Salvetti	1992
174	John Salvetti	1995
170	John Salvetti	1996
59	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CAMERON

92	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CARBON

132	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CENTRE

224	Terence Schiefer	1985
214	Terence Schiefer	1986
211	Terence Schiefer	1984
141	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CHESTER

225	Larry Lewis	1988
221	Larry Lewis	1983
219	Larry Lewis	1986
139	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CLARION

219	John Fedak	1996
181	Gene Wilhelm	1992
162	Walter Fye	1992
159	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CLEARFIELD

92	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CLINTON

81	Deuane Hoffman	1996

COLUMBIA

77	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CRAWFORD

208	Ronald Leberman	1994
202	Ronald Leberman	1989
201	Gene Wilhelm	1992
191	Deuane Hoffman	1996

CUMBERLAND

227	Deuane Hoffman	1989
225	Deuane Hoffman	1992
224	Deuane Hoffman	1995
222	Don Henise	1996
216	Deuane Hoffman	1996
117	Carl Garner	1996
65	Kenneth Gabler	1996

DAUPHIN

229	Deuane Hoffman	1996
215	Grace Randolph	1996
214	Deuane Hoffman	1995
202	Mark McConaughy	1996

DELAWARE

241	John Miller	1969
211	Al Guarente	1996
205	Al Guarente	1995
185	Skip Conant	1996
52	Deuane Hoffman	1996

ELK

113	Deuane Hoffman	1996

ERIE

264	Sam Stull	1979
256	Gerald McWilliams	1992
252	Gerald McWilliams	1991
231	Deuane Hoffman	1996

FAYETTE

67	Deuane Hoffman	1996

FOREST

144	April Walters	1993
143	Richard Walters	1993
114	Deuane Hoffman	1996

FRANKLIN

180	Carl Garner	1993
180	Carl Garner	1994
177	Carl Garner	1996
171	Carl Garner	1995
130	Kenneth Gabler	1996
102	Deuane Hoffman	1996

FULTON

128	Deuane Hoffman	1996
115	Kenneth Gabler	1988
114	Carl Garner	1991
72	Kenneth Gabler	1996

GREENE

137	Ralph Bell	1985
134	Ralph Bell	1986
130	Ralph Bell	1990
97	Deuane Hoffman	1996

HUNTINGDON

205	David Kyler	1996
194	Greg Grove	1994
191	Greg Grove	1992
182	Greg Grove	1996
80	Deuane Hoffman	1996

INDIANA

206	Margaret Higbee	1993
203	Margaret Higbee	1991
194	Gloria Lamer	1992
154	Deuane Hoffman	1996

JEFFERSON

143	Deuane Hoffman	1996
95	Scott Bills	1981

JUNIATA

188	Aden Troyer	1996
170	Deuane Hoffman	1996
169	Aden Troyer	1995

LACKAWANNA

182	Glenn Czulada	1996
161	Glenn Czulada	1995
117	Richard Koval	1995
111	Deuane Hoffman	1996

LANCASTER

255	Robert Schutsky	1992
249	Jonathan Heller	1992
239	Jonathan Heller	1993
219	Deuane Hoffman	1996
192	Bruce Carl	1996
187	Randy Miller	1996

LAWRENCE

210	Gene Wilhelm	1992
110	Deuane Hoffman	1996

LEBANON

215	Randy Miller	1993
205	Randy Miller	1996
187	Steve Santner	1987
109	Deuane Hoffman	1996

LEHIGH

200	Bernard Morris	1984
77	Deuane Hoffman	1996

LUZERNE

220	Richard Koval	1996
219	Richard Koval	1995
206	Richard Koval	1994
106	Deuane Hoffman	1996

LYCOMING

81	Deuane Hoffman	1996

MCKEAN

119	Deuane Hoffman	1996

MERCER

211	Gene Wilhelm	1992
153	Deuane Hoffman	1996

MIFFLIN

113	Deuane Hoffman	1996

MONROE

88	Deuane Hoffman	1996
74	Eric Sullivan	1993

MONTGOMERY

93	Deuane Hoffman	1996

MONTOUR

107	Deuane Hoffman	1996

NORTHAMPTON

189	Dave DeReamus	1990
168	Dave DeReamus	1991
159	Dennis Miller	1996
122	Deuane Hoffman	1996

NORTHUMBERLAND

121	Deuane Hoffman	1995
74	Deuane Hoffman	1996
67	Scott Bills	1979

PERRY

199	Deuane Hoffman	1995
193	Deuane Hoffman	1996
189	Richard Colyer	1993

PHILADELPHIA

225	John Miller	1965
208	Edward Fingerhood	1996
162	Al Guarente	1992
151	Skip Conant	1996
61	Deuane Hoffman	1996

PIKE

55	Deuane Hoffman	1996

POTTER

160	David Hauber	1992
160	David Hauber	1995
157	David Hauber	1993
90	Deuane Hoffman	1996

SCHUYLKILL

209	Tom Clauser	1996
191	Tom Clauser	1987
167	Tom Clauser	1988
152	Deuane Hoffman	1996

SNYDER

175	Deuane Hoffman	1996

SOMERSET

216	Jeff Payne	1996
216	Retta Payne	1996
208	Scott Bastian	1994
165	Scott Bastian	1996
101	Deuane Hoffman	1996

SULLIVAN

130	Nick Kerlin	1995
125	Skip Conant	1995
123	Skip Conant	1994
123	Nick Kerlin	1996
109	Skip Conant	1996
87	Deuane Hoffman	1996

SUSQUEHANNA

105	Deuane Hoffman	1996

TIOGA

167	Larry Brown	1992
160	Arlene Brown	1992
156	Larry Brown	1996
144	Arlene Brown	1996
83	Deuane Hoffman	1996

UNION

67	Deuane Hoffman	1996

VENANGO

207	Gary Edwards	1995
194	Gary Edwards	1991
192	Russ States	1991
153	Deuane Hoffman	1996

WARREN

165	Ted Grisez	1992
152	Ted Grisez	1985
98	Deuane Hoffman	1996

WASHINGTON

134	Russ Ruffing	1985
132	Roy Ickes	1984
100	George Malosh	1975
59	Deuane Hoffman	1996

WAYNE

66	Deuane Hoffman	1996

WESTMORELAND

92	Deuane Hoffman	1996

WYOMING

193	William Reid	1993
181	William Reid	1994
134	Richard Koval	1994
87	Skip Conant	1996
77	Deuane Hoffman	1996

YORK

196	Russell Ryan	1992
178	Russell Ryan	1991
153	Jeff Pheasant	1995
112	Deuane Hoffman	1996
75	Carl Garner	1996
62	Ann Pettigrew	1996
49	Kenneth Gabler	1996

County Annual Lists (top 50)

1	264	Erie	Sam Stull	1979
2	256	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1992
3	255	Lancaster	Robert Schutsky	1992
4	252	Berks	Ken Lebo	1995
4	252	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1991
6	251	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1983
6	251	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1988
8	249	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller	1992
9	248	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1989
10	246	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1993
11	245	Butler	Gene Wilhelm	1983
12	244	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1985
13	243	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1979
13	243	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1981
15	242	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1984
16	241	Delaware	John Miller	1969
17	239	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1994
17	239	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller	1993
19	238	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1990
20	237	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1995
21	236	Lancaster	Randy Miller	1991
22	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1980
22	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1982
22	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1987
22	234	Erie	Ed Kwater	1989
22	234	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller	1991
22	234	Lancaster	Randy Miller	1992
28	233	Erie	James Flynn	1979
29	232	Erie	Ed Kwater	1992
30	231	Erie	Deuane Hoffman	1996
31	230	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1986
31	230	Erie	Deuane Hoffman	1991
33	229	Berks	Ken Lebo	1996
33	229	Butler	Gene Wilhelm	1985
33	229	Dauphin	Deuane Hoffman	1996
36	228	Erie	James Flynn	1978
37	227	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman	1989
37	227	Erie	Ed Kwater	1991
39	226	Berks	Ken Lebo	1994
39	226	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller	1994
41	225	Butler	Gene Wilhelm	1982
41	225	Chester	Larry Lewis	1988
41	225	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman	1992
41	225	Philadelphia	John Miller	1965
45	224	Bucks	Steve Farbotnik	1992
45	224	Butler	Gene Wilhelm	1981
45	224	Centre	Terence Schiefer	1985
45	224	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman	1995
45	224	Lancaster	Randy Miller	1993
50	223	Berks	Jason Horn	1995

Pink-footed Goose

Anser brachyrhynchus

Berks County

March 29 - 12 April, 1997

On 29 March 1997 a Pink-footed Goose was found feeding with a small flock of Snow Geese on a small pond near the intersections of Routes 73 and 662 in Oley, Berks County. Over the course of the next several weeks, it was observed by a number of birders from far and wide. The identification of the bird was rather straight forward, a goose smaller than the accompanying Snow Geese, with a shorter and stubbier bill which had a black tip, a pink middle section and a dark gray or black section where it joined the face. The legs were dark pink. The overall color of the bird was grayish-brown above and pale buffy below with dark heavily barred flanks. Some observers felt that the tertials showed some signs of wear and that the bird appeared to be molting.

Distribution: The Pink-footed Goose breeds in eastern Greenland, Iceland, and Svalbard. The Greenland and Iceland birds winter in Scotland and northern and eastern England while the Svalbard population moves south through western Scandinavia to winter from western Denmark through Germany to Belgium. Vagrants have occurred as far east and south as western Russia, Romania, and the Azores and westward to North America.

Occurrence in North America: There are 7 or 8 records of this species for North America. Six birds have been recorded in Newfoundland (four of these together in one flock) and two for Quebec. An additional Pink-footed Goose was found in the company of Snow Geese in November 1996 just south of Montreal. There is some speculation within the birding community that the Oley bird may be this same individual, which migrated south with the Snows and now was moving northward.

Occurrence in Pennsylvania: There is no previous record of Pink-footed Goose for the state.

When a sighting of an extra-limital waterfowl occurs, the question of origin, wild vs. escape, always arises and this case is no different. Some observers have mentioned the lack of a leg band, the apparent wear of the flight feathers, and its association with Snow Geese as indicators of the wildness of this bird. As far as what is know about this species in captivity, it is well established in captivity in the U.S. but breeding here is limited (Ryan pers. comm.). US aviculturists supplement their stock from European collections. Ryan also mentioned that in theory any captive bred bird in the U.S. is supposed to be banded by the breeder. He also states that this rule is little enforced and even less adhered to. Ryan reports that the customary manner of keeping any waterfowl does not result in feather damage normally. This record has yet to begin circulation within PORC and very little in the way of written documentation has been received. It is hoped that those who observed the bird will submit written documentation, especially regarding the appearance of the flight feathers so a more thorough assessment of this sighting can be made. Whatever the outcome, this sighting has generated much thoughtful discussion and education within the birding community, not to mention a look at a species we seldom get a chance to see.

References:

ABA Checklist: Birds of the Continental United States and Canada. Fifth Edition 1996.

Madge, S. and Hilary Burn. 1988. *Waterfowl an identification guide*. Houghton-Mifflin Co. Boston, Mass.

I would like to thank Rich Ryan for his constructive comments regarding this species.

Black-throated Gray Warbler

Dendroica nigrescens

Bern Township, *Berks County*

Late Nov/early Dec 1996 to February 13, 1997

Distribution in North America: The Black-throated Gray Warbler breeds in western North America from British Columbia south to Baja California and east through Wyoming and New Mexico. The normal winter range is from southern California and Arizona south into western Mexico. It is casual in fall and early winter on the east coast from Nova Scotia south to Florida.

Status in Pennsylvania: This is the ninth record for the state. All but one of the records is from fall or winter and span a time period from 8/10-2/13. Four of the reports fall into a small time frame of 9/9-9/28 which is consistent with the time frame of reports from nearby Atlantic Coast locations (Cape May, Island Beach SP, NJ). There is one spring report from 5/10/12.

Summary of the Season - January through March 1997

Snow Geese certainly set the tone for this quarter. More numbers were reported from more locations than ever before. This was probably due to the recent population explosion up north and a relatively mild winter down here. See Katrina Knight's article elsewhere in this issue for some observations on this phenomenon.

Other geese made headlines as well — several **Ross' Geese** were seen (*Bedford, Lancaster/Lebanon, Mercer*), including a rare **blue morph** at Middle Creek WMA. See photograph in this issue. **Greater White-fronted Geese** showed up in 7 counties with an amazing **18** in *Montour*. **Barnacle Geese** were seen in *Chester* and *Lancaster*.

But, the highlight of this quarter's honker extravaganza was a **Pink-footed Goose** in *Berks*. Although there is always speculation as to the wild/captive origin of unusual waterfowl, other recent records in North America lend credence to this bird's wild roots. If accepted by PORC, it will be a first state record. For more details, see *Rare Bird Reports*.

At least four **Eared Grebe** were seen this quarter, continuing the pattern of the last seven years. Since 1990, the annual number of reports of this species has been:

1990 - 3
1991 - 5
1992 - 7
1993 - 5
1994 - 4
1995 - 4
1996 - 6

Although Presque Isle SP has had more than any other site in the state, most of the sightings have been scattered around the state. This appears to now be an annual species, and anyone doing a Big Year should have it on his "must" list.

Two **Gyrfalcon** reports from *Erie* were the only unusual raptors.

Although **Sandhill Cranes** now nest in western Pa., their appearance in other parts of the state still draws attention. They were seen in *Clarion*, *Lancaster*, and *York* in addition to their usual haunts in *Lawrence* this period.

Only one **Little Gull** was reported, from *Erie*. A **Black-headed Gull** in *Bucks* caused a stir. Was it 1 or 2 birds?

Lesser Black-backed Gulls are so numerous in the winter on the Delaware R. in southern *Bucks* near Tullytown as to be almost uncountable. The gulls at this location feed on a landfill next to the river and are easily viewed from the New Jersey side (there are two convenient riverside parks across from the landfill in Florence). It is quite easy to see 50-100 of this species at this location. In addition, there are thousands of **Ring-billed**, hundreds of **Herring** and **Greater Black-backed**, tens of **Iceland**, and usually several **Glaucous**. It is also a good place to see **Great Cormorants**. By the way, the state boundary is towards the New Jersey side of the river, so most of the birds seen on the river are in Pennsylvania. Note however that there is more gull activity during the week when the landfill is active than on the weekends when it shuts down. If you love gulls, this is the place to be!

Only four counties reported **Snowy Owl** this quarter — not a big invasion year. Five reported **Long-eared Owl**.

A **Great Crested Flycatcher** was reported from *Clarion* on **3/28**! Was it really a Great Crested? Or was it an Ash-throated? We'll never know.

A **Marsh Wren** and a **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** lingered until at least 1/3 in *Delaware*. And the **Black-throated Gray Warbler** from the previous quarter stayed until 2/13 in *Berks*.

Winter finches were practically non-existent. **Common Redpoll** were reported in *Indiana* and *Schuylkill*, **Pine Siskin** in five counties, and **Evening Grosbeak** in only *Sullivan* and *Westmoreland*.

There were 179 species reported this quarter, up slightly from the 176 reported in the same quarter last year. We received partial or complete reports from 61 counties.

Thanks again to our hard-working county compilers!

Frank & Barb Haas

Birds of Note - January through March 1997

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

Rare and unusual sightings for which details have been submitted will be reviewed by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee. "No details" means no **description of the bird** was submitted.

Red-throated Loon - *Adams:* 1 on 3./24 at Birch Run Dam (Carl Garner); *Centre:* 1 on 3/4-8 at Bald Eagle S.P. (Randy Harrison, Charlotte Pryor); *Clinton:* 1 on 3/24 at South Avis (Paul & Glenna Schwalbe); *Crawford:* 1 on 3/22 at Conneaut L. (Ron Leberman).

Eared Grebe - *Butler:* 1 on 3/25 was first county record. 1 observed 3/30-31 and 2 on 3/30, all at Moraine S.P. (Randy Stringer, et al.); *Clarion:* 1 on 3/27-28 at Kahle L. (Mike Leahy, John Fedak): *Jefferson:* 1 on 3/14 at Kahle L. (Mike Leahy, John Fedak)

Great Cormorant - *Delaware:* Present all quarter with a high of 5 on 3/18 at Marcus Hook (Jim Lockyer); *Philadelphia:* 39 on 1/11 (Winter Bird Count).

American Bittern - *Carbon:* 1 on 3/22 at Beltzville S.P. was early and 1st record in 8 years (David Hawk, Robert Frantz, Barry Reed); *Montgomery:* 1 on 3/26 at Green Lane Res. (Kevin Crilley).

Green Heron - *Allegheny:* Present from 3/22 at North Park (Bob & Dianne Machesney, Jack & Sue Solomon);

Black-crowned Night-Heron - *Cumberland:* Present from 3/30+at Huntsdale Fish Hatchery (Deuane Hoffman); *Lawrence:* 1 on 2/2-3 at Newcastle (Suzanne Butcher); *Lebanon:* 1 on 3/24 at SGL 145 (Randy Miller); *Philadelphia:* 4 on 1/11 (Winter Bird Count); *York:* 6 present from 3/27 at Kiwanus L. (Al Spiese).

Pink-footed Goose - *Berks:* 1 present from 3/27 through the quarter will be a first state record if accepted by PORC.

Ross' Goose - *Bedford:* 1 on 3/9 at Shawnee S.P. (Tom Dick); *Lancaster/Lebanon:* 1 on 2/2-3/15 at Middle Creek WMA (Tom Garner, Randy Miller) and a rare **blue morph** on 2/24 at Middle Creek WMA (Kevin & Michelle Crilley); *Mercer:* 1 on 3/19 at Harrisville Rd. (Suzanne Butcher).

Barnacle Goose - *Chester:* 1 on 1/14 at Marsh Creek S.P. (Larry Lewis) (no details), and 1 on 2/1 at Struble L. (Larry Lewis, Grier Saunders, Mary Alice Knox) (no details); *Lancaster:* 1 on 3/6-13 at Middle Creek WMA (m. Obs.);

Canada (Richardson's) Goose - *Delaware:* 1 on 2/25-26 at Springton Res. (Nick Pulcinella).

Eurasian Wigeon - *Lancaster:* 1 on 3/29 at Middle Creek WMA (Mark McConaughy).

Black Scoter - *Centre:* 1 on 3/21 at Colyer L. (Blanche & Dorothy Bordner); *Dauphin:* 1 on 3/10 at Harrisburg (Mark McConaughy)

Surf Scoter - *Centre:* 3 on 3/21 at Colyer L. (Blanche & Dorothy Bordner); *Dauphin:* 2 on 2/23 at Marysville (Dick Williams) and 1 on 3/22 at Hershet Farms (Mark McConaughy); *Erie:* Present part of the quarter; *Jefferson:* 1 on 3/27 at Kahle L. was new for the county (John Fedak, Tom Crawford); *Luzerne:* 1 on 1/13 and 1/28 at Harvey's L. (Erick Stull, Bill Reid).

Golden Eagle - *Berks:* Seen from 1/6-13 with a high of 8 at Hawk Mt. Sanc. (Mark Monroe & HMS Staff); *Centre:* 1 on 1/5 at Fairbrook (John Peplinski) and a high of 15 on 3/21 at Tussey Mt. (*Centre/Huntingdon*) (David Brandes); *Huntingdon:* 1 on 2/9 at McAlevy's Fort (Nick Bolgiano); *Juniata:* 1 imm. wintered all quarter in the western part of the county (Deuane Hoffman).

Gyrfalcon - *Erie:* 1 on 2/8 at Presque Isle S.P. (Mike Fialkovich, Joyce Hoffman), 1 on 2/21 at Erie (Greg Cook) (No details).

Common Moorhen - *Philadelphia:* 1 on 1/3 at Tinicum (John Miller, Ed Fingerhood, Doris McGovern, Ryn Agnew).

Sandhill Crane - *Clarion:* 2 on 3/27-30 at Beaver Creek & Shippensville (Walter & Annabelle Fye, Mike Leahy, John Fedak; *Lancaster:* 1 on 2/2-3/13 at Middle Creek WMA (Randy Miller et al.); *Lawrence:* at least 3 present from March on (Suzanne Butcher, Linda Wagner); *York:* 1 on 3/8-27 at Menges Mills (Ben Lease).

Lesser Yellowlegs - *Montgomery:* 1 on 3/29 at Green Lane Res. (Gary Freed).

Pectoral Sandpiper - *Allegheny:* 1 on 3/26 at Imperial (Chuck Tague).

Laughing Gull - *Bucks:* Present from 3/19 at Tullytown (Ken Reiker); *Delaware:* Present from 3/22 at Marcus Hook (Nick Pulcinella).

Little Gull - *Erie:* 1 on 1/5 at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams).

Black-headed Gull - *Bucks:* 1 on 1/4 at Nockamixon S. P. (Steve Farbotnik) and another? from 1/28-2/2 at Peace Valley Park (Ian Baldoch et al.)

Iceland Gull - *Berks:* 1 on 3/26 at L. Ontelaunee (Ken Lebo); *Bucks:* 3 on 2/1 at Tullytown (Gerry Dewaghe) and 1 at Peace Valley Park on 3/2 (Ian Baldoch); *Erie:* Present part of the quarter

Lesser Black-backed Gull - *Berks:* 1 on 1/30 (Dean Kendall), 2/2 (Matt Spence), and 3/26 (Ken Lebo, all at L. Ontelaunee; *Bucks:* Present all quarter at Tullytown; *Erie:* Present part of the quarter; *Lebanon:* 1 on 2/1 at SGL 145 (Randy Miller, Ann Mease); *Montgomery:* 1 on 2/23-3/14 at Green Lane Res. (George Franchois, Kevin Crilley).

Glaucous Gull - *Bucks:* At least 1 present from 1/29 on at Tullytown (Ken Reiker); *Erie:* Present part of the quarter.

Glaucous/Herring Gull - A possible hybrid on 3/12 at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams).

Caspian Tern - *Somerset:* 2 on 3/11 at Somerset L. (Jim Moses).

Snowy Owl - *Bedford:* 1 on 1/26 at Beldon (Rosie McGinnett); *Erie:* 1 present to 2/2 at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams); *Schuylkill:* 1 on 1/20 at Schuylkill Haven (Carole Laughlin); *Sullivan:* 1 on 1/1 at Eagles Mere (Carol & Bill Freise).

Long-eared Owl - *Indiana:* 1 on 1/7-3/20 (Dave Darney); *Lawrence:* 1 present all quarter at SGL 248 (Barb & George Dean, Suzanne Butcher); *Luzerne:* 1 on 1/26-2/7 at Plains Flats (Rick Koval); *Mercer:* 1 on 1/6 at N. Foster Rd. (Neal Troyer); *Westmoreland:* 1 on 2/23 at Loyalhanna Res. (Dick Byers).

Great Crested Flycatcher - *Clarion:* 1 on 3/28 at Beaver Creek was early (Mike Leahy)

Purple Martin - *Juniata:* 6 on 3/29 on the Juniata River (Deuane Hoffman);

Barn Swallow - *Cumberland:* Present from 3/31at Big Spring Fish & Game (Deuane Hoffman); *Westmoreland:* Present from 3/29 at Mannitto L. (Dennis Lauffer); *York:* Present from 3/27 (early).

House Wren - *Philadelphia:* 1 on 1/3 at Tinicum (John Miller) and 1 on 3/5 at East Park Res. (Keith Russell).

Marsh Wren - *Philadelphia:* 1 on 1/3 at Tinicum (John Miller).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - *Philadelphia:* 1 present til 1/3 at Tinicum (John Miller, Ed Fingerhood, Ryn Agnew, Doris McGovern).

Loggerhead Shrike - *Adams:* Present all quarter.

Yellow Warbler - *Lancaster:* 1 on 3/1 at Middle Creek WMA (no observer listed) was very early.

Black-throated Gray Warbler - *Berks:* The bird from the previous quarter remained until 2/13.

Yellow-throated Warbler - *Allegheny:* 1 that was visiting a feeder in January in Squirrel Hill was captured and taken to the National Aviary in Pittsburgh on 1/19 where it is recovering.

Palm Warbler - *Bucks:* 1 on 3/28 at Peace Valley Park (David Bluder); *Delaware:* 1 on 3/30 at Tyler Arboretum (Al Guarente).

Louisiana Waterthrush - *Butler:* 1 on 3/25 at Wolf Creek Narrows was early (Randy Stringer); *Westmoreland:* Present from 3/27 at Powdermill Nature Reserve (Jeff Bucher).

Common Yellowthroat - *Dauphin:* 1 lingered to 1/2 at Wildwood L. (Joan Renninger); *Philadelphia:* 1 on 1/11 (Winter Bird Count); *Westmoreland:* 1 present up til 1/10 at Ligonier (Robert Mulvihill).

Dickcissel - *Lancaster:* 1 present most of the quarter at Ephrata; *Philadelphia:* 1 on 3/29 in Northeast Philadelphia (Frank Windfelder).

Yellow-headed Blackbird - *Lancaster:* 1 on 2/17 at May Post Office Rd. (Charles Alexander).

Brewer's Blackbird - *Dauphin:* 1 on 3/23 at Wildwood L. (Sandy & Gary Lockerman) (no details)

Baltimore Oriole - *Bucks:* 1 on 3/2 at Langhorne (Adrian Binns); *Montgomery:* 1 on 2/9 at Wayne (Edith Parnum).

Common Redpoll - *Indiana:* 1 on 2/8 at Nolo (Alice & Dave Beatty); *Schuylkill:* 2 on 3/21 near Pottsville (Glenn Bode).

Pine Siskin - *Berks:* 1 on 1/19-3/31 at Hamburg (Kerry Grim, Dean Kendall); *Clarion:* 1 on 1/23-31 at Wentlings Corners (Walter Fye); *Huntingdon:* 16 on 1/1 at Mt. Union (Ron Singer); *Juniata:* 1 at a feeder all quarter (Deuane Hoffman); *Schuylkill:* 2 on 2/20-3/21 at Pottsville (Mike Ward).

Evening Grosbeak - *Sullivan:* 10 on 3/8 at Colley Twp. (Lou Blasi); *Westmoreland:* 2 on 1/10 at Rector (Chuck Norton).

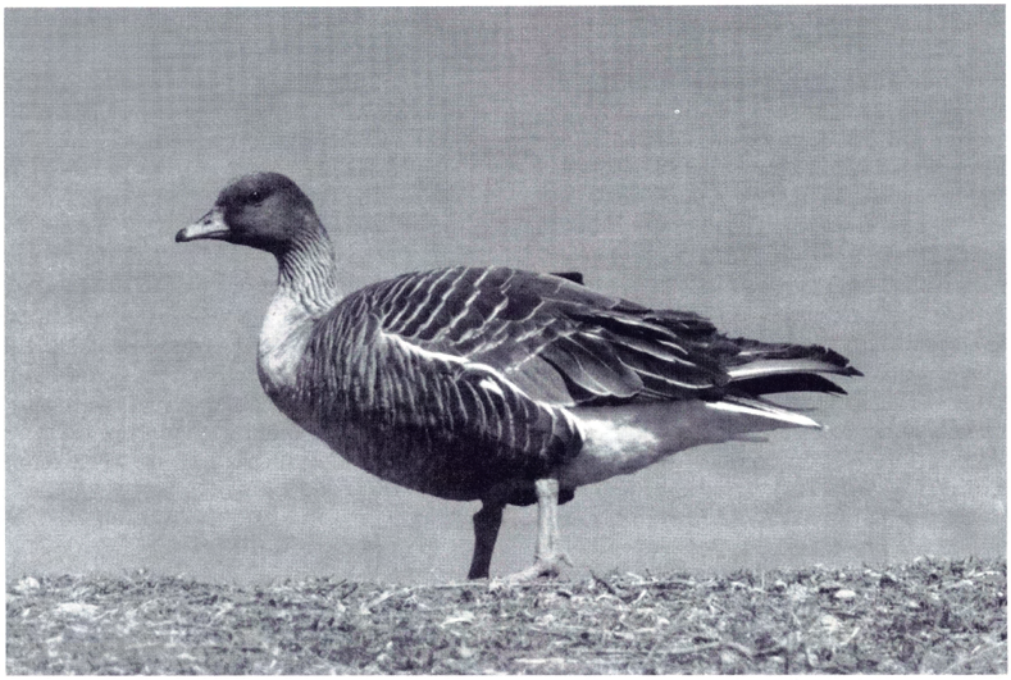
PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Ross' Goose, Middle Creek WMA, *Lancaster*, 3/8/1997. Photo by Jerry McWilliams.

"Richardson's" Canada Goose, Springton Res., *Delaware*, 1/26/1997. Photo by Nick Pulcinella..

Black-headed Gull, Peace Valley Park, *Bucks*, 2/2/1997. Photo by Nick Pulcinella.

Dickcissel, Ephrata, *Lancaster*, 3/30/1997. Photo by Shawneen Finnegan.



Pink-footed Goose, Oley Twp., *Berks*, 4/2/1997.
Photo by Bill Uhrich.

Blue Morph Ross' Goose, Middle Creek WMA, *Lancaster*, 2/24/1997.
Photo by Kevin Crilley.

Allegheny County

A **C. Loon** was on the Monongahela R. at Duck Hollow 1/8-18 (FM, CM).

The **Peregrine Falcons** in Pittsburgh (PGH) were observed mating the second week of March (ASWP Hotline). Another pair has been seen in Oakland at the Univ. of Pittsburgh since Jan. (Heidie Engle, PH et al.) and were observed mating (Heidie Engle). A **Bald Eagle** was reported from Neville I. on the Ohio R. 3/2 (ASWP Hotline, fide HIS). Three **Rough-legged Hawk** at Imperial (IMP) were a good find on 2/23 (BM).

The **Herring Gulls** are once again nesting along the Allegheny R. at the Highland Park Bridge where 3 nests in various stages of completion were found at the end of March (PB). Uncommon for the county was a **Bonaparte's Gull** reported from North Park 3/21 (JH, DH) and 2 on the Allegheny R. 3/29 (PB).

A high count of 62 **Wild Turkeys** were at North Park 1/25 (BM). **Barred Owl** reports for the county are increasing. A bird was first observed at Beechwood Farms on 2/18 (SI, TB) and has been seen and heard through the end of the quarter. Another was found at Harrison Hills Park on 3/23 (PH). This is the first known record for that location. A pair was located at Sewickley on 3/28 (JH, CN), where they probably breed.

A variant **Downy Woodpecker** with a yellow cap visited a backyard in Penn Hills 3/21 (DSK et al.). **Cedar Waxwing** went unreported this quarter and many observers noted their absence. A **Yellow-throated Warbler** was visiting a feeder in Squirrel Hill during Jan. and was captured in a weakened condition and taken to the National Aviary in PGH on 1/19 where it is recovering (ASWP Hotline, EK, Jim Bonner).

An early flock of **Red-winged Blackbird** visited a feeder in Hampton Twp 1/18 (TB). The variant **Dark-eyed Junco** with the white wing bars reported last quarter returned to my feeding station on 3/31 (MF). An early **Savannah Sparrow** was seen and heard at IMP 3/2 (WS, DS).

Armstrong County

Although still water was frozen in Dec., mild temperatures caused it to open again and remain open through 1/7. As a result, many waterfowl lingered into the quarter on Keystone Res. and other area lakes, including **C. Loon, Pied-billed** and **Horned grebes, Wood Duck**, and **Ls. Scaup**. The Allegheny R. yielded large numbers of **Canada Geese** and **Mallard** along with a number of other species. Of particular note was a raft of 84 **C. Merganser** near Kittanning 2/1 (CG,DD,DY,MH,FMc,MP), an all-time high tally. The only report of **Snow Bunting** was a flock near Worthington 1/12 (MH,RH).

Bedford County

1/14: Ron Kidd,Buffialo Mills reported that he had 3 **Pileated Woodpecker** coming to his feeder at one time.

3/9: **Ross' Goose** reported this date by Dr. Tom Dick of Allegany Plateau Audubon, seen on lake at Shawnee SP. Pictures and separate documentation were to be submitted by Tom to PORC.

3/1-16: Pete Wytik of Schellsburg reported **Great Horned Owl** nesting Shawnee SP.

3/21 & 3/24: Rosie McGinnett saw a white hawk (albino?) s. of Breezewood on I-70. She also reports a pair of **Am. Kestrel** using a nesting box on their property. On another date, Rosie and Clyde were fixing a Wood Duck nesting box. They removed it from the pipe and had turned the box upside down and sideways, when they decided to check if anything was inside. Sure enough there was an **E. Screech-Owl**...apparently none the worse for being jostled about.

Berks County

The spring goose migration may have been the most remarkable on record in *Berks*, both in duration and in number of birds involved. Starting in early Feb., tens of thousands of **Snow Geese** were seen on ponds and lakes and feeding in fields all over the county. Traveling with the white flocks were some rarities. On 2/10, Matt Spence spotted an ad. bird of the blue form of **Ross' Goose** while counting Snow Geese at L. Ontelaunee. He thought he was looking at an **Am. Black Duck** until the bird showed its white head with dark markings on the back of the head and neck, and its very small bill in comparison with the Snows. This is *1st Co. record*. An ad. white Ross' was first seen at Gotwals pond in Oley 3/23 (R. Keller) and by many others 3/29,30. An ad. **Gr. White-fronted Goose** was at LO 3/7 (KK) and an imm. was there 3/21-24 (KK, KL, MW). One to 4 Canada Geese of a race minimally larger than the Am. Black Ducks they were sometimes seen with were at LO 2/11-3/25 (m.obs.).

The bird that caused the greatest excitement regionally and even nationally was the Pa. record ***Pink-footed Goose***, which appeared with 200-300 Snows at Gotwals farm pond near the intersection of Rts. 73 & 662 in Oley. It was first seen 3/27 (HL), then was identified and reported 3/29 (RK), after which it was seen by scores of birders from many states.Viewing conditions couldn't have been better as the bird grazed, swam, and flew at close range (often within 35 ft.), showing such diagnostic field marks as the bright pink feet, the very small pink and black bill, the gray upperwings contrasting with the brown head, neck and underparts, and the bird's small size in relation to the Snows. Many photos were taken, with front page color spreads in several local papers. The Pink-footed and its Snow goose flock mates were last seen

4/11, apparently restless as they repeatedly made short sallies, then circled back to the pond. On 4/12 they were gone (RK).

The powerful storm on 3/31 grounded hundreds of waterfowl at LO, including 62 **Horned Grebe**, 200-300 **scaup**, 153 **Oldsquaw**, 4 **White-winged Scoter**, 26 **C. Goldeneye**, 162 **Bufflehead**, and 16 **Red-breasted Merganser**. **C. Merganser** peaked at about 1000 at LO 2/22,23 (RK, KK). On the latter date, dozens of **Herring Gull** observed harassing the mergansers, trying to pirate their fish. At times, the pirating became so intense that dozens of mergansers would take flight trying to escape the gulls. Though all age classes of Herring Gulls took part in the pirating, the **Ring-billed Gulls** present did not. Perhaps the latter are too small to be effective at bullying mergansers (RK).

The ♀ ***Black-throated Gray Warbler*** that first appeared at a Bern Twp feeder in late Nov. or early Dec.,1996, but was not reported till 1/19/97, was last seen 2/13/97 (*fide* JS).

Blair County

Very low numbers of **Am. Tree Sparrow** all quarter.

Bradford County

100 **Snow Geese** found 3/9 (TG). Two **Ring-necked Duck** on Tamarack Pond 3/21 (BR). A **Turkey Vulture** was early 2/19 (TG). An imm. **Golden Eagle** was in New Era 3/29 (†TG). **Am. Woodcock** noted in New Era 2/26 (TG). A **Carolina Wren** was seen 3/21 (BR).

Bucks County

Highlights include: A **Black-headed Gull** was at Nockamixon SP (NSP) on 1/4 (SF) in with 200+ **Ring-billed Gull**. Another report (probably the same bird) was made on 1/28 at Peace Valley (PV) (IB) where the bird was seen by many through 2/2. This is *1st Co. record*. **Osprey** were reported nesting on the Delaware at the lower end of the Co. (Bensalem) on 3/28 (EF). This is the *1st nesting* in in recent history. Also of note was the absence of **Horned Lark, Snow Bunting** (1 report), **Lapland Longspur**, **Evening Grosbeak, Pine Siskin, Long-eared** and **N. Saw-whet owls**.

Other highlights: **Red-necked Grebe** were at NSP on 3/17 (SF) and at PV on 3/27 (TW). **Tundra Swan** were at Churchville from 1/4 to 3/1 (13)(AB); at PV 3/3 (40) to 3/22 (KR, RF); and at Chalfont 3/9 (RF). **Redhead** were at Ingham Springs 1/2 (SF) and at PV from 1/21 to 2/22 (KR). **Red-breasted Merganser** were at PV from 1/18+ (RF) and at Pennsbury Manor on 3/16 (GD).

A **N. Goshawk** was at Perkasie on 1/18-25 (FG). Unfortunately, it was an imm. bird that was killed when it flew into the window. The good news is that Fred is seeing that it is mounted for use in the classes at Audubon. A **Merlin** was at Kintersville on 2/28 (BF). A **Peregrine Falcon** was at the Turnpike Bridge in Bristol on 1/4 and 3/16 (GC, GD).

Iceland Gull were at Tullytown (3) on 2/1; Yardley (6) on 2/9 (GD); and at PV on 3/2 (IB). **Glaucous Gull** were at Tullytown 1/29 to 3/19 (KR, GD) and at Yardley (3) on 2/9 (GD). A **Barred Owl** was at Chalfont 2/1,9 (AM) and one was heard regularly at the end of the quarter at Yardley (ER). A **Short-eared Owl** was at Pipersville on 3/8 (DA).

Two **Am. Pipit** were at PV on 3/31 (SF). **Pine Warbler** were at Silver L. on 3/22 (GC) and at PV on 3/23 on (KR). A **Snow Bunting** was at NSP on 1/22 (SF).

EXOTICS: 4 **Ruddy Shelduck** were at PV on 1/15 (GC).

Butler County

Eared Grebe *(1st confirmed Co. record)* topped the list at L. Arthur: 1 tentatively identified 3/25 (RS); 1 observed 3/30-31 (PH,DH,EK,SB,RC,SM), and 2 including an alternate-plumaged bird in courtship display 3/30 (GW). Other highlights at L. Arthur in Mar. were up to 5 **Oldsquaw** (CE), a **White-winged Scoter** (DD), and unusually good spring fallouts of up to 500-600 **Red-breasted Merganser** (m.ob.).

Raptors of special interest included a very early **Turkey Vulture** 2/10 at Cranberry Twp (CK) and slightly early **Osprey** 3/26 at L. Arthur (DY); ad. **Bald Eagle** at L. Arthur 3/25 (RS) and incubation in progress on schedule at the Glades nest (DHo); a roost of 4 **N. Harrier** at Muddy Creek Twp 1/5 (EK); an early **Broad-winged Hawk** 3/25 at L. Arthur (RS); and a quarterly total of 3 **Rough-legged Hawk** (MF, BK).

A **N. Shrike** at Glades 3/23 (RH) was surprising in this non-invasion winter. Many passerine species arrived slightly earlier than usual in late Feb. through Mar., most notably a **Louisiana Waterthrush** 3/25 at Wolf Creek Narrows (RS).

Cambria County

Dave Gobert mentions an "early migration" this year. He says **Horned Lark** were beginning to pair off by the last week in Feb. His best sighting was a pair – one dark, one light phase – of **Rough-legged Hawk** that spent part of the winter in the open fields at Patton.

Carbon County

An **Am. Bittern** at Beltzville SP 3/22 was the *1st sighting* in at least 8 years (DH, RF, BR). A **N. Flicker** 1/5 was the earliest sighting in last 8 years (DH, RF, BR). A **Pine Warbler** 3/22 was very early for the Co. (DH).

Chester County

A **Barnacle Goose** was at Marsh Creek SP about 1/14 (LL, no details). A Barnacle Goose was at Struble L. 3/1 (LL, GS, MAK, no details).

Clarion County

The **Eared Grebe** seen at Kahle L. on successive days, 3/27, 28, is presumed to be the same individual. Both Mike Leahy and John Fedak(†) had good looks at it.

The **N. Goshawk** in Cook Forest SP was heard, not seen, in the same vicinity as it nested in last year (heard 3/27 by`MB). The **Golden Eagle** seen by Mike Leahy (†) at Kahle L. on 4/1/97 would be a *1st* for the county if accepted by PORC.

Short-eared Owl were seen throughout the quarter in various strip mines. Six were observed on 2/28 at Mt. Airy by Walter and Annabelle Fye who watched them courting and wing-clapping for quite a length of time.

A pair of **Sandhill Crane** was at BC on 3/27 by Walter and Annabelle Fye and Mike Leahy. Another pair (or same?) pair was at Shippenville on 3/30 and seen well by John Fedak(†).

A leucistic **Canada Goose** seen 3/29 on Bob Gilford's farm near Lickingville caused many birders to give it closer inspection. Size and shape were consistent with a Canada Goose.

Clearfield County

A **N. Goshawk** was seen on I-80 1.5 mi. e. of Exit 17 (Heidi Boyle) on 1/15.

Clinton County

The **Red-throated Loon** at S. Avis on 3/24 is either the *2nd* or *3rd Co. record*. **Snow Geese** usually just fly over high overhead, but 95+ at S. Avis on 3/6 were flying low up the river. The **N. Shoveler** at Lock Haven on 3/6 was only the *2nd Co. record*.

Columbia County

Except for a few small flocks of **Canada Geese**, perhaps responding prematurely to a warm day or two in Feb., most Canada and **Snow geese** followed their more normal early mid-March routine. **Tundra Swan** peaked at Scotch Run Res. (41) and Briar Creek L. (14) during the first week in March. At both locations **Red-breasted, Common,** and **Hooded mergansers** showed up at about the same time but tarried longer.

An ad. **Bald Eagle** was present along the Susquehanna R. most (all?) of the quarter. An imm. joined it on 1/17 but was not reported thereafter. Given the eagle numbers reported on Pa. rivers this winter —see PSO March Newsletter— it is probably expected that the *Columbia* section of the river would have its resident eagle(s).

The **Brown Thrasher** at a suburban Bloomsburg backyard, first reported last Nov., visited the same location throughout this quarter. Most of last year's winter specialities—**Pine Siskin, C. Redpoll, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Evening Grosbeak** etc— were absent this year, although a **N. Shrike** was reported at Scotch Run on 1/31.

Crawford County

I had an ad. **Golden Eagle** harassing an ad. **Bald Eagle** at Custards, Conneaut Marsh, 3/15 (normal arrival date). Indicators of the milder than normal winter included arrival dates of the first **Red-winged Blackbird** here 2/21 and a **Turkey Vulture** at Pymatuning L. 2/23 (RFL, IF).

Cumberland County

A mild and relatively snow-free winter gave us a dull first quarter. I did little birding here until March due to a trip to western U.S. I was relieved when I returned that I had missed little here.

Dauphin County

The mild winter resulted in late departures and early arrivals, and with open water all quarter waterfowl migration was well ahead of schedule. A **C. Yellowthroat** remained at Wildwood L. until 1/2 (JR); **E. Phoebe, E. Towhee**, and **Fox Sparrow** were all reported 1/11 in s. *Dauphin* (MM); and a **Gray Catbird** which stayed near a farmette n. of Hershey through Dec, was regularly observed this quarter suggesting the possibility of over-wintering (NC).

It was difficult to find avian signs of the season ,with no reports of northern owls or winter finches, except for the **Purple Finch** which visited feeders in the n. parts of the Co. (SB, J&JF). Flocks of **Snow Bunting** were seen in Jan. in the Hershey farms area with the more regular **Horned Lark** (MM, JR), and **Am. Pipit** were first reported 3/9 when 70+ were observed n. of Hershey (NC).

As expected, for early migration, the river was where the action was. **Snow Geese** and **Tundra Swan** were on the move by early Feb. with a flyover of 10,000+ "snows" on 2/23 near Hershey (NC), and 4000+ swans stopping at Haldeman's I. 3/10 (SB). This was the first quarter that all three scoters were observed. The first report of **Surf Scoter** came on 2/23 from Marysville (RW), **White-winged** was added at W. Fairview 2/28 (GR), and finally a **Black**, also from W. Fairview, was tallied 3/10 (MM). **Canvasback, Redhead, C. Goldeneye, Oldsquaw, C. Loon** and **Red-breasted Merganser** were among the common waterfowl reported. Of special note was 750+ **C. Merganser** seen near Haldeman's I. on 2/24 and 21 **Ruddy Duck** counted at L. Tobias 3/16 (SB).

Bald Eagle nesting at Haldeman's I. was again confirmed (SB) and sighting of these magnificent birds came from throughout the quarter and the county (BH, S&GL, SV). A **Merlin** was in the Hershey farms area 3/16 (MM).

Other interesting sightings included **Brewer's Blackbird** at Wildwood L. 3/23 (S&GL); **Rusty Blackbird** as early as 2/1 (MM) and more regularly at Wildwood L. the last week of March (many); **C. Raven** in Stoney Creek Valley 2/24 (BH); **Red-headed Woodpecker** near Halifax (SB); **Bonaparte's Gull** was

first reported 3/19 (GR); and, an early **Savannah Sparrow** was found 2/20 (GR).

On schedule returnees included **Double-crested Cormorant** 3/18 (GR) and **Great Egret** 3/21 (RK), the latter of which quickly reestablished themselves at their nesting colony on Wade I. where more than 70 were seen on or near nests in early April.

Delaware County

The weather for the first quarter was in stark contrast to the blizzards and freezing temperatures in 1996. Mild temperatures and lack of significant snowfall allowed for a few of the half-hardy species to stay throughout the winter. **Wood Duck, Gray Catbird,** and **Chipping Sparrow** were found consistently. A short period of cold temperatures during mid-Feb. caused only a partial freeze of Springton Res. (SR) allowing birders to find several interesting species there: **Red-necked Grebe** 2/22-23 (NP et al); **Tundra Swan** (4) 1/6 (KB, HM, NP) and a possible **"Richardson's" Goose** 2/25-26 (†NP).

Great Cormorant (JL, NP) were present all quarter along the Delaware R. (DR) from Essington s. to Marcus Hook. **Great Egret** returned to Darby Creek (DC) 3/20 (TM). A large movement of **Snow Geese** passed over the county during the period of 3/21-28; over the Rose Tree Park hawk watch (RTP) 3100 (SJ, TR) passed by 3/21 while on the same date over Prospect Park (PP) 3500 were counted (JCM). On 3/28 an additional 8700 were counted over PP (JCM). **Wood Duck** were present all winter at Crum Creek Res. (CCR) (SC, EK). A single **Red-breasted Merganser** was found at Marcus Hook (MH) 3/22 (NP).

Several **Bald Eagle** were found: 1 at Swarthmore 1/26 (SJ); 2 at Tinicum 1/11 (JCM); and 1 at MH 3/8 (JL). An ad. and irnm. **N. Goshawk** were present at Tyler Arboretum from 1/22+ (JF, DM, HM, SC). A **Rough-legged Hawk** was at Tinicum 1/10 (JCM). A **Merlin** was located in Folsom 1/7 (TM).

Laughing Gull returned to DR 3/22 (NP). The best find of the quarter was a **C. Raven** seen 3/18 over RTP (SC, SJ). This is only the *4th Co. record.* **Red-breasted Nuthatch** were needy nonexistent, a carry over from last fall. **Chipping Sparrow**, a species that sometimes attempts to over-winter could be found daily at Tyler during Feb. (AG, JL). A flock of 100+ **Snow Bunting** were found at the Phila. Airport 2/3 (JCM). Northern finches were absent. By the end of the quarter **Tree Swallow, Pine** and **Palm warblers** had returned.

Elk County

Dave Wolfe reports: "This unusual event occurred where I work at Clarion Sintered Metals along Rt. 948 north of Ridgway on Jan. 17. It was fairly cold with a moderate wind and about six inches of snow when several employees noticed a bird plop into the snow just a few yards from the building. The bird was retrieved by Dave Amacher who put it into a box and brought it into the plant. He showed it to me and I wrote down all the field marks. I didn't have a field guide at work but the lobed feet and thin straight bill indicated it was a grebe. Chuck Colson then took the bird to Ridgway, where he turned it lose on the Clarion River. He said it was diving in and out of the water and seemed none the worse for wear. We all hope it made it as temps fell well below zero that weekend. (Note: Jan. 18, a low of -8, and Jan. 19, a low of -20). After checking my field guide, the black and white patterns on the head and body pointed to a **Horned Grebe**, though it was an immature as some striping was still evident on the head and body feathers. Pretty interesting!"

A **Red-bellied Woodpecker** was seen near Ridgway 1/19+ at the Robuck's feeder. One or 2 **Tufted Titmice** 2/10,14 in St. Marys (DS); only the *3rd record*. High numbers of **Morning Dove, Blue Jay, Cedar Waxwing**, and **Am. Goldfinch** noted.

Erie County

This reporting period was rather mild with very little snow fall. With the milder temperatures, Presque Isle Bay did not freeze until 1/16 and opened as early as 2/22. Usually the best gull concentrations are during the melt-off period in early to mid-March. However, this year with extensive areas of open water the first half of March, gulls were rather scarce. Despite this short period of ice-cover, there were few puddle ducks that remained through the period. Wintering **Gadwall** were absent for the first time in many years. Persistent cold northerly winds through March prevented any notable hawk flights along the Lake Erie shore. No redpoll, siskin, or Evening Grosbeak reported. Apparently there was a good wild food crop since there was an absence of feeder activity throughout the county.

Fayette County

Waterfowl sightings at Jacob's Creek L. (JCL) included a **Pied-billed Grebe** 3/10 (MF) & 4 **Horned** 3/9 & 3/26 (WS, DS, MF). **Ring-necked Duck** were present 3/9 (WS DS) & 3/26 (MF), 7 **Ls. Scaup** 3/9-10 (WS, DS, MF), & 2 Ls. **Scaup** 3/26 (MF). Two **Bufflehead** and 3 **Red-breasted Merganser** were found on 3/10, and 4 **Oldsquaw** in alternate plumage were there 3/26 (MF). At Deer Lake, **Hooded Merganser** and a **Wood Duck** were present 3/9 (WS, DS).

The first **Turkey Vulture** was reported near Ohiopyle SP on 3/9 (WS, DS). A **Red-shouldered Hawk** was a nice find near JCL 3/9 (WS, DS). First reported Killdeer was 2/21 at JCL (WS, DS), and the first **E. Meadowlark** was reported 3/26 at JCL (MF).

Forest County

An **Osprey** was along the Clarion R. near the eastern boundary of Cook Forest SP 3/26 (M. Buckwalter).

Franklin County

Highlights were a **Gr. White-fronted Goose** 3/9 on Eryldeen Rd (CG), a **Vesper Sparrow** 1/9 on Burkholder Rd, and up to 6 **Lapland Longspur** on Grindstone Hill Rd from 1/10-14 (CG, DG).

Fulton County

County ponds experienced a weather-induced water bird fallout on 3/14-15 (DP,DS), with 11 dcuk spp. recorded.

Greene County

Randy Patterson and Tony Marich reported 100 **Snow Geese,** including 6 **"blue"** on the Mon R. near Masontown, but I neglected to mark the date. Sorry.

Huntingdon County

By the end of March, the part-time hawk watch on Tussey Mt had recorded 55 **Golden Eagle** (DB,) including 15 on 3/21. This mild winter provided extremely unusual mid-winter (e.g. early Feb.) records for **E. Phoebe, Gray Catbird**, and **Fox Sparrow** as well as for slightly more common hall-hardy species like **Hermit Thrush** and **Yellow-rumped Warbler**.

Rare now in any season, a **Red-headed Woodpecker** wintered near McAlevey's Fort (DK, GG); the lonely, long time single Red-headed on the prison grounds in Huntingdon stayed yet another winter (DK). Yet another possible wintering Red-headed was found on Tussey Mt 3/30 (GG). In almost startling contrast to our previous decade of bird-feeding here, **Purple Finch** easily out-numbered **House Finch** at our feeder, with a flock of about 14 of the former settling in from Jan into April. **Pine Siskin** were recorded only on 1/1(RS); no **Evening Grosbeak.**

Indiana County

Although still water was frozen in Dec., mild temperatures caused it to open again and remain open through 1/7. As a result, many waterfowl lingered into the quarter, including both **grebes, Tundra Swan, N. Pintail, Gadwall, Canvasback, Ring-necked Duck, Hooded** and **Red-breasted mergansers**. There were 207 **Am. Coot** on 1/7 in a continually shrinking area of open water at Yellow Creek SP; by 1/14, 40 still remained standing on the ice.

By late Feb., the ice again started to melt and waterfowl began their northward migration with nice numbers building up by the quarter's end. The **Redhead** count of 188 at YC on 3/18,22 is an all-time record high.

The winter lacked winter finch reports with 1 **C. Redpoll** present only at a Nolo feeder for several minutes. The best find was a wintering **Long-eared Owl** (DD et al.). Late **Gray Catbird** were found at two locations in Jan. **Pine Warbler** returned 11 days earlier (3/6) than our previous early date.

Jefferson County

An early **C. Loon** was on Red Bank Cr. near Brookville 1/18 (DG). Kyle L. (KL) melted and froze more than once. The big push in waterfowl occurred on the weekend of 3/14. Best sighting was an **Eared Grebe** at Kyle L. 3/14, seen at a distance of only 40 yards. Twenty-eight spp. of water birds were seen over this weekend (MB,JF,BR,TC). On 3/27 Crawford reported a **Surf Scoter** on KL, which was joined by 3 **White-winged Scoter** later that day (JF).

Killdeer were reported as early as 2/20 in Content. Gulls roosted on the ice at KL 3/2-16, including **Ring-billed, Herring,** and 1 **Great Black-backed** (JF). Small blackbird flocks, including **Rusty Blackbird**, started working their way into the area at the end of Feb., with 50 being observed in Content 2/21. An early **C. Grackle** was in Content 1/21 (DG,SG,JG).

N. Harrier 2/23 and **Sharp-shinned Hawk** 1/19 were the only reports. **E. Meadowlark** arrived at Hunter's Grove 3/15 and **E. Phoebe** were found in Content 3/15.

Juniata County

Northern species were very scarce. Only a single **Pine Siskin**, 1 **Short-eared Owl**, and 1 **Snow Bunting**. One **Red-breasted Nuthatch**, no **Evening Grosbeak**, **redpoll**, or **crossbill**. A few **Rough-legged Hawk**, lots of **Am. Robin**, **Yellow-rumped Warbler**, **Hermit Thrush**, **C. Snipe, Carolina Wren** wintered here. **N. Harrier** were very scarce. More **Purple Finch** and **White-throated Sparrow** than usual. **White-crowned Sparrow** were scarce. Waterfowl migration was drawn out more than usual. Several good raptor days late in the qurarter, including 1 **Golden Eagle**, 2 **Merlin**, and 1 **N. Goshawk** on 3/28.

Lancaster County

±300 **scaup** sp. on 3/26 and ±100 on 3/31were at Long Level (JH). A crowd was a Middle Creek to behold the spectacle of a **Sandhill Crane** standing majestically out on the lake ice. March at Middle Creek brings the vision of a flock of 125,000 **Snow Geese**, and with the joy of searching for **Ross' Geese** (2 this time) among the hosts in a driving rain! Other unusual goose reports from Middle Creek included **Barnacle** and **Gr. White-fronted.** The Shelducks were seen 2/2 (RM) to 2/13 (FH). The Barnacle from 3/6-13. The Ross' Geese 2/2-3/13. and the Sandhill Crane 2/2-3/13).

A **Yellow-headed Blackbird** was seen 2/17 on May Post Office Rd, near Quarryville (CA).

EXOTIC: A pair of **Ruddy Shelduck** were at Middle Creek about the same time as the Sandhill Crane. Unfortunately these elegant orange-and-white waterfowl must be consigned to the dismal category of "origin unknown."

Lawrence County

Update on the **Great Blue Heron** heronries.

On 3/17 Tony Marich first reported on the McAnlis farm near the *Beaver* line in 1990 when there were 47 nests. This year on 3/17 George and I found 63 nests with over half active. On 3/26 BD, SB, LW, NR found 73 nests and 63 birds there. At this writing on 4/5 I found 61 herons incubating.

Frew Mill Rd., New Castle. A single nest active here in 1993. There are now 19 active nests at this quiet, safe location.

A new heronry was found by Linda Wagner along Rt. 60 in New Castle. On 3/26, 13 active nests were counted. With all the noise and traffic that is constant day and night, one wonders why this location was chosen (mining nearby).

Back in 1990 Walczak found a herony in Amish area with ±30 active nests. This seemed to us like a quiet, safe location. In 1991 or 1992 these birds abandoned the area. They just never returned and we could not figure out why. Locals stated that he herons had successfully raised young many years before, but they did not return this spring.

Conservancy in Plain Grove. The herons moved out of the conservancy to Reese Rd. Nancy Rodgers first reported 8 nests during the PBBAP. The birds abandoned this area in 1991 and moved to another area on Reese Rd. George and I counted ±60 nests. This heronry was also abandoned—perhaps due to sand and gravel mining across the road.

Three **Sandhill Crane** returned to Plain Grove in March (SB,LW). Suzanne Butcher reported that a photographer for the *New Castle News* took a photo of a **Black-crowned Night-Heron** on 3/2-3. It was on the Shenango R. at New Castle. This is a *1st Co. record*.

Our **Long-eared Owl** remained at SGL 248 all quarter.

Lebanon County

Only 85 spp this quarter. **Tundra Swan** had a peak count of 8500 at Middle Creek WMA (MC) on 2/19. On 1/26 a high count of 175,000 **Snow Geese** was made s. of Lebanon. It took ±40 min. for all the geese to fly by. Since the high count at MC was only 110,000+, my guess is another near by large flock had joined this group. Both of these numbers are new highs. **Ross' Goose** made for a *1st Co. record* with 6 different sightings!: 2/2; 2/22; 3/1 (2); 3/9; and 3/29. A group of 4 **White-fronted Geese** were seen with Snow Geese on 2/22 on SGL 145. **Wood Duck** were early, with 2 on 2/21. **Hooded Merganser** had a new high count of 16 at MC on 3/9. And **C. Merganser** had a new high count of 125 at Memorial L. on 3/9.

Am. Woodcock were first found at SGL 145 on 3/2. A **Ls. Black-backed Gull** at SGL 145 on 2/1 was a *2nd Co. record*.

Lehigh County

A very exciting quarter. Waterfowl, especially hordes of **Snow Geese** were widespread in the area. Large flocks of Snow Geese were first reported 2/9 near Claussville (AG). A flock estimated at 5-10,000 resided at a flooded quarry at Fogelsville from mid-Feb. through the end of March (m.ob.). As many as 40 blue-phase birds were in the flock. At least 1 **Ross' Goose** was in with this flock on 2/16-2/21 (JH, CMi, m.ob.). It was seen well, having a very small "pushed-in" bill with no grin patch, and overall smaller size than the surrounding Snow Geese. A **White-fronted Goose** was there 3/2-3/8 (FB, P&BM, m.ob.). Also at the quarry were 10-12 **Tundra Swan** 2/9-3/8 (m.ob.); 4-6 **Redhead** 2/2-2/20 (FB, BLM, m.ob.); a **Ls. Scaup** 2/16 (CMi); 2 **Canvasback**; 50 **Ring-necked Duck** 2/9 (FB); and 30 **N. Pintail** 3/8 (m.ob.). A ♂ Canvasback was also at L. Muhlenberg on 1/28 (BLM). A flight of 6 **Bald Eagle** was seen at Lehigh Furnace Gap lookout 2/18 (ST). The **Rufous Hummingbird** that appeared at a feeder near Trexlertown last Sept. was last seen on 1/12 (RD). The feeder was heated by a spotlight during the cold weather. The light was placed very close to the feeder, and kept the liquid from freezing. The bird seemed unfazed by the bright light.

A ♀ **Baltimore Oriole** was seen and photographed at a feeder in Allentown 2/6-2/12 (CMe, BLM).

Luzerne County

There were 110 spp. reported, up from the 95 reported in the same quarter last year. **Red-necked Grebe** was seen at Harvey's L. 3/7 (BR) only one day. **Great Egret** was early at Conyngham (CON) 3/27 (AG). Unusual was the two flocks of **Snow Geese** at Hobbie (HB) 3/6 & 3/26 (AP).Many species of ducks wintered on area lakes. The high water level on the Susquehanna R. early this spring, forced large numbers of waterfowl onto nearby ponds which offered great observations.

Very early **Turkey Vulture** at Hobbie 2/18 (AP) as were **Red-shouldered Hawk** 1/16, and **Broad-winged Hawk** 2/23 (AP). **N. Goshawk** was on found on a nest in s. *Luzerne* 3/23 (RK, JH). **Bald Eagle** present most of the quarter at Nescopeck managed to avoid being sighted by me again this year ! **Rough-legged Hawk** at Wyoming Flats 3/9 (JS) is uncommon.

Am. Woodcock at HB 2/20 (AP), and were reported in good numbers throughout. Gull species' numbers were dismal this quarter due to high river levels. **Long-eared Owl** wintered at PF (RK). Was an **E. Phoebe** at CON 2/16 (AG) early or late? Same for a **Hermit Thrush** at HB 2/14 (AP)?

A **Chipping Sparrow** was discovered among many sparrows by Linda Reggie at her feeding station at HB 1/12 and photographed by Autumn Pfeiffer. This unusual wintering sparrow managed to survive our long winter. **Fox Sparrow** were found in good numbers, 30+ in one

hedge row at Nescopeck SP 3/23 (JH, RK). **E. Meadowlark** wintered at CON, 7 on 1/19 (RK). The only winter finch reported was **Purple Finch** at HB on l/19 and 2/6 (AP). A flock of 100+ **Snow Bunting** was observed by Alan Gregory at CON on 1/13.

McKean County

This report is sporadic and focuses on March. **C. Redpoll** were sporadic feeder visitors all quarter, as were **Pine Siskin.** Siskins last seen 3/8. Noted a **Red-breasted Nuthatch** at feeder 3/8. First **Turkey Vultures** seen along Songbird Rd on 3/11 and on 3/15 **Red-winged Blackbird** observed at Willow Bay. **C. Grackle** and **Brown-headed Cowbird** accompanied by the start of **C. Raven** sounding was on 3/20. The first visual **Hermit Thrush** and 4 very exhausted **N. Flicker** observed 3/29 at Gilbert Lane, along with **Am. Woodcock** dancers on 3/15. **Osprey** have been sighted near Willow Bay swamp off and on starting 3/10. If they nest in *McKean*, is that a first for the county? Late report, **Snow Bunting** (9) on 1/15 at Wolf Run and Wilson's out Willow Creek. **Bald Eagle** seen throughout the quarter. The next quarter will be more complete.

Mercer County

It was a weird winter with little snow, resulting in early dates for **N. Shoveler, Turkey Vulture, Broad-winged Hawk, Killdeer, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Tree Swallow, Hermit Thrush, Chipping** and **Field sparrows.** Perhaps some of these were really late fall migrants or wintering individuals.

There was a noticeable decrease in the amount of bird seed consumed. No winter finches reported, and **Golden-crowned Kinglet** was scarce. Sightings of **House Finch** were down in the s. part of the county.

Unusual reports were 1 **Gr. White-fronted Goose** 1/1 at Hendersonville (no details); 1 **Ross' Goose** 3/12 also at Hendersonville (S. Butcher, S. McCarl) with documentation in progress through photos; and a well-described **Long-eared Owl** 1/6, seen one mile north of L. Latonka on N. Foster Rd. along Coolspring Creek (NT).

An incredible total of 106 species was reported, due to the almost daily coverage of the L. Latonka (open water) area by a dedicated family team (Troyer), and to SAP coverage of Pennsy Swamp (L. Wagner).

Montgomery County

This quarter was relatively uneventful. Highlights from Green Lane Res.: **Horned Grebe, Am. Bittern, Gr. White-fronted Goose, Snow Goose, Canvasback, Redhead, Gr. Scaup, Ls. Scaup, Oldsquaw, Red-breasted Merganser, Bald Eagle, Ls. Yellowlegs, Bonaparte's Gull, Ls. Black-backed Gull, Short-eared Owl.**

Two good finds this winter at Haverford College were **Winter Wren** and **Rusty Blackbird**. Perhaps our best bird was a ♀ **Baltimore Oriole** at a feeder in Wayne in early February.

Perry County

Higher than normal temperatures, little snowfall, and sparse coverage equaled a boring quarter.

A trip to western U.S. kept me away for most of the quarter. The subsequent catch-up on "stuff" when I got home also kept me out of the county for the rest of the time. The only reported field trip came from Dick Colyer on 3/27 to Little Buffalo SP. Birds from that trip include 1 **C. Loon**, 4 **Horned Grebe**, 80 **Ring-necked Duck**, 20 **Gr. Scaup**, 4 **Ls. Scaup**, 5 **Bufflehead**, 3 **C. Goldeneye**, and 2 **Ruddy Duck**.

Perhaps next quarter will be more exciting. With the onset of migration, coverage should increase exponentially.

Philadelphia County

The 11th annual Phila. Mid-winter Bird Census (MWBC) was held on 1/11 and produced 97 spp, the highest species total since the census began in 1987. Despite cold temperatures and a snow storm the previous night, observers recorded 2 new species this year: **Bald Eagle** (a count of at least 4 different birds were observed by 5 different teams along the Del. R.) and **Am. Pipit** (Chuck, Jim ,and Tom Lyman). The high species total this year was due in part to an absence of prolonged periods of sub-freezing temperatures before the census. This allowed some less hardy species to remain in the area. These included: **Tundra Swan, Black Vulture, C. Snipe,** and **Chipping Sparrow**, all of which were recorded for only the second time since the census began. **C. Yellowthroat** was recorded for only the *3rd* time, while **Black-crowned Night-Heron** was recorded for the *1st* time since 1992. Other unusual species found this year: included **Snow Goose** (JCM), **Rough-legged Hawk** (JCM), **E. Phoebe** (ML), **Snow Bunting** (RR), **Horned Lark** (DW), and **E. Meadowlark** (CHet, SMcC). Except for a single **Purple Finch**, invasive species such as **Black-capped Chickadee, Red-breasted Nuthatch,** and other winter finches were not recorded. Record high numbers were recorded only for **Am. Coot, Golden-crowned Kinglet,** and **Fox Sparrow.** (Thanks to Keith Russell, compiler of the MWBC.)

The high count of 1210 **Ring-billed Gull** at East Park Res.(EF, KR, LB) pretty much ties the record high count of 1212 birds for 1 site which was turned in by the Pennypack CBC in 1992. Three **Pileated Woodpecker** were noted during the MWBC, while 3 birds were also noted in the upper Wissahickon on 3/9 (SMcC). These winter numbers tie the previous high counts from the 1991 Pennypack Nesting Bird Census and from the 1993-95 NAMCs.

The **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** which was first espied at Tinicum on 1/2 (BS), provided the latest PHL record when it was once again seen on 1/3 (EF, JCM, DMcG, RA). One **House Wren** which was found in the marsh at East

Park Res. on 3/5 (KR) is thought to have wintered over at that locality. A ♂ **Dickcissel** arrived at a garden in N.E. Phila. at 10 am on 3/29 (FW). The observer commented that this was only his second sighting of this species in Phila., the other having been in Pennypack Park in Sept. approx. 10 years ago.

Tinicum reported that 23 **Wood Duck** boxes were used and 57 **Black-crowned Night-Heron** nests were counted on the property there during the 1996 breeding season (MM).

A pair of **Osprey** is nesting this year atop a channel marker in the Delaware R., just 75-100 yards n. of the city at the *Phila./Bucks* line. The birds were first seen on 3/30 (EF) when the ♂ was observed in the air and the ♀ was espied atop a pile of sticks on a buoy near the mouth of Poquessing Creek. Although the nest is in *Bucks* waters, the birds were observed fishing and collecting nest materials in Phila. This is the *1st* pair to nest in the Phila. area in more than 60 years and is only 1 of 28 pairs of this species currently known to be nesting in Pa.

Potter County

Spring started early and then quit for two months.

Schuylkill County

We recorded 108 spp. **Great Blue Heron** were present all quarter at Landingville Dam. Numbers of **Snow Geese** and **Tundra Swan** were the highest in over a decade. **C. Merganser** were much more numerous than in many years.

Black Vulture continue to become more common every year. The **N. Bobwhite** debate continues as to whether the species is rare or occasional in the Co. due to the over-stocking of southern strains which have difficulty surviving the more severe winters. **Barn Owl** continues to suffer through an alarming decline, with very few seen in the past three years. A **C. Snipe** was at New Ringgold 3/30.

For the second year in succession at least 2 **N. Shrike** were recorded. A **Chipping Sparrow** over-wintered in the Forest Hills section of Pottsville from 1/20-3/1. With the mild winter, relatively low numbers of finches were recorded, and no **Evening Grosbeak**. Two **C. Redpoll**, however, were a nice and unexpected findin the Bull's Head area near Pottsville on 3/21.

Snyder County

On 2/19 a **Bald Eagle** was seen along the Susquehanna R. and the first returning **Turkey Vulture** was noted. **E. Phoebe** were sighted 3/20 and a **Great Egret** on 3/30.

Somerset County

Virtually no winter finches, **Snow Buntings**, or **Lapland Longspurs**. **Rough-legged Hawk** were few in number.

Exceptionally large numbers of **Redhead** (200+) noted by most contributors. An amazing tally of 51 **Gr. Scaup** on Somerset L. 3/8 (AM). Even small numbers of Gr. Scaup are hard to come by here. The 48 **C. Goldeneye** were nice on 3/14 at Somerset L. (JP).

At least 2 **N. Goshawk** were found (JP). **C. Raven** nested in an idle boom of a dragline near Garrett. Two other nests were found on strip mine highwalls (AM). Also noteworthy was 130 **Red-winged Blackbird** in the Roxbury area on 1/4 (J&LP).

CORRIGENDA: The banded (#P652) Tundra Swan mentioned last quarter was actually banded near Pungo, NC (not Ringo, AK) (*fide* AM).

Sullivan County

In general, lackluster birding continued from last quarter into this one. Few reports of northern species and even the common expected species were low in numbers. Activity at feeders continued to be slow. Although snow covered the ground until early March, depths were minimal and the expected cold temperature days (single digits and below zero) were relatively few compared to recent years.

Waterfowl began arriving on 2/20 with the first skeins of **Canada Geese** over Hillsgrove (LBR). Three **Oldsquaw** in Dushore on 3/10 were a good find for a species that is seldom noted (DFR). Major migration of other species occurred on 3/22 and continued thereafter.

A single **Snowy Owl** in Eagles Mere on l/l was one of the few northern visitors during the period (CBF). A **Rough-legged Hawk** on 2/17 in Mildred was another good winter find (JBE).

Sparrows added some excitement; a lingering **Chipping** at a Worlds End SP feeder from l/l-14 (NK), **Fox Sparrow** arrived 3/22 as they were noted at several locations throughout the county (v.o.), **Song Sparrow** returned on 3/24 when 40 were noted within an hour's walk in Eagles Mere (FC). A **Snow Bunting** on 2/28 at Splashdam Pond led a "follow the leader" game as it stayed 30 feet in front of the observer for 200 yards along a dirt road. It repeated the same on the observer's return trip along the same area (NK). **Am. Goldfinch** was the only common species that seemed to be in higher than normal numbers at feeders throughout the county (v.o.). Only report of **Evening Grosbeak** was on 3/8 in Colley Twp with l0 that stopped briefly before continuing north (LB).

Susquehanna County

On 3/3 I saw 2 swan sp. (probably Tundra) heading N over Elkdale (RA). 40 **Horned Lark** and 1 **Snow Bunting** were found in Rush Twp 2/15 (BR).

This has been an interesting first winter for me in N.E. Pa. I am interested in learning of any "hot spots" that I should be visiting and would appreciate help from "seasoned" birders in the area. Thanks to Carol Reigle, Glenn Czulada, and Angela Lambert for a great first

quarter. I really appreciate their help.

Tioga County

Our resident pair of **Bald Eagle** and their 2 most recent offspring remained in Pine Creek Gorge this quarter. Nest-building activity was observed already in Jan., and in early March 1 ad. was sitting in nest, apparently incubating eggs. **N. Cardinal** numbers were down compared to last year.

Union County

C. Merganser were observed almost daily from late Jan. through Feb. on the Susquehanna R. near Lewisburg, frequently swimming among large ice flows. On 1/22 a ♀ merganser captured a large fish and while attempting to position it for swallowing was suddenly pursued by a ♂ **Bufflehead** that had been previously resting in the shelter of the bank with a female. Both birds drifted or swam rapidly downstream in succession, and I did not get to see if the merganser managed to maintain its fish or not. Small groups of **Tundra Swan** were also present in Jan. along the river as were various gull species including a **Great Black-backed.**

Jan. 21 produced clear views of both a **Carolina** and a **Winter wren** at Dale's Ridge. **Brown Creeper** were seen regularly throughout Jan. and Feb. and a group of **Wood Duck** was back by 2/22. A large flock of Tundra Swan passed through the area 2/7 and were followed by many more in early March. March also produced a **Bald Eagle** sighting along the river. A **Cooper's Hawk** patrolled Lewisburg on 2/19. **Red-tailed Hawk** were noted nest building on 3/15 and were sitting on nest by 3/24 (further updates in next issue).

Fox Sparrow were in our area from 3/15-24. The first migratory **Chipping Sparrow** was noted 3/29. The first **Field Sparrow** was seen singing on territory 3/22. **E. Phoebe** returned 3/24. A flock of 250 **Am. Pipit** was found along Airport road on 3/23.

Generally, I did not observe either the numbers or variety of ducks in this county that I had last spring, but instead of flooded fields, our water levels remained modest. A ♂ **N. Shoveler** remained near Mifflinburg all quarter. A **White-winged Scoter** (3/20) and an **Oldsquaw** (3/15) were also found on area streams.

Wayne County

On 3/2 a flock of about 100 **Snow Geese** were near Poyntelle (TG). In 5 years of birding the area, this is the first time I have recorded Snow Geese here.

Warren County

Thirteen **Tundra Swans** were on the Allegheny R. in Warren 2/26 (DW). One or 2 **Wood Duck** stayed with hundreds of **Mallard** and domestics that people feed in Warren in Jan. and early Feb., and 2 **Am. Black Duck** were there 1/29 (TG, TS).

A ♀ **Green-winged Teal** and a ♀ **N. Shoveler** were in the small pond at the fish hatchery at Kinzua Dam 1/11. This is probably the *1st Co.* record for a wintering N. Shoveler (DW, TG, BH, FH). Four **White-winged Scoter** were at Chapman Dam 3/21 (TG), and 2 on the river in Warren 3/22 (DW). **Red-breasted Merganser** have been more common and widespread this winter with four reports of 1-12 in Feb. and March.

Nine **Bald Eagle** were counted on the mid-winter survey between Kinzua Dam and Tidioute 1/11 (TG, BH, FH, DW). Six were counted 1/29 including 3 on the *Warren* nest and 1 feeding on a fish on the edge of the ice above Kinzua Dam (TS). One was seen at Akeley Swamp a less usual location 2/9 and 2/18 (MG). A **N. Harrier** was near Chandlers Valley 2/2 (DB). **Rough-legged Hawk** were fewer than usual this winter, with 2 at Lander 1/1 the only report (DW). A **Red-shouldered Hawk** was at Saybrook 1/14 (CMN). Eighteen ♂♂ **Wild Turkey** surprised DW at near KD 1/26.

Great Horned Owl were nesting again at the Buckaloons Recreation Area (JS). Three **Red-headed Woodpecker**, one apparently immature, were using a feeder in Pleasant Twp 2/2, where 2 were present last summer (JS).

A **Carolina Wren** was in St. Marys 2/2 (BHill). Four **E. Bluebird** were at Akeley 2/28 (BW, DW). A **N. Shrike** was at Akeley Swamp 2/18, 2/20, and 3/27 (MG). One or 2 **E. Towhee** were at Saybrook and one in Warren all Jan and Feb (CMN) DW). Thirty **Snow Bunting** were seen at Chandlers Valley 2/26 (BW, DW). Up to 200 **Am. Goldfinch** visited feeders at Saybrook all Jan. (CMN).

Westmoreland County

A flock of 29 **Snow Geese** (16 white phase and 13 blue) was seen near Mammoth on 1/10 (DL, DS); a white phase bird was at Derry L. 1/19-26 (DL); and single blue phase birds at Beaver Run Res. 2/4 (DL), as well as Derry L. 1/22 (KB) and 2/13-15 (DL). Fields near Crabtree proved to be the local "hot spot" for open county birds, with flocks of up to 200 **Horned Lark**, a few **Snow Bunting**, and an **Am. Pipit.** Many observers remarked on the unusual abundance of **Winter Wren** this quarter. A **C. Yellowthroat** that had been found near Ligonier on the Rector Christmas Count remained in the area through at least 1/10 (RSM). The only report of **Evening Grosbeak** was of 2 near Rector on 1/10; otherwise northern finches went unrecorded.

Wyoming County

Several species, mostly grebes or ducks, have a latest record date listed in Jan., and then have a first record listed for March when the spring movement brought them north again.

On 1/6 I saw an imm. **Great Black-backed Gull**

attempting to pirate food from **C. Mergansers** at L. Carey. The gull was sitting on the edge of the ice near where the mergansers were diving for food. When a merganser would surface, the gull pounced on it, landing on the back of the merganser, and wrapping its wings on the sides of the merganser. Upon ascertaining that the merganser had no food in its bill, the gull returned to the ice and waited for another merganser to surface. I saw the gull do this about a dozen times. I never saw it actually get any food from a merganser.

I have been an active birder in northeastern Pa. since 1950. This is the first winter in which I had absolutely no winter finches at all.

York County

The **Black-crowned Night-Heron** (6) started arriving at Kiwanis L. 3/27 (AS). Approx. 6000 **Tundra Swan** were at Brunners I. on 3/7, either resting or heading north; by noon all had departed (AS).

In Feb. the **C. Raven** were once again nesting in a microwave tower in the Pigeon Hills. Karen Lippy reports that 1 of them was seen on the nest. Our only March record for **Gray Catbird** was seen s. of Brunners I. 3/27 (J&JP).

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Seasonal Occurrence Tables - January through March 1997

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 owls, 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 **A**ll quarter. This species was 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.

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

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

L = **L**ate or **L**ow. An L after a date indicates an unusually late date. An L after a number indicates an unusually low number.

H = **H**igh. An H after a number indicates an unusually high number.

E = **E**arly. 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.

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.

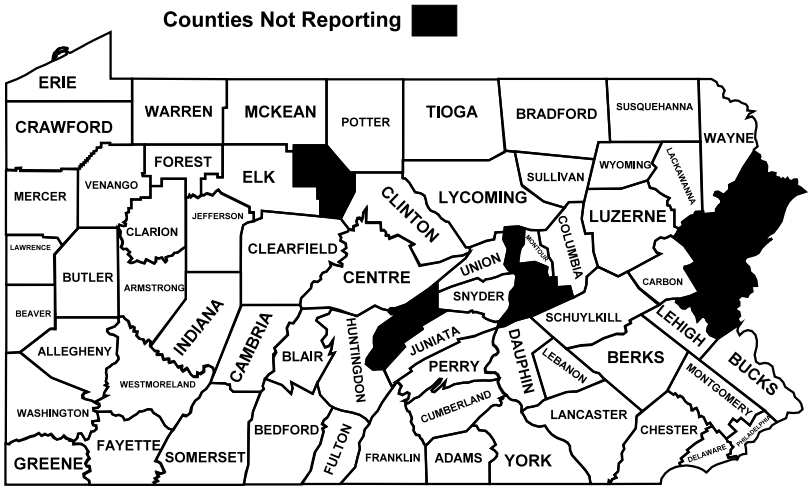
5/6→ means the species was first seen on 5/6 and remained the rest of the quarter.

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 1997



SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1997

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA
LOON, COMMON	-	1/8-18	3/22→	-	-	3/26	-	3/22→	3/23(10)→	3/18
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	1/7→	3/12-28(5)→	-	3/24-29(9)	→3/29(41)	-	A	3/8(7)→	3/16-18(5)→
HORNED	-	-	3/22-26(7)→	3/25→	3/29	3/2-31(62)	-	3/7→	3/15-26(36)→	3/2-18(28)→
RED-NECKED	-	-	-	-	-	3/19	-	3/17-27	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	2/26	-	-	-	2/26-3/29	-	A	3/26	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	R	R-2/23(12)	A-2/21(6)	R	A	A	R	R	3/1-30(7)→	3/18-20(3)→
SWAN, TUNDRA	3/18(93)	-	-	-	3/29(16)	→3/2(196)-26	3/11(56)-21	→1/4,3/22→	2/26(10)-3/8	2/28-3/9(97)
MUTE	-	-	A	-	-	R	-	A	-	A
GOOSE, GR. WHITE-FRONTED	-	-	-	-	-	3/7-24	-	-	-	-
SNOW	3/29(87)	-	-	-	-	A-2/10(30,000)	-	A-2/12(300+)	-	-
GOOSE, CANADA	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R-3/1(150)	R
DUCK, WOOD	3/27→	R-3/29(15)	3/22(12)→	1/3(3)	3/3-30(800)→	1/12-3/29(50)→	R	R	3/8-30(8)→	3/15(7)→
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	1/23-3/22	3/31(3)→	3/16	3/24-29	2/3-22(10)-3/29	-	3/23-26(6)	2/22(3)→	3/18(4)→
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	R-1/15(22)	2/1(31)→	1/3(15)	-	A-1/1(100)	-	R	2/22-3/1(27)→	3/16(2)→
MALLARD	R	R	R-2/1(345)	-	R	R	R	R	R-3/1(70)	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	3/31	1/26(4)→	-	-	2/1-22(700)-3/13	-	A	2/22	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	3/27(24)	3/28(4)→	3/23→	-	-	-	-	-	3/30(12)→	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	3/13→	-	-	-	2/22(3)-3/29	-	-	-	-
GADWALL	-	1/25-3/2	-	-	-	A-2/23(34)	-	1/4-3/23(4)	3/8-15(13)	3/18(4)
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	2/22-3/13(12)→	1/26-2/28(4)→	-	3/29(7)	→A-2/22(60)	-	3/23(6)	2/26(4)-3/25	3/18(2)
CANVASBACK	-	1/11-2/14	1/26-29(4)→	-	3/29(6)	A-3/8(103)	-	→3/23	2/26-3/13(10)-26	-
REDHEAD	-	2/9-25(3)	-	-	-	2/16-3/29(13)	-	1/2-2/22	2/26-3/25(6)	3/15(31)→
DUCK, RING-NECKED	2/21-3/27(11)	1/2-3/22(16)→	1/26-2/21(20)→	-	3/29(125)	A-2/22(300)	-	A	2/22-3/30(211)→	3/2-15(152)→
SCAUP, GREATER	3/11-27(10)	-	1/7-3/28(25)→	-	3/29(2)	2/22(9)	-	3/2	3/8-30(17)→	3/18
LESSER	3/11(10)	3/20-22(16)	3/29(3)→	-	3/29(60)	2/20-3/31(50)→	-	A	3/8-15(112)→	3/2-18(219)→
OLDSQUAW	3/10(5)	-	3/22-26(11)→	-	-	3/22-31(153)	-	3/16-26	3/25(5)-26	-
SCOTER, WHITE-WINGED	-	-	3/31(4)	-	-	3/22-31(4)	-	-	3/22	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	3/7(7)	→2/6	2/1	1/25(8)	-	1/12-3/31(26)	-	A	3/25-26	3/18(7)
BUFFLEHEAD	3/7(3)	→1/18(5)-2/26	1/28-3/22(20)→	-	3/29(15)	1/12-3/31(162)	-	A	3/8-26(120)→	A-3/15(75)
MERGANSER, HOODED	3/1(2)	→2/21	2/21-3/26(5)→	-	3/4-29(15)-28	A-3/16(15)	-	A	3/1-26(8)	A-3/18(86)
COMMON	-	1/13(30-16	1/18-2/1(84)→	1/20	-	A-2/22(1000)	-	R	-	-
RED-BREASTED	-	1/8-3/22(5)	1/30-3/26(49)→	-	-	3/2-31(16)	-	61/18→	3/8-30(540)→	3/9-18(124)→
DUCK, RUDDY	-	-	2/28(5)→	-	3/29(3)	A-3/29(73)	-	2/22(3)→	3/15-26(200)→	3/18(4)
VULTURE, BLACK	R	-	-	-	-	A-2/1(104)	-	R	-	-
TURKEY	R	2/10→	3/9→	3/2→	R	A-2/26(100)	3/9→	R	2/10E→	3/9E→
OSPREY	3/27→	-	-	-	-	2/28E→	-	3/13→	3/26→	-
EAGLE, BALD	-	3/2	1/30-2/1(5)→	-	1/24	1/6-8(3)-3/3	-	A	R	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	3/19	A	3/26	-	1/10-2/22	1/8-2/28	3/9	1/18→	1/5(4)	2/22-3/5(3)→
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	R	R	-	1/13-3/3	A	R	R	A	R
COOPER'S	-	R	R	-	1/14-2/2	A	R	R	R	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	2/15	-	3/18	1/28-3/21	R	1/18-25	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	A	R	-	1/13	-	A	R	2/2-3/9	-	-
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/25E→	-
RED-TAILED	R	R	R-3/1(5)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	2/23(3)	-	-	2/4	→2/2(3)-10	-	-	→2/1	→3/2
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/28	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	R	-	-	-	2/26	-	A	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	A-3/9(8)	3/3-22(150)→	1/11(6)	3/29(100)	A-1/1(353)	-	A	3/1-15(300)→	A-3/15(103)
KILLDEER	R	2/19→	2/21→	2/21→	R	R	2/21→	R	3/1→	3/3→
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	-	-	-	3/19→	-	-	-	-
SNIPE, COMMON	-	3/27(12)→	-	-	3/29(3)	A-2/16(5)	-	3/2→	-	3/31
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	2/28→	3/28→	-	3/25(3)→	-	2/18-3/2(4)→	3/21(8)→	2/21→	-	3/10→
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	-	3/21-29	3/22	1/11(2)	-	1/12-3/31(7)	-	-	3/15(4)→	-
RING-BILLED	-	A-1/21(120)	A-1/30(75)	A	3/29(25)	A	-	A	3/1-30(130)→	2/22-3/16(50)→
HERRING	-	R	A-1/3(10)	-	-	A	-	A	3/13(3)→	-

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	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	1/1-2/2(5)-3/23	-	A	-	-
OWL, BARN	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	R	-	-
BARRED	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	2/1-9	R	R
SHORT-EARED	→1/19(4)	→3/27	-	-	-	-	-	3/8	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	-	-	-	-	R	R	R	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	→3/15	-	-	3/29-30	-	R	-	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R	R	3/26→	3/4→	R	R	R	2/1→	R
PHOEBE, EASTERN	-	3/28→	3/28(4)→	3/23→	3/20→	2/22E→	2/27→	3/8→	3/11→	3/22→
LARK, HORNED	-	R	-	-	1/19(16)	A	R	-	3/1	R-1/26(98)
SWALLOW, TREE	-	3/31(15)→	-	-	3/29(25)→	3/22→	-	3/21→	3/12-26(200)→	3/31→
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	3/27→	-	-	-	-
CROW, FISH	-	-	-	-	-	2/18-3/13(37)→	-	R	-	-
RAVEN, COMMON	3/19(2)	-	-	-	-	1/29-3/18	R	-	-	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	R	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	P	-	2/17-3/17	-	2/16	-	-	-	-
CREEPER, BROWN	3/17	1/8-3/15	R	-	3/8	A-2/11(8)	R	R	-	R
WREN, WINTER	-	-	-	-	-	A	R	A	-	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	A	A	3/15-27(12)	-	A-2/25(9)	R	A	→3/8	-
RUBY-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	3/25	-
THRUSH, HERMIT	-	-	1/7	-	-	A	R	→3/23	-	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R-2/16(70)	R-3/15(40)	-	R-3/19(53)	R	R	R	A	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	3/12→	-	-
THRASHER, BROWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/28→	3/30→	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-	-	3/26	-	-	-	-	3/31	3/31	-
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/23	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	-
PINE	3/17→	-	-	-	3/15-17	3/28→	-	3/22→	-	-
TOWHEE, EASTERN	3/27→	3/28→	R	3/27→	-	A	-	3/9→	3/26→	-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	→3/27(7)	→2/23(10)	A-1/26(10)	→1/18	→1/11	→3/23	-	-	→3/15(10)	A
CHIPPING	-	3/29→	3/30→	-	-	2/16→	3/28→	3/23→	3/25→	-
FIELD	-	A	-	3/27→	-	A	2/10→	R	3/26→	-
SAVANNAH	-	3/2E→	-	-	-	-	-	R	3/28→	-
FOX	3/21	3/25(4)→	-	3/15(2)	-	→3/29(15)-31	→3/23(12)	A	3/29	3/3-20(5)→
SWAMP	-	-	R	-	-	A	R	R	-	R
WHITE-THROATED	A	A	A	-	A	A	→3/11(11)	A	A	A
WHITE-CROWNED	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	A	A-3/7(21)	-	A-3/15(18)	A	R	A	A	-
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	-	-	-	2/2-16	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	-	1/12(100+)	-	-	1/12-2/15	-	1/22	-	1/26(20)
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	3/27(11)→	1/18(20)	A-3/1(72)	2/25→	2/26→	FEB→	3/11(10)→	R	2/22(20)→	3/2(5)→
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	1/2(5)→	3/21→	3/1→	2/23→	2/24→	-	R	3/1(3)→	3/25→
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	3/26(3)	-	-	-	-	3/23(7)-29	-	1/4→	-	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	-	2/20→	2/26-3/15(34)→	2/22→	-	FEB→	3/11(88)→	R	P	2/21(26)→
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	3/27(2)→	3/18→	3/26→	3/20→	-	R-2/16(200)	3/28→	R	2/22→	3/20(5)→
FINCH, PURPLE	A	3/18	1/20-2/26(3)→	-	2/8→	→3/1(12)-31	R	R	3/26	-

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	CARBON	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE
LOON, COMMON	A	3/21	-	3/25-29(6)→	-	3/8(6)-23	1/5-3/30(6)	3/27	3/15→	3/28
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	A	3/2→	-	3/16→	3/10→	3/3→	1/26-3/8(3)	3/1→	3/11→	A-3/8(2)
HORNED	1/16→	3/10-14(20)→	-	3/10-27(30)→	3/21	3/26	3/8-22(130)-30	3/14→	2/6-3/28(20)→	A-3/30(2)
RED-NECKED	-	-	-	3/12-27	-	-	-	-	-	2/22-23
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/17(10+)→	3/18→	A-3/22(29)
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	A	A	3/9→	R	R	R	A	R-3/22(9)	R
EGRET, GREAT	-	3/22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/21(3)→	3/20→
SWAN, TUNDRA	2/23(2)	→3/8(1500+)-23	1/16(150)	3/1-8(200)-29	2/3-3/21(278)	3/4-8(41)	1/19-3/8(231)-30	3/11(3)-23	2/1-3/10(4000±)-22	→3/4(22)
MUTE	1/16	-	-	3/14	-	-	1/19-2/22	-	-	A
GOOSE, GR. WHITE-FRONTED	-	-	1/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNOW	2/22-3/8(100±)-22	3/8(65)	1/25-2/16(1000)-3/1	3/1(500±)	3/6(95+)	-	1/26(12)	3/17(250)	2/3-23(10,000±)-3/23	2/28-3/28(8700)-29
GOOSE, CANADA	R	R	R	R	R-2/3(50)	R	R-1/1(6622)	R	R	R
DUCK, WOOD	2/22(6)→	2/17→	3/2(5)→	2/21-3/18(30)→	1/24-3/23(8)→	R	1/26-3/23(75)-27	2/25→	1/25E-3/22(8)→	A-3/13(10)
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	A	-	3/18-23(25)	-	-	2/23-3/23(15)	A	A-3/20(8)	A
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	P	A	-	3/8	R-2/6(105)	R	R-3/23(40)	A	R	R
MALLARD	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-2/1(2830)	R	R	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	2/22	3/2-14(10)	-	3/7-19(4)	-	2/22-3/12(3)	1/1-2/23(30)-3/23	2/5-15	1/25-2/24(400±)→	A-1/12(12)
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	3/27(4)→	-	3/23-27(4)	3/23(7)→	3/26→	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	3/2(4)	2/22(2)	3/18	3/14	-	3/16-23(15)-29	-	3/10(3)→	-
GADWALL	-	3/14	-	3/17-25(8)	-	-	A-1/1(57)	A	A	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	2/22	2/28(3)-3/18	2/22-3/2(23)	3/8-14(25)-22	2/6-3/28	2/23-3/20	A-3/23(275)	A	62/1(18)→	2/15-28(3)-3/30
CANVASBACK	1/20(3)	1/25-3/2(130)→	1/15	3/8-18(65)-22	2/11-3/23	-	A-3/23(160)	2/5-3/23	1/31-3/10(15)→	-
REDHEAD	1/16(7)	1/25-3/2(14)-15	1/15	3/8(100)-22	3/22	2/23-3/20	A-3/23(430)	→3/21(6)	2/6-3/6(19)-12	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	1/5(8)→	2/23-3/20(28)	A	3/6-18(150)→	3/15(17)→	3/13-26(6)	A-3/15(1500)	2/22-3/6(51)→	2/22-3/6(26)→	→3/11(16)
SCAUP, GREATER	3/2	3/2(11)	-	-	3/17-21	-	3/2-8(6)-29	-	2/27-3/10(75±)→	1/30(3)-3/16
LESSER	-	3/2(55)→	2/1→	3/8(200)→	-	3/17(3)	3/2-22(262)-30	2/5-3/14(40)→	2/1-3/10(150±)→	-
OLDSQUAW	-	3/4-18	-	3/18(5)-24	3/28	3/16	3/22(23)	3/31(7)→	3/10(4)	-
SCOTER, WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	3/14	-	-	-	2/28-3/19	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	1/20	3/2-14(50+)-18	-	3/18(5)	A-2/15(57)	-	A-3/22(55)	A	A-2/19(40±)	→1/25(4)-2/9
BUFFLEHEAD	1/20(18)	3/2-14(100+)	1/1(3)→	3/8-18(50)→	→2/18	3/1-26(6)	A-3/22(255)	A	A-3/1(50±)	→2/24(6)
MERGANSER, HOODED	1/5(3)	A	2/22→	2/24-3/16(200)→	A-3/24(5)	A-2/14(8)	A-3/9(71)	A	A	→1/25(8)-2/22
COMMON	A	→3/2(125)	2/16(9)→	1/31-3/14(10)→	R-2/5(18)	A-2/28(19)	2/1-3/9(100)-29	A	A-2/24(750±)	A-2/22(47)
RED-BREASTED	3/8(5)	→3/14(200+)	-	3/2-18(50)→	2/3-3/24	2/26-3/12(6)-17	2/21-3/23(300)-30	3/14→	3/8(4)→	3/22
DUCK, RUDDY	3/22(3)	3/2-20	-	3/18(12)→	-	-	A-3/23(3)	3/30→	3/16(21)	A-3/30(10)
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	2/9→	A	R
TURKEY	A	2/22→	R	3/3→	3/18→	2/2(3)→	2/23→	2/9→	R	R
OSPREY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/18→
EAGLE, BALD	-	1/14-2/23(3)→	1/16-2/28	3/20-23	-	1/6-17(2)→	R-2/15(4)	-	A	1/26-3/8
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	1/4	-	R	P	A	R	A	R	A
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A-3/30(5)
COOPER'S	A	R	A	R	-	R	R	R	R	R-3/28(4)
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	R	-	3/27	-	-	3/9	-	-	1/22-28(2)→
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	3/21(9)→	2/26(2)	2/21→	-	-	R	-	R	2/2-3/8(7)→
BROAD-WINGED	3/29	-	-	2/21→	-	-	-	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	→3/19	-	→2/16	P	-	→1/26(4)-3/22	-	-	1/10
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	-	-	-	1/1	-	-	-	1/2	3/16	1/7
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	R	-	-	3/29	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	3/8→	A	3/8-27(40)→	-	-	A-1/1(275)	-	A-3/13(30±)	A
KILLDEER	3/8(5)→	2/27-3/9(17)→	R	3/1-28(8)→	3/5-8(16)→	3/4→	3/2-15(6)→	A	2/20→	R
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/23→	-	-	3/29(3)→
SNIPE, COMMON	-	-	A	3/24(3)-28	-	-	-	A	3/26(8)→	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	2/27-28(15)→	2/22→	2/24-3/18(16)→	3/1→	2/22→	-	2/25(2)→	3/10→	2/27→
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	-	-	-	3/23→	-	-	3/29→	-	3/19→	-
RING-BILLED	2/22	A	A	2/21-3/4(100)→	-	2/22(250)→	A-3/8(166)	A	A	A

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	CARBON	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE
HERRING	3/1	2/23	1/1-2/16	-	-	-	A-3/23(16)	A	A	A
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A
OWL, BARN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	R
BARRED	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	-
SHORT-EARED	-	-	-	A-2/28(6)	-	1/15(2)	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	1/14→	-	-	-	-	R	R	P	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	→1/4	-	-	R	-	R	2/2	A	A
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R-1/5(6)	-	R	R	R-2/18(8)	R	R	R	R	R
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/22(4)→	3/18→	2/2→	3/27-28(6)→	3/21→	3/21→	-	3/12→	→1/11L,3/15→	3/11-29(4)→
LARK, HORNED	-	A	-	R-1/19(8)	A-2/15(34)	R	2/1-3/23(36)-29	R-3/19(300)	R	-
SWALLOW, TREE	3/29(3)→	3/18→	3/25→	-	-	3/28(3)→	3/23-30(80)→	3/15→	3/19→	3/11-30(25)→
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	-	-	-	3/29(8)→	-	-	-	3/31→	3/28→	-
CROW, FISH	R	A	3/12→	-	2/4-3/10(20)→	2/19(8)→	-	R	R	R
RAVEN, COMMON	-	R	-	3/23	R	R	-	R	R	3/18*
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	→2/17	R	R	R	R	R	R	→2/24
CAROLINA	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	2/9(2)→	R	-	R	3/9	-	-	R	P	1/10-3/15
CREEPER, BROWN	2/9(3)→	R	→2/12	R	R	R	-	R	R	A
WREN, WINTER	-	R	2/12	1/18-3/23	-	R	R	A	3/19→	→2/22
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	2/9(3)	A	→2/17	2/24-3/29(12)→	-	-	-	R	A	A
RUBY-CROWNED	2/9(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	1/13
THRUSH, HERMIT	-	1/4	1/16	-	-	-	-	R	R	A
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R-2/2(12)	R-2/10(13)	R	A-3/15(75)	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
THRASHER, BROWN	-	-	-	-	-	A	→1/13	-	-	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	3/24(25)	-	-	3/15(6)	3/17-28(50)→	3/9(70±)→	-
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	1/29-3/6	-	1/30	-	-	-	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	1/4	-	A	1/30-3/21(10)→	-	-	A	3/27→	1/21
PINE	3/22→	3/27(4)→	-	-	-	-	-	3/30→	3/26→	3/28→
TOWHEE, EASTERN	3/30→	A	-	→1/14,3/3→	-	A	R	-	A-1/11(2)	R
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	A	A	-	A	A	A	-	→3/17(3)	→2/22	→2/1(25)-3/16
CHIPPING	3/30(3)→	3/1(5)→	3/8→	-	-	3/26→	-	3/29→	3/29→	2/2→
FIELD	3/31(3)→	-	R	-	-	A	R	A	3/15→	R
VESPER	-	-	-	-	3/21→	-	R	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	A	2/20→	2/29
FOX	3/2(3)	2/23→	3/17	3/4→	-	3/16(3)-24	3/30	2/23→	→1/11L,3/1→	→3/18(3)
SWAMP	3/29(2)→	A	R	3/8	R	A	-	R	A	R
WHITE-THROATED	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A-1/25(23)	A
WHITE-CROWNED	-	1/14	1/1(2)	1/19(12)	-	-	-	A	A-1/11(13)	→3/30
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	R	A	R	R	R	-	A	A	A
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/22(3)	1/11→	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	-	-	-	1/31	-	-	1/4(4)-13	→1/9(50±)-20	2/3(100+)
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	2/22(9)→	1/14(12)→	A	R-2/22(100)	2/24(40+)→	A	R-3/8(1500)	A-1/4(151)	2/4-22(150±)→	R
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	3/22(5)	3/23(3)→	-	3/3(4)→	-	A	R-3/8(5)	A	2/28→	-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	1/4-2/26	-	2/24(6)-3/6	-	-	1/1	3/28(6)	2/1(40±)	→2/28
GRACKLE, COMMON	2/22→	2/22(8)→	R	2/21(20)→	2/24→	A	R-3/9(200)	A-3/19(400)	2/1(300±)→	R
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	2/22(4)→	A	R	3/28→	3/12→	R	R	A-1/4(500)	R	R
FINCH, PURPLE	-	1/4(3)→	A	R-2/1(10)	R	R	-	A	A	→1/3(6)-2/28

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	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	FULTON	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JEFFERSON	JUNIATA	LACKAWANNA
LOON, COMMON	-	→1/17	-	3/26→	-	→1/1,3/25→	3/18-31(4)→	1/18→	3/22(2)	3/29→
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	3/18	A	3/4→	3/11→	-	→1/1(3),3/9→	3/4-22(12)→	3/14-23(4)→	-	3/18→
HORNED	1/17E-3/15	P	3/10-20	3/29→	-	→1/1,3/14-15(8)→	3/8-18(29)→	3/14-16(9)→	3/22(2)	3/22
RED-NECKED	-	-	-	3/29	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	A	3/30→	-	-	-	-	3/18(12)→	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	R	R	A	2/17→	R	A	A-3/22(3)	3/14→	A	3/11→
SWAN, TUNDRA	2/29-3/10(100)	P	2/24-3/20(168)-24	3/10(78)-12	-	FEB-3/10(107)-22	2/24-26(68)→	3/1-16(26)-22	2/17-3/22(4)	-
MUTE	-	3/15-22	-	-	-	-	1/11	-	1/11(2)→	A
GOOSE, GR. WHITE-FRONTED	-	-	3/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/17(12+)	-
GOOSE, CANADA	R-1/4(63)	R	R	R-2/25(93)	R-2/1(50+)	R	R-2/25(151)	3/14-16(33)→	R	R
DUCK, WOOD	3/18(4)→	2/23	2/26-3/20(18)-30	2/21→	-	2/23→	3/8-18(36)→	3/14-16(4)→	3/22→	3/11→
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	P	→2/26(20)-3/10	3/31	-	3/16-27	2/24-3/15(39)→	3/14-16(4)→	A	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	A	3/1(10)-18	-	-	A	2/24-25(18)→	3/15(6)	A	R
MALLARD	3/11(14)→	R	R	R-2/21(40)	R	R	R-2/4(80)	A	R	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	2/14→	1/14(5)-3/20	2/21	-	→3/4	2/25-3/8(12)→	3/14(2)	3/22	1/3-3/19
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	3/18(4)	3/28(5)→	3/22(3)	-	-	-	3/18-29(6)→	-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	3/21→	2/26-3/9	3/14(3)-22	-	-	3/8(10)→	3/15(3)	-	-
GADWALL	-	2/23→	3/10-22	-	-	3/14(5)	2/25-3/25(17)→	3/14(2)	3/22(6)	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	3/12(6)→	2/24-3/27(6)	3/15	-	3/2-14	2/24-3/25(139)→	3/14(13)	3/22	3/22
CANVASBACK	-	A-3/23(8000+)	2/19-26	3/15(10)	-	3/8	2/10-3/14(18)→	3/14-16(50)→	3/22	-
REDHEAD	-	A-3/23(700+)	3/2-25	-	-	2/25-3/15	3/8-18(188)→	3/14(6)→	-	3/22
DUCK, RING-NECKED	3/15(6)	A-3/21(1000+)	2/26-3/20(14)-31	3/2-14(4)→	-	2/22-3/14(75)→	2/21-3/18(228)→	3/14-16(33)→	3/9	A
SCAUP, GREATER	3/15(11)	A-3/23(15000)	3/11-26	3/14(8)	-	-	3/10-18(7)→	3/14-22(30)→	3/22	-
LESSER	-	A	3/2(24)-27	3/2-18(7)→	-	2/1-3/22	3/2-18(260)→	3/14-22(35)→	-	3/17
OLDSQUAW	-	3/21(70)	-	3/14(7)	-	3/10-14	3/8-26(33)→	3/14-16	3/22(4)	3/24
SCOTER, WHITE-WINGED	-	P	-	-	-	3/31(6)	3/31→	3/27N(3)	-	1/5
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	-	A-3/12(3000+)	-	3/14	-	→3/15	3/14(26)-31	3/14-15(9)	A	3/18
BUFFLEHEAD	3/11	A-3/30(300+)	3/8-11(5)-24	3/12-31(5)→	-	A	2/24-3/22(176)→	3/14(23)→	-	3/18→
MERGANSER, HOODED	3/10	P	3/4-20(11)-30	3/2-14(8)→	-	3/2→	2/21-3/25(48)→	3/14(8)→	3/22	3/17→
COMMON	2/22(15)→	A	3/11-20	-	-	→3/15	2/24-3/15(10)→	3/14→	A	A
RED-BREASTED	-	A-3/30(20000+)	3/2-26(3)	3/2-31(14)→	-	3/14-15	3/8-25(231)→	3/14-22(26)→	-	-
DUCK, RUDDY	-	P	3/2(3)-10	3/31→	-	-	3/2-22(29)→	3/16-27(7)→	-	-
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	-	3/13→	-	A	-	-	A	-
TURKEY	3/8(7)→	2/18→	-	2/19→	3/8(23)→	A	2/21-3/20(6)→	3/16(7)→	A	2/27→
OSPREY	-	-	3/30→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAGLE, BALD	-	P	-	-	-	→1/10(6)	3/12-31	-	1/11	3/22
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	P	3/8-30	3/25	-	-	A-2/2(4)	2/23	2/2	-
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	1/19-25	R	R
COOPER'S	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	P	R	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	R	1/14-16	-	-	-	R	-	P	R	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	R	MAR(3)→	-	3/29	-	R	R	-	3/30	-
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-3/20(5)	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	P	-	-	-	→2/2	-	-	1/20→	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-3/18(3)	R	R	R
MERLIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/28(2)	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	3/28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	A-3/30(500+)	A-3/25(4)	-	-	3/14(3)-19	2/24-3/29(657)→	3/15→	3/22	A
KILLDEER	MAR→	MAR→	-	2/19→	2/21(2)→	A	2/18-3/4(10)→	2/20→	A	3/10→
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	3/29→	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/30	-
SNIPE, COMMON	-	-	A-3/10(9)	-	-	-	-	-	A	3/23-25
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	2/28E→	-	-	-	2/21(2)→	2/20→	3/3(3)→	2/21→	2/12→	3/13→
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	-	→1/17(4)	3/26(3)→	3/26-31	-	3/11	3/11-22(29)→	-	3/22(25+)	-
RING-BILLED	-	A-3/12(1000+)	A-3/30(27)	3/14-21(132)	-	A	A-3/8(58)	3/2-14(43)→	A	P
HERRING	-	A-3/12(1000+)	-	-	-	-	3/31	3/4(6)-14	A	P
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	A-3/23(150+)	-	-	-	-	-	3/14	-	-

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	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	FULTON	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JEFFERSON	JUNIATA	LACKAWANNA
OWL, BARN	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	R	-
BARRED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
SHORT-EARED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/20	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/9
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	2/16→	R-1/4(10)	R	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	→3/15	-	P	A	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	-	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	3/23→
PHOEBE, EASTERN	-	3/22→	3/19→	3/11→	3/11→	→2/1,3/18→	3/11-29(5)→	3/27→	1/20→	3/21→
LARK, HORNED	R	P	-	R-2/15(25)	-	→1/26(40)-2/2	1/4→	-	R	-
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	3/24-30(24)→	3/31(17)→	3/20-28(4)→	3/21→	3/22-29(16)→	-	3/29→	-
CROW, FISH	-	-	-	3/18→	-	3/12→	-	-	R	2/13→
RAVEN, COMMON	R	-	R	R	A-1/21(2)	R	R	R	R	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	R	P	-	2/21(3)→	-	R	R	→2/27	R	R
CREEPER, BROWN	R	R	A	-	-	R	R-3/4(4)	1/30(3)	R	R
WREN, WINTER	R	P	-	-	-	R	3/24	P	A	3/21
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	P	-	A	-	A	A-3/30(31)	A-3/16(5)	R	R
RUBY-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	2/22-3/30(7)→	-	A	-
THRUSH, HERMIT	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	P	A	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R-3/14(530)	R-2/20(65+)	R	R-3/4(251)	1/30(7)→	R	2/23→
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	1/1	-	-	-	2/12	→1/11	-	-	-
THRASHER, BROWN	-	3/22→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-	-	3/15-19(43)→	-	-	-	-	-	A	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	A	-	-	-	→1/1(8)-2/2	→1/14	-	A	-
PINE	-	-	-	3/29→	-	3/23→	3/6→	-	1/10	-
TOWHEE, EASTERN	A	R	-	-	3/13→	→2/2,3/22→	A	-	A	3/31→
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	→3/9	A	-	→2/21(30)-3/14	-	→3/27(4)	→3/18(15)-29	A	-	A
CHIPPING	-	P	-	-	3/25→	3/30→	-	-	-	3/31→
FIELD	-	P	-	R	3/28→	A	-	A	A	-
VESPER	-	-	1/9	-	-	-	-	-	1/20(2)	-
FOX	3/2-31	3/28(3)→	-	3/14-27(2)→	-	A	2/28→	-	3/15→	3/18→
SWAMP	-	P	-	-	-	1/1	-	A	-	-
WHITE-THROATED	A-3/2(3)	P	A	A	-	A	A-1/14(15)	A	A	R
WHITE-CROWNED	-	→1/4	A	A	-	→2/3	-	-	A	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	R-3/28(26)	R	A	A	-	R	A-2/15(80)	A	A	R
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	1/10-14(6)	-	-	-	-	-	1/20(2)	-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/20	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	3/1→	P	-	2/20→	2/21(4)→	A-1/1(73)	A-2/24(32)	2/21-3/14(300)→	2/17(12+)→	2/23→
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	3/27→	-	R	A-1/29(22)	3/4→	2/9-3/18(5)→	3/15(8)→	A	-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	3/21(12)→	-	-	-	1/1	3/4-22(4)→	2/27-3/14(17)→	3/28(6+)→	3/15
GRACKLE, COMMON	2/21→	2/23→	-	2/21→	2/28-3/4(26)→	2/22→	2/2-24(54)→	1/12-3/14(12)→	3/28(6+)→	2/21→
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	MAR→	P	-	P	3/25→	2/22→	A	-	A	-
FINCH, PURPLE	R	P	-	-	-	A-1/24(14)	R	A	A	R

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	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER
LOON, COMMON	3/26(6)→	-	-	3/22→	3/25	3/22	3/26-29(2)	3/13-26(5)→	A	→1/3,3/30→
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	-	-	A-3/26(42)	3/22	3/20-26	2/26-3/23(4)	3/18→	A-3/21(4)	3/30
HORNED	3/26-31(60)→	-	3/9	A	3/15-25(15+)	3/13	3/9(3)-15	3/11-26(45)→	3/26(5)-30	3/14
RED-NECKED	3/31	-	-	3/7	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	3/31→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A-3/30(8)	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	-	R	R	R	A-3/25(15)	R	A	A	R-1/11(7)	A
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	3/27E→	-	-	-	-	3/6→	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	P	3/16(200±)	→2/19(8500H)-3/22	3/8(47)-22	3/9-11(200±)-15	3/8-11(20)-16	2/7-3/2(69)	2/22-3/11(300)-27	1/11(5)-3/5	2/22(100)
MUTE	-	A	-	1/19→	-	-	-	-	R	-
GOOSE, GR. WHITE-FRONTED	2/8-3/13	-	A-1/26(175,000H)	-	-	-	1/25(2)-27	1/20(18)-3/18	-	-
SNOW	→3/1(125,000+)	-	-	3/6(50)-26	-	1/4-21	1/28-2/21(5)	2/22(3000)-3/27	A-3/22(3900)	-
GOOSE, CANADA	R	R	R	R-3/8(700+)	R	R	R	R	R-1/11(1807)	2/22→
DUCK, WOOD	3/1→	R	2/21E→	-	3/22→	2/12→	2/26(26)	2/27→	3/5→	3/13(4)→
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	3/16	3/9(8)	-	-	3/30	2/23-3/26(12)	-	3/30(4)	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	P	1/1	R	A	3/15(7)-25	1/4(6)-3/12	A-2/15(122)	R-1/21(120)	R-1/11(94)	3/8
MALLARD	R	R	R	R	R-3/15(20)	R	R	R	R-1/11(820)	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	2/2(10+)-3/1	-	2/22(17)	A-2/21(31)	-	3/8	1/26-2/21(19)	2/22-27(20)-3/23	1/11(3)	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	3/30(3)→	-	3/16→	-	3/20	-	3/19(5)→	-	3/30
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	P	3/16(8)	-	3/11-14(5)→	-	3/21E(5)-27	2/18-28	3/14	1/11(33)-3/5	-
GADWALL	P	-	→3/1(6)	1/11-3/26(12)	3/18-25	3/16(5)-20	A-3/15(6)	-	1/11	3/7
WIGEON, AMERICAN	P	3/2-22(8)	3/22	2/5-3/22(30)→	3/18-25(9)	3/16-20(79)	1/31-3/24(24)	2/27-3/19(17)→	A-1/11(4)	3/18
CANVASBACK	2/20(4)	-	-	1/19-3/2(5)-14	3/18(5)-25	3/16-19	2/13-3/15(5)	3/8(11)	1/11(301)-3/5	3/14
REDHEAD	2/2(10)-20	3/16(88)-30	-	1/12-3/29	-	3/9-16(4)	1/29-2/13(10)-3/9	3/9-16(15)	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	P	3/2(260)→	3/9(12)-22	A-3/13(135)	3/11-25(75+)	3/9(300)-20	2/18-3/2(140)	2/28-3/16(17)→	A-1/11(6)	3/6(4)
SCAUP, GREATER	-	3/30	-	A-3/22910)	-	3/14	3/31(4)	-	-	3/22(6)
LESSER	-	3/22(25)	-	A-3/22(30)	-	3/13	3/15-31(37)	3/8-9(6)	A-3/30(6)	3/7
OLDSQUAW	3/26-31(60)	-	-	1/1-3/26(8)	-	3/21(5)-22	3/22	3/26(2)	-	3/8(3)
SCOTER, WHITE-WINGED	3/31(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	3/31(22)	-	-	A	-	3/10	2/26	-	1/11	3/11
BUFFLEHEAD	3/26-31(75)	3/22(5)	P	A	3/11-15(14)-25	3/8-16	2/23-31(35)	2/19(5)→	A-1/27(41)	3/7
MERGANSER, HOODED	P	3/16(4)	2/23-3/9(16H)-22	A	3/11-25(18)	62/28(13)-20	1/11-3/24(5)	2/25(10)→	A-2/26(14)	3/8→
COMMON	→2/28(130)-MAR	-	2/23-3/9(125H)	R	3/11-25(10)	3/21-27(7)	A-2/21(160+)	R-3/28(30)	A-3/5(32)	2/25→
RED-BREASTED	3/31(12)	3/30(4)	-	3/8-22(7)-26	3/11-25(10)	3/13-21(10)	3/15	3/26(3)	-	3/1
DUCK, RUDDY	A	-	-	A-1/12(21)	-	1/4-3/18	2/26-3/1(3)	3/19(3)	→1/11(80)-2/6	-
VULTURE, BLACK	R	-	R	-	-	-	R-2/15(13)	-	A-2/6(4)	-
TURKEY	R	3/19→	R	2/18E→	2/23-3/11(25+)→	2/28E→	R	2/25→	A	3/10→
OSPREY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/30→	-
EAGLE, BALD	R	-	-	1/7-2/20	-	3/15	1/18-2/21	2/6(5)	1/11(4)-2/2	3/11
HARRIER, NORTHERN	A	R	-	1/26-2/18	-	1/5-3/9	A-3/11(3)	A	R-1/11(4)	3/6
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	P	R-1/11(5)	A
COOPER'S	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	P	R-1/11(7)	-
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	-	3/23→	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	-	R	1/16E→	-	R	3/8-9(6)	-	-	-
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	2/23E→	-	3/7E→	-	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-1/11(62)	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	2/1	-	-	→3/9	-	1/11-2/1	-	-	1/11	A
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-1/11(12)	R
MERLIN	-	-	-	-	-	3/11	-	-	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	-	2/1	A	-	1/4-3/9(10)-21	3/1-15(12)	3/24-28(10)→	1/11(20)	-
KILLDEER	A	2/25→	R	A	-	1/19E→	1/26→	2/25(6)→	R-1/11(4)	3/1→
SNIPE, COMMON	-	3/22(10)→	-	3/14(3)→	-	3/23	3/26(3)	-	1/11	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	2/28→	3/2→	2/20E→	2/25→	2/28-3/21	3/6-27(4)→	3/21(7)→	1/11	3/20→
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	3/26-31(50)→	-	-	3/26	-	3/30	3/31	-	-	3/23
RING-BILLED	A	A-3/16(420H)	A-2/21(7050)	A	3/9-21(600±)-25	A	A	A-2/19(2)	A-1/11(4971)	P
HERRING	-	-	2/1(252)-21	A	-	1/1-3/16	A	-	A-1/11(807)	3/15

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1997

	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	2/1(7)	2/24-3/23(3)	-	-	1/11	1/25-28(3)-2/16	A-1/11(365)	-
OWL, BARN	R	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
BARRED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	R
SHORT-EARED	-	→2/9(3)-3/2	-	-	-	-	2/26	1/10	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	3/28E	A-1/15(2)	-	→1/11(7)	3/30(3)→
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	A	R	R	-	A	R	R	R-1/11(22)	3/29→
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/30	3/21→	-	2/16E→	3/27→	3/20-24(3)→	3/13	3/20→	→1/11,3/22(4)→	3/27→
LARK, HORNED	R-2/8(100+)	R-1/1(200L)	R	R-2/9(50)	-	1/5-2/16(30+)	-	A-1/11(27)	A-1/11(3)	2/19(5H)→
SWALLOW, TREE	3/30→	3/26(12)→	-	3/22(5)→	3/27→	3/28→	3/21→	-	3/21→	-
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	3/31→	-	-	-	-	-	3/28→	-	3/26→	-
CROW, FISH	R	-	R	R	2/26→	-	A	-	R-2/19(25)	-
RAVEN, COMMON	-	-	R	R	R	-	-	-	-	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R
CAROLINA	R	-	R	-	-	-	R	-	R-1/11(396)	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	-	-	R	-	3/16-29	A	-	-	R
CREEPER, BROWN	A	A	R	R	R	A-3/23(3)	→3/7(3)	A	→1/11(6)	A
WREN, WINTER	A	-	A	R	-	3/28	1/6-22	-	→1/11(10)	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	A	→2/21	A	-	A-2/26(4)	A	-	A-1/11(82)	2/2→
RUBY-CROWNED	-	-	3/2→	3/30→	-	-	-	3/24	A-1/11(3)	-
THRUSH, HERMIT	-	-	R	2/14E→	-	3/28E	3/4	-	1/11(8)	3/31(3)→
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R-3/23(400)	R-3/11(50±)	R	R	R-2/18(30)	R-1/11(370)	A
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A-1/11(3)	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-	3/30(6)→	2/22→	3/8(5)	-	3/21	-	-	1/11(3)	-
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	3/19	-	-	-	-	JAN-FEB
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	-	-	-	2/17→	-	-	A	-	A	-
PINE	-	-	-	3/23→	-	-	-	-	3/23→	-
TOWHEE, EASTERN	R	A	-	3/26→	-	3/21→	A	-	A-1/11(14)	A
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	→3/1	A	→3/24	A	→1/29	→3/29(31)	A	A-2/12(50)	A-1/11911)	A
CHIPPING	-	-	-	1/12→	3/31→	3/29→	-	-	→1/11,3/28→	-
FIELD	R	-	R	1/21→	-	3/2E→	A	2/28→	R-1/11(18)	3/30→
VESPER	R	-	-	-	-	3/30→	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	R	-	R	3/28→	-	1/19-3/29(3)→	-	-	1/11	-
FOX	-	-	3/2(3)→	3/14-23(30H)→	-	3/25	2/3-3/4(4)	-	→1/11(18)	3/30→
SWAMP	R	R	R	1/29(4)→	R	1/4(4)	3/26(3)→	-	R-1/11(21)	-
WHITE-THROATED	A	A	A	R	A	A	A	A	A-1/11(1124)	A
WHITE-CROWNED	P	-	2/21	-	-	-	-	A-3/11(6)	A	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	A	A	R	R	A	A	A-3/20(16)	A-1/11(939)	R
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	P	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	P	-	-	1/13(100+)	-	2/1(5)-19	-	1/11-13(15)-14	→2/3(100+)	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	R	P	R	2/20→	R-2/21(125±)	A-2/19(50+)	-	A-2/22(23)	R-1/11(224)	2/23(100)→
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	R	A	R	1/19E(7)→	2/23→	1/6	3/23(4)	3/19→	A-1/11(7)	3/3→
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	-	2/1(4)-3/24	3/23(5)→	-	2/20-3/25(40+)-26	3/8	3/31(25±)	1/11(4)	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	R	2/24→	R	2/21→	2/22→	2/20-28(6)→	-	2/22(20)→	R-1/11(20)	2/24(4)→
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	R	P	R	2/21(34)→	1/21(3)→	2/28→	-	3/12→	R-1/11(13)	3/20→
FINCH, PURPLE	-	3/27-30	-	A-2/6(10)	R	3/22→	A-3/27(20)	-	A	R

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	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	SUSQUEHANNA	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
LOON, COMMON	-	3/15→	-	-	3/23-31(6)→	3/17	-	3/25→	-	3/22→
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	2/13-3/31	A-3/29(7)	-	-	-	3/17	-	A	→1/15,3/19-24(8)→	2/2→
HORNED	3/30	A-3/13(18)	3/22(4)→	-	-	→1/1,3/17→	3/22(24)	A-3/27(20)	→1/14,3/10→	2/27→
RED-NECKED	-	-	3/22	-	-	3/23-26	-	-	-	2/23-3/17
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	-	-	3/30→	-	-	3/29→	-	3/28→
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	A-1/2(4)	3/18→	-	R	-	-	R	→1/5,3/19→	R
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/22E→
SWAN, TUNDRA	2/19-3/9(120)-14	3/2-16(25)-28	-	-	3/10-11(100)-22	3/16-23(15)→	2/26(13)-3/22	1/1(30)-3/21	-	2/6-3/7(6000)-13
MUTE	R	-	-	3/3(2)	-	-	R	R	-	A
GOOSE, SNOW	2/4(300)-3/11	1/5(5)-3/3	-	-	2/28(7)	-	-	1/10(29)-2/15	-	2/2-3/13
CANADA	R	A-1/5(500)	2/20-3/9(500)→	R	2/23-3/13(150+)→	R	R	R	R-1/15(650)	R
DUCK, WOOD	R-3/21(12)	1/24-3/15(20)→	3/26→	3/16(2)→	3/11-12(6)→	2/9→	1/20→	A-3/24(8)	2/19→	R
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	2/19(4)-3/21	3/1-15(60)→	-	-	3/28	3/23(4)	1/11	1/21(4)→	→1/15,3/24(4)→	2/28→
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	2/18	A-1/26(29)	-	-	→1/31,2/28→	1/17	1/29	R-1/22(25)	A-2/19(17)	R
MALLARD	R	A-1/19(300+)	3/22(8)→	-	3/1-13(22)→	R	R	R	R	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	2/18-3/21(5)	1/19-26(8)→	-	-	1/15-3/13(7)	1/1-3/23	3/22(12)	1/6(16)→	1/7(14)-2/9	2/12-3/22
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	3/30	3/22→	-	-	3/31(6+)	-	3/22	3/22(4)→	3/27→	3/17→
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	P	1/5-3/19(28)→	-	-	-	-	1/11	3/13-18(12)→	3/19-26	2/21-28
GADWALL	P	1/5-3/22(20)→	-	-	3/23	3/2	-	1/23→	-	2/26→
WIGEON, AMERICAN	2/18(4)	1/5-3/19(40)→	-	-	3/1-23(6)	3/2(4)→	-	1/1-2/27(11)→	3/13-24(14)-25	2/21→
CANVASBACK	2/19	3/2-14(20)	-	-	3/10-31(13)→	3/7-23(32)→	-	3/8(10)→	→1/10,3/10(4)	3/17
REDHEAD	2/12-3/21	3/2-8(200+)	-	-	-	3/7-23(55)→	-	1/21-3/8(50)-18	3/10-24	2/21-28
DUCK, RING-NECKED	2/19-3/21(75)-31	1/3-3/14(111)→	3/22(60)→	3/16(5)→	3/21-31(20+)→	3/2-23(200+)	3/22(150)	A-3/16(150)	3/10-21(56)→	A
SCAUP, GREATER	3/31	3/2-8(51)	-	-	3/10(18)-19	3/2-11	-	3/14	3/10-24(5)	3/7(9)
LESSER	3/4-7(7)-21	3/2-14(300)→	3/10(5)→	-	3/30(7)	3/7(100+)→	-	2/23(10)	→1/9,3/10-28(19)→	1/12-3/15
OLDSQUAW	P	3/4(3)	3/10(3)	-	3/23(2)	3/26(6)	3/22(6)	3/13-31(4)	3/10	1/12→
SCOTER, WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/21(4)-22	-	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	3/2-21	3/7-14(48)-15	-	-	3/31	→3/9(5)	A	1/12-3/14(3)	3/10	→2/28
BUFFLEHEAD	2/9-12(3)-3/1	A-3/19(30)	3/22→	-	3/22(4)→	A	A	1/5-3/10(25)→	→2/9,3/10-27(26)→	→3/27
MERGANSER, HOODED	2/19-3/21(7)	A-1/19(56)	2/28(5)→	-	2/28-3/13(40+)→	3/2-23(30)→	R	→3/18(4)	→1/16,3/19→	→3/22
COMMON	A-3/21(10)	1/2-3/22(13)-23	2/24-3/1(10)→	-	A-3/13(140+)	R	R	3/2-7(6)	R-2/6(86)	→3/17
RED-BREASTED	3/4(3)	3/2-23(250)	3/22(6)	-	→1/15,3/13(75)→	3/7-23(50+)→	2/8-3/12(12)-17	A-3/8(15)	-	2/11→
DUCK, RUDDY	-	3/8-29(57)	-	-	-	3/23(8)	-	1/12(3)	→1/14	-
VULTURE, BLACK	2/6→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
TURKEY	2/6(3)→	2/27→	3/10→	R	3/13(7)→	3/7→	3/26→	2/13→	3/9→	R
OSPREY	3/30	-	-	-	3/28→	-	-	-	-	-
EAGLE, BALD	2/18(6)-26	-	-	-	A	1/18-3/23	R-1/11(9)	-	A	R
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	R	-	-	3/11	1/1-3/28	2/2	R	A	3/16→
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	3/16→
COOPER'S	2/9-3/6	R	R	-	A	R	R	R	-	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	3/7-9	R	-	3/29	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	2/17	1/5	-	-	-	2/9	1/14	R	-	R
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	-	2/28→	-	-	-	-	3/27→
RED-TAILED	R-2/19(4)	R	R	R	R-2/24(5)	R	R	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	2/8	→2/7	2/17	-	→1/10	→3/24(3)	1/1	1/18	→2/23	→2/26
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	3/10→	R	R	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	-	3/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
COOT, AMERICAN	3/12-21	1/4-3/29(400)	-	-	-	3/5-23(30+)→	-	A-3/10(25)	→1/15,2/19-10(22)→	A
KILLDEER	2/26→	2/26-3/15(25)→	3/28→	3/10→	3/17→	2/26→	2/23(8)→	R	3/14→	R
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	-	-	-	3/27→	-	-	-	-
SNIPE, COMMON	3/30	3/18-28(6)	-	-	-	3/16-28(6)	-	1/17(3)→	-	A-3/27(11)
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	2/27(4)→	3/28(5)→	-	3/12→	2/21-3/23(5)→	3/10→	-	2/19→	3/19→	2/17→
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	-	3/15(3)-22	-	-	-	-	-	1/12→	-	3/28→
RING-BILLED	2/9-3/8(1000)-21	1/2-3/23(250)	-	-	3/1-13(100+)→	2/5(4)→	A-3/17(135)	1/6-2/3(50)→	A-3/22(7)	A
HERRING	2/9-3/21	3/2-23(10)	-	-	3/1-13(10+)	3/7-23	A-3/17(6)	2/5	A	A
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6-10	A

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	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	SUSQUEHANNA	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
OWL, BARN	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R
BARRED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
SHORT-EARED	-	-	-	-	-	→1/3	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	R	-	-	-	R	1/2-3/19	-	-	-	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	3/14-21	-	-	-	-	-	R-2/2(3)	-	-	R
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	3/9	R	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	3/22→	2/15→	-	-	R	-	R	R	R
PHOEBE, EASTERN	3/1→	3/25→	3/25→	-	-	3/18→	3/28→	3/11→	3/21→	2/18→
LARK, HORNED	2/27(40)-21	A-2/11(600)	-	-	2/9→	1/15(50)	-	R-1/17(200)	R	-
SWALLOW, TREE	3/30→	3/27→	-	-	-	3/28→	-	3/23-29(100)→	3/27→	3/23→
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/27→
CROW, FISH	2/7→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/14→	R
RAVEN, COMMON	R	R	R	-	R	2/16	R	R	R	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	-	R	-	R	-	-	P	A	-
CREEPER, BROWN	R-3/14(12)	R	R	A	R	R	-	R	R	A
WREN, WINTER	2/15	R	-	-	-	2/9	-	R	R	A
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	→3/26(8)	-	R	3/22→	A	A	-	R	-	A
RUBY-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	2/15	-	-	1/10	-	-
THRUSH, HERMIT	2/9-3/1	R	-	-	3/28→	-	-	A	-	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	1/14(12)→	2/19-3/4(100)→	3/3(3)→	R	R	A-3/21(68)	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→1/8	-	3/27E→
THRASHER, BROWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/27→	-	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	3/22-22(45)-31	3/15(13)	-	-	-	-	-	1/26	-	-
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	1/20-2/15	-	1/12-26	-	-	1/4	2/18-3/27	-	-	-
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED	3/1-19(3)→	MAR	3/29→	-	-	-	-	A-1/3(35)	-	A
PINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/21E→	A
TOWHEE, EASTERN	-	→1/5	A	-	-	3/31→	A	R	-	R
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	A-3/30(6)	P	→3/23	A-FEB(20)	A	A	A	A	A-1/18(10)	→2/2
CHIPPING	A	3/25→	→1/14	-	-	-	-	→1/9	-	3/23→
FIELD	A	3/27→	-	-	3/22→	2/28→	-	R	-	R
VESPER	3/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/27→	-	-
FOX	3/1-21(4)	3/3(2)→	3/22	-	3/15-21	-	-	3/4→	3/20→	→3/23
SWAMP	3/12→	1/5	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R
WHITE-THROATED	A-2/7(4)	A	R-2/2(4)	-	A-1/16(4)	→2/21	A	A	-	A
WHITE-CROWNED	2/7(2)	-	3/7(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	→1/19
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A-2/9(6)	R	R-1/17(40)	A(10+)	R	R	R	R	R	A
BUNTING, SNOW	2/27(100)	-	2/28	-	-	-	2/26(30)	1/19-2/13(3)	→1/10(83)-2/15	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	2/19→	R-1/4(130)	2/28(60)→	-	2/20(25)→	2/21(3)→	2/23(3)→	R	2/22-3/4(600)→	R
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	3/31→	R-1/14(14)	3/8	-	3/24→	3/9	-	R	3/8-22(6)→	R
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	2/22-3/23(12)	-	-	-	3/7	3/17-19	-	2/7-3/11(35)	3/4(3)	3/7-26
GRACKLE, COMMON	2/22(3)→	2/24→	3/18(8)→	-	2/23-3/18(12+)→	2/27→	2/28→	R	2/23(15)→	R
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	2/22→	3/20(50)→	1/22(10)→	-	3/22→	A	-	R	A	R
FINCH, PURPLE	2/16-3/24(3)	3/7	R-2/14(25)	A-FEB(24)	1/17-2/15(16)→	R	-	R	2/11	A

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